

## Amendment Instrument

# Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 (Major Amendment) and Planning Scheme Policy (Amendment) No. 22 – Historic Cultural Heritage

Made under the *Planning Act 2016*, section 20 (Amending planning schemes under Minister's rules) and section 22 (Making or amending planning scheme policies)

This amendment has effect on and from 24 August 2020



## 1. Short title

This amendment instrument may be cited as the *Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 (Major Amendment) and Planning Scheme Policy (Amendment) No. 22 – Historic Cultural Heritage*.

## 2. Commencement

This amendment instrument has effect on and from 24 August 2020.

## 3. Purpose

The purpose of the *Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 (Major Amendment) and Planning Scheme Policy (Amendment) No. 22 – Historic Cultural Heritage* is to revise and update the planning scheme provisions relating to cultural heritage. This includes amendments to:

- (a) the Strategic framework, to clarify the intent of the strategic provisions relating to local heritage places and character areas;
- (b) the tables of assessment in section 5.10 'Categories of development and categories of assessment – overlays' to introduce an assessment trigger for land in proximity to a local heritage place, to make refinements to the range of building work that triggers assessment, to exempt material changes of use within an existing building in character areas from assessment, as well as clarifying the range of works (including demolition, relocation or removal works) that trigger different levels of assessment under the Heritage and character area overlay code;
- (c) the local planning provisions in Part 7, to make specific changes related to individual places (including to the Lighthouse View Protection Area in the Caloundra local plan and the removal of the 'Other Place of local character significance' local plan element present in Eumundi and Glass House Mountains), as well as other changes to facilitate the implementation of the revisions to identified local heritage places and character areas;
- (d) the Heritage and character areas overlay code (Part 8, s8.2.9), to include amendments that improve the practical workability of the code, as well as providing consistent coverage of development in proximity to a local heritage place;
- (e) Schedule 1 Definitions, to introduce revised definitions for 'character area' (replacing the term 'neighbourhood character area'), 'character building', 'exempt vegetation clearing' and a new definition -'land in proximity to a local heritage place', to give effect to revisions to the Heritage and character areas overlay code;
- (f) the Heritage and character areas overlay code mapping in Schedule 2, to incorporate revised mapping of local heritage places and character areas, as well as the introduction of mapping to indicate character buildings and land in proximity to a local heritage place;
- (g) SC6.10 Planning scheme policy for the heritage and character areas code, to incorporate revised and expanded place information reflecting the recommended revisions to local heritage places and character areas; and
- (h) address other consequential operational matters.

## 4. Amendment table

This amendment instrument amends the component of the *Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* in Table 1, Column 1, in respect of the planning scheme provisions stated in Table 1, Column 2, in the manner stated in Table 1, Column 3.

**Table 1 Amendment table**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Planning scheme component	Planning scheme provision	Amendment
Part 3 (Strategic framework), section 3.8 (Community identity, character and social inclusion)	Section 3.8.4 (Element 3 – Cultural heritage and character)	Amend as shown in <b>Appendix A</b> .
Part 5 (Tables of assessment), 5.10 (Categories of development and categories of assessment – overlays)	Table 5.10.1 (Overlays) – Heritage and character areas overlay (all categories)	Amend as shown in <b>Appendix A</b> .
Part 7 (Local plans)	All Local plans except for s7.2.7 Caloundra West and s7.2.24 Peregian South	Amend as shown in <b>Appendix A</b> .
Part 8 (Overlays)	Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code)	Amend as shown in <b>Appendix A</b> .
Schedule 1 (Definitions)	SC1.2 (Administrative definitions)	Amend as shown in <b>Appendix A</b> .
Schedule 2 (Mapping)	All Heritage and character areas overlay maps  Local plan elements maps for Caloundra (Figure 7.2.6A), Eumundi (Figure 7.2.10A) and Glass House Mountains (Figure 7.2.12A)	Amend as shown in <b>Appendix B</b> .
Schedule 6 (Planning scheme policies)	SC6.10 Planning scheme policy for heritage and character areas overlay	Amend as shown in <b>Appendix A</b> .

As a consequence of the amendments in Table 1, this amendment instrument also makes consequential amendments to the component of the *Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* in Table 2, Column 1, in respect of the planning scheme provisions stated in Table 2, Column 2, in the manner stated in Table 2, Column 3.

**Table 2 Consequential amendment table**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Planning scheme component	Planning scheme provision	Amendment
Part 7 (Local plans)	All Local Plan Elements Maps except those corresponding to s7.2.7 Caloundra West and s7.2.24 Peregian South	Updated to reflect the revisions to the Heritage and character areas overlay mapping (local heritage places and character areas).
Schedule 6 (Planning scheme policies)	SC6.17 Planning scheme policy for the transport and parking code	Amend as shown in <b>Appendix A</b> .

- (i) Building forms, landscaping and signage complement landscape features and provide for these features to remain intact and undiminished.

**Table 3.8.2.1 Regionally significant landscape features**

Landscape features		
Mountains, ridgelines, escarpments and foothills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blackall Range</li> <li>• Conondale Range</li> <li>• Mooloolah Range</li> <li>• Glass House Mountains</li> <li>• Mount Coolum</li> <li>• Mount Eerwah</li> <li>• Mount Emu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mount Mellum</li> <li>• Mount Ninderry</li> <li>• Mount Peregian</li> <li>• Peachester escarpment</li> <li>• Maleny escarpment</li> <li>• Buderim escarpment</li> </ul>
Waterways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mary River</li> <li>• Maroochy River</li> <li>• Mooloolah River</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pumicestone Passage</li> <li>• Stanley River</li> </ul>
Water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooloolabin Dam</li> <li>• Ewen Maddock Dam</li> <li>• Lake Baroon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wappa Dam</li> <li>• Lake Weyba</li> </ul>
Other landscape elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beaches</li> <li>• Parabolic high dunes</li> <li>• Coastal headlands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Islands, particularly Mudjimba Island and Bribie Island</li> <li>• Ocean.</li> </ul>

### 3.8.3 Element 2 – Sub-tropical character and locally responsive design

#### 3.8.3.1 Specific outcomes

- (a) The sub-tropical character of the Sunshine Coast is reflected and enhanced throughout the built environment.
- (b) Sub-tropical landscapes, including appropriate street tree planting create shade and cooling micro-climates, and attractive, leafy urban environments.
- (c) A high standard of urban design and landscaping is provided that:-
- is sensitive to a local setting as described in local plans;
  - enhances the character, identity, and natural and cultural associations of the local area;
  - reinforces the positive elements of character, identity and landscape of the local area;
  - responds to relevant topographic and landscape influences;
  - contributes to a sense of place and the creation of pleasant, living environments; and
  - creates healthy and safe environments that support community activity and participation, healthy lifestyles and the prevention of crime.
- (d) The height of buildings and other structures recognises the distinctive character and amenity of the Sunshine Coast as a place with a predominantly low-medium rise built form which is intentionally distinct from other places in metropolitan South East Queensland.
- (e) Areas of higher buildings are limited to *regional activity centres* and nominated areas within the Sunshine Coast Enterprise Corridor which are intended to be the focus for economic activity, tourism and infill residential development.

### 3.8.4 Element 3 – Cultural heritage and character

#### 3.8.4.1 Specific outcomes

- (a) Places of cultural heritage significance, including areas of built environment character, areas of *streetscape* and landscape heritage, and Aboriginal and non-aboriginal places are protected and managed in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.

- (b) Development is sensitive in its design response and the manner in which it relates to and addresses places of cultural heritage significance.
- (c) Where a distinctive historical character is formed by a cluster of buildings or *streetscapes*, that character is maintained and, ~~where possible~~, enhanced.
- (d) The adaptive re-use of *local heritage places* is encouraged where sympathetic to cultural heritage values.

### 3.8.5 Element 4 – Community, educational and cultural facilities

#### 3.8.5.1 Specific outcomes

- (a) A diverse and appropriate range of community services and facilities are provided to support the physical, safety, cultural, educational, health and social needs of the Sunshine Coast Region and are connected by *active transport* networks.
- (b) Major regional social infrastructure and services and community and cultural facilities are directed to the Maroochydhore Principal Regional Activity Centre so as to reinforce the role of this centre, provide a focus for facilities and services, reduce transport demands and provide better access to facilities and services for the whole of the region.
- (c) Other types of social infrastructure and services and community and cultural facilities are generally established within *regional activity centres* to support their role in servicing the needs of sub-regional population catchments.
- (d) Community meeting places that are integrated with community facilities and/or open space and sport and recreation facilities and which encourage the congregation of people and community interaction are established within activity centres.

### 3.8.6 Element 5 – Open space and sport and recreation facilities

#### 3.8.6.1 Specific outcomes

- (a) Open space and sport and recreation facilities are well located, and designed to encourage healthy, active living and to support the outdoor lifestyle enjoyed by residents and visitors to the Sunshine Coast.
- (b) All communities have the opportunity to access green areas and green corridors throughout the urban environment including through ensuring that new development contributes to the availability of useable on-site open space, public space and communal areas to promote activity and community interaction.
- (c) Regional recreational trails provide key corridors for exploring rural and natural landscapes outside of urban areas.

### 3.8.7 Element 6 – Inclusion and equity

#### 3.8.7.1 Specific outcomes

- (a) People of all abilities are able to access and utilise meeting places, community facilities, open space and other places of community interest.

### 3.8.8 Strategic framework maps

- (1) **Strategic Framework Map SFM 6 (Community identity, character and social inclusion elements)** identifies elements of the strategic framework as relevant to the community identity, character and inclusion theme and in particular identifies the following:-
  - (a) The regional inter-urban break separating the Sunshine Coast from the Brisbane to Caboolture metropolitan area;

ASSESSMENT BENCHMARKS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCEPTED DEVELOPMENT FOR OVERLAYS		
Development subject to overlay <sup>9</sup>	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development <sup>10</sup>
Tourism zone in Precinct TOU2 (Aussie World).		
<b>Material change of use</b> if:- (a) not exceeding the maximum height specified for the <i>site</i> on the applicable Height of Buildings and Structures Overlay Map; and (b) for a use other than a <i>dual occupancy</i> or <i>dwelling house</i> .	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Height of buildings and structures overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Building work not associated with a material change of use</b> if exceeding the maximum height specified for the <i>site</i> on the applicable Height of Buildings and Structures Overlay Map <sup>14</sup> .	Impact assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The planning scheme</li> </ul>
<b>Heritage and character areas overlay – where involving <del>or adjoining</del> a local heritage place<sup>15</sup></b>		
<b>Material change of use</b> if involving a <i>local heritage place</i> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.	<b>Code assessment</b> if the change of use:- (a) will not <del>result in building work involve</del> involving the <del>complete or partial</del> demolition, relocation or removal of <del>elements that contribute to the significance<sup>16</sup> of a local heritage place</del> ; and (b) is provisionally made accepted development by a table of assessment for material change of use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
	<b>Impact assessment</b> if the change of use will result in building work involving the <del>complete or partial</del> demolition, relocation or removal of <del>elements that contribute to the significance<sup>16</sup> of a local heritage place</del> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The planning scheme</li> </ul>
	<b>No change</b> if not otherwise specified above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Reconfiguring a lot</b> if:- involving a <i>local heritage place</i> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map; <del>or on a lot or premises adjoining a State heritage place or local heritage place as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.</del>	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Building work not associated with a material change of use</b> if involving a <i>local heritage place</i> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map, <del>other than maintenance works that do not affect the external appearance or integrity of elements that contribute to the significance<sup>16</sup> of a local heritage place.</del>	<b>Code assessment</b> if the building work does not involve the <del>complete or partial</del> demolition, relocation or removal of <del>elements that contribute</del>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> Note—in accordance with Note 1 on the applicable Height of Buildings and Structures Overlay Map, for development on a site within a flooding and inundation area as identified on a Flood Hazard Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure is calculated in accordance with the formula in PO2 in **Table 8.2.8.3.1 (Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development)** of the Height of buildings and structures overlay code.

<sup>15</sup> Note - The planning scheme depicts *State heritage places* for information purposes only. *State heritage places* should be identified by checking the State heritage register. Development involving a *State heritage place* is subject to the provisions of the *Planning Regulation 2017*.

<sup>16</sup> Note - The heritage significance of each *local heritage place* is described in **SC6.10 Planning scheme policy for heritage and character areas overlay code**.

ASSESSMENT BENCHMARKS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCEPTED DEVELOPMENT FOR OVERLAYS		
Development subject to overlay <sup>9</sup>	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development <sup>10</sup>
	<u>to the significance<sup>16</sup> of a local heritage place.</u>	
	<b>Impact assessment</b> if the building work involves the <u>complete or partial</u> demolition, relocation or removal of <u>elements that contribute to the significance<sup>16</sup> of a local heritage place.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The planning scheme</li> </ul>
<b>Operational work involving filling or excavation exceeding 50m<sup>3</sup></b> if on a <i>local heritage place</i> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.	<b>No change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Operational work involving placing an advertising device on premises</b> if involving a <i>local heritage place</i> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.	<b>Code assessment</b> if the operational work is provisionally made accepted development by the applicable table of assessment for operational work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
	<b>No change</b> if not otherwise specified above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Operational work involving vegetation clearing</b> if on a <i>local heritage place</i> <del>or a State heritage place</del> identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.	<b>No change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Heritage and character areas overlay – where involving land in proximity to a local heritage place</b>		
<u>Material change of use, other than in an existing building, if involving land in proximity to a local heritage place as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.</u>	<b>Code assessment</b> if the <u>material change of use is provisionally made accepted development by a table of assessment for material change of use.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Heritage and character areas overlay code</u></li> </ul>
	<b>No change</b> if not otherwise specified above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Heritage and character areas overlay code</u></li> </ul>
<u>Reconfiguring a lot</u> if involving <u>land in proximity to a local heritage place</u> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.	<b>No change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Heritage and character areas overlay code</u></li> </ul>
<u>Operational work involving filling or excavation exceeding 50m<sup>3</sup></u> if involving <u>land in proximity to a local heritage place</u> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.	<b>No change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Heritage and character areas overlay code</u></li> </ul>
<u>Operational work involving placing an advertising device on premises</u> if involving <u>land in proximity to a local heritage place</u> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.	<b>No change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Heritage and character areas overlay code</u></li> </ul>
<b>Heritage and character areas overlay – where within a <del>neighbourhood</del> character area</b>		
<b>Material change of use, other than in an existing building,</b> if within a <del>neighbourhood</del> character area as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.	<b>Code assessment</b> if the change of use:- (a) will not <u>result in building work involve</u> involving the <u>complete or partial</u> demolition, relocation or removal of a <i>character building</i> ; and (b) is provisionally made accepted development by the applicable table of assessment for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>

ASSESSMENT BENCHMARKS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCEPTED DEVELOPMENT FOR OVERLAYS		
Development subject to overlay <sup>9</sup>	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development <sup>10</sup>
	material change of use.	
	<b>Impact assessment</b> if the change of use will result in building work involving <u>the complete or partial</u> demolition, relocation or removal of a <i>character building</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The planning scheme</li> </ul>
	<b>No change</b> if not otherwise specified above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Reconfiguring a lot</b> if within a <i>neighbourhood-character area</i> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.	<b>No change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Building work not associated with a material change of use</b> if:- (a) within a <i>neighbourhood-character area</i> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map; and (b) involving any of the following external building work to a <i>character building</i> :- (i) <del>extensions</del> <u>extensions or other structures located</u> forward of the existing front building alignment; (ii) extensions not forward of the existing front building alignment having a gross floor area exceeding 10m <sup>2</sup> ; (iii) enclosing a front verandah; (iv) <u>a change of external building material or cladding used for the roof, or</u> the front or side elevation; or (iv)(v) <u>a change to the pitch or layout of the building roof; or</u> (v)(vi) <u>a change of window placement or window design in the front facade.</u>	<b>Code assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Building work not associated with a material change of use</b> if:- (a) within a <i>neighbourhood-character area</i> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map; and (b) involving the <u>complete or partial</u> demolition, relocation or removal of a <i>character building</i> .	<b>Impact assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The planning scheme</li> </ul>
<b>Operational work involving filling or excavation exceeding 50m<sup>3</sup></b> if within a <i>neighbourhood-character area</i> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.	<b>No change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Operational work involving placing an advertising device on premises</b> if within a <i>character area</i> as identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.	<del>Code assessment if the operational work is provisionally made accepted development by the applicable table of assessment for operational work.</del> <b>No change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
	<del>No change</del> if not otherwise specified above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and character areas overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Landslide hazard and steep land overlay</b>		
<b>Material change of use</b> other than in an existing building if:- (a) on <i>steep land</i> or a landslide hazard area as identified on a Landslide Hazard and Steep Land Overlay Map; and (b) for a use other than animal husbandry or cropping.	<b>No change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landslide hazard and steep land overlay code</li> </ul>
<b>Reconfiguring a lot</b> if on <i>steep land</i> or a landslide hazard area as identified on a Landslide Hazard and Steep Land	<b>No change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landslide hazard and</li> </ul>



*The Beerburrum local plan area has only limited urban services. Although reticulated water is available to the local plan area, reticulated sewerage is not available and is not planned to be made available in the life of the planning scheme.*

**7.2.1.3 Purpose and overall outcomes**

- (1) The purpose of the Beerburrum local plan code is to provide locally relevant planning provisions for the assessment of development within the Beerburrum local plan area.
- (2) The purpose of the Beerburrum local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
  - (a) Beerburrum remains a small village with an intimate rural character and identity.
  - (b) Urban development in the Beerburrum local plan area is limited to land within the urban growth management boundary so as to protect and reinforce Beerburrum’s discrete rural village character and identity, provide for the efficient provision of *infrastructure* and services, protect significant environmental areas and avoid land substantially constrained to development.
  - (c) Development retains the key built form, *streetscape*, landscape character and natural environment elements that contribute to the setting, character and identity of the Beerburrum local plan area as a rural village with a strong sense of place and associations with the past.
  - (d) The form and scale of development is low key with buildings that are low rise and cover a comparatively small area of the *site* thereby leaving significant areas for landscaping and *private open space*.
  - (e) Development in the Local centre zone supports the role and function of the Beerburrum local centre as a small local (not full service) activity centre serving the basic convenience needs of residents and visitors. Whilst development in the Local centre zone provides for the expansion and enhancement of business uses, residents continue to rely upon Glass House Mountains Township, Beerwah or other centres in the Moreton Bay Regional Council area to fulfil most of their business and industry needs.
  - (f) The traditional built form character of Beerburrum, and particularly the village centre, is retained and new development is designed to complement the traditional built form and *streetscape* character of the local plan area.
  - (g) Development in the Low density residential zone maintains large urban size lots to preserve the rural village character and provide for the effective treatment and disposal of effluent on-site.
  - (h) Development in the Low impact industry zone respects the amenity of surrounding residential areas and is designed to protect the *streetscape* character of Anzac Avenue.
  - (i) Development in the local plan area is supported by a network of open space that meets the needs of the local community and facilitates safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle connections between and around key destinations within the local plan area.

**7.2.1.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 7.2.1.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
Development in the Beerburrum Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)			
<b>PO1</b>	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that is consistent with and reflects the traditional rural village architectural character of Beerburrum in terms of scale, siting, form, composition and use of materials.	<b>AO1.1</b>	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive re-use, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage significance.  Editor’s Note—Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code) sets out requirements for development on or in proximity to

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
			<p><i>local heritage places and in character areas.</i></p> <p><b>AO1.2</b> Buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.</p> <p><b>AO1.3</b> For residential, business and community activities, roof forms use simple, traditional Queensland style roof designs including gable, hip, pitched or multiple gable roof forms.</p>
<b>PO2</b>	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements including historical landmarks, significant views and vistas, existing character trees and areas of significant <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the setting, character and sense of place of Beerburrum.	<p><b>AO2.1</b> Development provides for the retention of historical landmarks, memorials and monuments.</p> <p><b>AO2.2</b> Development protects and emphasises, and does not intrude upon, the important sight lines to Mount Beerburrum identified on <b>Figure 7.2.1A (Beerburrum local plan elements)</b>.</p> <p><b>AO2.3</b> Development provides for the retention and enhancement of existing mature trees and character <i>vegetation</i> that contributes to the streetscape character and vegetated backdrop to the village including:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the memorial trees along Anzac Avenue;</li> <li>(b) riparian vegetation along Beerburrum Creek; and</li> <li>(c) other character <i>vegetation</i> identified on <b>Figure 7.2.1A (Beerburrum local plan elements)</b>.</li> </ul> <p>Note—in some circumstances, the eradication of weed species and planting of locally native species that make a comparable contribution to local character may also satisfy the Acceptable Outcome.</p>	
<b>PO3</b>	Development contributes to the establishment of attractive and coherent <i>streetscapes</i> and gateways that reflect and enhance the sense of entry to and the rural village character of Beerburrum.	<p><b>AO3.1</b> Development adjacent to a primary streetscape treatment area or gateway/entry point identified on <b>Figure 7.2.1A (Beerburrum local plan elements)</b> incorporates architectural and landscape treatments and other design elements which enhance the sense of arrival to and the rural village character of Beerburrum.</p> <p><b>AO3.2</b> Development provides for streetscape improvements which complement existing or proposed streetscape works in the local area to ensure continuity of <i>streetscapes</i> and landscape design.</p> <p>Note—<b>Section 9.4.2 (Landscape code)</b> sets out requirements for streetscape landscapes including entry statement landscapes.</p> <p>Note—a landscape master plan may provide further guidance regarding particular streetscape treatments in a local plan area.</p> <p>Note—streetscape materials and palettes can be referenced from the <i>Council's</i> Infrastructure and Guideline Standards for each centre as required.</p>	
<b>PO4</b>	Development for a <i>food and drink outlet</i> does not:-	<b>AO4</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.
	(a) provide for the establishment of		

*frontage* of Simpson Street, providing an attractive pedestrian, cycle and visual link between the town centre and residential areas and the railway station.

- (h) Development in the High density residential zone, Medium density residential zone and Low density residential zone occurs in an integrated manner with higher residential densities provided within walking distance of the town centre and railway station to support transit oriented development. Development provides for walkable neighbourhoods with good pedestrian and cycle connectivity to employment, community and recreation areas as well as a diverse range of lot sizes and housing choices contributing to the creation of a well serviced, connected and affordable place to live.
- (i) Development within the Low density residential zone, particularly along Pine Camp Road and Peachester Road, provides for appropriate *buffers* to the nearby poultry industries.
- (j) Development in the Rural residential zone provides for lot sizes and a road and lot layout which preserves the character and amenity of the rural residential area, and provides for appropriate *buffers* to Coochin Creek and the Glass House Mountains National Park (Mount Coochin section).
- (k) Development within the Specialised centre zone to the south of the Kilcoy-Beerwah Road overpass provides for an integrated development which appropriately addresses the constraints of the *site*. Development provides for high quality design and landscaping which softens the visual impact of new premises, especially as viewed from the Kilcoy-Beerwah Road overpass and Steve Irwin Way. Development does not detract from the role of the Beerwah Town Centre as the primary focus for centre activities.
- (l) The industrial area to the east of Steve Irwin Way is consolidated and expanded to include additional allocated land south of Roys Road and west of Burys Road. Development provides for a range of lot sizes to cater for a range of medium and low impact industrial uses set within an integrated, modern and visually appealing industry park with a high level of environmental performance.
- (m) Development provides appropriate landscape buffering to Steve Irwin Way in order to effectively screen and soften built form elements and maintain the visual amenity of this road as a scenic route.
- (n) Development provides for the retention of important viewlines from public places to the Glass House Mountains.
- (o) Development does not compromise or adversely impact upon the future provision or operation of the North Coast Rail Line or the Dedicated Public Transport Corridor (CAMCOS) between Beerwah and Caloundra South.

**7.2.2.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 7.2.2.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Beerwah Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
PO1	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that enhances the modern country town character of Beerwah in terms of form, composition and use of materials.	AO1.1	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive re-use, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage significance.  Editor's Note—Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code) sets out requirements for development on <a href="#">or in proximity to local heritage places</a> and in <a href="#">neighbourhood-character areas</a> .
		AO1.2	Buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.
		AO1.3	For residential, business and

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
	materials and function.		
<b>PO13</b>	<u>Development in the Major centre zone on sites that adjoin the former Beerwah School of Arts or former Beerwah Butchery is designed in a manner which respects and complements the character and heritage values of these local heritage places.</u>	<b>AO13</b>	<u>No acceptable outcome provided.</u>
<b>Development in the Local Centre Zone</b>			
<b>PO13PO14</b>	Development in the Local centre zone:- (a) provides for a mix of residential uses and small scale local convenience goods and services only; (b) does not detract from the Major centre zone as the primary location for centre activities within Beerwah; and (c) is designed in a manner which respects and complements the character and heritage values of the Beerwah Hotel.	<b>AO13AO14</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.  Editor's Note— <b>Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code)</b> sets out requirements for development on <u>and adjacent or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in <u>neighbourhood—character areas</u> .
<b>PO14PO15</b>	Development in the Local centre zone:- (a) enhances the character and identity of Beerwah as a modern country town; (b) provides a continuous pedestrian friendly facade including all weather protection for pedestrians; and (c) provides integrated and functional parking and access arrangements that do not dominate the street.	<b>AO14AO15</b>	Development in the Local centre zone:- (a) provides all weather protection in the form of continuous cantilevered awnings and/or light verandah structures with non-load bearing posts over footpath areas in conjunction with mature or semi-mature shade trees planted along the <i>site frontage</i> adjacent to the kerbside; (b) has building openings overlooking the street; (c) ensures that signage is integrated with the building; (d) includes provision of landscaping, shaded seating and consistent and simple paving materials on footpaths; and (e) provides for on-site car parking at the rear or to one side of the development.
<b>Development in the High Density Residential Zone</b>			
<b>PO15PO16</b>	Development in the High density residential zone:- (a) provides for medium to high density residential accommodation in locations close to the Beerwah Town Centre and railway station; (b) occurs on large, integrated development sites through the co-ordinated amalgamation of existing lots; (c) provides for buildings which are designed to address, and optimise casual surveillance to, public streets, parks and other areas of community activity; and (d) improves pedestrian connectivity to the railway station and business areas.	<b>AO15-116.1</b>  <b>AO15-216.2</b>	Development in the High density residential zone:- (a) provides for residential accommodation in the form of low rise apartment buildings, townhouses and the like; (b) amalgamates lots to create a minimum development <i>site</i> of 1,000m <sup>2</sup> ; (c) ensures that the amalgamated lots do not isolate excluded lots; and (d) provides for buildings which address and optimise casual surveillance to public areas, particularly to Simpson Street and Turner Park.  Development provides for high quality, attractive and comfortable pedestrian and cycle linkages to the railway station

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
			and business areas including where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.2A (Beerwah local plan elements)</b> .
<b>Development in the Low Density Residential Zone</b>			
<b>PQ46PO17</b>	Development in the Low density residential zone has an appropriate separation distance from intensive animal industries (poultry).	<b>AQ46AO17</b>	A minimum separation distance of 500m is provided from an existing or approved poultry shed to the nearest boundary of a residential lot.
<b>Development in the Rural Residential Zone</b>			
<b>PQ47PO18</b>	Development in the Rural residential zone provides for lot sizes and a configuration of lots that: (a) is sympathetic to the existing rural residential character of the area; and (b) provides for adequate on-site effluent disposal.	<b>AQ47AO18</b>	Reconfiguring a lot in the Rural residential zone provides for lots with a minimum lot size of 2,500m <sup>2</sup> .
<b>PQ48PO19</b>	Development adjacent to the Glass House Mountains National Park or other <i>ecologically important areas</i> provides a vegetated open space <i>buffer</i> to protect the sustainability of vegetation communities and maintain visual amenity.	<b>AQ48AO19</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.  Editor's Note— <b>Section 8.2.3 (Biodiversity, waterways and wetlands overlay code)</b> sets out <i>buffer</i> distances and other requirements for development on land adjacent to conservation areas and other <i>ecologically important areas</i> .
<b>Development in the Specialised Centre Zone</b>			
<b>PQ49PO20</b>	Development in the Specialised centre zone:- (a) provides predominantly for <i>showrooms</i> and other compatible uses; (b) does not compete with the role and function of the Beerwah Town Centre; (c) occurs in accordance with a <i>local area structure plan</i> for the whole of the area included in the zone; (d) avoids flood prone land, protects native <i>vegetation</i> areas and provides appropriate riparian buffers to Coochin Creek; (e) provides safe and efficient vehicular <i>access</i> ; (f) provides for high quality design and mature landscaping which softens the visual impact of premises when viewed from the Kilcoy-Beerwah Road overpass; and (g) provides for a substantial <i>landscape buffer</i> to screen development from Steve Irwin Way.	<b>AQ49AO20</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.
<b>Development in the Medium Impact Industry Zone</b>			
<b>PQ20PO21</b>	Development in the Medium impact industry zone:- (a) integrates with existing developed areas; (b) avoids flood prone land, protects native <i>vegetation</i> areas and provides appropriate riparian buffers to Coochin Creek; (c) provides safe and efficient vehicular <i>access</i> from Roys Road;	<b>AQ20AO21</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.

- (g) The Mapleton Village Centre functions as a local (not full service) activity centre oriented to providing for the basic convenience needs of residents of the village and nearby rural residential areas.
- (h) Whilst opportunities exist for the expansion and improvement of business functions within the Local centre zone at Montville and Mapleton, residents of the Blackall Range local plan area continue to rely upon Maleny, Palmwoods or Nambour to fulfil most of their business and industry needs.
- (i) Tourism development in the local plan area retains a primary focus on nature and/or hinterland based tourism experiences and small scale visitor accommodation and services and is of a scale and intensity that is compatible with and subservient to the rural village character and rural and natural values of the local plan area. Existing tourist service nodes in the Rural zone, such as the existing node at Kondallilla Falls Road, Flaxton, are retained. Any additional development proposals in these areas are small scale and are compatible with and enhance the existing function of the tourist node whilst not detracting from the role and function of Montville and Mapleton as the local centres for the area.
- (j) Although not consistently represented throughout the whole of the local plan area, the traditional built form, heritage and *streetscape* character reflected in many buildings and places (i.e. Montville Village Hall, Saint Mary’s Church, the Mapleton Tavern and the *streetscape* of Main Street/Maleny-Montville Road at Montville) is retained and reinforced through the design and construction of new development.
- (k) Development in Montville village centre improves pedestrian and visual linkages from Main Street to Russell Family Park wherever practicable.
- (l) Other than for the purpose of providing a *retirement facility* or *residential care facility* in the Low density residential zone, development in the Low density residential zone and Rural residential zone provides for low density living on relatively large urban and rural residential lots.

Editor’s note—*Council* supports the establishment of an appropriately located *retirement facility/residential care facility* in the Blackall Range local plan area.

- (m) Development protects and emphasises and does not intrude upon significant coastal and hinterland views and vistas and the rural and natural landscape values of scenic routes.
- (n) The significant environmental values and scenic quality of Linda Garrett Environmental Park, Mapleton Falls National Park, Kondalilla National Park and the Lake Baroon catchment area are protected and enhanced.

**7.2.3.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 7.2.3.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Blackall Range Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
<b>PO1</b>	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that is consistent with and retains the discrete rural village identity and architectural character of the Blackall Range and, in particular, the villages of Montville and Mapleton, in terms of scale, siting, form, composition and use of materials.	<b>AO1.1</b>	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive reuse, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage, character or townscape significance.  Editor’s note— <b>Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code)</b> sets out requirements for development on <u>or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in <i>character areas</i> .  Note— <b>Figure 7.2.3B (Places of high community value)</b> illustrates how places of high community value, such as Misty’s Mountain Restaurant, add considerably to the architectural landscape, monumental, cultural and historic significance of the Blackall Range. This building acts as a prominent visual focus and has a rich history.
		<b>AO1.2</b>	Development provides for buildings, structures

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
			and landscaping that are consistent with and reflect the traditional townscape and architectural character demonstrated by such buildings as the Montville Village Hall, Saint Mary's Anglican Church, <del>Misty's Restaurant</del> <del>The Lookout</del> , the Mapleton Tavern and the <i>streetscape</i> of Main Street/Maleny-Montville Road at Montville.
		AO1.3	Buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.
		AO1.4	Development provides for buildings and structures to incorporate roof forms that are consistent with the traditional Queensland style including gable, hip, pitched, or multiple gable roof forms.  Note—Figure 7.2.3C (Typical Queensland vernacular roof designs) illustrates roof forms that are consistent with the character of the Blackall Range.
		AO1.5	Development provides for any new building or structure to have a maximum floor plate of 500m <sup>2</sup> .
PO2	Development provides for buildings and structures that:- (a) are low rise and present a <i>building height</i> consistent with development on adjoining and surrounding land; (b) do not visually dominate the street, adjacent properties, surrounding spaces or the existing skyline, particularly in areas of high scenic value; (c) preserve the amenity of surrounding land, including sunlight to neighbouring properties; and (d) respect the scale of surrounding <i>vegetation</i> .	AO2	No acceptable outcome provided.  Note—Figure 7.2.3D (Buildings of consistent height and bulk as to achieve a human scale), Figure 7.2.3E (Use of vegetation to break up large building masses) and Figure 7.2.3F (Use of street trees and site frontage landscaping) illustrate buildings that have a scale and design that is consistent with development and <i>vegetation</i> on the <i>site</i> and surrounding land.
PO3	Development provides for buildings and structures that have a maximum height of 2 storeys.	AO3	No acceptable outcome provided.
PO4	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements contributing to the setting, character and sense of place of the Blackall Range including historical landmarks, existing character trees and areas of significant <i>vegetation</i> and rural landscape character.	AO4.1  AO4.2	Development provides for the retention of hedgerows, old stone retaining walls, landmarks, memorials and monuments.  Development provides for the retention and enhancement of existing mature trees and character <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the character and vegetated backdrop to the local plan area including: (a) <i>vegetation</i> on ridgelines or along <i>waterways</i> ; (b) <i>vegetation</i> on land with slopes generally of 25% or greater or on land prone to slippage; (c) species of local importance (i.e. bunya pines ( <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> ), macadamia species ( <i>Macadamia interifolia</i> and <i>M. ternifolia</i> ) and <i>Romnaldia strobilacea</i> species); and

## 7.2.4 Bli Bli local plan code

### 7.2.4.1 Application

- (1) This code applies to assessable development:-
  - (a) within the Bli Bli local plan area as shown on Map ZM19 contained within **Schedule 2 (Mapping)**; and
  - (b) identified as requiring assessment against the Bli Bli local plan code by the tables of assessment in **Part 5 (Tables of assessment)**.
- (2) The following provisions of the code are assessment benchmarks for applicable assessable development:-
  - (a) **section 7.2.4.3 (Purpose and overall outcomes)**;
  - (b) **Table 7.2.4.4.1 (Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development)**; and
  - (c) **Figure 7.2.4A (Bli Bli local plan elements)**.

### 7.2.4.2 Context and setting

This section is extrinsic material under section 15 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* and is intended to assist in the interpretation of the Bli Bli local plan code.

*The Bli Bli local plan area is situated between the urban areas of Nambour, Maroochydore and Pacific Paradise in the central part of the Sunshine Coast. The Bli Bli local plan area includes the Bli Bli Village Centre and residential areas, the Maroochy River and Kirra Road rural residential area and the Parklakes urban residential community. The local plan area has a land area of approximately 740 hectares.*

*The Bli Bli local plan area is located within a rural setting with the significant environmental areas of the Maroochy River, Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary, Petrie Creek and Parklands State Forest key elements within this landscape setting.*

*The topography of the local plan area is varied ranging from elevated and steeper slopes, providing views over the river valleys to the surrounding countryside, views to the north Buderim and Kunda Park escarpments and over the lowlands of the Maroochy River floodplain.*

*The Maroochy River rural residential area located in the northern part of the local plan area is characterised by dwelling houses on large sloping rural lots interspersed with remnant vegetation and some rural activities. The emerging Parklakes community comprises predominantly dwelling houses on urban size lots with a neighbourhood shopping and community precinct located at the eastern end of the area, with sport, recreational and environmental areas located in the north. An extension to the Parklakes community is planned to the north west of the existing community and is intended to provide additional community facilities including a school, environmental areas and open space. The existing residential community of Bli Bli consists predominantly of dwelling houses on urban size lots with larger lot sizes occurring in sloping and steeper vegetated ridgeline areas.*

*The Bli Bli Village Centre, located on David Low Way, provides convenience shopping and a community focus for local residents. A smaller local business and community centre is to be established in Parklakes to service immediate residents. The former Bli Bli Presbyterian church and hall-Bli Bli Public Hall located near the intersection of Willis and School Roads are local heritage places that also provides a community focus area for local residents. Bli Bli is also supported by a number of small scale tourist attractions which exist within or adjoining the local plan area, including Sunshine Castle and GoWake Cable Park.*

*The existing remnant vegetation along the ridgelines and gullies and the adjoining wetland areas and waterways, including declared fish habitat areas, have significant environmental and scenic values and contribute to the amenity and character of the local plan area.*

*The Nambour-Bli Bli Road, Yandina-Bli Bli Road, David Low Way and Willis Road are major road links within the local plan area. Urban zoned land within the local plan area is connected, or has the ability to be connected, to reticulated water and sewerage.*



- (k) Lot sizes for *dwelling houses* are large compared with other parts of the coastal urban area and allow for houses to be set within generous landscaped grounds so as to retain the prevailing low density character and amenity of the local plan area.
- (l) Development on lots fronting the southern end of Gloucester Road preserves the established large lot size and *frontage setbacks* that are a characteristic of this area.
- (m) Development in the Medium density residential zone provides for a mix of residential housing types with *dwelling*s that are generally of a domestic scale or are provided in small groups so as to reduce the perceived scale and mass of development.
- (n) Development of the greenfield *site* located in the northern part of the local plan area and included in the Emerging community zone provides for an integrated residential development which appropriately addresses the constraints of the land and in particular minimises the visual impact of development on the prominent northern Buderim escarpment. A development solution involving small precincts of development set within a rehabilitated landscape setting is the preferred outcome.
- (o) The significant environmental values and scenic quality of Buderim Forest Park, Eric Joseph Foote War Memorial Sanctuary and the Rocky Creek Conservation Reserve and other local environmental parks and reserves are protected and enhanced.
- (p) Views from *public open space* to important landscape features such as beaches and the Glass House Mountains are retained.
- (q) Development provides for the protection of remnants of the Buderim to Palmwoods Tramway and the extension of public pedestrian access along the former tramway route.

**7.2.5.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 7.2.5.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Buderim Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
<b>PO1</b>	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of individual buildings, sites, places and historical landmarks that contribute to the character and identity of Buderim as a place with close associations with the past.	<b>AO1.1</b>	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive reuse, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage significance.  Editor's Note— <b>Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code)</b> sets out requirements for development on <u>or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in <i>character areas</i> .
		<b>AO1.2</b>	Development provides for the retention of historical landmarks, memorials and monuments.
<b>PO2</b>	Development provides for the retention of remnants of the Buderim to Palmwoods Tramway and the extension of public pedestrian access along the former tramway route via dedication of land or public easement.	<b>AO2</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.
<b>PO3</b>	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that are consistent with and reflect the village character of Buderim and integrate with the natural landscape and skyline <i>vegetation</i> in terms of scale, siting, form, composition and use of materials.	<b>AO3.1</b>	Development provides for building design which incorporates a mix of lightweight and textured external building materials, including timber finishes or masonry construction with variation provided in texture and detailing.
		<b>AO3.2</b>	Development provides for buildings and structures which incorporate roof forms that are consistent with the traditional Queensland style including gable, hip, pitched or multiple gable roof forms.

The local plan area accommodates a full range of residential settings from traditional low density neighbourhoods comprised predominantly of dwelling houses to high density residential and tourist accommodation areas comprised of multi storey apartment buildings. Kings Beach and Bulcock Beach offer the most intensive residential accommodation and are a major focus for visitor accommodation. At Shelly Beach and Moffat Beach ~~small~~ pockets of beachside character housing remain. The traditional beachside housing areas of Shelly Beach and Moffat Beach are characterised by larger lots, despite the fact that some smaller lots exist within the areas a result of historical subdivision decisions that are not now supported by this planning scheme. ~~This planning scheme local plan code sets out how determines~~ the character of ~~this the~~ area ~~is determined by based on its the vision set out for its future and not how the past determines its future rather than previous planning decisions.~~

The local plan area also accommodates a large range of civic, community, sport and recreation activities including the Caloundra Courthouse, Caloundra Hospital, Caloundra Private Hospital, emergency services, the Events Centre, Caloundra office of the Sunshine Coast Council, Sunshine Coast Institute of TAFE, nine public and private schools, Caloundra Library, Caloundra Community Centre, Central Park, Roy Henzell Park, Russell Barker Memorial Park, Grahame Stewart Park, Caloundra Golf Club, Currimundi Recreation Camp and the Caloundra Cemetery.

Vehicle access is predominantly via Caloundra Road from the west and the Nicklin Way from the north. A new northern access road is proposed from Nicklin Way via Queen Street and Ulm Street into the Caloundra Town Centre. Other major roads in the local plan area include Buderim Street, Beerburrum Street, Buccleugh Street, Tooway Parade, George Street, Regent Street and Bowman Road.

The Caloundra Bus interchange in Cooma Terrace currently caters for local and long distance bus services and links to the North Coast Rail Line. The proposed Dedicated Public Transport Corridor (CAMCOS) runs along the eastern side of the Caloundra Aerodrome with a proposed transit station planned for the area south of Caloundra Road.

Urban zoned land within the local plan area is connected, or has the ability to be connected, to reticulated water and sewerage.

### 7.2.6.3 Purpose and overall outcomes

- (1) The purpose of the Caloundra local plan code is to provide locally relevant planning provisions for the assessment of development within the Caloundra local plan area.
- (2) The purpose of the Caloundra local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
  - (a) The Caloundra local plan area is a mature and complex coastal urban area incorporating a diverse range of uses and activities that support the consolidation and development of Caloundra Town Centre and the adjoining Kings Beach and Bulcock Beach tourism focus areas, whilst maintaining the predominantly low density character of the traditional beachside suburbs and neighbourhoods of Moffat Beach, Dicky Beach, Currimundi, Shelly Beach and Battery Hill.
  - (b) Urban development within the Caloundra local plan area is limited to land within the urban growth management boundary so as to protect the integrity of foreshore and creekside environmental reserves.
  - (c) The Caloundra Town Centre continues to be developed as a major regional activity centre and the dominant centre for the southern part of the Sunshine Coast, providing a full range of town centre activities to meet the needs of the Caloundra community and communities in the southern part of the Sunshine Coast.
  - (d) Opportunities for transit oriented development are provided within the town centre and in designated areas adjacent to the CoastConnect Priority Public Transport Corridor and Dedicated Public Transport Corridor (CAMCOS) in accordance with allocated zonings.
  - (e) Development within the local plan area protects and retains buildings identified as having cultural heritage or streetscape significance and the character area at Moffat Beach as important elements of local character and identity.
  - ~~(e)~~(f) Development in the Major centre zone contributes to the economic vitality of the Caloundra Town Centre by providing for a wide range and depth of business uses.

- ~~(f)~~(g) Development in the Major centre zone in Precinct CAL LPP-1 (Bulcock Street) provides for this part of the Caloundra Town Centre to be retained as the traditional 'main street' retail and entertainment area, accommodating a range of business uses with an emphasis on retail business uses and entertainment/catering business uses, together with multi-unit residential uses located above street level.
- ~~(g)~~(h) Development in Precincts CAL LPP-5 (Events Centre Hospitality Area), CAL LPP-6 (Bulcock Street Hospitality Area), CAL LPP-7 (Bulcock Beach Hospitality Area) and CAL LPP-8 (Kings Beach Hospitality Area) provides a range of business uses and entertainment activities including *food and drink outlets, function facilities, bars and hotels* that may operate after hours and include live music which creates a vibrant atmosphere. *Nightclub entertainment facilities* are only established in the Major centre zone in Precinct CAL LPP-6 (Bulcock Street Hospitality Area).
- ~~(h)~~(i) The traditional main street character of Bulcock Street is maintained. New or extended large floor plate retail uses are sleeved and located behind smaller scale, fine grain shopfronts that address the street and reinforce Bulcock Street's established townscape character. Through block pedestrian links are provided to allow convenient pedestrian access with development addressing and activating pedestrian links and vehicular laneways, wherever practicable. Development in Precinct CAL LPP-1 (Bulcock Street) is integrated with the adjoining community uses in Felicity Park and Omrah Avenue and the mixed use tourist development at nearby Bulcock Beach.
- ~~(i)~~(j) Development in the Major centre zone in Precinct CAL LPP-2 (Ormuz Avenue) supports the Bulcock Street retail and entertainment area by providing a range of complementary business uses and multi-unit residential uses. Development in this precinct is integrated with and includes strong pedestrian connections to Bulcock Street and the adjoining community uses in Omrah Avenue. Key Site 1 (Kronks Motel) is redeveloped as a signature *mixed use development* that incorporates high quality buildings, active street *frontages* and streetscaping.
- ~~(j)~~(k) Development in the Major centre zone in Precinct CAL LPP-3 (Bowman Road/Oval Avenue) accommodates a range of large floor plate business uses and community uses that cannot practically be accommodated in other parts of the Caloundra Town Centre together with some fine grain business uses that support, or are complementary to, the adjoining government and medical hub. These small scale business uses predominantly occur in that part of Precinct CAL LPP-3 between West Terrace and Second Avenue through the redevelopment of this area.
- ~~(k)~~(l) Key Site 2 (Stockland Shopping Centre) is consolidated and further developed in accordance with an approved plan of development to create a more integrated and less internalised retail and entertainment based development which addresses public streets, is permeable and supports pedestrian connectivity to other parts of the Caloundra Town Centre.
- ~~(l)~~(m) Key Site 3 (Caloundra RSL Club) is consolidated and further developed as a major entertainment venue which supports pedestrian connectivity to surrounding development and provides an attractive street front address to Oval Avenue.
- ~~(m)~~(n) Development in the Specialised centre zone provides for the progressive refurbishment of sites adjoining Caloundra Road with high quality buildings, landscaping and integrated signage that improves the visual appearance of Caloundra Road as a landscaped boulevard and major gateway to Caloundra Town Centre.
- ~~(n)~~(o) The existing local centres at Currimundi and Moffat Beach are retained as local (not full service) activity centres providing for the basic convenience needs of residents of and visitors to the local area.
- ~~(o)~~(p) Development within the Local centre zone at Moffat Beach provides active street *frontages*, streetscape improvements and other urban elements that create vibrant streets and reflect the prevailing beachside character of the area.
- ~~(p)~~(q) Development in the Medium impact industry zone provides for the continued development and refurbishment of the Caloundra West Industrial Estate as an area accommodating a broad range of industry uses, while avoiding significant conflicts with nearby residential areas.
- ~~(q)~~(r) Development in the Low impact Industry zone provides for the refurbishment and further development of the Moffat Beach Business Park, incorporating a range of *low impact industry*

uses and complementary business uses in an attractive mixed use environment. The amenity of surrounding residential areas is maintained.

~~(f)~~(s) Residential areas are characterised by high quality residential buildings that reflect a beachside setting. Development has a form, scale and level of intensity that minimises its physical and visual impact. In Kings Beach in particular, development responds to its waterfront, intermediate or ridgeline location through variations in *building height* and sensitive residential tower design.

~~(e)~~(t) Development in the Tourist accommodation zone at Bulcock Beach, Kings Beach, Dicky Beach, Currimundi and Golden Beach (Oaks Oasis Resort site) reinforces the role of Caloundra as a major coastal tourism destination and visitor accommodation area.

~~(t)~~(u) Key Site 4 (Kings Beach Tavern), Key Site 5 (Kings Beach Shops) and Key Site 6 (Golden Beach Oaks Oasis Resort), are developed as signature mixed used developments which:-

- (i) incorporate high density, predominantly visitor accommodation in comfortable and attractive living environments together with tourism, convenience, leisure and recreation related uses;
- (ii) are integrated with and contribute to the vibrancy of adjoining foreshore or parkland areas;
- (iii) create active street *frontages* that encourage pedestrian movement and interaction between private development and adjacent public spaces; and
- (iv) display an outstanding level of architectural and landscape design befitting their location and level of importance within the local plan area.

~~(u)~~(v) Development in the Low density residential zone and Medium density residential zone occurs in an integrated manner and creates walkable neighbourhoods with good pedestrian and cycle connectivity to activity centres, community facilities, recreation areas and other key destinations.

~~(v)~~(w) Development in Precinct CAL LPP-4 (Moffat Beach/Shelly Beach) is compatible with, and sympathetic to, the preferred character of the area, which is characterised by larger lots. To maintain the low density character and amenity of this area, any residential lot is to be a minimum of 700m<sup>2</sup> in area.

~~(w)~~(x) Development in the Medium density residential zone provides for a mix of residential housing types with *dwellings* that are generally of a domestic scale or are provided in small groups so as to reduce the perceived scale and mass of development.

~~(x)~~(y) The government and medical hub established in the vicinity of West Terrace and Bowman Road adjacent to the Caloundra Town Centre, and comprising the Caloundra Hospital, Caloundra Courthouse, Caloundra Police Station and other *emergency services*, is consolidated. The government and medical hub further reinforces this part of Caloundra as the primary focus for the provision of major State government facilities.

~~(y)~~(z) Precinct CAL LPP-9 (Omrah Avenue) includes a number of *dwelling houses* on lots immediately to the south of Bicentennial Park. Development in this precinct is limited to *dwelling houses* on existing lots in order to ensure the land is preserved for a central *park* and complementary community facilities to support civic and cultural functions in the Caloundra Town Centre.

~~(z)~~(aa) Development within Precinct CAL LPP-10 (Caloundra Aerodrome) provides for the establishment of a range of uses and activities that are compatible with the primary function of the aerodrome including aviation related business and industrial uses. The scale of development and operations recognises the location of the aerodrome within the urban fabric and the need to take into consideration impacts on nearby existing or proposed residential areas. Development at the Caloundra Aerodrome does not compromise the Sunshine Coast Activity Centres Network.

~~(aa)~~(bb) The significant environmental values of Ben Bennett Botanical Park, Currimundi Recreation Reserve and other local environmental parks and reserves are protected and enhanced.

~~(bb)~~(cc) Significant views to important landscape features including beaches and *waterways*, headlands and the Glass House Mountains are protected.

~~(ee)~~(dd) Views to and from the heritage protected Caloundra lighthouses, located on the corner of Canberra Terrace and Arthur Street, are retained.

~~(dd)~~(ee) Development does not compromise the provision and operation of the Dedicated Public Transport Corridor (CAMCOS) and the Caloundra Transit Station, the CoastConnect Priority Public Transport and Bicycle Corridor or the proposed new northern access road into the Caloundra Town Centre.

**7.2.6.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 7.2.6.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Caloundra Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
<b>PO1</b>	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that are consistent with, and reflect the beachside character and setting of, the local plan area.	<b>AO1.1</b>	Development for residential, business or community activity provides for building design which incorporates the following features:- (a) a mix of lightweight and textured external building materials, including timber finishes or masonry construction with variation provided in texture and detailing; (b) articulated, pitched, skillion or curved roof forms; (c) open or transparent balustrades; (d) louvres; and (e) landscaping integrated into the building design.
		<b>AO1.2</b>	Development uses understated colour schemes and low-reflective roofing and cladding materials.
<b>PO2</b>	Development contributes to the establishment of an attractive and coherent <i>streetscape</i> character and gateways to enhance the sense of arrival to Caloundra Town Centre and other parts of the local plan area, including boulevard treatments along Caloundra and Bowman Roads.	<b>AO2.1</b>	Development adjacent to an identified primary streetscape treatment area, boulevard treatment area or gateway/entry point where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.6A (Caloundra local plan elements)</b> :- (a) incorporates architectural and landscape treatments which enhance the sense of arrival to, and the coastal urban character of, the local plan area, and emphasise corner locations; and (b) incorporates building materials such as varied roof forms, changes in materials and variations in projected and recessed elements and facades.
		<b>AO2.2</b>	Development provides for streetscape improvements which complement existing or proposed streetscape works in the local area to ensure continuity of <i>streetscapes</i> and landscape design.  Note— <b>Section 9.4.2 (Landscape code)</b> sets out requirements for streetscape landscapes including entry statement landscapes.  Note—a landscape master plan may provide further guidance regarding particular streetscape treatments in a local plan area.  Note—streetscape materials and palettes can be referenced from the <i>Council's</i> Infrastructure and Guideline Standards for each centre as

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
PO3	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements including significant views and vistas, existing character trees and areas of significant <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the setting, character and sense of place of the local plan area.	AO3.1	Development protects, emphasises and does not intrude upon the important sightlines and views to the Glass House Mountains, Pumicestone Passage, and Point Cartwright where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.6A (Caloundra local plan elements)</b> .
		AO3.2	Development within the Lighthouse View Protection Area identified on <b>Figure 7.2.6A (Caloundra local plan elements)</b> does not interrupt:- <u>(a) views of coastal waters obtained from the viewing platforms of either of the Caloundra Lighthouse structures;</u> <del>(a)</del> <u>(b)</u> views of the lighthouses from Kings Beach Park; and <del>(b)</del> <u>(c)</u> views from the northern portion of the park at the corner of Canberra Terrace and Arthur Street (Lot 2 RP135230) to the coastline and ocean in the direction of the Kings Beach Bathing Pavilion.
		AO3.3	Development provides for the retention of character <i>vegetation</i> where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.6A (Caloundra local plan elements)</b> .  Note—in some circumstances, the eradication of weed species and planting of locally native species that make a comparable contribution to local character may also satisfy the Acceptable Outcome.
PO4	Development on sites fronting Otranto Avenue, Minchinton Street and Knox Avenue south of Bulcock Street provides for buildings to be set back from street <i>frontages</i> so as to maintain uninterrupted sight lines to the Pumicestone Passage and Bribie Island.	AO4	Development on sites fronting Otranto Avenue, Minchinton Street and Knox Avenue south of Bulcock Street provides for:-  (a) that part of any building or structure up to two <i>storeys</i> in height to be <i>setback</i> at least 4 metres from the street property boundary; and  (b) that part of any building or structure exceeding two <i>storeys</i> in height to be <i>setback</i> at least 6 metres from the street property boundary.
PO5	Development improves local connectivity by providing pedestrian and cycle connections to and between key destinations including linkages:-  (a) between the different precincts of the Caloundra Town Centre and in particular between Stockland Shopping Centre in Precinct CAL LPP-3 (Bowman Road/Oval Avenue) and Precinct CAL LPP-1 (Bulcock Street);  (b) between the different parts of Precinct CAL LPP-1 (Bulcock Street); and  (c) along the Pumicestone Passage frontage of the Tripcony Hibiscus Caravan Park and the northern side of Maloja Avenue to	AO5	No acceptable outcome provided.

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<b>PO26</b>	Development in Precincts CAL LPP-5 (Events Centre Hospitality Area), CAL LPP-6 (Bulcock Street Hospitality Area), CAL LPP-7 (Bulcock Beach Hospitality Area) and CAL LPP-8 (Kings Beach Hospitality Area) identified on <b>Local Plan Precinct Map LPM45</b> provides for:- (a) a range of entertainment/catering business uses and other business uses including <i>food and drink outlets, function facilities, bars and hotels</i> that may operate after hours and include live music which creates a vibrant atmosphere; and (b) in the case of the Major centre zone in Precinct CAL LPP-6 (Bulcock Street Hospitality Area), may include <i>nightclub entertainment facilities</i> .	<b>AO26</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.
<b>Development in the Specialised Centre Zone (Caloundra Road Showroom Area)</b>			
<b>PO27</b>	Development in the Specialised centre zone provides for Caloundra Road to be maintained and enhanced as a landscaped boulevard and major entry route to the Caloundra Town Centre, with buildings and other structures set well back from the street <i>frontage</i> and dense sub-tropical landscaping and street trees provided along the road <i>frontage</i> .	<b>AO27</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.
<b>Development in the Local Centre Zone (Currimundi and Moffat Beach Local Activity Centres)</b>			
<b>PO28</b>	Development in the Local centre zone ensures that the Currimundi and Moffat Beach Local Centres function as local (not full service) activity centres only, providing for the basic convenience needs of residents and visitors.	<b>AO28</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.
<b>PO29</b>	Development in the Local centre zone:- <u>(a) contributes to the creation of a contemporary coastal built form and streetscape, where development is located outside of the Moffat Beach character area;</u> <del>(a)</del> <u>(b) contributes to the maintenance of a traditional local character where located in the Moffat Beach character area;</u> <del>(b)</del> <u>(c) creates vibrant and active streets and public spaces;</u> <del>(c)</del> <u>(d) provides continuous weather protection for pedestrians along active or semi-active street front areas;</u> <del>(d)</del> <u>(e) is of a domestic scale and appearance where there is an interface with the Low density residential zone; and</u> <del>(e)</del> <u>(f) provides integrated and functional parking and access arrangements that do not dominate the street.</u>	<b>AO29</b>	Development in the Local centre zone:- (a) respects the layout, scale (including height and <i>setback</i> ) and character of development on adjoining sites; (b) provides for buildings to be set back from street <i>frontages</i> as follows:- (i) for sites fronting Seaview Terrace - built to the street front boundary; (ii) for sites fronting Buccleugh Street or Buderim Street - 3 metres from the street front boundary; and (iii) on sites with sole <i>frontage</i> to Roderick Street - a distance that is compatible with the character and scale of residential development on the southern side of Roderick Street, but in any case not less than 3 metres; (c) provides <i>primary active street frontages</i> where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.6A (Caloundra local plan elements)</b> ; (d) provides all weather protection to active street <i>frontages</i> in the form of

designed to service the Sunshine Coast Region. The industry park is protected from incompatible development that may adversely affect operations and avoids adverse affects on adjoining environmental areas.

- (i) The *tourist park* at Coolum Beach is protected for its role in providing budget accommodation and its contribution to the low key, family friendly character of Coolum.
- (j) The Palmer Coolum Resort and The Coolum Residences continues to be developed as an integrated tourist and residential development focussed around an 18 hole championship golf course and large areas of open space. Development is configured in a series of beachside villages and other precincts that sit lightly in the landscape and that are separated by green corridors and lush subtropical landscaping. Development protects the natural vegetated character of the coastal foreshore and foredunes and respects the scale and character of surrounding areas and *vegetation*. Dense vegetated buffers are maintained along the David Low Way and surrounding the Palmer Coolum Resort to effectively screen development and protect the scenic amenity of David Low Way and the amenity of nearby residential areas.
- (k) Development is designed and sited to protect significant environmental areas, character *vegetation* and views either to or from important landscape features and to reflect the physical characteristics and constraints of the land, including the protection of sensitive slopes, remnant *vegetation* and other *ecologically important areas*.
- (l) Locally significant landscape and environmental elements which contribute to the character, identity and sense of place of the Coolum local plan area including Mount Coolum *(a local heritage place)*, Stumers Creek, Coolum and Peregian sections of the Noosa National Park, Point Perry, Point Arkwright, Mount Emu, Eurungunder Hill, remaining parts of the Point Arkwright bushland mosaic, rainforest areas on the Palmer Coolum Resort site, the Yaroomba parabolic dune and other foreshore dunes are retained in their natural state and protected from intrusion by built form elements and other aspects of urban development.
- (m) Development is supported by a network of open space to meet the needs of the local community and facilitates safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle connections between and around key destinations within the local plan area.

**7.2.8.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 7.2.8.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Coolum Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
PO1	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that are consistent with, and reflect the low key beachside character of, the Coolum local plan area in that they are integrated with the natural and coastal landscape and skyline <i>vegetation</i> in terms of scale, siting, form, composition and use of materials.	AO1.1	Development for a residential, business or community activity provides for building design which incorporates the following features:- (a) a mix of lightweight and textured external building materials, including timber finishes or masonry construction with variation provided in texture and detailing; (b) articulated, pitched, skillion or curved roof forms; (c) open or transparent balustrades; and (d) landscaping integrated into the building design.
		AO1.2	Development uses understated colour schemes and low-reflective roofing and cladding materials.
		AO1.3	Development provides for existing mature trees to be retained and incorporated into the development design.
PO2	Development contributes to the establishment of attractive and coherent <i>streetscapes</i> and gateways to enhance	AO2.1	Development adjacent to a primary streetscape treatment area or gateway/entry point where identified on



Although some existing properties currently operate on sewerage 'pump out' systems, this method of disposal is not intended to be continued for new development in the area.

**7.2.9.3 Purpose and overall outcomes**

- (1) The purpose of the Eudlo local plan code is to provide locally relevant planning provisions for the assessment of development within the Eudlo local plan area.
- (2) The purpose of the Eudlo local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
  - (a) Eudlo remains a small village with an intimate rural character and identity.
  - (b) Urban development within the Eudlo local plan area is limited to land within the urban growth management boundary so as to protect and reinforce Eudlo's rural village character and identity, provide for the efficient provision of *infrastructure* and services, avoid land substantially constrained to urban development, and protect the character and productivity of surrounding rural land.
  - (c) Development retains the key landscape and built form elements that contribute to the character and identity of Eudlo as a small rural village with a strong sense of place and associations with the past.
  - (d) The form and scale of development is low key with buildings that are low rise and cover a comparatively small area of the *site*, thereby leaving significant areas for landscaping and *private open space*.
  - (e) Development in the local plan area protects and retains the *character area* of Eudlo (Rosebed Street) and buildings identified as having cultural heritage or *streetscape* significance as important elements of local character and identity.
  - ~~(e)~~(f) Development in the Local centre zone supports the role and function of the Eudlo Village Centre as a small local (not full service) activity centre servicing the basic convenience needs of residents and visitors. Whilst development in the Local centre zone provides for the expansion and enhancement of business uses, residents continue to rely upon Mooloolah, Palmwoods or Nambour to fulfil most of their business and industry needs.
  - ~~(f)~~(g) The traditional built form character of Eudlo, and in particular the village centre, is retained and new development is designed to complement the traditional built form and *streetscape* character of the local plan area.
  - ~~(g)~~(h) Development in the Low density residential zone maintains large urban lots sizes to preserve the rural village character and provide for the effective treatment and disposal of effluent on-site.
  - ~~(h)~~(i) Development in the Community facilities zone on the former Olsen Mill site provides for community related activities or limited other uses that support local employment in a manner which does not detract from the role and function of the Eudlo Village Centre.
  - ~~(i)~~(j) Development in the local plan area is supported by a network of open space that meets the needs of the local community and facilitates safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle connections between and around key destinations within the local plan area.

**7.2.9.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 7.2.9.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Eudlo Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
<b>PO1</b>	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that is consistent with and reflects the traditional rural village architectural character of Eudlo in terms of scale, siting, form, composition and use of materials.	<b>AO1.1</b>	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive re-use, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage or local character significance.  Editor's Note—Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
			<p><b>character areas overlay code</b>) sets out requirements for development on <u>or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in <i>character areas</i>.</p> <p><b>AO1.2</b> Buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.</p> <p><b>AO1.3</b> For residential, business and community activities, roof forms use simple, traditional Queensland style roof designs including gable, hip, pitched or multiple gable roof forms</p>
<b>PO2</b>	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements including historical landmarks, significant views and vistas, existing character trees and areas of significant <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the rural village character, identity and sense of place of Eudlo.	<p><b>AO2.1</b> Development provides for the retention of historical landmarks, memorials and monuments.</p> <p><b>AO2.2</b> Development protects and emphasises, and does not intrude upon, the important sight lines and views to rural and natural areas identified on <b>Figure 7.2.9A (Eudlo local plan elements)</b>.</p> <p><b>AO2.3</b> Development provides for the retention and enhancement of existing mature trees and character <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the setting and <i>streetscape</i> character of Eudlo including:-            (a) trees planted along the median in Rosebed Street;            (b) the large gum tree in the park opposite the tennis courts;            (c) riparian <i>vegetation</i> adjacent to Eudlo Creek;            (d) the community conservation reserve to the west of the railway station; and            (e) other character <i>vegetation</i> where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.9A (Eudlo local plan elements)</b>.</p> <p>Note—in some circumstances, the eradication of weed species and planting of locally native species that make a comparable contribution to local character may also satisfy the Acceptable Outcome.</p> <p><b>AO2.4</b> Development provides for the retention and enhancement of the wide open space corridor that incorporates Eudlo Creek and adjacent land where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.9A (Eudlo local plan elements)</b>.</p>	
<b>PO3</b>	Development contributes to the establishment of attractive and coherent <i>streetscapes</i> and gateways that reflect and enhance the sense of entry to, and the rural village character of, Eudlo.	<p><b>AO3.1</b> Development adjacent to a primary streetscape treatment area or gateway/entry point identified on <b>Figure 7.2.9A (Eudlo local plan elements)</b> incorporates architectural and landscape treatments and other design elements which enhance the sense of arrival to, and the rural village character of, Eudlo.</p> <p><b>AO3.2</b> Development provides for streetscape improvements which complement existing or proposed streetscape works in the local area to ensure continuity of</p>	

## 7.2.10 Eumundi local plan code

### 7.2.10.1 Application

- (1) This code applies to assessable development:-
  - (a) within the Eumundi local plan area as shown on Map ZM3 contained within **Schedule 2 (Mapping)**; and
  - (b) identified as requiring assessment against the Eumundi local plan code by the tables of assessment in **Part 5 (Tables of assessment)**.
- (2) The following provisions of the code are assessment benchmarks for applicable assessable development:-
  - (a) **section 7.2.10.3 (Purpose and overall outcomes)**;
  - (b) **Table 7.2.10.4.1 (Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development)**; and
  - (c) **Figure 7.2.10A (Eumundi local plan elements)**.

### 7.2.10.2 Context and setting

This section is extrinsic material under section 15 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* and is intended to assist in the interpretation of the Eumundi local plan code.

*The Eumundi local plan area is located in the northern part of the Sunshine Coast, in the North Maroochy River Valley and on the North Coast Rail Line. The local plan area includes Eumundi's town centre and surrounding residential areas and has a land area of approximately 160 hectares.*

*The local plan area is dominated by a ridge which rises to the west of the town centre and provides a vegetated backdrop to the town. Parts of the local plan area also provide views across the surrounding rural landscape including towards Cooroy Mountain in the north and Mount Eerwah in the west. Towards the east, the land gently slopes towards the North Maroochy River.*

*Eumundi is a small rural township providing important business, community, social, and recreational facilities to service the local level needs of its resident population as well as the needs of surrounding rural communities and visitors to the area. Eumundi derives its character from its rich cultural heritage, traditional main street and building designs, tree lined streets, attractive green backdrop and rural landscape setting. This strong and unique identity and character has helped create Eumundi's sense of place and niche role as a tourist destination.*

*The Eumundi town centre is focussed on the traditional main street of Memorial Drive, between the Eumundi - Noosa Road and Pacey Street intersections. This area contains the most substantial retail, office, commercial and tourism uses in Eumundi, including two hotels. Located parallel to Memorial Drive is an area of open space, both in public and private ownership, which includes Dick Caplick Park ([a local heritage place](#)) and which hosts the famous Eumundi markets. These markets are an important economic and tourist asset for the town and the region.*

*The Eumundi local plan area retains strong connections with its history and contains a number of buildings which have local cultural or historical significance, particularly along Memorial Drive and Cook Street including Eumundi School of Arts, Eumundi War Memorial and St ~~Georgeas~~[George's](#) Anglican Church, ~~as well as other significant buildings such as Joe's Watering Hole~~[Waterhole, the Imperial Hotel](#) and the ~~old railway station and former railway~~[corridor](#). Stands of vegetation along the eastern side of Memorial Drive, particularly the mature Camphor Laurels and figs, are important landscape features of the town. The showgrounds and associated facilities at both ends of Memorial Drive provide important community, sporting and recreational facilities.*

*The residential areas surrounding the town have larger sized lots to accommodate the topography and which add to the rural town character of the area. Detached housing is typically of traditional Queensland style.*

*The Eumundi local plan area has good levels of accessibility with direct access to the Bruce Highway, Eumundi-Noosa Road and the North Coast Rail Line. Memorial Drive and Caplick Way are other key road links within the local plan area.*

Urban zoned land within the local plan area is connected, or has the ability to be connected, to reticulated water and sewerage.

### 7.2.10.3 Purpose and overall outcomes

- (1) The purpose of the Eumundi local plan code is to provide locally relevant planning provisions for the assessment of development within the Eumundi local plan area.
- (2) The purpose of the Eumundi local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
  - (a) Eumundi remains a small rural town with a distinct heritage character, primarily servicing the local community and tourist industry. Some expansion of local business and residential areas is provided for.
  - (b) Urban development in the local plan area is limited to land within the urban growth management boundary so as to protect and reinforce the character and identity of Eumundi, provide for the efficient provision of *infrastructure* and services, avoid constrained land and protect the natural landscape values and productivity of surrounding land.
  - (c) Development retains the key landscape and built form elements that contribute to the setting, character and identity of Eumundi as a rural town with a strong sense of place and associations with the past.
  - (d) Development is designed and sited to protect significant environmental areas and significant views either to or from important landscape features and to reflect the physical characteristics and constraints of the land, including the protection of sensitive slopes, remnant *vegetation* and other *ecologically important areas*.
  - (e) Development in the local plan area protects and retains the *character areas* in Eumundi (Memorial Drive and Cook Street) and buildings identified as having cultural heritage or *streetscape* significance as important elements of local character and identity.
  - ~~(e)~~(f) The Eumundi Town Centre functions as a local (full service) activity centre meeting the local convenience needs of the local community and surrounding rural and rural residential areas and visitors to the area, and provides a focus for small scale retail, commercial and community activity.
  - ~~(f)~~(g) Whilst the business functions of Eumundi Town Centre may expand and be enhanced, the centre remains compact with any expansion limited to land included within the Local centre zone. Residents and visitors continue to rely upon larger centres such as Noosaville or Cooroy to fulfil higher order business and industry needs. Development for a *supermarket* does not result in more than one *supermarket* establishing within the local plan area or the size of the *supermarket* exceeding 1,000m<sup>2</sup> *gross leasable floor area*.
  - ~~(g)~~(h) The “country town” feel, traditional built form, heritage and *streetscape* character of the Eumundi Town Centre is retained and reinforced, with Memorial Drive enhanced as a wide, attractive and pedestrian friendly main street providing a focus for business uses and tourists. Development within the Local centre zone addresses the street and complements the traditional *streetscape* and building form.
  - ~~(h)~~(i) *Markets*, while an important local economic activity, do not physically or economically dominate the town or unduly influence the character of the town.
  - ~~(i)~~(j) Development in the Low density residential zone, including road and lot layouts and *streetscape*, reflects traditional rural town residential qualities such as low rise detached housing on large lots, open *streetscape* and mature street trees.  
  
Note—land in the Low density residential zone at 21 Caplick Way, Eumundi (Lot 209 CG1888), is recognised as being potentially suitable for a *retirement facility* subject to adequate resolution of site constraints.
  - ~~(j)~~(k) Development in the Medium density residential zone:-
    - (i) provides for a range of housing choices located with convenient access to the Eumundi Town Centre, public transport, parkland and community facilities;
    - (ii) provides for the preservation and adaptive re-use of locally significant historical buildings, where relevant;

- (iii) provides good pedestrian and cycle connectivity to the town centre;
- (iv) contributes to a high level of residential amenity and design quality consistent with the traditional rural character of Eumundi, the scale and character of the *streetscape* and surrounding development; and
- (v) provides for building form which reflects the traditional Queensland style.

~~(k)(l)~~ Development provides appropriate landscape buffering to the Bruce Highway and Eumundi-Noosa Road in order to effectively visually screen built form elements and maintain the visual amenity of these roads as scenic routes.

~~(h)(m)~~ Development in the local plan area is supported by a network of open space to meet the needs of the local community and facilitates safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle connections between and around key destinations within the local plan area.

### 7.2.10.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

**Table 7.2.10.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Eumundi Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
PO1	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that is consistent with and reflects the traditional rural town architectural character of Eumundi in terms of scale, siting, form, composition and use of materials.	AO1.1	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive re-use, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage or local character significance, <del>including where identified on Figure 7.2.10A (Eumundi local plan elements).</del>  Editor's Note – Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code) sets out requirements for development on <u>or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in character areas.
		AO1.2	Buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.
		AO1.3	Roof forms use simple, traditional Queensland style roof designs including gable, hip, pitched or multiple gable roof forms.
PO2	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements including historical landmarks, significant views and vistas, existing character trees and areas of significant <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the setting, character and sense of place of the Eumundi local plan area.	AO2.1	Development provides for the retention of old stone retaining walls, historical landmarks, memorials and monuments.
		AO2.2	Development protects and emphasises and does not intrude upon the important views to Mount Eerwah and Cooroy Mountain and other views to surrounding rural and natural areas as identified on <b>Figure 7.2.10A (Eumundi local plan elements)</b> .
		AO2.3	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of existing mature trees and character <i>vegetation</i> that contributes to the <i>streetscape</i> character and vegetated backdrop to the town including:- (a) the camphor laurel and fig trees along Memorial Drive; and (b) other character <i>vegetation</i> where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.10A (Eumundi local plan elements)</b> .

## 7.2.12 Glass House Mountains local plan code

### 7.2.12.1 Application

- (1) This code applies to assessable development:-
  - (a) within the Glass House Mountains local plan area as shown on Map ZM50 contained within **Schedule 2 (Mapping)**; and
  - (b) identified as requiring assessment against the Glass House Mountains local plan code by the tables of assessment in **Part 5 (Tables of assessment)**.
- (2) The following provisions of the code are assessment benchmarks for applicable assessable development:-
  - (a) **section 7.2.12.3 (Purpose and overall outcomes)**;
  - (b) **Table 7.2.12.4.1 (Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development)**; and
  - (c) **Figure 7.2.12A (Glass House Mountains local plan elements)**.

### 7.2.12.2 Context and setting

This section is extrinsic material under section 15 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* and is intended to assist in the interpretation of the Glass House Mountains local plan code.

*The Glass House Mountains local plan area is located in the southern part of the Sunshine Coast on the North Coast Rail Line between Beerwah and Beerburum. The local plan area includes the Glass House Mountains town centre and surrounding residential and rural residential areas and has a land area of approximately 474 hectares.*

*The local plan area is surrounded by a picturesque rural and natural landscape dominated by the National heritage listed Glass House Mountains and surrounding rural land used largely for crop farming and forestry. The landform of the local plan area is gently undulating. It is contained within the catchment of Coonowrin Creek, which traverses the local plan area in a south-west, north-east direction. Coonowrin Creek flows to the Pumicestone Passage and is subject to periodic local flooding.*

*The Glass House Mountains town centre, focused on Bruce Parade, Reed Street and the railway station, provides a range of convenience goods and services to meet the daily needs of the local community and visitors, including some service industry uses. A number of community facilities are located within the local plan area including a State primary school, neighbourhood centre, community hall, visitor and interpretive centre and sportsgrounds. Tourism opportunities within the local plan area are enhanced by its proximity to the Glass House Mountains National Park.*

*The residential areas within the local plan area are characterised by dwelling houses on large urban and rural residential size lots. Further opportunities for urban residential development are available to the south of Fullertons Road and Coonowrin Road.*

*Steve Irwin Way is the principal road link providing access to the town of Glass House Mountains and is subject to planned realignment and upgrade. Other major road links within the local plan area include Railway Parade, Coonowrin Road and Sahara Road. Coonowrin Road and Steve Irwin Way are identified haulage routes with heavy vehicles carrying extractive material frequently travelling these routes.*

*The Glass House Mountains railway station, located at the end of Reed Street, is of local heritage significance and functions as a commuter transfer station, providing park and ride facilities. The rail line between Beerburum and Landsborough is planned to be subject to duplication, including upgrading of the Glass House Mountains railway station.*

*The Glass House Mountains Community Hall is also a local heritage place.*

*Urban zoned land within the local plan area is connected, or has the ability to be connected, to reticulated water and sewerage. Reticulated water is also available to rural residential areas within the local plan area.*

7.2.12.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Table 7.2.12.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Glass House Mountains Local Plan Area</i>		<i>Generally (All Zones)</i>	
<p><b>PO1</b></p> <p>Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that is consistent with and reflects the traditional rural town architectural character of Glass House Mountains local plan area in terms of form, composition and use of materials.</p>		<p><b>AO1.1</b></p>	<p>Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive re-use, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage or local <del>character</del><u>historic</u> significance, <del>including where identified on Figure 7.2.12A (Glass House Mountains local plan elements).</del></p> <p>Editor's Note—Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code) sets out requirements for development on <u>or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in <u>character areas</u>.</p>
		<p><b>AO1.2</b></p>	<p>Where buildings of <u>cultural</u> heritage or local <del>character</del><u>historic</u> significance cannot be retained due to <u>infrastructure</u> upgrades, (i.e. the Neighbourhood Centre in Ryan Street, Community Hall in Coonowrin Road, and the Glasshouse Country RSL building and Lutheran Church in Reed Street), they are relocated to the community hub along Ryan Street.</p>
		<p><b>AO1.3</b></p>	<p>Buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.</p>
		<p><b>AO1.4</b></p>	<p>Development uses understated colour schemes and low-reflective roofing and cladding materials.</p>
		<p><b>AO1.5</b></p>	<p>Roof forms use simple, traditional Queensland style roof designs including gable, hip, pitched or multiple gable roof forms.</p>
<p><b>PO2</b></p> <p>Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements including historical landmarks, significant views and vistas, existing character trees and areas of significant <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the setting, character and sense of place of the Glass House Mountains local plan area.</p>		<p><b>AO2.1</b></p>	<p>Development provides for the retention of historical landmarks, memorials and monuments.</p>
		<p><b>AO2.2</b></p>	<p>Development protects and emphasises, and does not intrude upon, the important views to Mount Tibrogargan and Mount Ngungun, particularly from the town centre, and other views to surrounding rural and natural areas as identified on <b>Figure 7.2.12A (Glass House Mountains local plan elements)</b>.</p>
		<p><b>AO2.3</b></p>	<p>Development provides for the retention and enhancement of existing mature trees and character <i>vegetation</i> that contributes to the <i>streetscape</i> character and vegetated backdrop to the Glass House Mountains local plan area including:-</p> <p>(a) mature Mango, African Tulip, Poinciana, Jacaranda, Coral,</p>

## 7.2.14 Kawana Waters local plan code

### 7.2.14.1 Application

- (1) This code applies to assessable development:-
  - (a) within the Kawana Waters local plan area as shown on Map ZM35 contained within **Schedule 2 (Mapping)**; and
  - (b) identified as requiring assessment against the Kawana Waters local plan code by the tables of assessment in **Part 5 (Tables of assessment)**.
- (2) The following provisions of the code are assessment benchmarks for applicable assessable development:-
  - (a) **section 7.2.14.3 (Purpose and overall outcomes)**;
  - (b) **Table 7.2.14.4.1 (Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development)**; and
  - (c) **Figure 7.2.14A (Kawana Waters local plan elements)**.

### 7.2.14.2 Context and setting

This section is extrinsic material under section 15 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* and is intended to assist in the interpretation of the Kawana Waters local plan code.

*The Kawana Waters local plan area is located in the south eastern part of the Sunshine Coast and includes the coastal urban communities of Kawana Waters, including the established beachside neighbourhoods of Buddina, Minyama, Warana, Wurtulla, Bokarina and Parrearra, that part of Mountain Creek south of the Sunshine Motorway including the community of Hideaway Waters, and the emerging community of Brightwater.*

*The local plan area also includes Kawana Shoppingworld and the strip commercial and showroom area that extends along a significant length of the Nicklin Way. A number of small local business centres that provide local services to residents are located primarily at nodes along the Nicklin Way. An industrial area is located centrally in the local plan area providing industrial services and employment.*

*A significant part of the local plan area has, and continues to be, developed as part of the Kawana Waters master planned community (Kawana Waters Community Development Area), including the proposed Kawana Town Centre, Sunshine Coast University Hospital, the Homemaker Centre, the Kawana business village, the Bokarina Beach site and the newer residential areas of Kawana Island, Kawana Forest, Creekside, Birtinya and parts of Parrearra. It also includes Lake Kawana which contributes to the waterside setting of the area and includes a regionally significant rowing course. These areas are subject to Development Control Plan 1 Kawana Waters and do not form part of this local plan code. The local plan area has a land area of approximately 2,485 hectares.*

*The Kawana Waters local plan area is located on a low sand dune system and coastal floodplain within the Mooloolah River catchment. As a result, most of the local plan area is relatively flat and close to sea level. The landform and landscape of the local plan area have been altered over time, with much of the existing development based on canal systems linked to Mooloolah River and Currimundi Lake. The local plan area is framed by a picturesque natural setting including the Mooloolah River National Park and Birtinya Wetlands in the west, the Mooloolah River in the north, Currimundi Creek, Currimundi Lake and Kathleen McArthur Conservation Park in the south ([a local heritage place](#)) and Kawana Beach and the Pacific Ocean in the east.*

*Most of the local plan area is currently developed for residential housing or committed to development for residential housing. In existing developed areas, dwelling houses are the dominant housing form with dual occupancies and multi-unit accommodation also established in a number of locations. Emerging urban areas including Brightwater are planned as integrated communities accommodating a variety of housing types as well as local businesses and community facilities.*

*Significant community and sporting facilities within the local plan area include Sunshine Coast Stadium, Kawana Library and Community Centre, Bokarina and Buddina State Primary Schools, Kawana Waters State High School, Kawana Surf Club, Kawana Bowls Club and Lake Kawana Community Centre. Major*



### 7.2.15.3 Purpose and overall outcomes

- (1) The purpose of the Kenilworth local plan code is to provide locally relevant planning provisions for the assessment of development within the Kenilworth local plan area.
- (2) The purpose of the Kenilworth local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
  - (a) Kenilworth remains a small rural town with a distinct heritage character, primarily servicing the local community and tourist industry. Some expansion of local business, employment, residential and rural residential areas is provided for.
  - (b) Urban and rural residential development within the Kenilworth local plan area is limited to land within the urban and rural residential growth management boundaries respectively so as to protect and reinforce the character and identity of Kenilworth, provide for the efficient provision of *infrastructure* and services, avoid constrained land and protect the character and productivity of surrounding rural land.
  - (c) Development retains the key landscape and built form elements that contribute to the setting, character and identity of the Kenilworth local plan area as a rural town with a strong sense of place and associations with the past.
  - (d) Development in the local plan area protects and retains the *character area* of Kenilworth and buildings identified as having cultural heritage or *streetscape* significance as important elements of local character and identity.
  - ~~(d)~~(e) The Kenilworth Town Centre functions as a local (full service) activity centre meeting the convenience needs of the local community and surrounding rural areas and visitors to the area and provides a focus for small scale retail, commercial and community activity. Mixed uses and uses which enhance the “country town” character and rural service role of the town are established within the town centre, such as small scale rural service industries and business incubator uses, as well as small scale tourist facilities and enterprises.
  - ~~(e)~~(f) The retail and commercial functions of Kenilworth Town Centre are given the opportunity to expand and be enhanced; however the town centre remains compact with any expansion and enhancement limited to land included within the Local centre zone. Residents of Kenilworth continue to rely upon larger centres such as Maleny or Nambour to fulfil higher order business and industry needs.
  - ~~(f)~~(g) The “country town” feel, traditional built form, heritage and *streetscape* character of the Kenilworth Town Centre is retained and reinforced, with Elizabeth Street enhanced as a wide, attractive and pedestrian friendly main street. Development within the Local centre zone addresses the street and complements the traditional *streetscape* and building form.
  - ~~(g)~~(h) Industrial development remains small scale and low key and is limited to land included in the Low impact industry zone. Industrial uses which either complement the existing Kenilworth Cheese factory or take advantage of the growing tourist market are established in this zone, along with industrial uses servicing the local community.
  - ~~(h)~~(i) The interface of industrial land to the Low density residential zone and Rural residential zone is buffered to mitigate impacts and sensitive design and landscaping softens the visual impact of new premises.
  - ~~(i)~~(j) Development in the Low density residential zone and Rural residential zone, including road and lot layouts and *streetscape*, reflects traditional rural town residential qualities such as low rise detached housing on large lots, open *streetscape* and mature street trees. Building form reflects the traditional Queensland style with the use of timber, pitched roofs, verandahs and subdued colours.
  - ~~(j)~~(k) Development in the Low density residential zone occurs in a sequenced manner such that land closest to the town centre is developed first in order to ensure urban expansion occurs in accordance with the efficient and cost effective extension of *infrastructure*.
  - ~~(k)~~(l) Development in the local plan area is supported by a network of open space to meet the needs of the local community and facilitates safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle connections between and around key destinations within the local plan area.

(+)(m) Significant *vegetation*, particularly adjacent to the Mary River, is protected as an important part of the environment and local character of Kenilworth.

#### 7.2.15.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

**Table 7.2.15.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Kenilworth Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
PO1	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that is consistent with and reflects the traditional rural town character of Kenilworth in terms of scale, siting, form, composition and use of materials.	AO1.1	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive re-use, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage or local character significance.  Editor's Note—Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code) sets out requirements for development on <u>or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in <u>character areas</u> .
		AO1.2	Buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.
		AO1.3	For residential, business and community activities, roof forms use simple, traditional Queensland style roof designs, including gable, hip, pitched or multiple gable roof forms.
PO2	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements including historical landmarks, significant views and vistas, existing character trees and areas of significant <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the setting, character and sense of place of Kenilworth.	AO2.1	Development provides for the retention of historical landmarks, memorials and monuments.
		AO2.2	Development protects and emphasises, and does not intrude upon, the important sight lines to Kenilworth Bluff, Kenilworth State Forest and other views to surrounding rural and natural areas identified on <b>Figure 7.2.15A (Kenilworth local plan elements)</b> .
		AO2.3	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of existing mature trees and character <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the character of the local area including:- (a) native <i>vegetation</i> adjacent to the Mary River; and (b) other character <i>vegetation</i> identified on <b>Figure 7.2.15A (Kenilworth local plan elements)</b> .  Note—in some circumstances, the eradication of weed species and planting of locally native species that make a comparable contribution to local character may also satisfy the Acceptable Outcome.
PO3	Development contributes to the establishment of attractive and coherent <i>streetscapes</i> and gateways that reflect and enhance the sense of entry to, and the rural town character of, Kenilworth.	AO3.1	Development adjacent to identified gateway/entry points where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.15A (Kenilworth local plan elements)</b> provides for rural and semi rural uses and activities which retain the open rural landscape character of the local plan area.

## 7.2.16 Landsborough local plan code

### 7.2.16.1 Application

- (1) This code applies to assessable development:-
  - (a) within the Landsborough local plan area as shown on Map ZM42 contained within **Schedule 2 (Mapping)**; and
  - (b) identified as requiring assessment against the Landsborough local plan code by the tables of assessment in **Part 5 (Tables of assessment)**.
- (2) The following provisions of the code are assessment benchmarks for applicable assessable development:-
  - (a) **section 7.2.16.3 (Purpose and overall outcomes)**;
  - (b) **Table 7.2.16.4.1 (Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development)**; and
  - (c) **Figure 7.2.16A (Landsborough local plan elements)**.

### 7.2.16.2 Context and setting

This section is extrinsic material under section 15 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* and is intended to assist in the interpretation of the Landsborough local plan code.

*The Landsborough local plan area is located on the North Coast Rail Line between the towns of Beerwah and Mooloolah in the southern hinterland of the Sunshine Coast. The local plan area includes Landsborough's town centre, the surrounding urban area and adjacent rural residential areas to the north, south and west. The local plan area has a land area of approximately 880 hectares.*

*Landsborough is a picturesque and historic hinterland town. Situated at the southern entrance to the Blackall Range, Landsborough is framed to the north and west by elevated terrain associated with the Blackall Range escarpment and Mount Mellum. Mellum Creek and adjoining tributaries traverse the local plan area with pockets of remnant vegetation located along the creek corridors. The town includes a number of [local and State](#) heritage places as well as two character areas comprising groups of buildings indicative of early 20<sup>th</sup> century building styles.*

*Landsborough's town centre, which fulfils the local needs of the immediately surrounding urban, rural and rural residential community, is primarily located on the western side of the rail line around Cribb Street and Maleny Street. Cribb Street, which contains historic buildings and adjoins the railway station, is the traditional "main street" of Landsborough. Maleny Street provides a range of convenience retail and commercial uses.*

*The local plan area also includes an industrial area to the east of the rail line with access via Caloundra Street. There is also a substantial rendering plant operation (Sunland Meats) located immediately to the south of Mellum Creek.*

*Landsborough includes a range of community activities and sport and recreation areas including Landsborough State School, emergency services, local utilities, the Landsborough Museum, places of worship and district sports grounds. An Arts, Community and Heritage Precinct is planned for land south of the town centre and Maleny Street.*

*A mix of older dwelling houses, dual occupancies and small scale multiple dwellings are located in Mill Street, Cribb Street and Gympie Street which adjoins the business centre and railway station. Beyond the central area, the residential areas are characterised by dwelling houses on larger lots in traditional street layouts. The rural residential areas to the north, south and west include lot sizes of 5,000m<sup>2</sup> or greater. Some of these rural residential areas are constrained by flooding, steep land and/or significant vegetation.*

*Landsborough functions as an important public transport node, with a bus link from the railway station to the coastal urban area and to Maleny. The major road access into Landsborough from the east is via Caloundra Street from Steve Irwin Way. Maleny Street links Caloundra Street to Landsborough-Maleny Road providing access to Maleny and the Blackall Range. Old Landsborough Road links Landsborough to Beerwah.*

*The North Coast Rail Line, which bisects the local plan area, is proposed to be realigned and duplicated. As part of the planned upgrade, provision has been made for a grade separated crossing at Gympie Street North.*

*Urban zoned land within the local plan area is connected, or has the ability to be connected, to reticulated water and sewerage.*

### 7.2.16.3 Purpose and overall outcomes

- (1) The purpose of the Landsborough local plan code is to provide locally relevant planning provisions for the assessment of development within the Landsborough local plan area.
- (2) The purpose of the Landsborough local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
  - (a) Landsborough remains a small rural town with a visible heritage character, primarily servicing the local needs of the immediately surrounding urban, rural residential and rural community.
  - (b) Development for urban and rural residential purposes within the Landsborough local plan area is limited to land within the urban and rural residential growth management boundaries respectively to protect and reinforce the character and identity of Landsborough, provide for the efficient provision of *infrastructure* and services and to avoid constrained land that is generally unsuitable for urban and rural residential development.
  - (c) Development retains the key built form, *streetscape*, landscape character and natural environment elements that contribute to the character, setting and identity of Landsborough as a rural town with a strong sense of place and associations with the past.
  - (d) Development in the local plan area protects and retains the *character areas* in Landsborough (Cribb Street and Landsborough East) and buildings identified as having cultural heritage or *streetscape* significance as important elements of local character and identity.
  - ~~(d)~~(e) Development for business uses is contained within the Local centre zone and contributes to Landsborough town centre's role as a local (full service) activity centre providing a wide range of convenience goods and services to service Landsborough and immediately surrounding rural residential and rural communities.
  - ~~(e)~~(f) Development in the Local centre zone protects the traditional built form, heritage and *streetscape* character of Landsborough. Development in Cribb Street enhances the traditional main street of Landsborough with active street *frontages*, traditional built form and improved streetscaping and landscaping. Development in Maleny Street reflects this street's role as a gateway to the Blackall Range with active street *frontages*, traditional built form and enhanced *streetscape* and landscaping.
  - ~~(f)~~(g) Development in the Specialised centre zone along Caloundra Street provides a range of larger format retail and business uses which are of a scale that is compatible with the rural town character and local activity centre role of Landsborough.
  - ~~(g)~~(h) Development in the Medium impact industry zone remains small scale and low key and is limited to land included in the Medium impact industry zone to the east of the rail line. This area develops as an integrated industrial estate with high quality buildings and landscaped grounds, particularly where fronting Caloundra Street. The northern interface to land in the Low density residential zone is sensitively treated and buffered to mitigate impacts.
  - ~~(h)~~(i) Development in the Low density residential zone is sympathetic to the traditional character and identity of established low density residential areas in Landsborough.
  - ~~(i)~~(j) Development in the Medium density residential zone provides for the establishment of a range of medium density accommodation types that are compatible in scale and design with the rural town setting. Such accommodation provides a high standard of architectural design to complement the traditional built form character of Landsborough.
  - ~~(j)~~(k) The rendering plant operation located immediately to the south of Mellum Creek operates in accordance with existing approvals. If the rendering plant ceases operation, the preferred future use of the *site* is for residential development which contributes to residential choice in

Landsborough, sensitively responds to site constraints and provides for direct pedestrian and cycle connections across Mellum Creek to the town centre.

~~(k)(l)~~ Development in the local plan area is supported by a network of open space to meet the needs of the local community and facilitates safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle connections between and around the key destinations within the local plan area.

~~(h)(m)~~ Development does not compromise or adversely impact upon the existing transit hub and the North Coast Rail Line, including the planned realignment and duplication of the rail line and the possible future provision of a grade separated crossing within the local plan area.

**7.2.16.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 7.2.16.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Landsborough Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
PO1	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that is consistent with and reflects the traditional rural town character of Landsborough in terms of scale, siting, form, composition and use of materials.	AO1.1	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive re-use, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage or character significance.  Editor's Note—Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code) sets out requirements for development on <u>or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in <i>character areas</i> .  Note—The <b>Planning Scheme Policy for Landsborough (urban design guidelines)</b> provides guidance in relation to the achievement of urban design outcomes for development in Landsborough.
		AO1.2	Buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.
		AO1.3	For residential, business and community activities, roof forms reflect simple, traditional Queensland style roof designs including gable, hip, pitched or multiple gable roof forms.
PO2	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements including historical landmarks, significant views and vistas, existing character trees and areas of significant <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the setting, character and sense of place of Landsborough.	AO2.1	Development provides for the retention of historical landmarks, memorials and monuments.
		AO2.2	Development protects and emphasises, and does not intrude upon, important sight lines to Mount Mellum, the Blackall Range and other views to surrounding rural and natural areas, including the significant views identified on <b>Figure 7.2.16A (Landsborough local plan elements)</b> .
		AO2.3	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of existing mature trees and character <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the vegetated backdrop, setting and <i>streetscape</i> character of Landsborough including:- (a) riparian <i>vegetation</i> adjacent to Mellum Creek , Little Rocky Creek,

### 7.2.17.3 Purpose and overall outcomes

- (1) The purpose of the Maleny local plan code is to provide locally relevant planning provisions for the assessment of development within the Maleny local plan area.
- (2) The purpose of the Maleny local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
  - (a) Maleny remains a moderate-sized rural town with a distinct heritage character, primarily servicing the needs of surrounding urban, rural residential and rural communities in the southern Sunshine Coast hinterland west of the Blackall Range escarpment.
  - (b) Urban and rural residential development within the Maleny local plan area is limited to land within the urban and rural residential growth management boundaries respectively so as to protect and reinforce the identity of Maleny, provide for the efficient provision of *infrastructure* and services, avoid constrained land and protect the landscape values and productivity of surrounding rural lands.
  - (c) Development retains the key built form, *streetscape*, landscape character and natural environment elements that contribute to the setting, character and identity of Maleny as a rural town with a strong sense of place and associations with the past.
  - (d) Development in the local plan area protects and retains the *character area* in Maleny (Maple Street) and buildings identified as having cultural heritage or *streetscape* significance as important elements of local character and identity.
  - ~~(e)~~(e) Development provides for the retail and commercial functions of Maleny Town Centre to expand and be enhanced. Development in the District centre zone supports the role and function of Maleny as a district activity centre meeting the needs of the local community and surrounding rural and rural residential areas along with the needs of tourists and travellers. The town centre remains compact, with any further development or expansion of business uses contained to land included within the District centre zone. Mixed uses and uses which enhance the rural town character and rural service centre role of the town are encouraged.
  - ~~(e)~~(f) Retail and commercial uses which rely predominantly on pedestrian trade are located on land adjoining Maple Street. A mix of other business, community, residential and recreational uses are located within the District centre zone on land adjoining Coral Street and Bicentenary Lane. No new large floor plate retail uses are intended to be established in the Maleny Town Centre.
  - ~~(f)~~(g) Development in the Low impact industry zone provides for minor expansion of the existing Lawyer Street industry area to accommodate the town's immediate industry needs, such as small scale low-impact and service industries. This area provides a low key but high quality industrial area with an attractive street front address. The interface to adjacent land included in the Low density residential zone is sensitively treated to ensure impacts on existing and future residential development are mitigated.
  - ~~(g)~~(h) Development in the Low density residential zone protects and is sympathetic to the traditional rural town character and identity of Maleny typified by low rise detached housing on relatively large lots. Building form reflects the traditional Queensland style through the use of timber, pitched roofs, verandahs and subdued colour schemes. Development in the zone provides an interconnected network of roads, pedestrian and cycle paths and open space and buffering to surrounding rural lands. Reconfiguring a lot in Precinct MAL LPP-2 (Maleny West) provides a transition between the township and rural lands through larger lots than the minimum lot size specified for the Low density residential zone in other parts of the local plan area.
  - ~~(h)~~(i) Development in the Medium density residential zone is of a scale, density and design which is complementary to a rural town setting and sensitively responds to site constraints. Further development on the Erowal aged care facility site provides for a range of *retirement facilities* with a building form and design compatible with the semi-rural setting and character of the area.
  - ~~(i)~~(j) Reconfiguring a lot in the Rural residential zone maintains the rural living character of the zone with an interconnected network of roads, pedestrian and cycle paths and open space and buffering to surrounding rural lands. Minimum lot sizes are consistent with the prevailing subdivision pattern in the area, sensitively respond to site constraints and provide for the satisfactory on-site treatment and disposal of effluent.

~~(k)~~(k) The Maleny Community Precinct (Precinct MAL LPP-1) is progressively developed in accordance with the adopted Maleny Community Precinct Master Plan and allocated land use zones, as an integrated area of open space comprising parkland, sport and recreation facilities, community facilities and land for environmental protection and rehabilitation purposes. Limited and sensitively designed residential development occurs in the Maleny Community Precinct to support and complement the provision of community facilities and open space assets on the *site*.

~~(l)~~(l) Development in the local plan area is supported by a network of interconnected open space to meet the needs of the local community and facilitates safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle connections between and around key destinations and facilities within the local plan area.

~~(m)~~(m) Development provides for retention and enhancement of riparian *vegetation* along Obi Obi Creek, Walkers Creek and other *waterways* that traverse the local plan area.

~~(n)~~(n) Development provides for required improvements to the local road network including new road links to improve local connectivity and intersection upgrades.

**7.2.17.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 7.2.17.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Maleny Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
PO1	Development is consistent with and reflects and enhances the traditional rural town character of Maleny in terms of scale, siting, form, composition and use of materials.	AO1.1	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive re-use, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage <u>or character</u> significance.  Editor's Note—Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code) sets out requirements for development on <u>or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in <i>character areas</i> .
		AO1.2	Buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.
		AO1.3	For residential, business and community activities, roof forms are simple, traditional Queensland-style roof designs including gable, hip, pitched or multiple gable roof forms.
		AO1.4	Development with <i>frontage</i> to Maple Street, Bunya Street, Miva Street, Tulip Street, Coral Street and Beech Street maintains the traditional character evident in both the District centre zone and surrounding residential areas.
PO2	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements including historical landmarks, significant views and vistas, existing character trees and areas of significant <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the setting, character and sense of place of Maleny.	AO2.1	Development provides for the retention of old stone retaining walls, historical landmarks, memorials and monuments.
		AO2.2	Development protects and emphasises, and does not intrude upon, important views to surrounding rural and natural areas identified on <b>Figure 7.2.17A (Maleny local plan elements)</b> .
		AO2.3	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of existing mature trees and character <i>vegetation</i>

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) sensitively responds to site constraints; and</li> <li>(c) provides for the safe and effective treatment and disposal of effluent on-site.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) 5,000m<sup>2</sup> where located in Precinct MAL LPP-3 (Walkers Creek); and</li> <li>(c) 5,000m<sup>2</sup> where located in Precinct MAL LPP-4 (Maleny North).</li> </ul>
Development in Precinct MAL LPP-1 (Maleny Community Precinct)			
<b>PO18</b>	<p>Development in Precinct MAL LPP-1, (Maleny Community Precinct) identified on <b>Maleny Local Plan Precinct Map LPM39</b> provides for the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) extensive areas of passive open space in the form of parks and gardens;</li> <li>(b) land for environmental open space for ecological protection and rehabilitation purposes, primarily focused along Obi Obi Creek and associated watercourses and <i>wetland</i> areas;</li> <li>(c) areas for active sport and recreation facilities, including a community golf course and sporting fields;</li> <li>(d) a range of community facilities, including an aquatic centre, environmental education centre, land care nursery and community hall;</li> <li>(e) a small cultural and heritage precinct centred around the heritage-listed <del>Pattemore House</del> <u>Fairview site</u>;</li> <li>(f) limited residential development which is sensitively sited and designed to be compatible with its location and setting within the Maleny Community Precinct; and</li> <li>(g) enhanced public access to the <i>site</i> via an extensive multi-use trail network and provision of appropriate vehicle connections.</li> </ul>	<b>AO18</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.



### 7.2.20.3 Purpose and overall outcomes

- (1) The purpose of the Mooloolaba/Alexandra Headland local plan code is to provide locally relevant planning provisions for the assessment of development within the Mooloolaba/Alexandra Headland local plan code.
- (2) The purpose of the Mooloolaba/Alexandra Headland local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
  - (a) Mooloolaba/Alexandra Headland local plan area is a diverse coastal urban area with a strong focus on tourism. The local plan area comprises a number of urban and suburban residential areas and high density visitor accommodation areas supported by a district activity centre at Mooloolaba, community and sport and recreation facilities, a harbour and associated waterfront and marine uses.
  - (b) Urban development in the Mooloolaba/Alexandra Headland local plan area is limited to land within the urban growth management boundary so as to protect the environmental and landscape value of foreshore areas and the Mooloolah River.
  - (c) Development in the local plan area is sited and designed to protect significant environmental areas and retain the key landscape elements that contribute to the setting, character and identity of Mooloolaba and Alexandra Headland, including beaches and dunal systems, foreshore parkland, Alex Forest Conservation Area, Mooloolaba environmental reserve, Nelson Park, Charles Clarke Park *(a local heritage place)*, character *vegetation* along the foreshore and views either to or from important landscape features.
  - (d) Development recognises and reinforces the beachside location of the local plan area by providing for high quality, contemporary sub-tropical building and landscape design that emphasises the casual, outdoor lifestyle. Development is of a scale and form which protects and enhances the existing character and identity of established parts of the local plan area.
  - (e) Development on land with *frontage* to Alexandra Parade, Brisbane Road, Mooloolaba Esplanade and River Esplanade achieves a high standard of urban design and contributes to *streetscape*, landscape, public art and public space improvements which enhance gateway locations, create attractive boulevards along these roads and promote the beachside character of the local plan area.
  - (f) Development in the District centre zone contributes to the Mooloolaba Town Centre's role as a district activity centre providing a range of business, community and residential uses to service the needs of residents and visitors. Mixed uses and uses which enhance the tourism focus and district level role and function of the Mooloolaba Town Centre are encouraged.
  - (g) Development in the District centre zone contributes to the economic vitality of Mooloolaba Town Centre through the provision of improved streetscape and landscape treatments, active street *frontages* and improved public spaces.
  - (h) Development in the District centre zone on Key Site 1 (Brisbane Road Carpark) provides for an integrated, high quality *mixed use development* incorporating a range of centre activities and residential accommodation. Development provides for significant streetscape and landscape improvements to all *frontages*, strong pedestrian connections to the adjoining tourist accommodation area and a well-designed and integrated public carpark.
  - (i) Development in the Tourist accommodation zone reinforces these areas, and in particular the *frontage* to Mooloolaba Esplanade, as the primary tourism focus areas with vibrant and pedestrian friendly active street *frontages* providing a range of small-scale boutique retail and outdoor dining experiences with residential accommodation above, and strong visual and pedestrian linkages with the foreshore areas and surrounding residential, business and community activities.
  - (j) Development in Precinct MAH LPP-1 (Mooloolaba Hospitality Area) provides a range of entertainment activities including *food and drink outlets, function facilities, bars and hotels* that may operate after hours and include live music which creates a vibrant atmosphere.
  - (k) Development in the Tourism area zone on Key Site 2 (Underwater World/Mooloolaba Wharf) provides for an integrated, high quality *mixed use development* which complements the existing range of tourism facilities on the site and contributes to the vitality and attractiveness of Mooloolaba, and in particular Underwaterworld/Mooloolaba Wharf, as a visitor and

## 7.2.21 Mooloolah local plan code

### 7.2.21.1 Application

- (1) This code applies to assessable development:-
  - (a) within the Mooloolah local plan area as shown on Map ZM41 contained within **Schedule 2 (Mapping)**; and
  - (b) identified as requiring assessment against the Mooloolah local plan code by the tables of assessment in **Part 5 (Tables of assessment)**.
- (2) The following provisions of the code are assessment benchmarks for applicable assessable development:-
  - (a) **section 7.2.21.3 (Purpose and overall outcomes)**;
  - (b) **Table 7.2.21.4.1 (Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development)**; and
  - (c) **Figure 7.2.21A (Mooloolah local plan elements)**.

### 7.2.21.2 Context and setting

This section is extrinsic material under section 15 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* and is intended to assist in the interpretation of the Mooloolah local plan code.

*The Mooloolah local plan area is located in the southern part of the Sunshine Coast on the North Coast Rail Line between Landsborough and Eudlo. The local plan area comprises the small rural town of Mooloolah and adjacent urban and rural residential areas. The local plan area has a land area of approximately 790 hectares.*

*The Mooloolah local plan area is framed to the west by the Blackall Range, to the south by the tall eucalypts of the Dularcha National Park, Mooloolah Forest Reserve and Tunnel Ridge and to the north by the Mooloolah Range. The local plan area is traversed by the Mooloolah River and South Mooloolah River and their tributaries and has a generally flat to gently undulating landform reflecting its location adjacent to the Mooloolah floodplain. Steeper parts are found on the edges of the local plan area where the land rises around the adjacent ranges.*

*The Mooloolah local plan area derives its character from its picturesque rural and natural landscape setting, village character and strong community feel. Mooloolah Connection Road provides a physical and visual gateway to the town, with a distinct sense of arrival provided by striking views to the Blackall Range, and the current railway crossing and traditional style pedestrian overpass. The town has a strong horse riding community with a pony club and riding school both located in close proximity to the town centre. Riders often travel through the town, adding to the rural character.*

*The Mooloolah Town Centre provides important commercial, community, social, and recreational facilities to service the local level needs of its resident population as well as the needs of the surrounding rural residential and rural communities. The town centre is currently divided into two parts by the North Coast Rail Line, with the western side of the rail line focussed on Bray Road and Jones Street, and the eastern side predominantly along Mooloolah Connection Road. The open level crossing provides good connectivity between the two sides of the town centre and functions as a gateway to the town.*

*Although the buildings in the centre are relatively new, they comprise characteristics of traditional rural towns, particularly on the western side of the railway. The town centre is complemented by the open space reserves of the Village Green and Martin Rungert Park. A number of community facilities are located within the local plan area including a local State primary school, community centre, public hall and recreation reserve (pony club). The Mooloolah railway shelter, is Mooloolah Public Hall and St Thomas Anglican Church are of local heritage significance.*

*The local plan area consists of small residential lots focused on Jones Street and the northern side of Paget Street with the remaining residential areas of the town characterised by dwelling houses on larger sized lots.*

*The rural residential and rural lands surrounding the town are constrained by flooding, sloping topography and native vegetation which also contribute to the scenic amenity and character of the local plan area.*

- (g) Development in Precinct NAM LPP-2 (Former Mill Site and Hospitality Area) consolidates Nambour's role as a major regional activity centre and integrates the site with the traditional town centre through a permeable pedestrian and street network. Building form and urban design on the site provides for an outwardly focussed, main street development which is sympathetic to Nambour's traditional built form and *streetscape* character.
- (h) The State heritage-listed Mill Houses form part of a courtyard setting for passive recreation and social interaction. The heritage significance of the Mill Houses is maintained and development provides for the retention and re-use of these buildings for business, community, cultural, entertainment and catering uses.
- (i) Development in Precinct NAM LPP-3 (Town Centre Frame) provides for *mixed use development* with retail business uses at a scale and intensity less than in other parts of the Major centre zone in accordance with **Table 7.2.22.4.2 (Nambour local plan supplementary table of consistent uses and potentially consistent uses in the Major centre zone)**. Development in Precinct NAM LPP-3 also provides for low intensity, small scale industry uses where adverse amenity impacts to surrounding uses are avoided. Physical and visual accessibility from the town centre frame to Nambour's transit hub and town centre core is maximised.
- (j) Development within the Nambour Town Centre provides for visually interesting building elements which respond to and respect the established patterns of development in Nambour and are created to provide high levels of pedestrian comfort and convenience, meaningful architectural expression and interesting urban forms.
- (k) Development within the local plan area protects and retains the *established character areas* [efin Nambour \(Netherton Street, Lower Blackall Terrace and Magnolia Street\)](#) and buildings identified as having cultural heritage or *streetscape* significance as important elements of local character and identity.
- (l) Development retains key landscape character and natural environment elements and protects significant views contributing to the character and landscape setting of Nambour including the prominent vegetated hills, escarpments and ridgelines surrounding the town.
- (m) Development in Precinct NAM LPP-4 (Nambour Health Hub) provides for the consolidation of a sub-regional employment opportunity area, focussed around the Nambour General Hospital and Nambour Selangor Private Hospital. Development in the Local centre zone in the vicinity of the hospitals provides for the establishment of a range of health-related business uses and allied and compatible uses which are sympathetic to the residential amenity and character of the area in accordance with **Table 7.2.22.4.3 (Nambour local plan supplementary table of consistent uses and potentially consistent uses in the Local centre zone)**. Development in this area does not detract from the role and function of Nambour's town centre as the key focus for *office* and retail activities.
- (n) Development in the Medium density residential zone provides for a mix of housing types and densities with *dwellings* that are generally of a domestic scale or are provided in small groups so as to reduce the perceived scale and mass of development relative to its surrounds.
- (o) Reconfiguring a lot in the Low density residential zone and Emerging community zone incorporates road and lot layouts which sensitively respond to site characteristics and are consistent with the established subdivision pattern of the town, characterised by regular shaped lots, grid street layout, open *streetscape* and mature street trees. Development occurs in an integrated manner and provides an interconnected network of roads, pedestrian and cycle paths and open space and buffering to surrounding rural lands.
- (p) Development in the Community facilities zone at Carter Road/Doolan Street Nambour (Sundale Nambour Garden Village) is master planned to ensure that development occurs in a functionally efficient and integrated manner. Development provides for a range of *residential care facilities* and *retirement facilities* complemented by a range of supporting small-scale business and community activities. Such activities do not detract from the role and function of the Nambour Town Centre as the key focus for business activities. Development provides a transition of *building height* adjacent to Carter Road/Doolan Street to minimise amenity impacts and achieve appropriate building massing and scale relative to its surroundings. Development also contributes to the retention of the preferred built form character for the Nambour local plan area.

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
Coast Rail Line.			
<b>Development in the Major Centre Zone Generally</b>			
<b>PO9</b>	<p>Development in the Major centre zone provides large scale and mixed uses that:-</p> <p>(a) support Nambour's role and function as the dominant major regional activity centre for the central Sunshine Coast hinterland, subservient only to the Maroochydore Principal Regional Activity Centre; and</p> <p>(b) provide a wide range of higher order goods and services to Nambour's resident population and surrounding areas, including Woombye, Palmwoods, Montville, Mapleton and Yandina.</p>	<b>AO9</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.
<b>PO10</b>	<p>Development in the Major centre zone:-</p> <p>(a) is sympathetic to and reinforces the rural character and heritage values of Nambour;</p> <p>(b) provides a walkable town centre which includes a permeable street network, wide tree lined footpaths and continuous weather protection for pedestrians along active or semi-active streetfront areas;</p> <p>(c) creates vibrant and active streets and public spaces;</p> <p>(d) maximises the physical and visual accessibility to Nambour's transit hub; and</p> <p>(e) provides integrated and functional car parking and access arrangements that do not dominate the street.</p>	<b>AO10</b>	<p>Development in the Major centre zone:-</p> <p>(a) respects the layout, scale and character of development on adjoining sites;</p> <p>(b) provides for <i>primary active street frontages</i>, built to the front boundary, where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.22A (Nambour local plan elements)</b>;</p> <p>(c) provides for adaptive reuse, with limited modification, of <i>local heritage places or character buildings</i> that is sympathetic to the inherent character of the building and the Nambour town centre context;</p> <p>(d) provides for vertical and horizontal building elements created through the visible expression of building design elements such as columns, doors and doorways, windows, awnings, screens, shade structures, low relief decorative elements, parapet details and shadow lines;</p> <p>(e) incorporates variety in <i>storey</i> height, recessed upper levels, single and double <i>storey</i> colonnades and recesses for balconies and verandahs such that long unbroken blank wall planes with repetitive elements and continuous roof lines are avoided;</p> <p>(f) provides for buildings with <i>frontage</i> to Currie Street to incorporate:-</p> <p>(i) vertical building proportions that divide the building elevation into three (3) or more major vertical parts for every 20 metres of street <i>frontage</i> as identified on <b>Figure 7.2.22B (Typical vertical proportions along part of Currie Street)</b>;</p> <p>(ii) roof forms designed to diminish the visual impact of large floor plate buildings and large flat roof forms by articulated roof designs (pitched or sloped) with multiple ridge lines and incorporating articulated upper facades as identified on <b>Figure 7.2.22C</b></p>

areas intended to be predominantly retained for rural uses until the upgrade is completed and associated infrastructure and access issues can be resolved.

Major road links within the local plan area include Palmwoods-Montville Road, Woombye-Palmwoods Road, Eudlo Road and Chevallum Road.

Urban zoned land within the local plan area is connected, or has the ability to be connected, to reticulated water and sewerage.

### 7.2.23.3 Purpose and overall outcomes

- (1) The purpose of the Palmwoods local plan code is to provide locally relevant planning provisions for the assessment of development within the Palmwoods local plan area.
- (2) The purpose of the Palmwoods local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
  - (a) Palmwoods remains a moderate sized rural town with a distinct heritage character, primarily servicing the local needs of its resident population and immediately surrounding rural communities.
  - (b) Urban development within the Palmwoods local plan area is limited to land within the urban growth management boundary so as to protect and reinforce the separate identity of Palmwoods, provide for the efficient provision of *infrastructure* and services, avoid constrained land and protect the landscape character and productivity of surrounding rural lands.
  - (c) Development retains important built form, *streetscape*, landscape character and natural environment elements that contribute to the character, setting, and identity of Palmwoods as a rural town with a strong sense of place and associations with the past.
  - (d) Development in the local plan area protects and retains the character area in Palmwoods and buildings identified as having cultural heritage or streetscape significance as important elements of local character and identity.
  - ~~(e)~~ Development in the Local centre zone supports the role and function of the Palmwoods Town Centre as a local (full service) activity centre, providing a wide range of convenience goods and services to meet the needs of its resident population and immediately surrounding rural communities.
  - ~~(e)~~(f) The “country town” feel, traditional main street built form and heritage and *streetscape* character of the Palmwoods Town Centre is retained and reinforced, with Main Street and Margaret Street enhanced as attractive and pedestrian friendly streets. Development addresses the street, complements the traditional *streetscape* and building form and retains historical buildings and landmarks contributing to the character and identity of the town.
  - ~~(f)~~(g) Development provides for centre uses to be consolidated along Main Street, with development along Margaret Street limited to small scale, low intensity business uses with low traffic generation.
  - ~~(g)~~(h) Redevelopment of disused rail land fronting Main Street in the vicinity of Church Street:-
    - (i) provides for community activities and/or business activities and, in particular, a *supermarket*;
    - (ii) does not compromise or adversely impact upon the current or future operation of the North Coast Rail Line;
    - (iii) retains existing heritage buildings and features;
    - (iv) provides for safe and convenient pedestrian access to the railway station;
    - (v) provides an attractive and active streetfront address to Main Street and the future pedestrian link to the railway station;
    - (vi) retains public parking servicing the railway station integrated within the development design; and
    - (vii) is designed such that opportunities for possible future expansion are retained following realignment of the rail line.
  - ~~(h)~~(i) Development in the Low density residential zone and Emerging community zone protects and is sympathetic to the traditional rural town character and identity of Palmwoods, typified by

low-rise *dwelling houses* in generous landscaped grounds. Reconfiguring a lot in the Low density residential zone and Emerging community zone incorporates road and lot layouts which sensitively respond to site characteristics and are consistent with the established subdivision pattern of older parts of the town, characterised by regular shaped lots, grid or modified grid layout, open *streetscape* and mature street trees. Development in these zones provides an interconnected network of roads, pedestrian and cycle paths and open space.

~~(j)~~(i) Development in the Medium density residential zone is sympathetic to the traditional rural town character and heritage values of Palmwoods and is of a bulk and architectural scale that does not dominate the *streetscape* or the hillside, is compatible with surrounding development and provides strong pedestrian links to the town centre.

~~(j)~~(k) Development in the Low impact industry zone and Medium impact industry zone provides a range of small to medium scale industry uses compatible with a rural town setting. Industry uses are located, designed and operated in manner that does not adversely impact upon environmental values or the amenity of nearby residential land.

~~(k)~~(l) Development provides for the establishment of a linked system of open space focussed on continuous vegetated corridors along Paynter Creek and the major drainage lines which traverse the local plan area.

~~(j)~~(m) Development is designed and sited to protect significant environmental and riparian areas and to sensitively respond to the physical characteristics and constraints of land in the local plan area, including flood prone land, steep slopes and native *vegetation*.

~~(m)~~(n) Development in the local plan area is supported by a network of open space to meet the needs of the local community and facilitates safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle connections to, between and around key destinations within the local plan area.

~~(m)~~(o) Development does not compromise or adversely impact upon the operation or future upgrading of the North Coast Rail Line. Rural land located within the urban growth management boundary is not developed for urban purposes prior to the re-alignment of the North Coast Rail Line.

~~(e)~~(p) In the event that the North Coast Rail Line is re-aligned within the life of the planning scheme, the pattern of land use and the provision of transport and other *infrastructure* in the Palmwoods local plan area is adapted to:-

- (i) appropriately utilise surplus railway land to consolidate and provide for improvements to the Palmwoods town centre, particularly in terms of the provision of community facilities and urban open space, with some expansion of business uses provided for; and
- (ii) provide for the development of rural land within the urban growth management boundary that has been identified as being potentially suitable for urban purposes but that cannot be efficiently integrated within the town fabric prior to the realignment of the North Coast Rail Line.

~~(e)~~(q) Development of surplus railway land and rural land within the urban growth management boundary that becomes available as a consequence of the re-alignment of the North Coast Rail Line occurs in a logical manner, consistent with the availability of *infrastructure* and services. Development that brings forward a requirement for new *infrastructure* only occurs if that *infrastructure* is provided as part of the development.

~~(e)~~(r) Development of surplus railway land and rural land within the urban growth management boundary that becomes available as a consequence of the re-alignment of the North Coast Rail Line is master planned.

**7.2.23.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 7.2.23.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Palmwoods Local Plan Area Generally</i>			
PO1	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that is	AO1.1	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive re-use, with limited

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
	consistent with and reflects the traditional <i>streetscape</i> and built form and rural town character of Palmwoods.		<p>modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage or character significance.</p> <p>Editor's note—Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code) sets out requirements for development on <u>or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in <i>character areas</i>.</p> <p><b>AO1.2</b> Buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.</p> <p><b>AO1.3</b> For residential, business and community activities, roof forms are simple, traditional Queensland-style roof designs including gable, hip, pitched or multiple gable roof forms.</p>
<b>PO2</b>	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements including historical landmarks, significant views and vistas, existing character trees and areas of significant <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the character, setting, and sense of place of Palmwoods.	<p><b>AO2.1</b> Development provides for the retention of old stone retaining walls, historical landmarks, memorials and monuments.</p> <p><b>AO2.2</b> Development protects and emphasises, and does not intrude upon, important view lines to the Blackall Range and other views to surrounding rural and natural areas where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.23A (Palmwoods local plan elements)</b>.</p> <p><b>AO2.3</b> Development protects and enhances existing mature trees and character <i>vegetation</i> including:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) riparian <i>vegetation</i> along Paynter Creek and the major drainage lines running north from Rifle Range Road across Palmwoods School Road and Dunning Street;</li> <li>(b) <i>vegetation</i> in Kolora Park identified on <b>Figure 7.2.23A (Palmwoods local plan elements)</b>;</li> <li>(c) bushland along Woombye-Palmwoods Road, Eudlo Road and Palmwoods-Montville Road; and</li> <li>(d) other character <i>vegetation</i> identified on <b>Figure 7.2.23A (Palmwoods local plan elements)</b>.</li> </ul> <p>Note—in some circumstances, the eradication of weed species and planting of locally native species that make a comparable contribution to local character may also satisfy the Acceptable Outcome.</p>	
<b>PO3</b>	Development contributes to the establishment of attractive and coherent <i>streetscapes</i> and gateways to enhance the rural town character of, and sense of entry and arrival to, Palmwoods.	<p><b>AO3.1</b> Development adjacent to a primary streetscape treatment area or identified gateway/entry point on <b>Figure 7.2.23A (Palmwoods local plan elements)</b> incorporates architectural and landscape treatments and other design elements which enhance the sense of entry and arrival to, and rural town character of, Palmwoods, and emphasise corner locations.</p> <p><b>AO3.2</b> Development provides for streetscape improvements which complement existing or proposed streetscape works in the</p>	

## 7.2.25 Sippy Downs local plan code

### 7.2.25.1 Application

- (1) This code applies to assessable development:-
  - (a) within the Sippy Downs local plan area as shown on Map ZM33 contained within **Schedule 2 (Mapping)**; and
  - (b) identified as requiring assessment against the Sippy Downs local plan code by the tables of assessment in **Part 5 (Tables of assessment)**.4.
- (2) The following provisions of the code are assessment benchmarks for applicable assessable development:-
  - (a) **section 7.2.25.3 (Purpose and overall outcomes)**;
  - (b) **Table 7.2.25.4.1 (Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development in the Sippy Downs local plan area generally)**;
  - (c) **Table 7.2.25.4.2 (Additional performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development in Precinct SID LPP-1 (Sippy Downs Town Centre))**; and
  - (d) **Figure 7.2.25A (Sippy Downs local plan elements)**.

### 7.2.25.2 Context and setting

This section is extrinsic material under section 15 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* and is intended to assist in the interpretation of the Sippy Downs local plan code.

*The Sippy Downs local plan area is located in the central part of the Sunshine Coast, along the Sunshine Motorway, bordered to the west by the Bruce Highway, to the south by Sippy Creek and the Palmview declared master plan area and to the east by the Mooloolah River National Park. The local plan area includes the proposed Sippy Downs Town Centre, the University of the Sunshine Coast, the communities of Chancellor Park and Bellflower located to the south of the Sunshine Motorway and the Stringybark Road area north of the Sunshine Motorway. The local plan area takes in a land area of approximately 775 hectares.*

*The northern part of the local plan area is well vegetated and provides a bushland setting at the base of the Buderim escarpment and along Mountain Creek. The wallum heathland and open eucalypt woodlands of the Mooloolah River National Park, and remnant riparian vegetation along Sippy Creek provide an attractive landscape setting and natural edge to the local plan area in the east and south. The Chancellor Lakes system also provides an important open space link through the local plan area.*

*The proposed Sippy Downs Town Centre, located adjacent to the University of the Sunshine Coast, is a major regional activity centre and is intended to provide significant retail, commercial and community activities to service the needs of its resident population as well as the needs of surrounding communities, including the emerging community of Palmview located to the south of the local plan area. The proposed Sippy Downs Business and Technology Sub-precinct is located adjacent to the proposed Town Centre core and the University of the Sunshine Coast and is intended to support a broad range of science and technology based businesses and industries and maintain a strong nexus with the University.*

*The University of the Sunshine Coast is a regionally significant facility providing a focus for education, research and cultural activities on the Sunshine Coast. The University Library Building is a local heritage place. The University is intended to continue to grow and develop in conjunction with the new Town Centre. A number of schools are also located within the local plan area adjacent to the University including Chancellor State College primary and secondary campuses, Siena Catholic College and Siena Primary School and the Montessori International College.*

*The existing residential areas of the local plan area including the Chancellor Park and Bellflower estates comprise primarily single dwelling houses on suburban lots of varying sizes. Substantial retirement facilities are located within Chancellor Park and student accommodation is also provided adjacent to the University. Local centres at Chancellor Village Boulevard and Scholars Drive currently provide for the convenience needs of residents. Several showrooms are also located along Chancellor Village Boulevard.*



- (2) The purpose of the Woombye local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
- (a) Woombye remains a small rural town, primarily servicing the local needs of its resident population and immediately surrounding rural communities.
  - (b) Urban development within the Woombye local plan area is limited to land within the urban growth management boundary so as to protect and reinforce the separate identity of Woombye, provide for the efficient provision of *infrastructure* and services, avoid constrained land and protect the landscape character and productivity of surrounding rural lands.
  - (c) Development retains important built form, *streetscape*, landscape character and natural environment elements that contribute to the character, setting, and identity of Woombye as a rural town with a strong sense of place and associations with the past.
  - (d) Development in the local plan area protects and retains the *character area* in Woombye (Blackall Street) and buildings identified as having cultural heritage or *streetscape* significance as important elements of local character and identity.
  - ~~(d)~~(e) Development in the Local centre zone supports the role and function of the Woombye Town Centre as a local (full service) activity centre, providing a wide range of small-scale convenience goods and services to meet the needs of its resident population and immediately surrounding rural communities. The town centre remains compact and consolidated, with any further expansion of business uses contained to land included in the Local centre zone.
  - ~~(e)~~(f) The “country town” feel, traditional main street built form and heritage and *streetscape* character of Woombye’s Town Centre is retained and reinforced, with Blackall Street enhanced as a wide, attractive and pedestrian friendly main street. Development along Blackall Street addresses the street, complements the traditional *streetscape* and building form, and retains the mature street trees.
  - ~~(f)~~(g) Development in the Low density residential zone protects and is sympathetic to the traditional rural town character and identity of Woombye, typified by low-rise detached housing in generous landscaped grounds. Reconfiguring a lot in the Low density residential zone incorporates road and lot layouts which sensitively respond to site characteristics and are consistent with the established subdivision pattern of the town, characterised by regular shaped lots, grid or modified grid layout, open *streetscape* and mature street trees. Development in the zone provides an interconnected and permeable network of roads, pedestrian and cycle paths and open space and buffering to surrounding rural lands.
  - ~~(g)~~(h) Development in the Medium density residential zone is sympathetic to the traditional rural town character and heritage values of Woombye and is of a bulk and architectural scale that does not dominate the *streetscape* and is compatible with surrounding development.
  - ~~(h)~~(i) Development is designed and sited to protect significant environmental and riparian areas and to sensitively respond to the physical characteristics and constraints of land in the local plan area, including steeper slopes and remnant *vegetation* and other *ecologically important areas*.
  - ~~(i)~~(j) Development in the local plan area is supported by a network of open space to meet the needs of the local community, and facilitates safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle connections to, between and around key destinations within the local plan area.
  - ~~(j)~~(k) Development does not compromise or adversely impact upon the planned realignment and duplication of the North Coast Rail Line and the possible future provision of a grade separated crossing within the local plan area.
  - ~~(k)~~(l) In the event that the North Coast Rail Line is re-aligned within the life of the planning scheme, the pattern of land use and the provision of transport and other *infrastructure* in the Woombye local plan area is adapted to appropriately utilise surplus railway land, so as to consolidate and provide for improvements to Woombye’s town centre, particularly in terms of the provision of community facilities and *public open space*.

7.2.26.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Table 7.2.26.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Woombye Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
PO1	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that is consistent with and reflects the traditional <i>streetscape</i> and architectural character of Woombye in terms of scale, siting, form, composition and use of materials.	AO1.1	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive re-use, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage or character significance.  Editor's note—Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code) sets out requirements for development on <u>or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in <u>character areas</u> .
		AO1.2	Buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.
		AO1.3	For residential, business and community activities, roof forms are simple, traditional Queensland-style roof designs including gable, hip, pitched or multiple gable roof forms.
PO2	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements including historical landmarks, significant views and vistas, existing character trees and areas of significant <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the character, setting and sense of place of Woombye.	AO2.1	Development provides for the retention of old stone retaining walls, historical landmarks, memorials and monuments.
		AO2.2	Development protects and emphasises, and does not intrude upon, important view lines to the Blackall Range and other views to surrounding rural and natural areas identified on <b>Figure 7.2.26A (Woombye local plan elements)</b> .
		AO2.3	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of existing mature trees and character <i>vegetation</i> contributing to the vegetated backdrop and <i>streetscape</i> character of the local plan area, including where identified on <b>Figure 7.2.26A (Woombye local plan elements)</b> .  Note—in some circumstances, the eradication of weed species and planting of locally native species that make a comparable contribution to local character may also satisfy the Acceptable Outcome.
PO3	Development contributes to the establishment of attractive and coherent <i>streetscapes</i> and gateways to enhance the rural town character of, and sense of entry and arrival to, Woombye.	AO3.1	Development adjacent to a primary streetscape treatment area or identified gateway/entry point on <b>Figure 7.2.26A (Woombye local plan elements)</b> incorporates architectural and landscape treatments and other design elements which enhance the sense of entry and arrival to, and rural town character of, Woombye, and emphasise corner locations.
		AO3.2	Development provides for streetscape improvements which complement existing or proposed streetscape works in the local area to ensure continuity of <i>streetscapes</i>

The Yandina local plan area has good access to the Bruce Highway via Yandina Coolum Road and Flemming Street. Further connections to the east are provided by Ninderry Road, to the north by Ben Williams Road, to the west by Old Gympie Road and Cooloolabin Road and south by the Nambour North Connection Road.

Urban zoned land within the local plan area is connected, or has the ability to be connected, to reticulated water and sewerage.

### 7.2.27.3 Purpose and overall outcomes

- (1) The purpose of the Yandina local plan code is to provide locally relevant planning provisions for the assessment of development within the Yandina local plan area.
- (2) The purpose of the Yandina local plan code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
  - (a) Yandina continues to develop as a small rural town, with a distinct heritage character, primarily servicing the local community and tourist industry and providing industrial employment opportunities. Some expansion of local business, industry and residential areas is provided for.
  - (b) Urban development within the Yandina local plan area is limited to land within the urban growth management boundary so as to protect and reinforce the character and identity of Yandina, provide for the efficient provision of *infrastructure* and services, avoid constrained land and protect the character and productivity of surrounding rural land.
  - (c) Development retains the key built form, landscape character and natural environment elements that contribute to the setting, character and identity of the Yandina local plan area as a rural town with a strong sense of place and associations with the past.
  - (d) Development is designed and sited to protect significant environmental areas and significant views either to or from important landscape features, and to reflect the physical characteristics and constraints of the land, including the protection of sensitive slopes, flood prone areas, native *vegetation* areas and views of the western foothills, South Maroochy River, North Maroochy River and Mount Ninderry, particularly from the Yandina Town Centre.
  - (e) Development in the local plan area protects and retains the *character area* in Yandina and buildings identified as having cultural heritage or streetscape significance as important elements of local character and identity.
  - ~~(e)~~(f) The Yandina Town Centre functions as a local (full service) activity centre, meeting the needs of the local community and surrounding rural and rural residential areas and visitors to the area, and provides a focus for small scale retail, commercial and community activity.
  - ~~(f)~~(g) Whilst the retail and commercial functions of Yandina Town Centre may expand and be enhanced, the centre remains compact, with any expansion limited to land included within the Local centre zone. Residents of Yandina and surrounding areas continue to rely upon larger centres such as Nambour or Maroochydhore to fulfil higher order business and industry needs.
  - ~~(g)~~(h) The “country town” feel, traditional built form, heritage and *streetscape* character of the Yandina Town Centre is retained and reinforced, with Stevens Street enhanced as an attractive and pedestrian friendly main street. Development within the Local centre zone addresses the street and complements the traditional *streetscape* and building form.
  - ~~(h)~~(i) Development in the Medium impact industry zone and High impact industry zone provides for the continued development of the three main industrial estates in Yandina in complementary rather than competing roles, so as to provide Yandina with a stronger and more-diversified industrial base.
  - ~~(i)~~(j) Development in the Yandina Industrial Estate (Central) provides for a range of industry uses, particularly those that promote linkages and synergies with, and are compatible with, the food processing industry and the creation of a manufacturing tourism node.
  - ~~(j)~~(k) Development in the Yandina Industrial Estate (East) accommodates a broad range of low to medium impact industrial uses, while protecting the environmental values of the North Maroochy River and views to Mount Ninderry.

- ~~(k)(l)~~ Development in the Yandina Industrial Estate (South) accommodates a range of medium to high impact industrial uses, while avoiding impacts on nearby residential areas. Development in the High impact industry zone protects the visual amenity of scenic routes through the local plan area.
- ~~(k)(m)~~ Development in the Low impact industry zone accommodates a broad range of small scale industry and *service industry* uses, while avoiding impacts on nearby residential areas and protecting the visual amenity of scenic routes through the local plan area.
- ~~(k)(n)~~ Development in the Low density residential zone, including road and lot layouts and *streetscape*, reflects traditional rural town residential qualities such as low rise detached housing on large lots, open *streetscape* and mature street trees.
- ~~(k)(o)~~ Development in the Medium density residential zone:-
  - (i) provides for a range of housing choices located with close and convenient access to the Yandina Town Centre, employment nodes, public transport and community facilities;
  - (ii) provides good pedestrian and cycle connectivity to the town centre; and
  - (iii) contributes to a high level of residential amenity and design quality consistent with the traditional rural character of Yandina, the scale and character of the *streetscape* and surrounding development.
- ~~(e)(p)~~ Development in the local plan area is supported by a network of open space to meet the needs of the local community and facilitates safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle connections between and around key destinations within the local plan area.
- ~~(p)(q)~~ Development provides appropriate landscape buffering to the Bruce Highway and the North Coast Rail Line in order to effectively visually screen built form elements and maintain the visual amenity of these scenic routes.

**7.2.27.4 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 7.2.27.4.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<i>Development in the Yandina Local Plan Area Generally (All Zones)</i>			
PO1	Development provides for buildings, structures and landscaping that is consistent with and reflects the traditional rural town architectural character of Yandina in terms of form, composition and use of materials.	AO1.1	Development provides for the retention and/or adaptive re-use, with limited modification, of buildings which have cultural heritage or character significance.  Editor's note—Section 8.2.9 (Heritage and character areas overlay code) sets out requirements for development on <u>or in proximity to local heritage places</u> and in character areas.
		AO1.2	For residential, business and community uses, buildings and structures incorporate traditional external building materials, such as timber cladding and corrugated iron roofs.
		AO1.3	Development uses understated colour schemes and low-reflective roofing and cladding materials.
		AO1.4	Roof forms use simple, traditional Queensland style roof designs, such as hipped or gabled.
PO2	Development provides for the retention and enhancement of key landscape elements including historical landmarks, significant views and vistas, existing character trees and areas of significant	AO2.1	Development provides for the retention of historical landmarks, memorials and monuments.
		AO2.2	Development protects and emphasises,

## 8.2.9 Heritage and character areas overlay code<sup>31 32 33</sup>

### 8.2.9.1 Application

- (1) This code applies to assessable development:-
  - (a) subject to the heritage and character areas overlay shown on the overlay maps contained within **Schedule 2 (Mapping)**; and
  - (b) identified as requiring assessment against the Heritage and character areas overlay code by the tables of assessment in **Part 5 (Tables of assessment)**.
- (2) All provisions in this code are assessment benchmarks for applicable assessable development.

### 8.2.9.2 Purpose and overall outcomes

- (1) The purpose of the Heritage and character areas overlay code is to protect local heritage places and character areas by ensuring that:-
  - (a) development on a local heritage place or adjoining on land in proximity to an identified local heritage place is compatible with the heritage identified significance of the local heritage place; ~~and~~
  - (b) the streetscape character and significance of identified character areas are conserved and enhanced; ~~and~~
  - ~~(b)(c)~~ the protection of local heritage places and character areas contributes towards an enhanced community connection with historical places, values and traditions.
- (2) The purpose of the Heritage and character areas overlay code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-
  - (a) the heritage significance of individual sites and places is conserved for the benefit of the community and future generations;
  - (b) development on a *local heritage place* is compatible with the heritage significance of the place by:-
    - (i) ~~retaining the local heritage place, unless there is no prudent and feasible alternative to its demolition or removal;~~

~~Note— in considering whether there is no prudent and feasible alternative to the demolition or removal of a local heritage place, the Council will have regard to:-~~

    - ~~(a) safety, health and economic considerations; and~~
    - ~~(b) any other matters the Council considers relevant.~~
    - (ii)(i) maintaining or encouraging, as far as practicable, the appropriate use (including adaptive reuse) of the local heritage place whilst protecting the amenity of adjacent uses;
    - (iii)(ii) protecting, as far as practicable, the context and setting of the local heritage place;  
and

<sup>31</sup> Editor's note—the Heritage and character areas overlay code does not apply to indigenous cultural heritage which is protected under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage which is protected under the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. In accordance with these Acts, a person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage ("the cultural heritage duty of care").

<sup>32</sup> Editor's note—the following elements referred to in this code are identified on the Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Maps in **Schedule 2 (Mapping)**:-

- ~~(a) State heritage places;~~
- ~~(a) local heritage places; and~~
- ~~(b) land in proximity to a local heritage place; and~~
- ~~(c) neighbourhood character areas.~~

Statements of significance (citations) for ~~the identified local heritage places~~ and ~~neighbourhood character areas~~ are contained in the **Planning scheme policy for the Heritage and character areas overlay code**.

<sup>33</sup> Editor's note—the **Planning scheme policy for the Heritage and character areas overlay code** provides advice and guidance for achieving certain outcomes of this code, including guidance for the preparation of a heritage impact assessment report and conservation management plan.

- (iii) ensuring development on the *local heritage place* is compatible with the heritage significance of the place; and
- (iv) retaining the local heritage place, unless there is no prudent and feasible alternative to its demolition or removal;
- (c) development adjoining on land in proximity to a local or State local heritage place<sup>34</sup> is sympathetic to the heritage significance of that place; and
- (d) development in a neighbourhood character area:-
  - (i) is sympathetic and complementary to the *streetscape* character and heritage values of the area;
  - (ii) retains character buildings as well as other buildings, structures and other elements that contribute to the preferred identified character of the area through their age, form, style, siting and character; and
  - (iii) complements, rather than mimics or replicates, the predominant identified building styles in the street.

**8.2.9.3 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes**

**Table 8.2.9.3.1 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development – on a local heritage place or adjoining a State or local on land in proximity to a local heritage place**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<b>Material Change of Use Involving a Local Heritage Place</b>			
<b>PO1</b>	<p><u>The form, scale and design of</u> development is compatible with the conservation and management of the heritage significance of the <i>local heritage place</i>, <u>including with regard to:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <u>bulk;</u></li> <li>(b) <u>building height;</u></li> <li>(c) <u>setbacks and siting;</u></li> <li>(d) <u>horizontal and vertical articulation;</u></li> <li>(e) <u>roof lines;</u></li> <li>(f) <u>building openings;</u></li> <li>(g) <u>orientation;</u></li> <li>(h) <u>materials, footings and architectural detailing;</u></li> <li>(i) <u>eaves; and</u></li> <li>(j) <u>access and on-site parking.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Note the heritage significance of each local heritage place is described in SC6.10 Planning scheme policy for heritage and character areas overlay code.</u></p>	<b>AO1</b>	<p>Development is <u>undertaken compatible with a conservation management plan prepared</u> in accordance with the <u>Australian ICOMOS Charter Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter</u><sup>35</sup> for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance (Burra Charter).</p>
<b>Reconfiguring a Lot Involving a Local Heritage Place</b>			
<b>PO2</b>	<p>Development does not:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) reduce public access to the <i>local heritage place</i>;</li> <li>(b) result in a <i>local heritage place</i> being severed or obscured from public view; or</li> <li>(c) obscure or destroy any pattern of historic subdivision, the landscape setting or the scale and consistency of the urban fabric relating to the <i>local heritage place</i>.</li> </ul>	<b>AO2</b>	<p>Development is <u>compatible with a conservation management plan prepared</u> undertaken in accordance with the <u>Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter)</u>.</p>

<sup>34</sup> Editor's note—development on State heritage places is regulated by the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

<sup>35</sup> Note—Australia ICOMOS Inc. is the national chapter of ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites), a non-government international organisation primarily concerned with the philosophy, terminology, methodology and techniques of cultural heritage conservation.

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<b>Building Work or Operational Work Involving a Local Heritage Place</b>			
<b>PO3</b>	<p>Development conserves and is subservient to the features and values of the <i>local heritage place</i> that contribute to its heritage significance, <u>including with regard to:-</u></p> <p>(a) <u>bulk;</u>            (b) <u>building height;</u>            (c) <u>setbacks and siting;</u>            (d) <u>horizontal and vertical articulation;</u>            (e) <u>roof lines;</u>            (f) <u>building openings;</u>            (g) <u>orientation;</u>            (h) <u>materials, footings and architectural detailing;</u>            (i) <u>eaves; and</u>            (j) <u>access and on-site parking.</u></p> <p><u>Note the heritage significance of each local heritage place is described in SC6.10 Planning scheme policy for heritage and character areas overlay code.</u></p>	<b>AO3</b>	<p><u>Development is compatible with a conservation management plan prepared in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Development-</u></p> <p><u>(a) does not alter, remove or conceal significant features of the local heritage place; or</u>  <u>(b) is minor and necessary to maintain a significant use for the local heritage place.</u></p>
<b>PO4</b>	Changes to a <i>local heritage place</i> are appropriately managed and documented.	<b>AO4.1</b>	Development is compatible with a conservation management plan prepared in accordance with the <u>Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance</u> <u>Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.</u>
		<b>AO4.2</b>	An archival quality photographic record is made of the features of the place that are destroyed because of the development that meets the standards outlined in the <i>Guideline: Archival Recording of Heritage Registered Places</i> (Department of Environment and Resource Management).
<b>PO5</b>	Development does not adversely affect the character, setting or appearance of the <i>local heritage place</i> , including removal of vegetation that contributes to the heritage significance of the place.	<b>AO5.1</b>	The scale, location and design of the development are compatible with the character, setting and appearance of the <i>local heritage place</i> .
		<b>AO5.2</b>	The development is unobtrusive and cannot readily be seen from surrounding streets or other public places.
		<b>AO5.3</b>	Existing <i>vegetation</i> that forms part of the <i>local heritage place</i> is retained and incorporated into the design and layout of development.
<b>PO6</b>	<u>Excavation or other earthworks do not have a detrimental impact on archaeological sites. Development on a local heritage place with identified archaeological potential avoids or appropriately manages detrimental impacts on artefacts<sup>36</sup>.</u>	<b>AO6.1</b>	<u>The impact of excavation is minor and limited to parts of the local heritage place that have been disturbed by previous excavation. Development in areas not previously disturbed by excavation is in accordance with an archaeological investigation and management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person and approved by Council.</u>
		<b>AO6.2</b>	<u>An archaeological investigation is carried out</u>

<sup>36</sup> Editor's Note—the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* requires a person who discovers a thing that they either know, or ought to reasonably know is an archaeological artefact, to give notice in accordance with the provisions in section 89 of the Act. It is also an offence to interfere with archaeological artefacts in the circumstances detailed in section 90 of the Act.

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
		<del>for development involving a high level of surface or sub-surface disturbance.</del>	
<b>Development <del>adjoining on land in proximity to a State or Local Heritage Place</del> <u>local heritage place</u></b>			
<b>PO7</b>	Where on <del>a lot or premises adjoining</del> <u>land in proximity to a local heritage place</u> <del>a State heritage place or a local heritage place</del> , development is located, designed and constructed in a manner that does not adversely affect the heritage significance of the <u>local heritage place</u> , including its context, setting <del>and</del> appearance <del>and</del> <u>archaeology</u> .	<b>A07.1</b>	The scale, location and design of the development is compatible with the heritage significance of the <u>adjoining State heritage place or local proximate heritage place</u> <u>local heritage place</u> , including its context, setting and appearance.
		<b>A07.2</b>	<del>Where the site adjoins a State heritage place or a local heritage place that has been identified as an archaeological place, an archaeological investigation is carried out for development involving a high level of surface or sub-surface disturbance.</del>
<b>Advertising Devices (All Places)</b>			
<b>PO8</b>	<b>Advertising devices</b> located on a <u>local heritage place</u> or <del>adjoining a State heritage place, or a local heritage place, on land in proximity to a local heritage place</del> are sited and designed in a manner that:- (a) is compatible with the heritage significance of the place; and (b) does not obscure the appearance or prominence of the <u>local heritage place</u> when viewed from the street or other public place.  <u>Note – the heritage significance of each local heritage place is described in SC6.10 Planning scheme policy for heritage and character areas overlay code.</u>	<b>AO8</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.

**Table 8.2.9.3.2 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development – within a ~~neighbourhood~~ character area**

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
<b><u>Infill Development in a character area</u></b>			
<b>PO1</b>	<del>Infill</del> Development within a <u>neighbourhood character area</u> , including <u>redevelopment on vacant sites</u> , is compatible with the key character elements for the area, having regard to:- (a) setting and <u>streetscape</u> context; (b) views and vistas; (c) scale and form; (d) materials; <del>and</del> (e) <u>landscape treatments</u> ; (f) <u>lot size</u> ; and (g) <u>the identified character of the character area</u> .  <u>Note – the identified character of each character area is described in SC6.10 Planning scheme policy for heritage and character areas overlay code.</u>	<b>AO1</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.
<b>PO2</b>	The existing <u>streetscape</u> is maintained in terms of:- (a) building orientation;	<b>AO2</b>	No acceptable outcome provided.



Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
	(b) building alignment; <del>and</del> (c) <del>lot size;</del> (d) <del>side and front boundary setbacks; and</del> ( <del>e</del> ) <del>the scale, form and siting of fences and driveways.</del>		
PO3	Development provides front boundary setbacks that ensure new additions and works are consistent in alignment with adjoining lots.	AO3	No acceptable outcome provided.
PO4	<del>New buildings</del> Development respects the architectural style of surrounding development and complements, rather than replicates, period building styles.	AO4	No acceptable outcome provided
<b>Ancillary Structures</b>			
PO5	<u>Ancillary structures are located such that they do not detract from the character area and are respectful of existing character buildings in terms of materials, form and scale.</u>	AO5	<u>Proposed structures are not visible from surrounding streets and do not detract from, or significantly obscure the view of, a character building.</u>
<b>Advertising Devices</b>			
PO6	<u>Advertising devices are sited and designed to be consistent with the identified character of the character area.</u>  <u>Note – the identified character of each character area is described in SC6.10 Planning scheme policy for heritage and character areas overlay code.</u>	AO6	<u>No acceptable outcome provided.</u>
<b>Demolition or Removal of Character Buildings</b>			
PO57	<del>Existing Character</del> buildings or structures are not wholly or partially demolished or removed unless one or more of the following circumstances apply:- (a) the building or structure is not capable of structural repair; (b) repair is not feasible having regard to economic, safety and health considerations; or (c) the building or structure does not contribute to the historical, architectural or streetscape character of the area.	AO57	No acceptable outcome provided.
<b>Modifications to Character Buildings</b>			
PO8	<u>Development involving the enclosure of the under storey area of a character building:</u> (a) <u>preserves the dominant visual form of the upper storey; and</u> (b) <u>does not detract from the overall character of the building or the character area streetscape.</u>	AO8	<u>In partial fulfilment of Performance Outcome PO8:</u>  <u>Development involving the enclosure of the under storey area of a character building is recessed behind the front façade of the upper storey by not less than 1 metre.</u>
PO69	Modifications to <del>existing</del> character buildings, including associated <del>vegetation,</del> landscapes and	AO69	No acceptable outcome provided.

Performance Outcomes		Acceptable Outcomes	
	fencing:- (a) do not interfere with the integrity of the facade and continuity of the <i>streetscape</i> ; (b) utilise traditional materials and design elements consistent with other <i>character buildings</i> in the area and the period or characteristics of significance; and (c) complement the form and proportions of the existing building.		
<b><i>Ancillary Structures</i></b>			
<b><i>PO7</i></b>	<del><i>Ancillary structures are located such that they do not detract from the neighbourhood character area and are respectful of the existing character building in terms of materials, form and scale.</i></del>	<b><i>AO7</i></b>	<del><i>Proposed structures are not visible from surrounding streets and do not detract from or significantly obscure the view of a character building.</i></del>
<b><i>Advertising Devices</i></b>			
<b><i>PO8</i></b>	<del><i>Advertising devices are sited and designed to be consistent with the style, size and form of signage of the significant era or period of time.</i></del>	<b><i>AO8</i></b>	<del><i>No acceptable outcome provided.</i></del>

## SC1.2 Administrative definitions

- (1) Administrative definitions assist with the interpretation of the planning scheme but do not have a specific land use meaning.
- (2) A term listed in column 1 of **Table SC1.2.2 (Administrative definitions)** has the meaning set out beside that term in column 2.
- (3) The administrative definitions listed here are the definitions for the purpose of the planning scheme.

**Table SC1.2.1 Index of administrative definitions**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access</li> <li>• Acid sulfate soils (ASS)</li> <li>• Active transport</li> <li>• Active use</li> <li>• Adjoining premises</li> <li>• Adult store sensitive use area</li> <li>• Advertising device</li> <li>• Affordable living</li> <li>• Ancillary</li> <li>• Annual exceedance probability (AEP)</li> <li>• Art and craft centre</li> <li>• Australian noise exposure forecast (ANEF)</li> <li>• Average recurrence interval (ARI)</li> <li>• Aviation facilities</li> <li>• Aviation facility sensitive area</li> <li>• Base date</li> <li>• Basement</li> <li>• Bed and breakfast</li> <li>• Best practice</li> <li>• Buffer or landscape buffer</li> <li>• Building height</li> <li>• Business activity group</li> <li>• Camping ground</li> <li>• Caravan park</li> <li>• Centre zone</li> <li>• <u>Character area</u></li> <li>• Character building</li> <li>• Coastal dependent development</li> <li>• Community activity group</li> <li>• Constructed water body</li> <li>• Corner store</li> <li>• Council</li> <li>• Defined flood event (DFE)</li> <li>• Defined storm tide event (DSTE)</li> <li>• Demand unit</li> <li>• Department store</li> <li>• Development Control Plan 1 Kawana Waters</li> <li>• Development footprint</li> <li>• Discount department store</li> <li>• Distributor-retailer</li> <li>• Domestic outbuilding</li> <li>• Drive-through facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frontage</li> <li>• Full line supermarket</li> <li>• Gross floor area</li> <li>• Gross leasable floor area</li> <li>• Ground level</li> <li>• High impact home based business activities</li> <li>• High volume convenience restaurant</li> <li>• Home office</li> <li>• Household</li> <li>• Industrial activity group</li> <li>• Industry zone</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Intensive rural use</li> <li>• Kawana Waters Development Agreement</li> <li>• <u>Koala habitat tree</u></li> <li>• <u>Land in proximity to a local heritage place</u></li> <li>• Local area structure plan</li> <li>• Local heritage place</li> <li>• Local utility</li> <li>• Major road</li> <li>• Major utility</li> <li>• Maritime development</li> <li>• Mezzanine</li> <li>• Minor building work</li> <li>• Minor electricity infrastructure</li> <li>• Mixed use building</li> <li>• Mixed use development</li> <li>• Net developable area</li> <li>• Netserv Plan</li> <li>• Non-juvenile koala habitat tree</li> <li>• Non-urban zone</li> <li>• Not-for-profit organisation</li> <li>• Obstacle limitation surface (OLS)</li> <li>• Other activity group</li> <li>• Operational airspace</li> <li>• Outermost projection</li> <li>• Planning assumptions</li> <li>• Plot ratio</li> <li>• Prescribed other development codes</li> <li>• Primary active street frontage</li> <li>• Principal public transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Property maintenance activities</li> <li>• Protected estate</li> <li>• Public open space</li> <li>• Public safety area</li> <li>• Rear lot</li> <li>• Reasonably necessary</li> <li>• Recommended flood level (RFL)</li> <li>• Regional activity centre</li> <li>• Residential activity group</li> <li>• Residential density or density of residential uses</li> <li>• Residential zone</li> <li>• Resource/processing area</li> <li>• Rooming unit</li> <li>• Rural activity group</li> <li>• Safe refuge</li> <li>• Secondary active street frontage</li> <li>• Secondary dwelling</li> <li>• Sensitive land use</li> <li>• Service catchment</li> <li>• Setback</li> <li>• Signface area</li> <li>• Site</li> <li>• Site cover</li> <li>• Slope</li> <li>• Slope analysis</li> <li>• Sport and recreation activity group</li> <li>• State heritage place</li> <li>• Steep land</li> <li>• Storey</li> <li>• Storm tide inundation area</li> <li>• Streetscape</li> <li>• Sunshine Coast activity centre network</li> <li>• Supermarket</li> <li>• Temporary use</li> <li>• Third party advertising device</li> <li>• Tidal waters</li> <li>• Transport hierarchy</li> <li>• Transport network</li> <li>• Transport route</li> <li>• Ultimate development</li> <li>• Urban purposes</li> <li>• Urban zone</li> <li>• Use area</li> </ul>
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Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
<b>Centre zone</b>	Means each of the following zones:- (a) Principal centre zone; (b) Major centre zone; (c) District centre zone; and (d) Local centre zone.
<b><u>Character area</u></b>	<u>An area identified as a character area as shown on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.</u>
<b>Character building</b>	A building <u>or structure</u> within a <i>character area</i> that <del>contributes to and reinforces</del> <u>exemplifies</u> the identified and predominant character of the area <u>and which is shown on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.</u>  <del>The term includes those buildings identified as character buildings in the significance statements for neighbourhood character areas in the Planning scheme policy for the Heritage and character areas overlay code.</del>
<b>Coastal-dependent development</b>	Development that requires land adjoining the foreshore and access to tidal water to function, including:- (a) industrial and commercial facilities such as ports, harbours and navigation channels and facilities, erosion control structures and beach nourishment; and (b) tourism facilities for marine (boating) purposes or that are part of an integrated development proposal incorporating a marina.
<b>Community activity group</b>	The uses identified in <b>Figure SC1.1.2D (Community activity group)</b> as forming part of the <i>community activity group</i> .
<b>Constructed water body</b>	Any artificial <i>waterway</i> , including any artificial channel, lake or other body of water. The term includes a canal (being an artificial <i>waterway</i> connected, or intended to be connected to tidal water and from which boating access to the tidal water is not hindered by a lock, weir or similar structure) but does not include a sedimentation basin, stormwater drain (including of natural channel design), treatment wetland, water supply <i>infrastructure</i> or agricultural water body.
<b>Corner store</b>	The use of premises being <i>shop</i> for the display and retail sale of convenience goods to members of the public where the <i>gross leasable floor area</i> of the use is not more than 100m <sup>2</sup> . The use may be combined with the use of the same premises for a <i>dwelling unit</i> .
<b>Council</b>	The Sunshine Coast Regional Council.
<b>Defined flood event (DFE)</b>	The event, measured in terms of the likelihood of occurrence, adopted by the <i>Council</i> to manage development as identified in Column 2 of <b>Table 8.2.7.3.3 (Flood levels and flood immunity requirements for development infrastructure)</b> of the Flood hazard overlay code. The <i>DFE</i> incorporates an allowance for future climate change over the design life of the development, through increased rainfall intensities and mean sea level rise.
<b>Defined storm tide event (DSTE)</b>	The event, measured in terms of the likelihood of occurrence, and associated inundation level adopted by the <i>Council</i> to manage development as identified in Column 2 of <b>Table 8.2.7.3.3 (Flood levels and flood immunity requirements for development infrastructure)</b> of the Flood hazard overlay code. The <i>DSTE</i> incorporates an allowance for future climate change over the design life of the development, through increased rainfall intensities, mean sea level rise and a greater frequency of extreme weather events.
<b>Demand unit</b>	A standard of unit measurement to express demand on a trunk <i>infrastructure</i> network.
<b>Department store</b>	A single self-contained retailing outlet in a department based structure and with department based service facilities offering a wide variety of goods and services generally of a non-food nature for sale.  Note—examples - David Jones, Myer.
<b>Development Control Plan 1 Kawana Waters</b>	<i>Development Control Plan 1 Kawana Waters</i> made under the repealed <i>Planning and Environment Act 1997</i> and which was in existence prior to the commencement of the planning scheme and includes all amendments to the <i>Development Control Plan 1 Kawana Waters</i> made pursuant to Section 857

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) sewage treatment plants; and</li> <li>(j) water treatment plants.</li> </ul>
<b>Exempt vegetation clearing</b>	<p><i>Vegetation clearing</i> under the following circumstances:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <i>vegetation clearing</i> undertaken by a statutory authority on land other than freehold land;</li> <li>(b) <i>vegetation clearing</i> undertaken by the <i>Council</i> in the exercise of its power under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>;</li> <li>(c) <i>vegetation clearing</i> undertaken by or on behalf of the <i>Council</i> on <i>Council</i> owned or controlled land included within the Community facilities zone, Sport and recreation zone or Open space zone;</li> <li>(d) clearing of:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a plant declared as a pest pursuant to the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>;</li> <li>(ii) a plant identified as a locally significant pest species in the Sunshine Coast Local Government Area Pest Management Plan; or</li> <li>(iii) a plant which is otherwise an exotic species;</li> </ul> provided that the clearing:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) is consistent with any current development approval that attaches to the land;</li> <li>(ii) does not involve the removal of <i>vegetation</i> on a <i>local heritage place</i> identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map;</li> <li>(iii) does not involve the removal of <i>vegetation</i> identified as character <i>vegetation</i> in a local plan; and</li> <li>(iv) does not result in the total clearing of an area of <i>vegetation</i> greater than 250m<sup>2</sup>;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(e) <i>vegetation clearing</i> in the Rural zone associated with <i>property maintenance activities</i>;</li> <li>(f) <i>vegetation clearing</i> that is <i>reasonably necessary</i> for carrying out work that is:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) authorised or required under legislation or a local law; or</li> <li>(ii) specified in a notice served by <i>Council</i> or another regulatory authority;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(g) <i>vegetation clearing</i> in accordance with a current development approval:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) for material change of use, reconfiguring a lot or other operational work; or</li> <li>(ii) for building work associated with a <i>dwelling house</i>;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(h) <i>vegetation clearing</i> in accordance with an approved Property Vegetation Management Plan, current permit or other approved plan granted under a local law;</li> <li>(i) <i>vegetation clearing</i> required for emergency works, where:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iii) a person honestly and reasonably believes that an immediate threat exists to life or property;</li> <li>(iv) no other lawful action is reasonably available to the person to avoid the immediate threat to life or property;</li> <li>(v) no reasonable opportunity exists for an application to be made to clear the <i>vegetation</i>; and</li> <li>(vi) <i>Council</i> is advised in writing as soon as practicable after the action has been taken;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(j) <i>vegetation clearing</i> involving the harvesting of timber in a lawfully established plantation;</li> <li>(k) <i>vegetation clearing</i> within 3 metres of a lawful building or structure, unless the <i>vegetation</i> is otherwise required to be retained in accordance with a development approval;</li> <li>(l) <i>vegetation clearing</i> on a lot not exceeding 1,000m<sup>2</sup> in area provided that such <i>vegetation clearing</i>:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) is consistent with any current development approval that attaches to the land;</li> <li>(ii) is not located in an area subject to a vegetation protection order, registrable covenant, easement or similar legally binding mechanism that seeks to protect the values and functions of recognised significant <i>vegetation</i>;</li> <li>(iii) is not located on land adjacent to land included within the Environmental management and conservation zone;</li> <li>(iv) does not involve the removal of <i>vegetation</i> on a <i>local heritage place</i> identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>(v) does not involve the removal of <i>vegetation</i> identified as character <i>vegetation</i> in a local plan; and</p> <p>(vi) does not exceed a total area of 600m<sup>2</sup>; and</p> <p>(m) <i>vegetation clearing</i> on a lot exceeding 1,000m<sup>2</sup> in area provided that such <i>vegetation clearing</i>:-</p> <p>(i) is not located in a native <i>vegetation area</i>, <i>waterway</i> or <i>wetland</i> on a Biodiversity, Waterways and Wetlands Overlay Map;</p> <p>(ii) is consistent with any current development approval that attaches to the land;</p> <p>(iii) is not located in an area subject to a vegetation protection order, registrable covenant, easement or similar legally binding mechanism that seeks to protect the values and functions of recognised significant <i>vegetation</i>;</p> <p>(iv) is not located in or within 10 metres of the high bank of a natural <i>waterway</i> or <i>wetland</i>, other than a <i>waterway</i> with a revetment wall;</p> <p>(v) is not located on land identified as a landslide hazard area on a Landslide Hazard and Steep Land Overlay Map;</p> <p>(vi) does not involve the removal of <i>vegetation</i> on a <i>local heritage place identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay map</i>; and</p> <p>(vii) does not involve the removal of <i>vegetation</i> identified as character <i>vegetation</i> in a local plan.</p> <p>Editor's note—<i>vegetation clearing</i> which is defined as <i>exempt vegetation clearing</i> for the purposes of the planning scheme may be subject to assessment under State and/or Federal legislation.</p>
<b>Extractive resources</b>	Natural deposits of sand, gravel, quarry rock, clay, and soil extracted from the earth's crust and processed for use in construction. The term does not include minerals under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> such as metal ores, coal, clay for ceramic purposes, foundry sand, limestone and silica sand mined and used for their chemical properties, and rock mined in block or slab form for building or monumental purposes.
<b>Filling or excavation</b>	The removal or importation of material to or from a lot or the relocation of material within a lot that will change the ground level of the land.
<b>Floodplain</b>	An area of land adjacent to a creek, river, estuary, lake, dam or artificial channel, which is subject to inundation by the <i>Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)</i> .
<b>Frontage</b>	Any boundary line, or part thereof, of a lot which coincides with the alignment of a road.
<b>Full line supermarket</b>	<p>A <i>supermarket</i> offering all or most major lines of groceries for sale and having a <i>gross leasable floor area</i> generally in excess of 2,500m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p><i>Examples—larger types of the examples cited for the term supermarket.</i></p>
<b>Gross floor area (GFA)</b>	<p>The total floor area of all <i>storeys</i> of a building (measured from the outside of the external walls or the centre of a common wall), other than areas used for the following:-</p> <p>(a) building services, plant and equipment;</p> <p>(b) access between levels;</p> <p>(c) ground floor public lobby;</p> <p>(d) a mall;</p> <p>(e) the parking, loading and manoeuvring of motor vehicles;</p> <p>(f) unenclosed private balconies whether roofed or not.</p>
<b>Ground level</b>	<p>The level of the natural ground, or, where the level of the natural ground has been changed, the level as lawfully changed.</p> <p>Note—if the level of the natural ground has been lawfully changed as a result of filling to manage a flood hazard, the lawfully changed level of the natural ground is taken to be:-</p> <p>(a) a level no higher than the level of the <i>defined flood event (DFE)</i> or the <i>defined storm tide event (DSTE)</i> for the <i>site</i>, or, if the DFE and DSTE have not been modelled for the area, the highest recorded flood level or storm tide inundation level for the <i>site</i>; or</p> <p>(b) the level determined by the Council, in all other circumstances.</p>
<b>Gross leasable floor</b>	That part of the <i>gross floor area</i> of a building accommodating non-residential

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
<b>area (GLFA)</b>	activities available to be rented by a tenant for exclusive use.
<b>High impact home based business activities</b>	A type of <i>home based business</i> that involves one or more of the following activities:- (a) any form of vehicle repairs, services, detailing; (b) panel beating; (c) spray painting; (d) engine reconditioning, repairs; (e) wood working/manufacturing involving the use of power tools; (f) furniture manufacturing; (g) metal work; (h) welding.
<b>High volume convenience restaurant</b>	The use of premises being fast food outlet for the preparation of take-away meals and foods for sale as a nationally or internationally franchised business, where provision is made for high customer turn over, facilities are provided for eating on the premises, and which may or may not include a <i>drive-through facility</i> .
<b>Home office</b>	The use of premises being <i>home based business</i> for office activities which:- (a) are subordinate to the residential component of the <i>dwelling</i> ; (b) are conducted only by residents of the <i>dwelling</i> ; (c) involve no client visits to the premises; (d) are located in the <i>dwelling</i> or an associated building, with no outside activity; and (e) do not exceed a <i>gross floor area</i> of 20m <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Household</b>	An individual or a group of two or more related or unrelated people who reside in the <i>dwelling</i> , with the common intention to live together on a long-term basis and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.
<b>Industrial activity group</b>	The uses identified in <b>Figure SC1.1.2C (Industrial activity group)</b> as forming part of the <i>industrial activity group</i> .
<b>Industry zone</b>	Means each of the following zones:- (a) Low impact industry zone; (b) Medium impact industry zone; (c) High impact industry zone; and (d) Waterfront and marine industry zone.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	The transport, water cycle management, energy generation, waste management, information and telecommunications, environmental management, open space and social systems and facilities required to support the sustainable growth of the region.
<b>Intensive rural use</b>	Means each of the following uses as defined in <b>Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions)</b> :- (a) <i>animal keeping</i> ; (b) <i>aquaculture</i> ; (c) <i>intensive animal industry</i> ; and (d) <i>intensive horticulture</i> .
<b>Kawana Waters Development Agreement</b>	The development agreement dated 6 September 1996 between Kawana Estates Pty Ltd (ACN 009 693 556), Buddina Estates Pty Ltd (ACN 009 682 384), the Caloundra City Council and the Minister for Natural Resources and includes all amendments to the development agreement.
<b>Koala habitat tree</b>	Means:- (a) a food tree of the <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> , <i>Lophostemon</i> or <i>Eucalyptus</i> genera; and (b) a preferred shelter species such as <i>Angophora</i> .
<b><u>Land in proximity to a local heritage place</u></b>	<u>Land identified on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map as being in proximity to a local heritage place.</u>
<b>Local area structure plan</b>	An integrated plan setting out the environmental, land use, and <i>infrastructure</i> parameters intended to guide development on a <i>site</i> or in an area.
<b>Local heritage place</b>	A place of local heritage significance as shown on a Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map.

**Existing statements of significance removed: The pre-existing State heritage place, local heritage place and character area statements of significance have been removed from SC6.10 Planning scheme policy for Heritage and character areas in their entirety. They have been replaced with the statements of significance provided in this amendment (specifically in SC6.10A Significance statements for local heritage places and SC6.10B Significance statements for character areas).**



## SC6.10 Planning scheme policy for heritage and character areas overlay code

### SC6.10.1 Purpose

The purpose of this planning scheme policy is to:-

- (a) provide advice about achieving outcomes in the **Heritage and character areas overlay code**; and
- (b) identify information that may be required to support a development application where affecting a *local heritage place* or *neighbourhood character area*.

Note—nothing in this planning scheme policy limits Council's discretion to request other relevant information under the Development Assessment Rules made under section 68(1) of the Act.

Note—the **Heritage and character areas overlay code** and the **Planning scheme policy for heritage and character areas code** does not apply to:-

- (a) Aboriginal cultural heritage which is protected under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and which is subject to a cultural heritage duty of care; and
- (b) *State heritage places* or other areas which are protected under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

### SC6.10.2 Application

This planning scheme policy applies to assessable development which requires assessment against the **Heritage and character areas overlay code**.

### SC6.10.3 Advice for outcomes relating to local heritage places and development on land in proximity to a adjoining a State or local heritage place ~~outcomes~~

The following is advice for achieving outcomes in the **Heritage and character areas overlay code** relating to *local heritage places* and development on land in proximity to a adjoining a State or local heritage place:-

- (a) ~~State and local heritage places~~ have significant cultural significance and are important to the community as places that provide direct contact with evidence from the past;
- (b) ~~State and local heritage places~~ meet the criteria for cultural heritage significance based on the *Queensland Heritage Act (1992)*;
- (c) the Queensland Heritage Register records and provides a statement of significance for *State heritage places* and other State protected areas;
- (d) **Appendix SC6.10A (Significance statements for local heritage places)** records and provides a statement of significance for *local heritage places*;
- (e) compliance with Performance Outcomes PO1 to PO~~68~~ of **Table 8.2.9.3.1 (Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development - on a local heritage place or adjoining a State or local heritage place on land in proximity to a local heritage place)** of the **Heritage and character areas overlay code** may be demonstrated in part or aided by the submission of a heritage impact assessment report and conservation management plan prepared by a competent person in accordance with **Section SC6.10.5 (Guidance for preparation of a heritage impact assessment report and conservation management plan)**;

Note—For the purposes of this planning scheme policy, a competent person is an appropriately qualified and experienced consultant with appropriate and proven technical expertise in cultural heritage matters and membership of, or fulfilling the criteria for membership of, ICOMOS Australia.

- (f) in preparing a heritage impact assessment report or conservation management plan, an applicant should take into account and respond to the relevant statement of significance for the ~~State or local heritage place~~;
- (g) the physical location of each *local heritage place* is an aspect of its cultural significance and, in accordance with The Burra Charter, a *local heritage place* should remain in its historical, physical location; and

- (h) unless relocation is the sole practical means of ensuring survival of a *local heritage place*, removal or relocation of a *local heritage place* is ~~generally unacceptable~~ contrary to the desired outcomes of the planning scheme.

#### SC6.10.4 Advice for ~~a neighbourhood~~ character area outcomes

The following is advice for achieving outcomes in the **Heritage and character areas overlay code** relating to ~~neighbourhood character areas~~:

- (a) a ~~neighbourhood character area~~ is an area in which the historical origins and relationships between the various elements create a sense of place and demonstrate important aspects of the history of the locality;
- (b) ~~neighbourhood character areas~~ contain places that may not in themselves be of cultural heritage significance but which contribute to the significance of the *character area* as a group by reflecting the historic evolution of a locality;
- (c) **Appendix SC6.10B (Significance statements for ~~neighbourhood character areas~~)** records and provides a statement of significance for ~~neighbourhood character areas~~;
- (d) Compliance with Performance Outcomes PO1 to PO89 of **Table 8.2.9.3.2 (Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development within a ~~neighbourhood character area~~)** of the **Heritage and character areas overlay code** may be demonstrated in part or aided by the submission of a heritage impact assessment report prepared by a competent person in accordance with **Section SC6.10.5 (Guidance for preparation of a heritage impact assessment report and conservation management plan)**;
- (e) in preparing a heritage impact assessment report an applicant should take into account and respond to the relevant statement of significance for the ~~neighbourhood character area~~; and
- (f) the measures required for the protection of ~~neighbourhood character areas~~ may differ from those adopted for *local heritage places*, depending on the reasons for significance and should be determined as part of the development application and assessment process rather than through a conservation management plan.

#### SC6.10.5 Guidance for preparation of a heritage impact assessment report and conservation management plan

##### SC6.10.5.1 Heritage impact assessment report

- (1) A heritage impact assessment report is to be prepared in accordance with *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance, 2013* and associated guidelines.
- (2) A heritage impact assessment report is to include the following:-
- (a) a description of the proposed development providing sufficient information to clearly distinguish the existing fabric, including photographs and plans of the existing place or area together with plans of the proposed development;
- (b) a description of the history and context of the place or area demonstrating an understanding of the history and fabric of the place or area within the context of its class;
- (c) an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place or area including:-
- (i) a description of how the development proposal will impact on the specific aspects of the significance of the place or area, as outlined in the statement of significance contained in a local heritage register, or where applicable, the Queensland Heritage Register this planning scheme policy;
- (ii) how the fabric of the place or area would be impacted on and conserved; and
- (iii) what works will be undertaken to adequately compensate for any loss of significant fabric or aspects of significance of the place or area;
- (d) any other additional information that may assist in adequately assessing the significance of the place or area, including information drawn from a range of verifiable sources such as

newspapers, government records, letters, books, photographs, maps or oral information which may help to establish the history of the place. Consideration of the historical context of the place or area shall be included to ascertain how its history contributes to an understanding of the place or area within broader historical events; and

- (e) a conservation policy.
- (3) A heritage impact assessment report is to include the details of the author/s, including qualifications and the date of the report.

### **SC6.10.5.2 Conservation management plan**

- (1) A conservation management plan addresses the adverse impacts identified by a heritage impact assessment report and implements the conservation policy contained within a cultural heritage impact assessment report.
- (2) A conservation management plan is to be prepared in accordance with *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance, 2013* and associated guidelines.
- (3) A conservation management plan is to include the following:-
  - (a) a description of the *local heritage place*, its components, history and associations;
  - (b) a description of the defined heritage values and relative significance of each component of the place;
  - (c) an assessment of the condition of the place;
  - (d) a description of the conservation obligations and future needs, requirements, opportunities and constraints to protection of the place;
  - (e) specific management policies, specifying what needs to be done to maintain the significance of the place and respond to identified issues;
  - (f) an action plan identifying priorities, resources and timing; and
  - (g) an implementation plan and monitoring plan.
- (4) The conservation management plan is to include the details of the author/s, including qualifications and the date of the management plan.
- (5) A conservation management plan should be subject to ongoing review over time.

### **SC6.10.6 Guidelines for achieving heritage and character areas overlay code outcomes**

For the purposes of the performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes in the **Heritage and character areas overlay code**, the following are relevant guidelines:-

- (a) *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance, 2013* (Australian ICOMOS, 2013); and
- (b) the following Practice Notes to *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance, 2013*:-
  - (i) *Practice Note: Understanding and assessing cultural significance* (Australian ICOMOS, 2013);
  - (ii) *Practice Note: Developing Policy* (Australian ICOMOS, 2013); and
  - (iii) *Practice Note: Preparing studies and reports – contractual and ethical issues* (Australian ICOMOS, 2013).

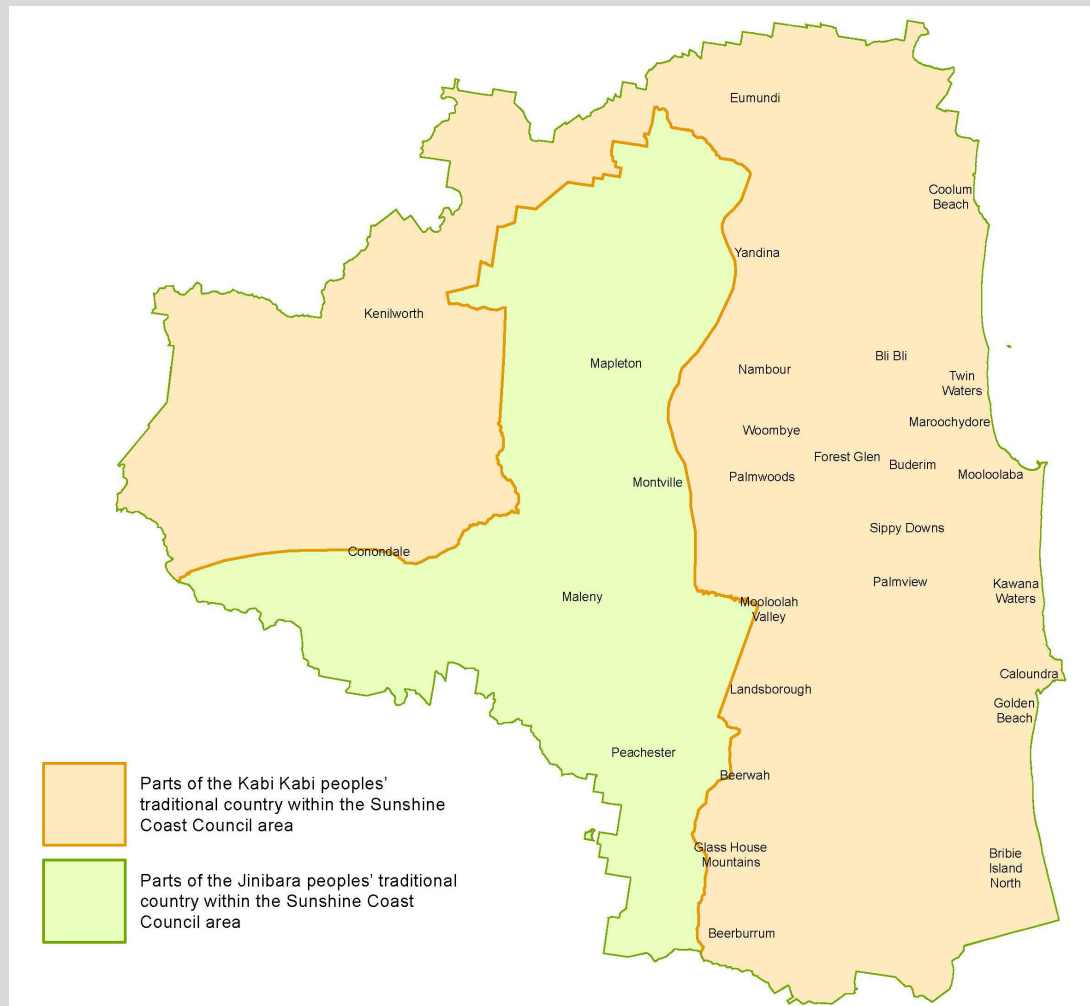
### Appendix SC6.10A Significance statements for local heritage places

For the purposes of interpreting the statements of significance below, the statement of general historic context, where provided for a locality, is deemed to form part of the statement of significance applying to each of the individual places identified within that locality.

A statement of significance has been provided for *State heritage places* within this part for information purposes only.

Editor's Note—Kabi Kabi and Jinibara peoples are the original inhabitants of the Sunshine Coast region. Their history in the region dates from ancient times right through to the present day, reflecting a profound connection to country.

The figure below depicts the parts of Kabi Kabi and Jinibara peoples' traditional lands that are within the Sunshine Coast Council area in a generalised sense.




The statements of significance contained within this planning scheme policy have been prepared based on the regime for the management of heritage places established by the *Planning Act 2016* in conjunction with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, which is oriented toward the preservation of heritage fabric in the era following contact between First Nations people and Europeans.

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* is established in Queensland legislation to provide for separate laws and processes for Aboriginal cultural heritage. At the time that this Planning Scheme Policy was prepared, this Act provided for more culturally appropriate means to conserve this heritage than that available through the *Planning Act 2016* or *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

A duty of care exists for all persons under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* to take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure their activities do not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. Further guidance in relation to these matters can be obtained by contacting the relevant State Government department.

## ALEXANDRA HEADLAND

### Bellbird Shipwreck

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	ALH1	
<b>Street Address</b>	Off Shore, Alexandra Headland	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>		(E: 510747 N: 7050331)
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Bellbird Shipwreck has the potential to provide information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular information about coastal fishing vessels operating in the early 20th century.	
<b>Historical Context</b>		
Refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#2226.		
<b>Description</b>		
Refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#2226.		
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	Australian National Shipwreck Database	
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings	
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected.	
<b>References</b>		
Australian National Shipwreck Database Citation.		

## BEERBURRUM

The town of Beerburrum originally consisted of a railway siding, following the construction of the North Coast Railway in the district in 1890. A town was surveyed in 1904, but it did not attract any settlement at the time.

Beerburrum became notable, however, following the establishment of the Beerburrum Soldier Settlement scheme. This scheme was initiated by the Queensland Government after World War I (along the lines of similar schemes around Australia) and numerous sites around the State were selected for the scheme. The scheme was designed to provide returned soldiers with an opportunity to take up farming in recognition of their war service, but also to promote the growth of agriculture in the State. Beerburrum was the first and largest of the soldier settlement schemes in Queensland, consisting of 53,000 acres. The State Government selected Beerburrum because tests indicated it was suitable for the production of fruit (especially pineapples), and for its proximity to the North Coast Railway. Up to 400 soldiers settled at Beerburrum.

Key buildings were erected in the new settlement, including shops and churches, in the early 1920s. Most of the buildings were built by the State Government and they were located on Anzac Avenue, a substantial war memorial consisting of an avenue of trees created around the time the settlement was established.

The town prospered briefly, but the soldier settlement scheme was ultimately a failure (as was the majority of the schemes elsewhere in the State) due to the difficulty experienced by farmers growing pineapples and the low price for the fruit at the time. The scheme was officially ended in 1929. The town declined and many of the Government buildings, including shops, were moved elsewhere.

### Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BBM1	
<b>Street Address</b>	Anzac Avenue, Beerburrum	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Road Reserve	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Camphor Laurels and Weeping Figs Anzac Avenue.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
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**A** *The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.*

**Statement** The planting of memorial trees and the re-naming of the main street at Beerburrum as Anzac Avenue in 1920, in honour of the Beerburrum soldier settlers' fallen comrades, demonstrates the widespread social movement expressing Australian patriotism and grief that commenced in the year following the Anzac Day landing at Gallipoli. Communities across Queensland and Australia responded to the losses of World War I soldiers by creating memorials to the fallen.

The Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees are remnant evidence of the Beerburrum Soldiers' Settlement, which was the first and largest of approximately two dozen soldier settlements established throughout Queensland. Operating from 1916 the Soldier Settlement Scheme in Queensland settled approximately 2,500 returned soldiers on the land, with at least 400 of them at Beerburrum. Although part of the Australia-wide initiative to assist returned World War I servicemen, in Queensland the Soldier Settlement Scheme was also part of the government's attempt to further closer settlement of Queensland's vast, unalienated areas of land.

While many memorial avenues were planted by Queensland communities, the Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees are the only identified memorial created by returned servicemen of a soldier settlement scheme in honour of their fallen comrades. Its main street location highlights its importance to the soldier settler community.

**D** *The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.*

**Statement** The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.

The Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees are part of the class of functional memorials created to remember the impact of World War I through plantings dedicated to the memory of the fallen. Like other memorials throughout Queensland, the Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees were sited in a prominent position - the main street of the Beerburrum Soldier Settlement - indicating their focal importance within the life of the local community.

**H** *The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.*

**Statement** 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 Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees have a special association with the Beerburrum soldier settlers who proposed and created the memorial in honour of their fallen comrades. Commencing in 1916 at least 400 returned servicemen took up land around Beerburrum in the Beerburrum Soldier Settlement, the first and largest settlement in Queensland, and attempted to establish themselves as pineapple farmers with government support through training, land clearing, house building and loans.

**Historical Context**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602678.

**Description**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602678.

**Statutory Listings** Queensland Heritage Register

**Non-Statutory Listings** National Trust of Queensland

**Inspection Date** 11/03/2016

**References**

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**Beerburrum Bakery (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BBM2	
<b>Street Address</b>	6 Anzac Avenue, Beerburrum	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	105B5404	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	The Old Beerburrum Bakery, former Beerburrum Bakery.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Beerburrum Bakery (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast region's history. It is significant as evidence of the development of Beerburrum as a part of the Queensland Soldier Settlement Scheme after World War I. It also demonstrates the establishment of Beerburrum as a town in the Sunshine Coast region, illustrating the evolution of Beerburrum from a railway siding in 1890 to a town by the 1920s.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Beerburrum Bakery (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast region's history, as the only remaining retail building in Beerburrum dating from the original soldier settlement.

**Historical Context**

The bakery was erected c1920, along with other key buildings in the new settlement including shops and churches. Most of the buildings were built by the State Government and they were located on Anzac Avenue, a substantial war memorial consisting of an avenue of trees created around the time the settlement was established.

The town prospered briefly in the early 1920s, but the soldier settlement scheme was ultimately a failure (as were the majority of the schemes elsewhere in the State) due to the difficulty experienced by farmers growing pineapples and the low price for the fruit at the time. The scheme was officially ended in 1929. The town declined and many of the Government buildings, including shops, were moved elsewhere. The bakery was one of only two community and retail buildings from the original settlement that remain in the town – the other building is the School of Arts Hall.

**Description**

The former Beerburrum Bakery (former) consists of a single storey rectangular timber framed structure with corrugated iron sheeted roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. The building is clad with weatherboard and addresses the street. The entrance is covered by a corrugated iron clad awning with ornate cast iron lace brackets (possibly a later addition and not original) and supported by timber posts. Two large casement windows flank the centrally located, recessed entrance door. On the side elevations are a number of windows protected by simple window hoods consisting of corrugated iron sheeting and timber brackets. To the west of the building are a number of mature trees.

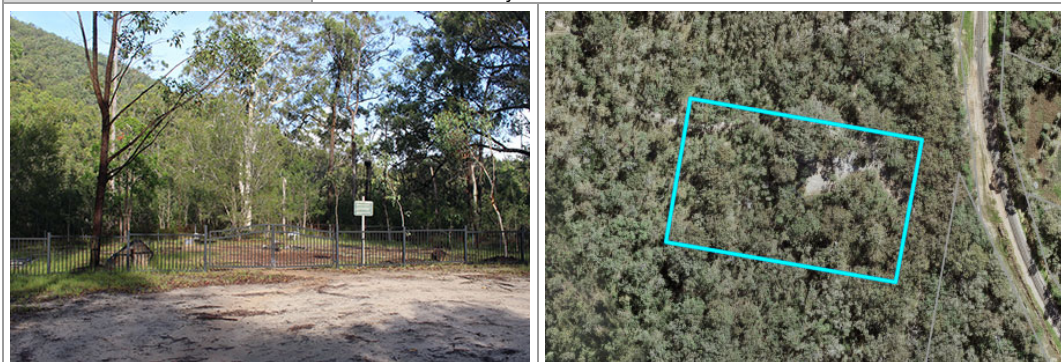
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016

**References**

Queensland Heritage Register 'Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees', Place ID 602678.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Beerburrum Cemetery**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BBM3	
<b>Street Address</b>	Beerburrum Road, Beerburrum	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	204CG1244	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Beerburrum Cemetery R515.	



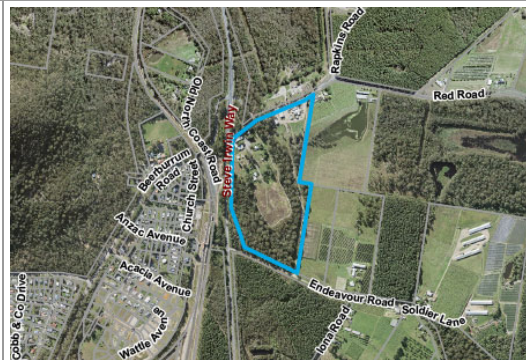
**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
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<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Beerburrum Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern and evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Cemeteries were typically established following the development of settlements in the region, reflecting an established pattern. The cemetery also reflects the establishment of the town of Beerburrum as part of the soldier settlement scheme, and the creation of a town where originally there was merely a railway siding; both examples demonstrate the evolution of the region's history.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Beerburrum Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly as evidence of the soldier settlement scheme, and also an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the town from the 1920s.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Beerburrum Cemetery has aesthetic significance as its location in a forest setting among native vegetation and the sparsity of headstones evokes a sense of isolation and hardship, reflecting the difficulties the soldier settlers experienced in applying the soldier settler scheme in Beerburrum.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Beerburrum Cemetery has a special association with the soldier settlers and their families and descendants, as evidence of the life of, and hardship faced by, the soldier settlers of Beerburrum.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
The cemetery was presumably gazetted following the establishment of the town in the 1920s and up to 38 people are buried there. The town prospered briefly in the early 1920s, but the soldier settlement scheme was ultimately a failure (as was the majority of the schemes elsewhere in the State) due to the difficulty experienced by farmers growing pineapples and the low price for the fruit at the time. The scheme was officially ended in 1929. The town declined and many of the Government buildings, including shops, were moved elsewhere. The cemetery was officially closed in 1970. Its closure, and the fact that it is quite small, is evidence of the failure of the soldier settlement scheme in Beerburrum; however, conversely, its presence demonstrates the importance of the scheme and the establishment of Beerburrum as a town.	
<b>Description</b>	
The Beerburrum Cemetery is located on a 1.7 hectare reserve in the Glass House Mountains National Park. The marked burials are in a levelled, partially cleared fenced site at the foothill of a densely forested mountain. Access is via a recent metal gate reading 'BEERBURRUM CEMETERY'. The cemetery includes marked and unmarked graves, the reported numbers ranging from 14 to 38. Marked burials are surrounded by concrete, decorative brick and stone borders and headstones include stelae, desk mounted tablets and timber crosses. The cemetery also includes a memorial plaque for the former soldiers buried in unmarked graves. Interpretive signage provides some historic context.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/3/2016
<b>References</b>	
Queensland Heritage Register 'Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees', Place ID 602678. Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016. Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Beerburrum Forestry Station Barracks

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BBM4	
<b>Street Address</b>	Red Road, Beerburrum	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	611FTY1877 (Part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	




<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Beerburrum Forestry Station Barracks is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The buildings are part of an industry that illustrates the Government policy to establish timber plantations to ensure a viable timber industry in Southeast Queensland in the first half of the twentieth century. On a more local level, the presence of the barracks, as part of the forestry industry in the Sunshine Coast, reflects the importance of the forestry industry in the region, as well as migration and employment following World War II. Further, the State Forest land is associated originally with the



	Beerburrum Soldier Settlement Scheme from the 1920s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Beerburrum Forestry Station Barracks is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of forestry barracks in the Sunshine Coast Council area, a key building reflecting the presence and character of the State forest industry and its operations.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>Timber getting was a major industry in the Sunshine Coast Council region, dating from as early as the 1840s. Throughout the nineteenth century, loggers simply exploited the available natural resources, primarily softwoods such as Hoop and Bunya pines and Beech and Cedar. The timber was generally milled and sent south to market. The industry grew dramatically from the late 1880s following the construction of the North Coast Railway, the establishment of settlements along the line and the associated growth in population.</p> <p>By the late nineteenth century, the forests in the region (and elsewhere in Southeast Queensland) were largely depleted of resources. This concerned the State Government and in 1897 it passed legislation that enabled the creation of State Forests and then, in 1900, created a Forestry Branch in the Department of Public Lands. The aim of the Branch was the regeneration of native timber, as well as the introduction of native and exotic plantations to secure the timber supply. State forests were largely established in the 1920s. Substantial plantations were created in the Sunshine Coast region, especially around Beerwah and Beerburrum, the site of the State's largest Soldier Settlement Scheme (the scheme was abandoned in 1929).</p> <p>Experimental Stations were established to test exotic species for their adaptability to the region's soil and climate. In 1924, an experimental station was established at Beerwah to investigate exotic plantings and in 1931 the first exotic pine plantations were established in the region. With the exception of Hoop Pine, native timbers did not do well in plantations whereas exotics such as Slash Pine and Loblolly Pine grew well. The Beerburrum and Beerwah area became one of the main exotic planting areas in Queensland. Much of the plantation work was undertaken by workers under the Unemployment Relief System instituted during the Depression years (primarily 1930s). Large scale planting in this area continued into the second half of the twentieth century.</p> <p>Forestry became a major source of employment for returned servicemen and European refugees after World War II. By 1949, 446 displaced people were employed in reforestation. In particular, men recruited from the Baltic countries to work in State forests were settled at Kenilworth and Beerburrum. Workers were accommodated in timber barracks, situated in the forest station.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Beerburrum Forestry Station Barracks is located on the southern side of Red Road on a partially cleared site. The buildings are located in the north and northwest. Significant buildings include the Igloo building, sheds, workshops and office. The former barracks have been demolished.</p> <p>The Igloo building, a repurposed structure from the armed forces, consists of a rectangular structure with curved timber portal frames covered with corrugated iron and transparent sheeting.</p> <p>The office joins onto the barracks and is of similar construction with a projection clerestory section on the side of the roof. The building fabric has been updated, but some original/early doors and windows are still extant. There are several additional buildings and ancillary structures on the site that are not significant for this listing.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected.
<b>References</b>	
<p>Confidential documents provided by Sunshine Coast Council.          Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014</i> Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</p>	

### Beerburrum School of Arts Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BBM5	
<b>Street Address</b>	7 Anzac Avenue, Beerburrum	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	206B5404, 207B5404	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	School Of Arts Hall	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	

<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Beerburrum School of Arts Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast region's history. It is significant as evidence of the development of Beerburrum as a part of the Queensland Soldier Settlement Scheme after World War I. It also demonstrates the establishment of Beerburrum as a town in the Sunshine Coast region, illustrating the evolution of Beerburrum from a railway siding in 1890 to a town by the 1920s.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Beerburrum School of Arts Hall demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast region's history, as the only remaining cultural facility in the town dating from the original soldier settlement.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The School of Arts Hall was erected c1920, along with other key buildings in the new settlement including shops and churches. Most of the buildings were built by the State Government and they were located on Anzac Avenue, a substantial war memorial consisting of an avenue of trees created around the time the settlement was established. School of Arts were important cultural facilities in Queensland towns. They generally consisted of a library, reading room and community hall and they served the intellectual and cultural needs of communities prior to the establishment of Council libraries in the second half of the twentieth century (many of which were established with the books originally collected by local School of Arts).</p> <p>The town prospered briefly in the early 1920s, but the soldier settlement scheme was ultimately a failure (as was the majority of the schemes elsewhere in the State) due to the difficulty experienced by farmers growing pineapples and the low price for the fruit at the time. The scheme was officially ended in 1929. The town declined and many of the Government buildings, including shops, were moved elsewhere. The School of Arts Hall was one of only two community and retail buildings from the original settlement that remain in the town – the other building is the former bakery.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Beerburrum School of Arts Hall occupies two lots and is set in a fenced, grassed area with some trees on the perimeter and landscaping at the front. The building consists of a single storey rectangular weatherboard clad timber framed structure on low concrete stumps, with corrugated iron sheeted gabled roof with ventilators. The roof sheeting and ventilators appear to be recent. Access at the front is via some timber steps onto a veranda with corrugated iron clad skillion roof, now partially enclosed. A concrete block ramp on the eastern elevation provides further access. A weatherboard and fibro sheeting clad extension with skillion roof is attached on the eastern elevation, spanning half the length of the building, followed by a recent open awning covering an entertainment area with concrete floor. There are several windows covered by decorative metal window hoods on both side elevation. Although they are not original they appear to be early. A single window is located at the front.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Queensland Heritage Register 'Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees', Place ID 602678.          Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.          Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</p>	

### Flinders Monument, Beerburrum

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	GHM2	
<b>Street Address</b>	Matthew Flinders Park, Steve Irwin Way, Glass House Mountains	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Road Reserve	x495590, y7020340
<b>Other Names</b>	Matthew Flinders Rest Area	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Flinders Monument is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Lieutenant (later Captain) Matthew Flinders was the first European explorer to make an inland journey from Glass House Bay (now Moreton Bay) to the Glass House Mountains.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Flinders Monument is significant for its association with the commemoration of the visit to the Glass House region by Matthew Flinders in 1799.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>

Statement	The Flinders Monument has a special association with Matthew Flinders, a prominent European explorer in the early post-contact era.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The Flinders Monument was erected in honour of the explorer Matthew Flinders. Flinders is one of the most famous maritime explorers in Australian history, having circumnavigated the Australian continent in 1802, in addition to being the first explorer to determine Tasmania was an island and the first to call the continent 'Australia'.</p> <p>After circumnavigating Tasmania, then known as Van Diemen's Land, in 1798-9, Flinders was sent north of the penal colony of Port Jackson by the Governor of New South Wales, John Hunter, to explore the coastline and determine if there were any rivers. Flinders travelled as far as Hervey Bay before returning to Port Jackson and informing the Governor that there were no rivers (Flinders was obviously mistaken).</p> <p>Having left Sydney on 8 July 1799 in HM Sloop Norfolk, he reached Cape Moreton on 14 July. For two weeks he explored the bay and its environs. During the journey, Flinders and his crew made landfall near the Pumicestone Passage and Flinders (accompanied by two unnamed sailors and Bongaree, a Sydney Aborigine) hiked inland toward the Glass House Mountains (so-named by Lieutenant James Cook in 1770). He climbed Mount Beerburum to take in the view of the surrounding district and made camp near the base of the mountain after his descent. The camp was somewhere near the Flinders Monument, although its precise location is unknown.</p> <p>Flinders' camp at Tibrogargan Creek was the first white man's camp in South-East Queensland, and Flinders was the first explorer to make an inland journey from the coast.</p> <p>The Flinders Monument was erected by the Royal Historical Society of Queensland in 1963 and it was unveiled by the Speaker of the Queensland Parliament, D. E. Nicholson 164 years to the day that Flinders camped nearby. The monument, located in a rest area on the Bruce Highway, consisted of a large timber-framed gate set in pyramid-shaped stone bases. The gate was named 'Flinders Memorial' and included a panel with the words 'Lt Matthew Flinders RN camped near here 26/27 July 1799'.</p> <p>The gate was damaged by termites and a smaller timber feature (utilising the material from the original gate) was made and the stone bases for the original gate combined into a single cairn with a brass plaque attached. The sign now simply read 'Matthew Flinders Rest Area'. The truncated log frame was eventually removed (sometime after 2010) and the brass plaque was stolen in 2007. All that now remains is the stone cairn on which is affixed a replica plaque.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Flinders Monument is situated in Flinders Park in the Tibrogargan Reserve, approximately 450m north of the Tibrogargan Drive intersection with Steve Irwin Way. The park is set in a landscaped area surrounded by mature bush vegetation and provides a rest stop for the travelling public, including barbeque and picnic facilities and amenities. The site provides views of Mount Tibrogargan.</p> <p>The monument consists of a truncated pyramid shaped cairn featuring flagstones and is set on a concrete base. A plaque that was originally attached to the cairns is missing. An interpretive display consisting of a timber gate featuring substantial timber log uprights and a timber log lintel have been removed.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>H. M. Cooper, 'Flinders, Matthew (1774–1814)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <a href="http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/flinders-matthew-2050/text2541">http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/flinders-matthew-2050/text2541</a>, published first in hardcopy 1966, accessed 12 June 2018.</p> <p>J. J. Auchmuty, 'Hunter, John (1737–1821)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <a href="http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hunter-john-2213/text2873">http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hunter-john-2213/text2873</a>, published first in hardcopy 1966, accessed 12 June 2018.</p> <p>Matthew Flinders Bicentenary, <a href="http://www.rag.org.au/wmhs/facts.htm">http://www.rag.org.au/wmhs/facts.htm</a>, accessed 12 June 2018.</p> <p>Monument Australia 2010, <a href="http://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/exploration/display/98807-matthew-flinders/photo/1">http://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/exploration/display/98807-matthew-flinders/photo/1</a>, accessed 8 May 2018</p> <p>Picture Sunshine Coast</p> <p>Queensland State Archives, <a href="http://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/Image/DigitalImageDetails.aspx?ImageId=3408">http://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/Image/DigitalImageDetails.aspx?ImageId=3408</a>, accessed 8 May 2018</p>	

## BEERWAH

The original town site for Beerwah was located on the Gympie Road crossing of Coochin Creek. Gympie Road was established in the late 1860s to provide a road between Brisbane and Gympie, where the local gold fields attracted thousands of miners. The town of Beerwah rapidly expanded as settlers took up land selections from 1877 and through the 1880s. Timber was cut, land cleared and fruit planted. Timber-cutter John Simpson built the Coochin Creek Hotel around 1881, and provided land for the Coochin Creek Provisional School in 1888. The North Coast Railway was constructed to the east of where Gympie road crossed the creek and the location of the original settlement, in 1890. As a result, the town developed in proximity to the railway station, rather than the original settlement.

By 1911, the town had a population of 92. Like much of the Sunshine Coast region, the town included a sawmill, which was erected in 1900 near the railway station. The Beerwah State School was erected in 1914. A School of Arts was built in 1915, and a new railway station was also built around this time. John Simpson built another hotel closer to the railway station in 1915 (later demolished, now the site of the shopping centre in Simpson Street). Farming in the district gravitated towards pineapples and bananas. Additional land was opened up for farming during World War I, and following the establishment of soldier settlement schemes in the 1920s (although these were ultimately unsuccessful and the associated population increase was relatively short-lived). The Beerwah Hotel, built in 1937, was located on the opposite side of the railway, taking advantage of the traffic from the newly-constructed Bruce Highway.

## Beerburrum Scientific Area No 1

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BWH1	
<b>Street Address</b>	Beerburrum State Forest, Roys Road and Mawsons Road, Beerwah	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	561NPW725 (part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Beerburrum Scientific Area No 1 is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast region's history. It illustrates the changing attitudes at a State level regarding timber plantations and the need to protect native vegetation where viable to do so. On a more local level, the fact that the first Scientific Area in Queensland is located in the Sunshine Coast reflects the importance of the forestry industry in the region. Further, the State Forest land is associated originally with the Beerburrum Soldier Settlement Scheme from the 1920s.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Beerburrum Scientific Area No 1 has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast region's history, in particular illustrating the native forests that were prevalent in the region prior to European arrival and progressively cleared following logging, settlement and establishment of pine plantations across the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

### Historical Context

Experimental Stations were established to test exotic species for their adaptability to the region's soil and climate. In 1924, an experimental station was established at Beerwah to investigate exotic plantings and in 1931 the first exotic pine plantations were established in the region. With the exception of Hoop Pine, native timbers did not do well in plantations whereas exotics such as Slash Pine and Loblolly Pine grew well. The Beerburrum and Beerwah area became one of the main exotic planting areas in Queensland. Much of the plantation work was undertaken by workers under the Unemployment Relief System instituted during the Depression years (primarily 1930s). Large scale planting in this area continued into the second half of the twentieth century.

In the 1960s, the Government began to consider the need to preserve viable samples of native plant communities, rather than the continual clearing of native vegetation for exotic pine plantations. In 1968, the Government established the Scientific Area 1 in the Beerburrum Forestry District, a section of native vegetation, and the first such area to be reserved in Queensland.

### Description

The Beerburrum Scientific Area No 1 is bounded by Roys Road in the north and west, the Bruce Highway in the east and Mawsons Road in the south and encompasses 620 hectares of wallum and eucalypt. Access is via a number of unsealed roads and tracks.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016

### References

Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## Beerwah Butcher's Shop (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BWH7	
<b>Street Address</b>	46 Simpson Street, Beerwah	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1/RP224779, part	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	<i>The Old Butcher's Shop.</i>	

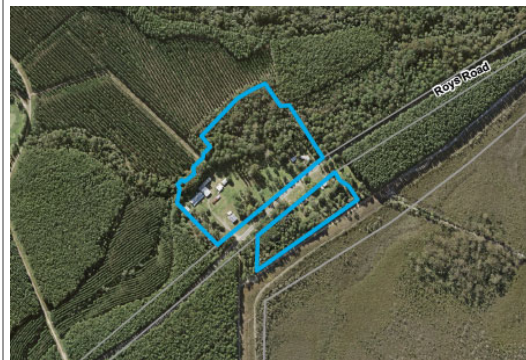


## Gallery



### Beerwah Forest Station and Arboretum (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BWH2		
<b>Street Address</b>	Roys Road, Beerwah		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	100SP235756	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	Beerwah Forest Station, Beerwah Field Study Centre.		



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Beerwah Forest Station and Arboretum (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The experimental station was integral to the development of a State forestry industry, as appropriate exotic species were more economically viable than native trees. On a more local level, the size of the Sunshine Coast Council area's plantations, including the experimental station, reflects the importance of the forestry industry in the region. Further, the State Forest land is associated originally with the Beerburrum Soldier Settlement Scheme from the 1920s.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Beerwah Forest Station and Arboretum (former) has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The potential includes the organisation of the former Station and Arboretum, purpose and design of key buildings associated with the former activities and original experimental plantings.

### Historical Context

Experimental Stations were established to test exotic species for their adaptability to the region's soil and climate. In 1924, an experimental station was established at Beerwah to investigate exotic plantings and in 1931 the first exotic pine plantations were established in the region. With the exception of Hoop Pine, native timbers did not do well in plantations whereas exotics such as Slash Pine and Loblolly Pine grew well. The Beerburrum and Beerwah areas became one of the main exotic planting areas in Queensland. Much of the plantation work was undertaken by workers under the Unemployment Relief System instituted during the Depression years (primarily 1930s). Large scale plantings in this area continued into the second half of the twentieth century.

In 1931, a nursery was established at the Beerwah Forest Station and Arboretum to propagate *Pinus eliottii* and *Pinus taeda*, and to conduct trial plantings of hardwoods. The site was the district forest operations' headquarters until 1958, when this function was transferred to Beerburrum. Research continued at the site until 1980. Several buildings and plantings from the period remain on the site.

### Description

The former Beerwah Forest Station and Arboretum is located either side of Roys Road, approximately 1 km east of Mawsons Road intersection, within pine plantations and bordering onto the Beerburrum Scientific Area No 1 in the south. The section to the north of Roys Road is partially fenced and contains several buildings arranged in a cleared grassed area in the southwest of the site and on the northeast corner. Buildings include single storey timber structures of various sizes with gabled roof clad with corrugated sheeting (fibrous cement and corrugated iron), a number of sheds and ancillary structures. Adjacent to Roys Road is the rural fire brigade building, a structure that is not of cultural heritage significance. Also located on the site are a number of original plantings from the experimental station, particularly in the northwest.

On the southern side of Roys Road, set in a cleared grassed area adjacent to the road toward the northeast, are two rectangular single storey timber structures with gable roof and a number of small ancillary buildings. The remaining site is covered with mature vegetation.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016

**References**

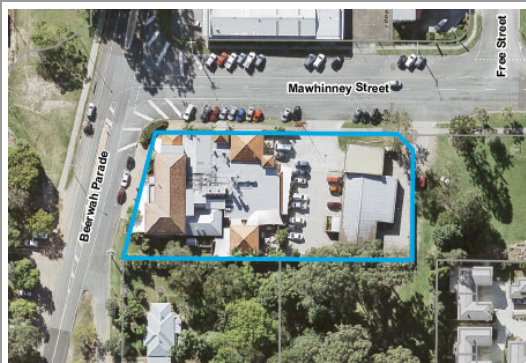
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Gallery**



**Beerwah Hotel**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BWH3	
<b>Street Address</b>	53 Beerwah Parade, Beerwah	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	21SP115614	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Hotel Beerwah.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Beerwah Hotel is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first hotel and building of any substance constructed along the length of the Bruce Highway, specifically to take advantage of the economic potential of the new road. It marks a new era in the development of tourism in the Sunshine Coast region prompted by the rise in car ownership. Its location on the opposite side of the railway from the town centre reflects the impact the Bruce Highway had on the economic development of towns along its route, especially relative to the North Coast Railway.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Beerwah Hotel is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a fine example of a 1930s hotel, exhibiting Art Deco influenced architectural elements.

**Historical Context**

The Beerwah Hotel was built in 1937 and was designed by the architect Archie Longland. The location of the hotel was on the opposite side of the railway to the earlier hotel and town centre, drawing business from the newly-constructed Bruce Highway. The Bruce Highway was constructed during the 1930s and was named after Henry Bruce, the Minister for Works in the Queensland Government, and who was responsible for overseeing the construction of the highway.

Demand for the highway was prompted by the rapid increase in car ownership in Queensland in the 1920s. The highway was designated from its inception as a 'tourist road'; in practical terms this meant that the local councils did not have to pay for the road's construction, but it also illustrated the significance of increased car ownership and the development of tourism in the Sunshine Coast. Indeed, the Beerwah Hotel, designed by the architect Archie Longland and built by L Hammer (both of Brisbane), was the first hotel – and 'substantial building' – specifically built to take advantage of the Bruce Highway and the increased tourist traffic it promoted. Other buildings, including hotels, soon followed, including the Club Hotel in Nambour (1939) and a series of rest areas.

The building has undergone various alterations over time, but these have been relatively minor and it has remained substantially intact.

**Description**

The Beerwah Hotel occupies a corner block bounded by Mawhinney Street and Beerwah Parade separated from the town by the railway. The main hotel building consists of an L-shaped two storey rendered masonry structure with hipped tiled roof set along and addressing Beerwah Parade. The original brick chimney on the western side has been replaced with a stainless steel flue. A focal point of the façade is the original (or early) verandah on the first level featuring a short parapet concealing a flat roof supported by posts with capitals and a timber balustrade. The verandah creates an awning shading the main entrance on ground level. Joining onto the left and wrapping around the northwest corner is a narrow single storey projection with short tiled roof. A verandah with skillion roof spanning most of the northern elevation has been enclosed and a single storey extension with hipped tiled roof has been added. There are several casement windows on the façade, some protected by elaborate tiled window hoods supported by timber brackets. Lettering (original or early) in art deco font reading 'HOTEL' is located on the southwest and northwest corner. The Beerwah Hotel has been remodelled over time and several extensions have been added to the north and east of the building.

**Other Statutory Listings** No statutory listings

**Non-Statutory Listings** National Trust of Queensland

**Inspection Date** 11/03/2016

**References**

Sean O'Keefe, 'The Great North Coast Road: the early development of the Bruce Highway and features of its cultural landscape', paper presented at the Journeys through Queensland history: Landscape, place and society: Proceedings of the Professional Historians Association (Queensland) conference, Brisbane 3-4 September 2009: marking the sesquicentenary of Queensland 1859-2009, <http://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:210136>.  
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.

*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

**Gallery**



**Beerwah School of Arts (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BWH6	
<b>Street Address</b>	62 Simpson Street, Beerwah	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3RP67322	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Toothkind Dentist, All-In-One Fitness.	





**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Beerwah School of Arts (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. School of Arts were typically built in towns and settlements throughout the Sunshine Coast in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, reflecting the growth and development of the region. They also served the local community both as a library and public hall, two important social and cultural functions in this period.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Beerwah School of Arts (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as one of the last early twentieth century buildings extant in Beerwah, reflecting a pivotal period in the town and the development of its streetscape.

**Historical Context**

School of Arts were important cultural facilities in Queensland towns. They generally consisted of a library, reading room and community hall and they served the intellectual and cultural needs of communities prior to the establishment of Council libraries in the second half of the twentieth century (many of which were established with the books originally collected by local School of Arts).

The opening of the Beerwah School of Arts in March 1915 was a substantial affair. It was attended by 'a formidable array of parliamentarians', including two Ministers: Walter Henry Barnes (State Treasurer and Minister for Works) and Thomas O'Sullivan (Attorney General) and four members of the Legislative Assembly. The number of parliamentarians was more than likely due to the impending State election, to be held in May that year. The Liberal Party was in power, having increased its rural vote in the 1912 election. That hold was under threat, however, from the Labor Party, hence the interest in retaining the seats won in the country and therefore attendance at events such as the School of Arts opening. (The effort was to no avail, as the Labor Party won the 1915 election in a landslide, the first time it held control of the Queensland Parliament in the Party's history.) John Simpson was the Chairman of the School of Arts Committee, affectionately referred to as 'Dad' at the opening, reflecting his singular importance in the history and development of Beerwah.

The building was erected by William Grigor of Peachester, a son of William (Senior) and Mary Grigor who established the Cobb & Co coach stop 'Bankfoot House' in 1868. Grigor owned a sawmill located on the Stanley River and the timber for the hall was presumably sourced from there. When opened, the building included two shops at the entrance, an unusual aspect for a School of Arts building, followed by two anterooms – one a library and the other probably a reading or meeting room. The remainder of the building consisted of a hall and stage. Minor improvements were made to the hall over time. The current entrance, including shop fronts, and side ramp were added more recently.

**Description**

The Beerwah School of Arts (former) is located on an elongated sloping block on the western side of Simpson Street in the town's CBD, containing the building in the eastern half and a car parking area in the west.

The former School of Arts building addresses the street (east) and consists of an elongated rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps, low at the front and high (enclosed) at the rear. The building is covered by a corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. The gable is clad with sheeting and is followed by a later cantilevered awning (supported by a frame) over the footpath. The original configuration of two shops in the front section is still interpretable, although it has been remodelled at some stage. Currently there is a recessed entrance, flanked by shop windows, set into rendered walls and accessed via wide tiled steps. A verandah with skillion roof spans most of the southern elevation and provides access to the hall via a ramp. Towards the rear is a skillion roofed weatherboard clad annex, with access from the verandah via aluminium/glass sliding doors. There are a number of tall tripartite awning windows that are either original or sympathetically restored. The northern side abuts a shopping complex. There is a rear entrance from the car park via some stairs.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016

**References**

Chronicle and North Coast Adviser, 12 March 1915, 7.  
 Landsborough Museum Images, 'Beerwah'.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast  
 Raymond Evans, A History of Queensland, Melbourne, Cambridge University Press, 2007.

## BELLI PARK

Belli Park appears to have been named after a property of the same name in the district, dating from at least the 1880s. 'Belli Park' consisted of 5000 acres and the homestead was located approximately sixteen kilometres north of the Maroochy River. The property was created from the gradual break-up of Kenilworth Station (established in 1850), a process initiated by the Alienation of Crown Lands Act 1868 and subsequent Land Acts. The homestead was noted for its cheese factory and cattle, supplying in particular the Gympie and Noosa districts. A relatively small number of farming selections were also taken up in the district in the late 1870s.

Settlement presumably increased in the 1890s and early 1900s, particularly following the construction of the North Coast Railway, connecting Brisbane with the Gympie-Maryborough line. The 'Belli Park Estate', consisting of twenty one farms, was offered for sale in 1906, a provisional school was erected in c1907 and the settlers expressed interest in a community hall in 1908, all developments which indicate a growing community. The district became noted for its dairy farms, timber and fruit, particularly bananas.

### Further references

'Belli Park Cheese Factory', *Queenslander*, 20 November 1886, 831.

'Belli Park Estate', *Brisbane Courier*, 12 May 1906, 5.

'Tenders for Public Works', *Brisbane Courier*, 12 July 1907, 7.

### Belli Community Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH1	
<b>Street Address</b>	1170 Eumundi-Kenilworth Road, Belli Park	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1MCH149	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Belli Public Hall.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Belli Community Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The settlement of the Belli Park district progressed slowly from the 1870s-80s and the construction of the hall in 1932 reflected a key milestone in the maturation of the farming community.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Belli Community Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast area. The characteristics are defined by the relatively modest design and materials used in the construction of the hall (in particular local timbers), reflecting the means of a small rural community in the early twentieth century, when such halls were commonly constructed.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Belli Community Hall has a special association with the Belli Park community since its construction, as a focus of community activities and social events.

### Historical Context

Despite interest in a community hall in 1908, the current Belli Hall was not built until 1932. It is understood that a hall, called 'Mission Hall' was built in 1920 for religious services, but its location is unknown and it is certainly no longer extant. Belli Hall was built on land donated by Sam Kelly, a prominent resident of Yandina, who owned a 1500-acre estate in Belli Park (purchased in 1910). A public meeting to discuss the plans for the hall was held in June 1932 and the building was opened in September, attended by 300 people. The building was constructed using local pine and hardwood. The hall was renovated in the 2000s, including the replacement of some external cladding and the installation of aluminium windows.

### Description

Belli Community Hall is situated approximately 15 kilometres northeast of Kenilworth on a cleared, grassed sloping site within bushland. The Belli Rural Fire Brigade is located on the south-western part of the block; this building is not included in the cultural heritage assessment.

The Belli Community Hall occupies the north-eastern part of the lot and consists of a tall rectangular timber structure on concrete block stumps of varying heights. The hall is clad with narrow chamferboards (some gradually replaced over time) and has a corrugated iron clad gable roof with ventilators (recent) and barge boards. At the front is a double-height enclosed portico with access via timber steps from the side. Double timber doors provide access into

the hall. A single storey hipped roof extension, also chamferboard and corrugated iron clad, is attached on the northern elevation with access via a covered ramp toward the western corner. Further access is from the rear and the south-western corner. The windows appear to be relatively recent (aluminium windows were installed at the front in 2000). Internal features include the original Crows Ash floor, unlined walls (hall), a projector's box (clad with small ribbed corrugated iron sheeting) in the upper part of the portico and a stage with simple proscenium arch.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006. Brisbane Courier, 12 July 1907, 7. Brisbane Courier, 12 May 1906, 5. Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991. <a href="http://www.bellihall.com/">http://www.bellihall.com/</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/Belli-Community-Hall-479635492207962/Queenslander">https://www.facebook.com/Belli-Community-Hall-479635492207962/Queenslander</a> , 20 November 1886, 831.	

## BLI BLI

Bli Bli was originally a part of a vast cattle station called 'Moolooloo Plains', established in 1862 by Thomas Maddock and John Westaway and sons. The base of their operations was a hut erected at the mouth of Petrie Creek, near modern Bli Bli. The area did not present ideal land for cattle. William Peter Clark initially leased some of the Moolooloo Plains run, and in 1865 he planted sugar cane at Bli Bli, the first in the Maroochy area. The only place his sugar could be processed however was in Brisbane, and the costs involved led him to abandon the project within a year. Bli Bli, allegedly the name local Aboriginal people gave to the area because of the she-oaks that grew by the river, was the name of a property selected by 'Jackson', around 400 acres, presumably in the late 1870s or early 1880s. Henry Keil purchased the property in 1882, and had about six acres under sugar cane by 1884, possibly supplying the two mills operating in nearby Buderim (established in 1876 and 1880 respectively). Keil also ran cattle on land nearby at Diddillibah, and even ran a postal service.


The district grew slowly. A school was established in 1901 and by 1911 the population was 155. The progress of the district accelerated in the 1910s. Keil sold his property c1907 and the new owner, Thomas Wells, subdivided it in 1913 into nine separate farms, which were all sold by 1915. Other estates that surrounded Bli Bli were also subdivided around the same time, attracting farmers from the Northern Rivers district in New South Wales. The principal crop in the district was sugar cane (supplying the Moreton Central Sugar Mill in Nambour, which was established in 1897), but fruit, especially pineapples and citrus, was also commercially grown.

Crossing the Maroochy River, especially for the farmers on the north bank, entailed the use of a punt. By the 1920s, as motor car ownership began to increase, local residents began to call for a bridge over the river. However, it was not until the 1950s that the bridge was eventually built. The David Low Bridge was opened in 1959, named after the former Maroochy Shire Chairman and State politician who agitated for improved access to boost tourism and farming in the region. The population of Bli Bli expanded dramatically from the 1980s onward, primarily due to residential development. The proximity of the area to Maroochy made it an attractive dormitory suburb. The town is also notable for the presence of a medieval-style castle, originally called Bli Bli Castle and now Sunshine Castle, built in stages during the 1970s. It is an incongruous feature of the district; however, it is consistent with the development of 'Big Things' as tourist attractions in the region from the 1970s, such as the Big Pineapple in Woombye, built in 1971.

### Further references

'Bli Bli: A Beautiful and Fertile District', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 July 1927, 5.

### Bli Bli Presbyterian Church (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BLI1	
<b>Street Address</b>	89 Willis Road, Bli Bli	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP49128	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Bli Bli Church and Community Hall Precinct, The Old Church	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.	

Schedule 6

Statement	The Bli Bli Presbyterian Church (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Aside from the Salvation Army barracks, it appears the church was the first purpose-built church in Bli Bli, and therefore demonstrates the evolution from a small rural district serviced by travelling clergy, to a more substantial settlement in which the local Presbyterian congregation could afford to build a purpose-built church.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Bli Bli Presbyterian Church (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of churches, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. In particular, the original 'Carpenter Gothic' church is consistent with the design of churches in the settlements in the region, as most of the settlements were relatively small and the scale of the local churches reflected this.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Bli Bli Presbyterian Church (former) has a strong association with the Bli Bli community, which persuaded the former Maroochy Shire Council to retain the former church in its original location, and for its consistent use as a community facility in the district since the 1990s.

#### Historical Context

The Bli Bli Presbyterian Church was built in 1937. The first church services in Bli Bli, as with many small rural communities, were sustained by visiting clergy. The Salvation Army built a barracks in Bli Bli in 1905, possibly the first religious structure in the district, although not a church as such. The hall, and the school (1901), were the venues for worship at this time. The Presbyterian congregation initiated a church building fund in 1922, but it was unsuccessful. The congregation opened the fund again several years later, and it appears it was more successful this time. Indeed, two landowners (presumably members of the church) offered land for the building – A Kennedy and Owen Peppercorn. Peppercorn's offer was accepted in 1931, primarily because the land he proposed to donate was located next to the public hall and thus in a good location. The church cost £350 to build and it included red stringy timber and fibrous cement sheeting internally, a leadlight window, and a post and wire fence at the front.

In 1980, the Presbyterian Church divested the land to the Uniting Church (of which the Presbyterian Church became a part). The Uniting Church continued to use the hall for a brief period of time, but soon made plans to construct a new church at the nearby Boyanda Retirement Village. The church sold the building to the Maroochy Shire Council, which proposed to move it to the local sports field. The proposal drew criticism from the local community and the building was retained in its original location. It continues to be used for community purposes.

#### Description

The former Bli Bli Presbyterian Church is located on a sloping site addressing Willis Road. The modest building displays 'Carpenter Gothic' style elements including pointed arch architraves.

The rectangular timber structure rests on timber stumps (set at ground level at the front) and has a corrugated iron clad gable roof with finials at either end, presumably replacing the former crosses. The walls are clad with chamferboard above dado line and finished with weatherboard below. The front entrance is via a small enclosed porch, also with corrugated iron clad gable roof with finial and through a pointed arch double timber door. A stained glass pointed arch window is located at the front. There are four pointed arch 6 light casement windows with rippled glass on both sides of the former nave. The former sacristy at the rear shows similar style elements as the main building, including pointed arch 6 light casement windows with rippled glass. All windows appear to be original. There is a rear entrance into this section.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	01/03/2016

#### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 July 1927, 5.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.



#### Gallery




#### Bli Bli Public Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BLI2
<b>Street Address</b>	87 Willis Road, Bli Bli
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP46608 No GPS Coordinates

Schedule 6

<b>Other Names</b>		Bli Bli Church and Community Hall Precinct.
 		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
Statement	The Bli Bli Public Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast region's history. The settlement of the Bli Bli district progressed slowly from the 1870s-80s and the construction of the hall in 1927 reflected a key milestone in the maturation of the farming community.	
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>	
Statement	The Bli Bli Public Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast region. The characteristics are defined by the relatively modest design and materials used in the construction of the hall, reflecting the means of a small rural community in the early twentieth century, when such halls were commonly constructed.	
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>	
Statement	The Bli Bli Public Hall has a special association with the Bli Bli community since its construction, as a focus of community activities and social events.	
<b>Historical Context</b>		
<p>The Bli Bli Public Hall Committee was formed in 1927 to raise funds for the construction of a community hall, on land donated by Marshall Espin, a local land owner. As with the adjacent Presbyterian Church, the Committee had to decide which donated site to accept; in this case, the Committee had to choose from three potential sites, offered by William Whalley, a prominent businessman from Nambour, and local residents Marshall Espin and Owen Peppercorn (Peppercorn donated land for the construction of the Presbyterian Church, eventually constructed next to the hall). Espin's offer was accepted, as his land was near the State school (directly across the road) and post office, and therefore in the centre of the village. The hall was built by volunteers and enthusiastically subscribed, with £135 raised in a fortnight to pay for the hall material.</p> <p>The hall was officially opened by the Maroochy Shire Chairman, TJ Lowe, on the 19th of November, 1927. Newspaper reports at the time noted that the hall represented a key milestone in the progress of the Bli Bli community, particularly as from the high vantage point afforded by the hall, residents and visitors alike could survey the expansive sugar cane and fruit farms that spread out across the river flood plains below.</p> <p>The building naturally became the focal point for the community, hosting dances, dinners and concerts. It was also the pavilion for agricultural and horticultural shows held at the recreational reserve to the rear of the building. The building has undergone some improvement; it was extended and a porch constructed at the entrance in 1949. An honour board was installed in the 1950s, honouring the servicemen from the district who served during World War II.</p>		
<b>Description</b>		
The Bli Bli Public Hall is located to the north of the former Bli Bli Presbyterian Church and addresses Willis Road. A number of mature trees are located along the northern boundary and on the southeast corner.		
The hall consists of a simple rectangular single storey timber structure on low stumps with corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. The walls are clad with short, small ripped corrugated iron sheeting, which appears to be original or early. A wide lean-to extension spans the northern elevation and a narrow lean-to extension spans approximately half the southern side, joining onto a protrusion with gable roof towards the southeast corner. The main entrance at the front is via timber double doors, covered by a partially open porch (1949) with corrugated iron clad gable roof. Access on the southern elevation is via a porch in the protruding section. Stairs lead to a side entrance on the northern side. The hall features several eight-light casement windows (window with eight glass panes) on the side elevations.		
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings	
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland	
<b>Inspection Date</b>	01/03/2016	
<b>References</b>		
<p>Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 12 August 1927, 9.  Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 July 1927, 5.  Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 25 November 1927, 6.  Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 5 August 1927, 5.</p>		

## Bli Bli Tramway Cutting

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BLI6	
<b>Street Address</b>	Parallel to Waigani Street at Bli Bli Road Bridge, Bli Bli; Haas Street Park, Bli Bli	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	BRP181760, ARP141984, BRP141984, BRP136527, BSP249365, 30SP124219 (part), 88RP141984 (part), 89RP141984 (part), 38RP136527 (part), 1SP249366 (part), Road reserve	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Bli Bli Tramway Cutting is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The cutting was part of a new route to transport cane from the Maroochy River near Bli Bli to the Moreton Central Sugar Mill, replacing an earlier shorter, but logistically more difficult, route. The new route thus improved the efficiency of hauling cane to the mill, and it was later extended across the David Low Bridge to connect with tramlines constructed through farms on the opposite side of the river.	
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Bli Bli Tramway Cutting is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The cutting is a visually striking feature in the landscape, when viewed from the road above and from ground level. The narrowness of the cutting is especially evocative.	
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Bli Bli Tramway Cutting has a special association with the former Moreton Central Sugar Mill, which commissioned and constructed the tracks to enable the transport of sugar cane to the mill in Nambour.	
<b>Historical Context</b>		
<p>The Bli Bli Tramway Cutting was constructed in 1941 and formed part of the extensive tram network that supplied sugar cane from farms in the district to the Moreton Central Sugar Mill in Nambour. The mill was opened in 1897 and its management immediately moved to install tramlines to facilitate the supply of cane to the mill, one of which travelled along Petrie Creek to the east of the mill and in the direction of Bli Bli. A line into Bli Bli itself was proposed in 1903 and appears to have been constructed by 1905. The mill, naturally, was reliant on sugar cane and to meet demand (and maintain the mill's profitability) management needed to expand the tram network to connect the mill to more farms and therefore guarantee supply. 'Lift bridges' were constructed over Petrie Creek and the Maroochy River to access farms across the two watercourses (1917 and 1921 respectively). The former Maroochy River lift bridge is entered in the Queensland Heritage Register.</p> <p>A new route to the Maroochy River bridge was reconstructed in 1941. The route was selected to avoid a section on the original line called 'Anderson's Hill', which presented a very steep gradient and as such caused a variety of problems. In particular, locomotives and rolling stock had to be 'spragged'; a term describing the connection of a bar to the rear axle of the vehicle to prevent it from rolling down a hill. Thus, the time saving offered by the more direct route was lost due to 'spragging'. The amount of cane hauled by the locomotive also had to be kept lower than for a flatter route. The new route required a 3m cutting through 'Peppercorn Hill' – the so-called Bli Bli Tramway Cutting.</p> <p>An extension of the new line was constructed in 1959 to connect it to the newly-constructed David Low Bridge. The cutting was deepened to 9 metres to further reduce the gradient. The tramway remained in use until the closure of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill in 2003.</p>		
<b>Description</b>		
The Bli Bli Tramway Cutting is part of the former tramway line and is located in sloping, rocky terrain in the northern part of town and runs parallel to Waigani Street. The former tramway line crosses Haas Street (in the west) and underneath Bli Bli Road and comprises of a partially overgrown easement. The narrow cutting is set within the rock and extends to nine metres depth. Bli Bli Road crosses the cutting via a bridge; there is some background information provided on an interpretive panel on the bridge.		
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings	
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings	
<b>Inspection Date</b>	01/03/2017	
<b>References</b>		
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 16 June 1942, p7. Sunshine Coast Council, Bli Bli Cutting interpretation signage.		

## Godfrey's House (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BLI5	
<b>Street Address</b>	28 Godfreys Avenue, Bli Bli	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2SP197534	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Kemanby Farm	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Godfrey's House (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The original core of the house is a modest dwelling that reflects the early settlement of the Bli Bli district. That is, the area, particularly on the north bank of the Maroochy River, was at the time relatively isolated from key markets for produce such as sugar cane and fruit, necessitating frugality in the house design. This frugality is reflected in the continued addition of sections to the house, illustrating the economic conditions for landowners on the north bank of the Maroochy River prior to the development of improved infrastructure, primarily the David Low Bridge.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Godfrey's House (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's heritage, as an early example of a selector's house in the Bli Bli district, notwithstanding later additions to the house.

### Historical Context

William Godfrey selected land on the north bank of the Maroochy River in 1887, land which had earlier been forfeited by William Clark. The condition of selection was that the selector made improvements to their land within five years; Godfrey's selection became freehold in 1894, suggesting he occupied it by around 1889. Improvements typically consisted of clearing the land and building a house. Godfrey's house, presumably built before 1894, was a modest timber house with a verandah and shingled roof. He named the property 'Kemanby Farm'. To supplement their income, William netted fish from the river, earning him the moniker 'Godfrey the Fisherman'. He sold fish to tourists at Cotton Tree, and his wife opened a stall to sell refreshments.

William and his wife moved to Coes Creek at some point, but returned to the property in 1912. The Godfrey's established a dairy on their return, further diversifying their income. Their son, George, purchased half of the property in 1923 and William and his wife moved to a smaller house on another property. Another son, Godfrey Jnr, moved into the original house in 1925 with his new bride. The house was renovated and expanded around this time, resulting in additional sections. George later purchased the remaining portion of the property and cultivated sugar cane, supplying the Moreton Central Sugar Mill at Nambour.

### Description

Godfrey's House is located on a large block in a rural area on the northern side of the Maroochy River. There are a number of mature trees along the northern and western boundary. The house consists of a number of connected weatherboard clad timber structures on high timber stumps, reflecting renovations and additions to the original building over time. To the north is a small rectangular building with gable roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron, featuring a corrugated iron clad stove recess. A larger structure, also with gable roof and enclosed extension to the front joins onto the northern building. An enclosed verandah spans the western elevation of the two buildings. A further rectangular structure with hipped corrugated iron roof forms the rear of the house. Several windows are covered by metal window hoods. The building is in fair condition although the external and roof cladding is in poor condition.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 July 1927, 5.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

### 'Lot 71'

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BLI8	
<b>Street Address</b>	David Low Way, Bli Bli (north-west bank of Maroochy River, Bli Bli)	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	962C311024	-26.615850, 153.044792
<b>Other Names</b>	The Old Place.	



Source: Native Foresters (2017)

**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	'Lot 71' is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The place developed as a camp site for South Sea Islanders and Kabi Kabi People in the early twentieth century. The existence of the camp reflected the profound changes that impacted Kabi Kabi People from the area, the South Sea Islanders that came to Australia as indentured labourers and chose to stay and the relations between the two groups of people in the twentieth century and the broader community.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	'Lot 71' has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, including the location, extent and nature of the camp site that developed at the place, especially in the first half of the twentieth century, and associated archaeological material.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	'Lot 71' has a special association with the Sunshine Coast South Sea Islander Community and the Kabi Kabi People for cultural reasons.

**Historical Context**

'Lot 71' was, and remains, a meeting place for Australian South Sea Islanders. It also has significance for Kabi Kabi People, descendants of whom also utilised the space and formed relationships with South Sea Islanders.

An estimated 40-60,000 Pacific Islanders are believed to have been brought into Queensland between 1863 and 1904, most of whom worked as labourers in the sugar cane plantations. Sugar production grew rapidly during the 1870s at Buderim along with other settlements, including Woombye, Nambour and Bli Bli, and on land along the Maroochy and Mooloolah rivers. Plantation owners employed Islanders and the practice was a controversial subject in the late nineteenth century. They were indentured labourers and, in the early years of the industry, many were kidnapped from their homes. Recruitment was increasingly regulated by colonial governments and many Australians believed that the use of Islanders in the sugar industry reduced employment for white workers. Such was the significance of the issue, it was addressed in one of the first Acts of the new Australian Parliament: The Commonwealth's Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901, which ordered the deportation of most Islanders from Australia by 1906.

By this stage, most Islanders considered themselves citizens; some continued to live in barrack accommodation on the properties on which they worked, while others owned their own land and leased sugar cane farms. Despite protest from various quarters (including the Queensland Government), the Act was enforced, and Islanders were encouraged to leave and, in the final instance, deported: Ten Islanders from Buderim, and twenty-four from Nambour, were amongst 68 forcibly 'collected' from across the State and deported in 1907 (to put this in perspective, there were 70 Islanders living in Buderim at the time). Exemptions from deportation were available, which were broadened in response to protest against the Act, but the majority of Islanders were forced to leave Australia. Nonetheless, some Islanders remained and continued to be a part of the local community. Moreover, Islanders became connected with the Kabi Kabi community, as some Islander men married Kabi Kabi women.

A camping and meeting place was established on the Maroochy River, within the boundary of land delineated by Lot 71, at some time before the 1920s. There is a local newspaper reference to the camp in 1924, with a local councillor exclaiming that the camp was becoming a 'little township', suggesting it was quite substantial by the 1920s (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 21 November 1924: 8). The site is referred to as the 'Old Place' by descendants of the local South Sea Islanders (who have formed a local branch of the association, Descendants of Australian South Sea Islanders Inc.). It is understood that burial sites exist within the site. The parcel of land continued to be used throughout the twentieth century and it remains an important place for the South Sea Islander community. Not only is it still used as a gathering place, the community has helped establish a mangrove nursery at the site to assist with the rehabilitation of the mangrove habitat along the river and sustain marine diversity.

It is noted that there are oral histories from the South Sea Islander community of the Sunshine Coast that provide further contextual information (refer to Sunshine Coast Council website listed in the 'References' section below).

**Description**

'Lot 71' is located on a reserve on flood plains on the northwest bank of the Maroochy River approximately one kilometre upstream from the David Low Bridge. A creek runs through the site from the northwest boundary to the river in the southeast. There are areas of native vegetation throughout and a re-vegetation program is currently underway to re-establish the mangrove vegetation and to plant bush tucker and medicinal plants in the area.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings

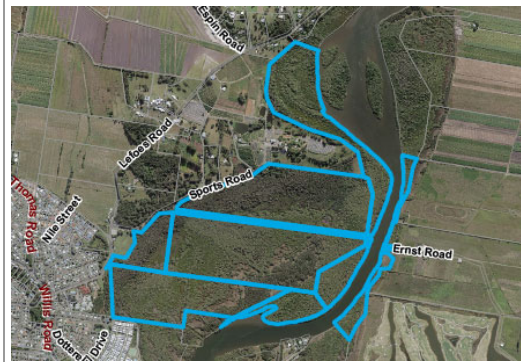
Schedule 6



<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected.
<b>References</b>	
<p><a href="http://www.jpearson.com.au/news/item/revegetating-an-important-cultural-site">http://www.jpearson.com.au/news/item/revegetating-an-important-cultural-site</a>, accessed 03/02/2017.</p> <p>Jan Maddin, Sunshine Coast Council, The Maroochy River Mangrove Project, PowerPoint presented to the 14th International River Symposium, Brisbane 2011.</p> <p>Leona Byquar, Sunshine Coast 1944-1953, in: Australian South Sea Islander Arts and Cultural Development Organisation, Islands Apart – The Australian South Sea Islander Journey, no date.</p> <p>Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 21 November 1924, 8.</p> <p>National Archives Australia, 'South Sea Islanders – Fact Sheet 269', <a href="http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/factsheets/fs269.aspx">http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/factsheets/fs269.aspx</a>, accessed 16 March 2017.</p> <p>Ray Kerkhove, Aspects of Nambour's Indigenous History, August 2016, unpublished manuscript.</p> <p>Sunshine Coast Council, Australian South Sea Islanders 150 years, Text and images for Interpretation Panel.</p> <p>Sunshine Coast Council, Australian South Sea Islander stories webpage: <a href="https://heritage.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Stories/Australian-South-Sea-Islander">https://heritage.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Stories/Australian-South-Sea-Islander</a></p>	

### Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BLI9		
<b>Street Address</b>	44-102 Sports Rd, Bli Bli		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	539NPW863 (part), 328CG44, 2RP137348, 2RP97123, Road reserve	12AP15866, 2RP134727,	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Punt Road.		



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The wetlands sanctuary was established in response to development pressure and the creation of canal estates on the Sunshine Coast in the 1970s and 80s, and community concern about the environmental impact of these developments on natural habitats in the region.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary demonstrates rare aspects of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. The wetlands reflect a relatively undisturbed riparian and mangrove habitat, which was once more common in the region. The remains of the former punt road, including any corduroy, is also rare, demonstrating an earlier mode of road construction that is no longer common. The former cane barracks is also rare, believed to be the last remaining cane barracks in the region. This rarity is retained despite its relocation and adaptive reuse as an interpretative centre in the Sanctuary.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular the alignment and physical remains of the former punt road.

### Historical Context

The Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary was established in the 1980s following a failed proposal to develop the area as a canal estate.

Canal developments became controversial on the Sunshine Coast alongside high rise developments, but for different reasons. People believed that high rises affected the visual amenity of the coast, whereas canal developments, based on rivers, had a more direct environmental impact. One of these canal projects was Marina Gardens, proposed to be located on the Maroochy River north of the David Low Bridge. The Maroochy Shire Council approved the development in 1973, but the State Government delayed its response, finally refusing the development in 1976. Surprisingly, the Government reversed its decision only one month later. Even more surprisingly, the Maroochy Shire Council – up until this point supportive of the proposal – reversed its approval. One of the reasons for Council's decision may have been the emergence of community opposition to the development, represented initially by the newly-formed Sunshine Coast branch of the Australian Littoral Society (ALS). However, the State Government ordered that Council had to approve the development.

The development remained stalled over the next six years. Council and the State Government qualified their respective approvals with various conditions, including the requirement for a flood study, to be undertaken by the developer, water and sewerage charges of \$870,000 and rezoning of the land. In 1978, the developer unsuccessfully attempted to convince the State Government to buy the land, and was equally unsuccessful in selling the land in two separate

auctions. The developer tried to rezone the land to support the development, but the application was rejected by Council. The developer finally resorted to court action against Council regarding its decision; Council received legal advice that it would probably lose the case, and instead of defending, offered to purchase the land, a proposition accepted by the developer. The saga of the canal development ended almost ten years after the original approval was given for the project.

The Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary was established as a nature reserve by the Maroochy Shire Council in 1990. Council acted on the proposal made by a local environmental teacher, Derek Foster. A management committee was subsequently created and the committee decided that only part of the sanctuary would be open to the public, while the remainder would be carefully managed to support its ecological value. A boardwalk was constructed through the wetlands, terminating at the river, providing limited public access. A former cane cutter barracks – used to house cane cutters during the sugar cane cutting season each year – was purchased by Council and moved to the entrance of the sanctuary to be used as an interpretative centre. The sanctuary also includes the former 'Punt Road', established in the 1910s and used to access a punt that plied across the Maroochy River. The punt brought sugar cane and supplies to and from the north bank of the river and it remained in use until 1959, when the David Low Bridge was opened downstream. The road was 'corduroyed', a process by which logs were laid across the road to enable movement over boggy, wet ground.

**Description**

The Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary is located on the western bank of the Maroochy River to the east of the township, with two narrow pockets located on the eastern bank. The area mainly consists of flood plains including mud flats with five species of mangroves and is home to a variety of crab species and a diverse range of birds. At the entrance, located on the termination of Sports Road on the western boundary, are several buildings, including the Bilai Environmental Education and Information Centre housed in the relocated former cane barracks and an amenities block. Car parking is also located in this area. A boardwalk leads from the entrance through the northern part of the wetlands, finishing at a shelter and pontoon at the river.

The former cane barracks consists of a highset rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure, built in underneath with concrete masonry blocks and clad with a gable roof. Access from the front is via a ramp and there is also a rear entrance via stairs and a small verandah. Windows are mostly three-light casement configuration with skillion hood on timber brackets.

Webley Road, the former punt road, leads from the river to Sports Road in the west, forming an extension from Ernst Road on the eastern river bank. The road was constructed as a corduroy road traversing the muddy wetlands and consisted of timber log side beams with smaller logs placed across and fastened with spikes. The road is no longer in use for vehicular traffic, however, the corduroy construction is reportedly extant in sections.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	01/03/2017

**References**

Elaine Green, Green Legends: People Power on the Sunshine Coast, Sunshine Coast Environment Council, Nambour, 2009.  
<http://www.maroochywetlandssupport.org.au/information/history/>, accessed 21/10/2016  
 Information provided in Information Centre signage.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast (including information in captions).

**Muller Park**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BLI10	
<b>Street Address</b>	David Low Way, Bli Bli	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	423CP817454, Road Reserve	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Alf Muller Restdown Park	



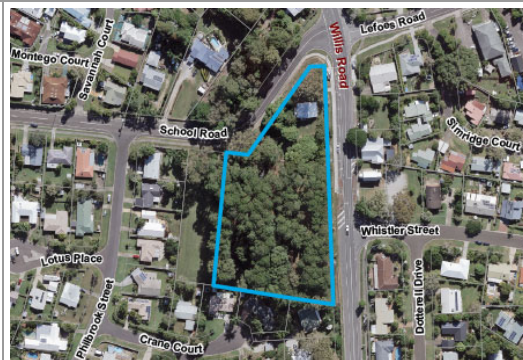
**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Muller Park is important in demonstrating the pattern and evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The land in which the park is now located formed an important place for Kabi Kabi People, demonstrated by the substantial shell middens located within the park and in its vicinity. The proliferation of oysters – which in part attracted Aboriginal people to the place – also led to the establishment of oyster farms on the bank of the river in the late nineteenth century. Such farms were a feature of the Maroochy River in that period. The creation of a park in 1959 reflected the evolution of the area's history,

	transforming former river banks, oyster leases and camping reserves into a public park and thus reflecting the growth of the region and its tourist potential in the post-war period.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Muller Park has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. There are known middens within the park, some of which were disturbed during construction of the David Low Bridge in 1959. There is also potential for other archaeological material associated with Kabi Kabi use of the place and historic use as oyster farms in the nineteenth and twentieth century.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The area has been traditionally used by Kabi Kabi people, including for the harvesting of oysters. The proliferation of oysters at this section of the river attracted European settlers in the nineteenth century. Closer settlement in the Bli Bli district occurred from the 1870s, and by the early 1880s, James Clark, who had selected land near Petrie Creek, was harvesting oysters from the site (designated as an oyster lease by the Queensland Government) and shipping them to Brisbane for consumption (for example, oyster bars were very popular in the nineteenth century). Oyster farms proliferated along the banks of the Maroochy River in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.</p> <p>Clark exhausted the oyster stock in his lease by the turn of the century and oysters were transplanted from the Sandy Strait (near Fraser Island) to replenish numbers. The strength of the industry in this section of the river was demonstrated by the creation of two camping reserves on both sides of the river by the Government for use by oyster farmers, one in 1909 (the site of Muller Park) and the other on the opposite bank in 1919.</p> <p>Muller Park was established in 1959 on the site of the 1909 camping reserve. The park site was used during the construction of the David Low Bridge (1957-1959), to store equipment and materials. During the construction of the bridge, the Maroochy Shire Council decided to create the park, and it was officially opened in August 1959 as the 'Alf Muller Restdown Park' in honour of Adolf 'Alf' Gustav Muller, Queensland Minister for Lands and Irrigation at the time (and who had supported development in the former Maroochy Shire during his tenure in the Queensland Parliament). Long-time residents of Bli Bli attended the opening of the park and planted trees, most of which are believed to have died over subsequent decades. Shell midden remains disturbed during bridge construction activities were also deposited back into the ground in the park.</p> <p>The park has been progressively developed over time, including the installation of shelters, BBQs, boat ramp and the construction of a stone wall along the river bank. One of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill's locomotives, Bli Bli was installed in the park when it was decommissioned in the 1960s. More recently, development focused on the significance of the place to the Kabi Kabi People, including interpretive signage and a playground, the design of which was inspired by the animals and resources utilised by local Aboriginal people.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
Muller Park is located on the eastern bank of the Maroochy River, bounded by the David Low Way in the north and Muller Park Drive in the east. The master-planned park consists of open grassland with native vegetation and includes Aboriginal shell middens. Vehicular access roads, parking areas and a boat ramp are provided in the southern part of the park. The remaining area includes sporting grounds, picnic facilities, shelters and playground inspired by local Aboriginal culture.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	01/03/2017
<b>References</b>	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.</p> <p>Berenis Alcorn, The Maroochy River and its people, Maroochy River Catchment Area, 1994.</p> <p>Muller Park Masterplan</p> <p>New Bli Bli playground inspired by Kabi Kabi opened today, in: <a href="http://www.sunshinecoastdaily.com.au/news/new-bli-bli-playground-inspired-kabi-kabi-opened-t/3012097/">http://www.sunshinecoastdaily.com.au/news/new-bli-bli-playground-inspired-kabi-kabi-opened-t/3012097/</a></p> <p>Sunshine Coast Council, Muller Park Project, in: <a href="https://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Council/Planning-and-Projects/Completed-Projects/Muller-Park-Project">https://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Council/Planning-and-Projects/Completed-Projects/Muller-Park-Project</a>.</p>	

### Original Bli Bli School Grounds

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BLI3	
<b>Street Address</b>	98 Willis Road, Bli Bli	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	23SP293850	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Bli Bli School Memorial Trees and Former Bli Bli School Residence.	



### Heritage Significance

Schedule 6

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Original Bli Bli School Grounds is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The establishment of the school reflected the fact that the settlement of Bli Bli had reached a point in the late 1890s that a school was required, illustrating the progression of development from the 1870s-80s when the first settlers selected land in the district. The construction of the teacher's residence in 1918 further reflects this progress. It is located in the area where the centre of the settlement emerged, reinforced by the presence of the public hall directly across the road. It also reflects the pattern of the region's history, particularly the planting of trees and forestry plots on school grounds, which was a common practice in the first half of the twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Original Bli Bli School Grounds is important to the Sunshine Coast area because of its aesthetic significance. In particular, the substantial mature plantings reflect the fundamental purpose of Arbor Day, which is to beautify the environment through the planting of trees, and collectively the grounds create a pleasing arboreal environment consistent with the efforts of students and teachers to beautify the school grounds over the first half of the twentieth century.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Original Bli Bli School Grounds has a special association with the former students and teachers of the Bli Bli School located on the grounds, and the school population more generally which continued to use the site even after the move to a new school location in the 1930s. This association is in particular embodied by the impressive stand of mature trees, an important monument to the efforts of the former students and teachers to beautify the settlement of Bli Bli.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The first school in Bli Bli was established on these grounds in 1901. Local residents called for a school from 1898; by the time the school opened, it is noted that there were eight families with school-age children living in the district. The land for the school was donated by a local landowner, George Nuttall, who was also secretary of the School Committee. The original school building was used until 1936, when a new school was built to the west of the original site, on a separate block of land. The original building was removed from the site; however, the grounds were retained for school purposes, including tree planting and for the teacher's/headmaster's residence. Prior to the shift to a new school site, the school grounds were in the centre of the settlement, a point made by the Committee charged with erecting a public hall in the 1920s, when they accepted the offer of land directly across from the school precisely because it was in such a central location.</p> <p>In 1918, the School Committee requested a married male teacher to take over teaching duties at the school, replacing the single female teachers that had fulfilled the duty up until that point. To accommodate the teacher and his family, the School Committee requested that the State Government build a residence. A school residence was constructed on the site in 1920 and it served as the residence for the teacher or headmaster of the school until 1989 (even after the school site had been moved). The original building has been altered variously since its construction, including the enclosing of the rear verandah in the 1920s; a new laundry was installed and the bathroom renovated in the 1960s; part of the front verandah was enclosed in 1970 and a septic system installed in the mid-1970s. The house has been rented out after it ceased to be used as a teacher's residence (from 1989).</p> <p>The former school grounds were beautified by tree planting across the first half of the twentieth century. Arbor Day emerged as a competition in Nebraska, the United States, to plant as many trees as possible in a single day, held in 1872. The idea to hold a day each year to plant trees spread around the world, with the first Arbor Day in Australia held in 1889. Australian schools enthusiastically embraced the movement, and Arbor Day has been observed in most Australian schools since the late nineteenth century. Some of the earliest trees in the original Bli Bli school grounds were planted in 1913, possibly the first year the students participated in Arbor Day. The trees in that year were obtained from the Brisbane Botanical Gardens, while in later years the trees were provided by the State Department of Agriculture. In 1917, the students planted Camphor Laurel trees; in 1922, more Camphor Laurels, mango trees and a Silky Oak were planted, located near the school residence. Trees were also planted for other reasons; a tree was planted in 1937 to commemorate the coronation of King George VI. There was a substantial planting program in 1951, both to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Federation and the establishment of the school; 100 trees were planted in memory of Federation, and a 'Jubilee Plot', facing Willis Road, was created in honour of the school's establishment. The students also learnt about the forestry industry from the 1930s, and trees were planted to reflect this component of their education. The substantial stand of Caribbean Pine trees on the grounds were probably planted as part of the interest in the local forestry industry, but some may have also been planted in the 1950s. Planting apparently occurred until 1956. Some of the trees were removed in 2007.</p> <p>The Maroochy Shire Council purchased the original school grounds, including the residence, when the State Government offered it for sale in 1994.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Original Bli Bli School Grounds are located on the western side of Willis Road, opposite the Bli Bli Public Hall and former Presbyterian Church and contain the former forestry plot, memorial trees and the former Bli Bli School Residence. The memorial trees were planted in a plot bounded by Willis and School Road. The plot comprises approximately three hundred trees including Camphor Laurels, Mangoes and pine trees (<i>Pinus Caribaea</i>).</p> <p>The former school residence is situated on the corner of Willis and School Roads and consists of a low-set weatherboard clad timber structure on concrete stumps with gable roof, currently clad with corrugated fibrous cement sheeting (it is understood that the roof is to undergo refurbishment in the near future). Front access is via some timber steps and an enclosed verandah, with recent louvre and sliding windows. An enclosed verandah also clad with corrugated fibrous cement sheeting with a lower pitch joins onto the western elevation. Long battened sunhoods cover two-light casement windows (windows with two glass panes) at the north and south gable.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings

<b>Inspection Date</b>	01/03/2016
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<b>References</b>
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006. Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 July 1927, 5. Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016. <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</i>

<b>Gallery</b>
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## BRIBIE ISLAND

### Bribie Island World War 2 Fortifications (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BRI1
<b>Street Address</b>	North End of Bribie Island, Bribie Island
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	105NPW806, Pumicestone Passage      No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Fort Bribie, Bribie Island Second World War Fortifications.



<b>Heritage Significance</b>
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Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Bribie Island Second World War Fortifications are important in demonstrating the pattern of Queensland's history, being part of the preparations for the defence of Australia, in particular the Moreton Bay region, during the 1930s and the Second World War.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	They have potential to yield information that will contribute to the understanding of Queensland's history, in that there are extensive remnants of Second World War fortification sites.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	They are important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of Australia's Second World War coastal defence fortifications.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	They are important in exhibiting a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community, in particular the isolation, and sense of place, of the Fort Bribie fortifications, and the sense of discovery enhanced by the overgrown landscape; the form, scale and materials of the Fort Bribie, Skirmish Point Battery and Royal Australian Navy Station No.4 fortifications; and the siting and landmark quality of Fort Bribie, Skirmish Point Battery and the Royal Australian Navy Station No.4 fortifications.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	They have a strong association with the Second World War Queensland defence efforts of the Australian Military Force and Royal Australian Navy.

<b>Historical Context</b>
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601143.

<b>Description</b>
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601143.

Schedule 6

<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Register of the National Estate (archived), National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected.
<b>References</b>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

## BUDERIM

By the 1860s, the Maroochy region was considered by many to have the best timber in Queensland. The prominent sawmill, William Pettigrew, established depots at the mouths of the Mooloolah and Maroochy rivers, where timber from along the rivers and hinterland were sent for transport to Pettigrew's Brisbane sawmills. Tom Petrie, the son of Andrew Petrie (one of the first Europeans to discover the vast stands of timber to the north of Brisbane in the 1830s and 40s) explored the forests of Buderim Plateau (or Mountain) in 1862 with the assistance of local Aboriginal people. He also began cutting timber in the region from that time. Pettigrew obtained a timber lease on the plateau in 1864 and the timber was sent to his depot on the Mooloolah River. The town of Buderim was surveyed in 1869 and selections were available from 1870, but by 1871 there were only three houses built on the plateau.

By 1870, the timber on the plateau, like much of the Maroochy region, was virtually exhausted. The sugar industry was rapidly growing in the colony around this time and in c1870 Joseph Dixon, a member of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), planted sugar cane at Buderim. In 1876, Dixon and his father-in-law John Fielding erected the first sugar mill in the Maroochy region, located on what is now Mill Street. By this time, Dixon employed South Sea Islanders to work in the cane fields. In 1880, a number of Buderim cane growers including sawmill and entrepreneur James Campbell formed the Buderim Mountain Sugar Company in competition with Dixon's mill. Sugar remained an important industry in the district until the closure of Dixon's mill in 1896 – the Sugar Company's mill had closed earlier, in 1889. The sugar industry underpinned the economic growth of the settlement. A school was erected in 1886 and a School of Arts in 1887, along with a general store and blacksmith's shop, although the population was still relatively small (underpinned by a total of seven or so farming families).

The growth of the settlement was secured by the diversification of agriculture. Dixon himself grew maize and coffee and ran cattle. By the mid1880s, farms in Buderim were planted with bananas, maize, potatoes and oats, amongst other small crops, partly in response to restrictions on the employment of South Sea Islanders and the subsequent impact on the financial viability of sugar cane. Dairy farming also became prominent, but the district was primarily known for its bananas and coffee. Buderim was connected to the North Coast Railway via a tramway to Palmwoods in 1914, further boosting the town's economy until its closure in 1935. Ginger became a major industry, leading to the construction of a ginger processing factory in 1942 – first operating from a former blacksmith shop, and then a purpose-built factory. A new factory was built in Yandina, completed in 1980 and the site of the Buderim factory was recently redeveloped. By the 1960s, the farms were increasingly giving way to residential development, primarily due to increased development of the coastal towns such as Mooloolaba, Maroochydore and Caloundra. The pace of this development increased over time, particularly at the turn of the twenty-first century.

### Further references

Meredith Walker, A History of Trees in Buderim: Research and preliminary inventory, Buderim Historical Society Inc. 2014.

### Bill Mitchell's House

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM1	
<b>Street Address</b>	28-32 Gloucester Road, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP217624	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Milford Lodge, Emoh Ruo	



### Heritage Significance

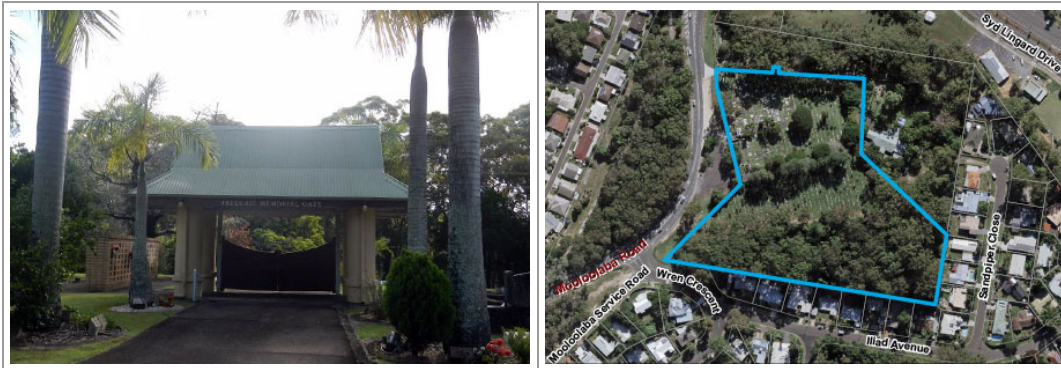
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Bill Mitchell's House is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council region's history. The building is significant for its evolution from a dwelling house to a boarding house and more recently, a childcare centre.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Bill Mitchell's House is important in demonstrating characteristics of a substantial timber house built in the region in the early twentieth century.

Schedule 6

<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Bill Mitchell's House is important because of its aesthetic significance. The house includes elements consistent with early timber houses in the region, including a front verandah, VJ tongue- and- groove cladding and decorative features such as stop-chamfered posts, brackets and slatted balustrade. These elements represent pleasing and expressive attributes that combine to create a strong landmark quality (especially in contrast to surrounding development) and streetscape contribution. The mature trees at the front of the property also contribute to the aesthetic appreciation of the house.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>Bill Mitchell's house was built in 1916. Mitchell's full name was William Penn Mitchell. Born in 1888 in Rosemount, Sunshine Coast, he became a timber worker, champion axeman, butcher and established a tourist bus service.</p> <p>Mitchell first began working in the timber industry, possibly for his father who owned a sawmill. He then moved to Buderim in c1913 and opened a butcher shop across from the Buderim Mountain State School the following year. He married Mary Burnett in 1915 and their house, named 'Emoh Ruo', was completed in 1916. Interestingly, 'Emoh Ruo' was also the name for a private hospital in Palmwoods in the 1920s and 30s.</p> <p>Mitchell's business was clearly successful, as he opened a second butcher shop in Mooloolaba in the early 1920s. He became even more entrepreneurial, establishing a bus service for tourists in 1927. Mary died in 1933 and Mitchell remarried in 1942. The newly-wed couple moved to Alexandra Headland and by the 1950s Bill had returned to his original occupation, timber cutting in the Beerburum State Forest. He finally settled in Sandgate, near Brisbane, and died in 1962.</p> <p>'Emoh Ruo' became a boarding house in 1933, presumably following the death of Mary, and continued in that function until 1981. Externally, the house and overall property appears to have remained relatively unchanged over this time based on analysis of historic aerial photographs.</p> <p>The property was purchased by Frank and Margaretha Milford in 1981 and they converted the property into childcare centre and kindergarten called Milford Lodge, which opened in 1986. The original house was retained, but it was substantially extended on either side, changing the original configuration of the house. Additional buildings have also been added to the property since 1986 and the gardens and overall landscaping has entirely changed from the time of Mitchell's ownership.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Bill Mitchell's House is set within extensive landscaped gardens including mature Poinciana, Jacaranda, Mango and Palm trees. A circular driveway leads to the front of the house facing Gloucester Road.</p> <p>The building consists of a pre-World War One Queenslander on high stumps, comprising a rectangular core with truncated pyramid roof and long rectangular gable roofed wings extending north and south. At the front, a gable protrudes from the southwest corner of the core building and there are further extensions at the rear of both wings. The building is clad with chamferboard and the roofs are corrugated iron clad. Timber stairs lead to a partially enclosed verandah with separate bullnose roof that extends along the front and wraps around the sides of the core building, starting either side of the front gable and continuing at the front of the wings. Features include decorative posts/brackets, balustrade and 4 inch vertical tongue-and-groove single skin back wall with horizontal belt rails. Access is via French doors with bolection mouldings to the lower panels, fanlights and scalloped architraves. Original/early windows include sash configuration and sidelights with coloured striated glass under the front gable and protected by ornate timber bracket sunshade.</p> <p>The block contains a number of other buildings of unknown provenance that were not assessed. Currently the building is used as a child care centre.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  'William Mitchell, a butcher from Buderim, participating in a wood chopping competition, ca 1925', Sunshine Coast Pictures.  'William P. Mitchell's residence, Buderim, 1934', Sunshine Coast Pictures.  QImagery</p>	

### Buderim Cemetery

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM21	
<b>Street Address</b>	Mooloolaba Road, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	742CG4224	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Everest Cemetery.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Buderim Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first official cemetery in the former Maroochy Shire understood to have been used (the earlier gazetted cemetery at Alexandra Heads was not used following gazettal for that purpose). The cemetery also reflects the pattern of the region's history, as cemeteries were typically gazetted as settlements became large enough to require one.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Buderim Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the 1880s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Buderim Cemetery is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a cemetery in the Sunshine Coast Council area. The variety of headstones and monuments reflect the changing approaches to burial practices in the region across the twentieth century, including monumental and lawn burials.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Buderim Cemetery has a special association with the Buderim and district community as the principal place of burial since the 1880s.

**Historical Context**

The first gazetted cemetery in the former Maroochy Shire Council area was the Mooloolah Cemetery, not to be confused with the current Mooloolah Cemetery; the original iteration was located at what became Alexandra Headlands. It was surveyed during or sometime after 1870 and the land was purchased by William Pettigrew, the prominent sawmiller, in 1879. Pettigrew established a timber depot at the mouth of the Mooloolah River in the 1860s (part of which is now encapsulated by Charles Clarke Park), but there is no documentary evidence that anyone was buried at the cemetery nearby. Pettigrew also owned extensive tracts of land on Buderim Mountain, and he transferred a parcel of land there to the Colonial Government to become a cemetery in exchange for the cemetery reserve at the Headlands. The Buderim Cemetery was formally gazetted in 1880, making it the second gazetted cemetery in the former Maroochy Shire.

A major addition to the cemetery was the construction of the entrance portico and entrance gates bequeathed to the cemetery by the Frederic family, and named 'Everest'. It was constructed in the 1940s and it was designed to collect and hold water that fed taps attached to each post, so that mourners could fill vases with water for flowers. The Trustees of the cemetery planted 160 Blackbutt trees in the early 1950s; they intended that the trees would be harvested to fund future work at the cemetery. As with most cemeteries, the Trustees eventually transferred their responsibilities to the local council.

**Description**

Buderim Cemetery is located on the eastern side of Mooloolaba Road approximately four kilometres east of the town centre in sloping terrain. The large site is partially cleared with a pocket of mature vegetation along the southern boundary. Further signature trees, including palms and leopard trees, are planted throughout, some forming an avenue. The main entrance is via a memorial lychgate donated by the Frederic Family and consisting of four pillars supporting a Dutch gable roof clad with corrugated iron. There are two signs at the front and rear reading 'EVEREST' and 'FREDERIC MEMORIAL GATE' respectively. Originally, the gate had a tiled roof, designed to collect rainwater that was stored in the pillars for use by visitors. Situated close to the gates is the 'Frederic Memorial to the Unknown' comprising a broken obelisk on a tiered base, in the centre of a landscaped setting with columbarium walls on both ends.

The burials are arranged in rows and sections; the monumental burials are predominantly located towards the front (western boundary) while the lawn section is towards the eastern and southern boundaries. Grave ornaments in the monumental section reflect funerary customs from the 1880s to the present day and grave sites are generally surrounded by concrete/rendered brick borders and there are also granite borders and plate. Headstones are generally modest desk mounted tablets and stelae and there is also one more elaborate monument.

The cemetery includes burials of early settlers to the area including the Guy, Nonmus and Frederic families as well as of members of the South Sea Islander community.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	03/03/2017



References	
<a href="http://www.interment.net/data/aus/qld/maroochy/buderim/buderim.htm">http://www.interment.net/data/aus/qld/maroochy/buderim/buderim.htm</a> Picture Sunshine Coast	

### Buderim House (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM2	
<b>Street Address</b>	6-14 Orme Road, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP854138	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Buderim House demonstrates the principal characters of a substantial early 20th century Queensland timber residence. It exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the Buderim community, these being its landmark quality and the contribution of the house, established gardens and rare scrub remnant, to the Buderim landscape.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	It exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the Buderim community, these being its landmark quality and the contribution of the house, established gardens and rare scrub remnant, to the Buderim landscape.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Buderim House demonstrates the principal characters of a substantial early 20th century Queensland timber residence.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	It exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the Buderim community, these being its landmark quality and the contribution of the house, established gardens and rare scrub remnant, to the Buderim landscape.

### Historical Context

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601176.

### Description

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601176.

<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016

### References

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

### Buderim Mountain State School (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM3	
<b>Street Address</b>	8 Main Street, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	423CG810565 (part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Buderim Mountain Primary School.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Buderim Mountain State School (established elsewhere as Buderim Mountain Provisional School in 1875) is important in demonstrating the evolution of state education and its associated architecture in Queensland.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Buderim Mountain State School is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a Queensland state school. These include: teaching buildings designed to standard government designs; and a generous landscaped site with mature trees, assembly and play areas, and sporting facilities.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Buderim Mountain State School is important for its aesthetic significance brought about by its large manicured grass sports ground fringed by mature trees, a beautiful and conspicuous landmark in the main streetscape of Buderim.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Buderim Mountain State School has a strong and ongoing association with the wider Buderim community, and with former pupils, parents, staff members of the school.

**Historical Context**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#650089

**Description**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#650089

<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016

**References**

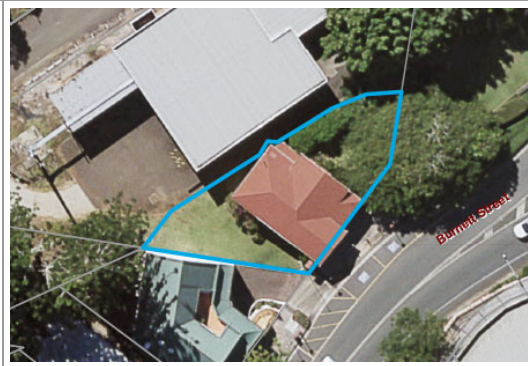
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**Gallery**



**Buderim Post Office (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM4	
<b>Street Address</b>	50 Burnett Street, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1SP110642	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Tramway Station & Post Office, Buderim Post Office (Former), Buderim	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Buderim Post Office (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first formal post office in Buderim, illustrating the growth of the town in the first half of the twentieth century. Its purchase by the Commonwealth in 1950 for the purpose of an official post office also reflected the continued growth of the district served by the post office.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Buderim Post Office (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a small, rural post office constructed in the first half of the twentieth century. The characteristics are largely defined by the modest size of the structure relative to more substantial post office buildings in the region, for example at Palmwoods, to which Buderim was linked by the tramway.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Buderim Post Office (former) has a special association with the Buderim War Memorial Community Association, an important community organisation in Buderim, which converted the former post office into the Buderim Community Information Centre.

### Historical Context

It appears that the first formal post office in Buderim operated from the tramway office building at the terminus of the Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway. The tramway closed in 1935 and the District Inspector of Postal Services visited the office, finding it unsuitable for continued use as a post office. Jack Neil, who along with his family was responsible for the postal service in Buderim at the time, offered land he owned for the erection of a post office, on the condition that he and his family could continue in their role. The offer was accepted by the Government and a new post office – the current building – was erected in 1937. The service was designated a 'Non-official Post Office', illustrating the largely rural nature of Buderim in this period (the population of the district was around the mid-600s, up from 251 in 1911).

The Commonwealth purchased the land in 1950 and it thus became an official post office. The population of Buderim had not substantially increased since the late 1930s – for example by the 1960s it was only just over 1,000 – but it is likely that the post office serviced a wider district, given the proximity of Buderim to developing coastal communities such as Mooloolaba and Alexandra Headlands. The population of Buderim grew substantially across the second half of the twentieth century and by the 1980s Australia Post was considering relocation to new facilities. The post office was eventually relocated to a new premises in 1995. The Buderim War Memorial Community Association approached the Commonwealth and offered to purchase the building and the allotment. The organisation negotiated a sale and after renovations, moved in to the building in 1999, the former post office now the Buderim Community Information Centre. (Originally the Buderim War Memorial Community Committee, the organisation was formed in 1945, with the idea that a war memorial should be a living entity, rather than a statue, and that one of its principal aims should be the fostering of community in Buderim.)

### Description

The old Buderim Post Office is located on a sloped site on a prominent intersection in the town centre and consists of a rectangular low-set weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps (levelled at the front and high at the rear). The building has a corrugated iron clad roof, hipped at the rear and gabled at the front addressing Burnett Street. A large gable protrudes to the northeast from the centre of the building. A porch with exposed framework on the back wall and separate roof supported by timber posts leads to the entrance on the right side of the front gable. A large bank of windows replace what appears to be the former post box area under the porch. There is also a small awning at the northwest corner at the rear. There are a number of hopscotch 5 light casement windows with coloured, textured panes on the side elevations and at the rear, which appear to be original or early. Ornate original/early metal window hoods protect the side windows and also a recent bank of windows at the front gable (the window is a replacement). The building is currently used as the Buderim Community Information Centre.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<http://www.buderim.qld.au/a-living-memorial/>  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Canambie Homestead', Place ID 602166.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway Track Foundation and Formwork Remnants', Place ID 601711.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Pioneer Cottage Buderim', Place ID 600688.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.

**Gallery**



**Buderim Uniting Church and Hall**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM5		
<b>Street Address</b>	2-10 Gloucester Road, Buderim		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP116547	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	Buderim Uniting Church Hall, Buderim Methodist Church, Wesleyan Methodist		



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Buderim Uniting Church and Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The construction of the original church (now hall) in 1907 illustrates the relatively slow pace of development in Buderim until that time, and as the first purpose-built church in the settlement, reflects the increasing prosperity of the community. The construction of the new church in the 1960s reflects the increased growth of the town in the second half of the twentieth century, particularly as the farms increasingly gave way to residential development.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Buderim Uniting Church and Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of churches, which are important to the region. In particular, the original 'Carpenter Gothic' church is consistent with the design of churches in the settlements in the region, as most of the settlements were relatively small and the scale of the local churches reflected this. The larger, modern church reflects changing attitudes to church architecture in the second half of the twentieth century, moving away from traditional architectural forms and espousing more modernist architectural qualities.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Buderim Uniting Church and Hall has a special association with the Methodist, and later Uniting, Church congregation in Buderim, which has utilised the church buildings and the site generally since the early 1900s, and which has been present in Buderim since the earliest period of its settlement.

**Historical Context**

The land on which the church was built was donated to the Methodist Church in 1906 by Stephenson Fountain, himself a Methodist. The church was erected by volunteers and opened in October 1907, possibly the first purpose-built church in Buderim. The church, like many in small rural communities, was modest in design, reflecting the popular 'Carpenter Gothic' architectural style. By the early 1960s, the church was overshadowed by mature fig trees and the congregation decided that a new church was required. The original church was moved and repurposed as a hall, presumably resulting in alterations to the windows and front entrance porch (there is a distinct contrast between the original, simple church structure and the former church as it exists today). A modern, brick church was erected adjacent to the former church building, and opened in 1963. In 1977, the Buderim congregation became part of the Uniting Church in Australia, formed by the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches.

**Description**

The Buderim Uniting Church and Hall incorporates the church hall (the former church), located towards the northern boundary of a corner block, the current church building (1963) on the southern boundary and a number of ancillary

structures. There are a number of mature trees on the perimeter and a face brick and timber fence runs along the street frontages.

The church hall has been considerably altered from its original configuration when it was a church and consists of a low-set rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad gable roof with a short finial replacing the former cross. Front access is via an enclosed porch set on face brick base with separate corrugated iron clad gable roof (the current porch replaces the original small weatherboard clad structure). The front shows three vertical panels with a bank of three windows set at half height (the former pointed arch windows either side of the entrance are no longer extant). Scalloped barge boards on both, the main gable and the porch gable, have been replaced with straight boards. The former nave has single light casement windows with fanlights replacing the original/early pointed arch windows. Attached at the rear is the former sacristy with access via a ramp on the western side.

The current church building (1963) consists of a low-set cruciform face brick structure with low pitched gable roofs. The southern gable features reliefs in form of crosses framing the lettering 'BUDERIM UNITING CHURCH'. The windows are square topped, some accentuated by brick pilasters. A free standing brick spire/bell tower is located on the northwest corner of the church.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<http://www.buderim.qld.au/buderims-history/buderim-ginger/>  
<https://www.museumofbrisbane.com.au/blog/who-is-william-bustard/>  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Canambie Homestead', Place ID 602166.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway Track Foundation and Formwork Remnants', Place ID 601711.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Pioneer Cottage Buderim', Place ID 600688.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Gallery**



**Buderim War Memorial Community Hall and Library**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM6	
<b>Street Address</b>	1-5 Main Street, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4M331835, 5B4644	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Buderim War Memorial Community Hall, Buderim School of Arts, Buderim	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Buderim War Memorial Community Hall and Library is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. School of Arts buildings in rural settlements were typically erected when the growing community reached a sufficient population density and the community members had reasonable leisure time to pursue their interests and self-education. The construction of the library in the 1960s reflects the transition in that period across the State from School of Arts to public libraries.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Buderim War Memorial Community Hall and Library demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. It is uncommon for a former School of Arts building to be located immediately adjacent to the library that effectively replaced the earlier institution's fundamental purpose. The difference architecturally between the two structures – especially the relatively modest 'wings' of the original School of Arts building compared with the more substantial library building, reflect the changes in learning and access to books in Buderim across the twentieth century.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Buderim War Memorial Community Hall and Library are important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a School of Arts building. The characteristics specifically include an entrance porch, two wings that housed the library and reading rooms, and a hall with a stage. These features remain intact, despite the fact that the porch and stage are more recent additions.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Buderim War Memorial Community Hall and Library have a special association with the Buderim War Memorial Community Association (formerly the Buderim War Memorial Community Committee). The former School of Arts building has been the Association's headquarters since the inception of the Association in 1945.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Buderim War Memorial Community Hall and Library has a special association with the work of the renowned local architect Lindsay Clare.

**Historical Context**

The original School of Arts building, erected in 1887, was constructed from pit-sawn timber. It was replaced by a new building in 1924, sections of which remain extant today as part of the War Memorial Community Hall. School of Arts halls were important cultural facilities in Queensland towns. They generally consisted of a library, reading room and community hall, and they served the intellectual and cultural needs of communities prior to the establishment of Council libraries in the second half of the twentieth century (many of which were established with the books originally collected by local School of Arts). The design of the original 1887 building is unknown, beyond the basic features of its construction.

The new hall, however, remains partially extant and its original design remains legible. The key features of the building, like many regional School of Arts buildings in the period of its construction, were the entrance porch, two projecting wings leading off the entrance and the large hall at the rear, including a stage. The two wings housed the library and reading room and the hall was used for concerts, dinners and other community purposes. The wings are still present, as is a hall, although the porch and stage are more recent, as is a range of other alterations.

The alterations were undertaken in the late 1980s based on the design of Lindsay Clare Architects, a prominent Sunshine Coast architectural firm. It is understood that the hall had been moved from its original position to connect with the new library building, constructed c1967, and a new brick porch emphasising this connection had been built to replace the original timber entrance porch. The work undertaken by Lindsay Clare replaced the brick porch with a new timber porch, and a new stage. The alterations were clearly designed to be different, yet sympathetic to the original design. The hall itself was also realigned so that it retained its own identity relative to the new library. The alterations received a Royal Australian Institute of Architects State Recycling Award in 1990. ('Recycling' is not a particularly helpful term in this instance; it is an example of adaptive work, not recycling, especially as the hall continues to function in much the same way as it did in the past.) As noted above, Council libraries typically replaced School of Arts, and it is uncommon to have the original building (albeit with alterations) immediately adjacent to the new library (a private building), effectively illustrating the transition from subscription libraries to free services that occurred in the 1950s and 60s throughout Queensland.

The School of Arts housed an honour board for soldiers from the district who served and died during World War I, but it

does not appear to have been known as a 'memorial' School of Arts building in the interwar period. The memorial aspect of the building was instituted at the conclusion of World War II. The local War Services Association held a public meeting to decide on a war memorial honouring local servicemen who had recently fought in the war. The outcome of the meeting was that the community preferred that the memorial be a 'living centre' rather than something static, like a statue. Thus the Buderim War Memorial Community Committee was formed and the School of Arts building became the Committee's headquarters. The Committee is now known as the Buderim War Memorial Community Association, and it has remained a prominent community organisation in Buderim since its inception.

**Description**

The Buderim War Memorial Community Hall and Library is located on the corner of Main and Church Streets in the town centre and includes the hall and the connected library. Also located on the site is the craft cottage, a modern building of no heritage significance. The buildings are set in landscaped gardens featuring sitting areas, art installations and signature trees.

The hall (1924) has been remodelled and relocated within the site and is now set along Church Street. The core building consists of a rectangular chamferboard clad structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof with ventilators and with several extensions. A box gable protrudes to the east and west of the building at the front. Banks of windows are located either side of an entrance on the eastern elevation. The original porch was replaced with a large entry porch in 1998, featuring an articulated façade. Access on the western side is via a verandah. The roof at the rear section of the hall (stage) has been remodelled and is now higher than on the core.

The library building (1967) consists of a rectangular two storey brick building with flat roof set along Main Street. The geometrically configured façade shows aluminium windows set in horizontal rows and an off-centre vertically accentuated entrance section. At the rear is a polychrome brick extension (1998).

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- <http://www.buderim.qld.au/a-living-memorial/>
- Queensland Heritage Register, 'Canambie Homestead', Place ID 602166.
- Queensland Heritage Register, 'Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway Track Foundation and Formwork Remnants', Place ID 601711.
- Queensland Heritage Register, 'Pioneer Cottage Buderim', Place ID 600688.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

**Gallery**



**Canambie Homestead (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM7	
<b>Street Address</b>	12-14 Dixon Road, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP222732	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Joseph Dixon's House.	



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Canambie Homestead, erected probably in the early 1880s, is important in demonstrating the early development of Buderim Mountain as an agricultural settlement, in particular the early success of sugar growing and sugar milling in the district.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	It is one of the oldest surviving residences on the plateau, remains substantially intact, and is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of an early 1880s farmhouse of substantial proportions and fine detailing and workmanship, constructed of local timbers no longer generally available.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	It is one of the oldest surviving residences on the plateau, remains substantially intact, and is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of an early 1880s farmhouse of substantial proportions and fine detailing and workmanship, constructed of local timbers no longer generally available.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The materials, timber detailing and workmanship, and simple plan and form, demonstrate a strong aesthetic quality.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The place is one of the finest early residences on the mountain and has a special association for the Buderim community with its heritage.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Canambie Homestead is significant for its close association with one of the earliest settler families on Buderim Mountain, the JC Dixon, who in partnership with John Fielding, established the first sugar mill on Buderim Mountain, 1876-1896.
Historical Context	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602166.	
Description	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602166.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016
References	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	

### Clitheroe House

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM9	
<b>Street Address</b>	5 Clitheroe Avenue, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP172027	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	





Image taken 2006/07.

**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Clitheroe House is important because of its aesthetic significance. Based on the same design as Buderim House with only minor differences, the house is a fine example of a substantial early twentieth century house in Buderim.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Clitheroe House has a special association with the life of Herbert Fielding, son of one of Buderim's early pioneers and a significant figure in the community and economy of Buderim in the late nineteenth and twentieth century.

**Historical Context**

'Clitheroe' was built by Herbert Victor Fielding in c1915. The Fielding name was synonymous with the early history of Buderim. Herbert's father, John, established the first sugar mill in the district in 1876, in partnership with Joseph Dixon. John died in 1890 and the farm passed to his wife, Jane, before Herbert acquired it in 1906. Herbert took over management of the farm after his father's death, growing, amongst other crops, bananas. Herbert was a prominent member of the local community; he was actively involved with the School of Arts and a trustee of the Buderim Methodist Church. He also acted as a representative for the Maroochy Pastoral Agricultural Horticultural and Industrial Association in the early 1900s.

Herbert lived in his parent's house until 1904, when he built his own house, 'Marimba', on the property in preparation for his marriage that year. In c1915, Herbert sold a portion of his property with 'Marimba' on it and began construction of 'Buderim House' on the slope of Mount Buderim. He sold the new house before it was even completed to Walter Frank Oates, who demanded that the house include a tower, flagpole and a leadlight panel above the front door with the words 'Buderim House' before he would complete the sale. A 1934 history of the house published in the Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser implied Fielding sold the house because property prices were booming at the time, offering a strong inducement to Fielding to sell. The requested additions were made to the house and it is now entered on the local and State heritage registers.

Fielding set about building a copy of the original design of 'Buderim House' (without the tower) on another portion of his remaining property almost immediately. When completed, he named the house 'Clitheroe', allegedly after the town of the same name northwest of Manchester, England, from where John Fielding migrated to Australia in 1849. Fielding purchased 'Buderim House' back in 1925 and made some improvements before selling it again in 1927, this time to HJ Murphy. Fielding died in 1947 and he appears to have lived in 'Clitheroe' up until the end of his life.

**Description**

Clitheroe House is located on a large block on the western side of Gloucester Road within extensive mature gardens screening the house from the road and surrounding properties.

The residence consists of a large highset chamferboard clad timber structure on stumps covered by a corrugated iron clad roof. The core of the building has a Dutch gable roof with multi-gable extensions to the north and east.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected yet.

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 26 April 1935, 3.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 February 1947, 6.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 7 December 1934, 12.
- Queensland Heritage Register, 'Buderim House', ID 601176.

**Harry Board's House (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM10	
<b>Street Address</b>	Harry's Lane (off Lindsay Road), Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3RP211081 (Part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Harry's Restaurant	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
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**B** *The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.*

**Statement** Harry Board's House (former) demonstrates rare aspects of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. It is rare for a house dating from the earliest period of settlement in Buderim, constructed from local timbers and using traditional milling and construction techniques to remain extant (other examples include Pioneer Cottage, Canambie Homestead and William Guy's House, all of which are entered in the local heritage register). This rarity survives despite subsequent alterations to the structure over its life span.

**Historical Context**

Harry Board settled in Buderim in the 1880s. A carpenter by trade, he built his house from local Beech, Cedar and hardwoods at 75 William Street. The timber was pit-sawn and hand-planed and the roof was originally clad in timber shingles, traditional construction techniques and materials that were commonly employed in rural or regional areas in Queensland in the nineteenth century. The fireplace was built using local clay deposits. Board extended the house at the turn of the century, both to accommodate his growing family, but also to provide rooms for paying tenants (therefore it must have also been a boarding house). Board died in 1913, but his family continued to own the house until 1926. Subsequent owners undertook various alterations, including replacement of the shingled roof with corrugated iron, and also changes to the verandah, bathroom and kitchen. It became a rental property in 1965.

The owner of the house in 1990 donated it to the Maroochy Shire Council, with the intent that it would be relocated and restored. The building was thus moved to its current location and restoration work on the house was based on the advice of Marrs Design Consultants (a local architectural firm) and Bruce Buchanan Architects, based in Ipswich. The architects worked from early photographs of the house to ensure the conservation work was as accurate as possible, while converting the building to a restaurant. Substantial elements of the original structure were retained. The gardens include several mature plants that were salvaged from work sites around Buderim and are not original plantings.

**Description**

Harry Board's House was relocated to its present location within native bushland on a sloping site overlooking a grassed clearing and was converted into a restaurant. The building consists of a U-shaped weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps (low at the street front and high at the rear). The house was constructed of beech, cedar, bolly gum and other hardwoods, the boards being pit-sawn and hand-planed. Pit sawn timber is reportedly evident in the floor structure. The roof, originally clad with shingles, is now clad with corrugated iron and is gabled at the straight rear section and hipped at the front gables. A partially enclosed verandah with separate bullnose roof supported by timber posts wraps around the sides and rear of the building and features a broomstick balustrade (restored) and large shutters (new). The back walls are single skin with exposed frame work and diagonal bracing. Access is via restored French doors with fanlights. A bullnose awning, covering the entrance porch on the south-western elevation, is set in between the two side gables. A freestanding brick chimney is located in front of the northern gable.

A small rectangular weatherboard clad building with corrugated iron clad gable roof is located on the north-western boundary.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
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<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
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<b>Inspection Date</b>	03/03/2016
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**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Queensland Heritage Register, 'Canambie Homestead', Place ID 602166.
- Queensland Heritage Register, 'Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway Track Foundation and Formwork Remnants', Place ID 601711.
- Queensland Heritage Register, 'Pioneer Cottage Buderim', Place ID 600688.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Gallery**



**Herbert Lindsay's House**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM11		
<b>Street Address</b>	35 Lindsay Road, Buderim		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	101SP104720 (part)	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A		



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Herbert Lindsay's House is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a modest timber house built in Buderim in the early twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Herbert Lindsay's House is important because of its aesthetic significance. The house includes elements consistent with early timber houses in the region, including a front verandah, VJ tongue- and- groove cladding and decorative features such as stop-chamfered posts, brackets and slatted balustrade. These elements represent pleasing and expressive attributes that combine to create a strong landmark quality (especially in contrast to surrounding development) and streetscape contribution. The two mature trees at the front of the property also contribute to the aesthetic appreciation of the house, evoking reflection of the earlier context of the property as a farm.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Herbert Lindsay's House has a special association with the life of Herbert Lindsay, son of one of Buderim's earliest pioneers and himself a significant figure in the community and economy of the town in the early twentieth century.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
The house was built by Herbert Lindsay in 1911, the son of one of the district's earliest settlers, James Lindsay.	

James and his wife, Caroline, had six children, with Herbert born in 1886. James settled in Buderim with his parents in 1870 and he became the first farmer in the district to grow bananas, sending his first crop to Brisbane in 1885. He was later a Councillor in the Maroochy Shire Council for twenty-six years (during which time he was instrumental in securing a loan for the Buderim to Palmwoods Tramway), and he also founded Buderim's first School of Arts.

The house was built on the Lindsay farm and Herbert continued to maintain the banana plants and citrus orchards on the farm. After the house was built, Herbert and his wife planted two trees at the front of the property to mark the birth date of their sons, Ivan and Max. The verandahs to the house have been enclosed except for the front of the building and a bathroom was added at a later date. The property was developed as a retirement village in 1987 and the house was retained, although it was extensively refurbished internally.

**Description**

Herbert Lindsay's House is located on an elevated site addressing Lindsay Road on the north-western corner of a large block containing the 'Aveo Lindsay Gardens Buderim'. Two large fig trees, located at the street front, were planted by the Lindsay family to mark the birth of their sons Ivan and Max.

The building consists of a Queenslander, built from local timber, on medium stumps with arched battened valance. The house has a truncated corrugated iron clad pyramid roof. A verandah with skillion roof spans the front and wraps around the eastern corner where it is enclosed with weatherboards and windows. A simple elongated bullnose window hood spans the entire eastern elevation. The front verandah features stop chamfered posts with ornate brackets, slatted balustrade and lattice privacy door at the top of the central timber stairs. The verandah back wall is single skin VJ tongue-and-groove with horizontal profiled belt rails. Access is via French doors with fretwork ventilation panels above. A gable with hipped roof projects from the core building at the rear on the south-western corner.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 5 May 1933, 12.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Gallery**



**Milne House**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM13	
<b>Street Address</b>	3 Orme Road, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP93161	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	




**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	Milne House is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Although set on a smaller allotment than was originally the case, the history of the house reflects the subdivision of large farm lands in Buderim in the early twentieth century as demand for land increased, a

	process that continued throughout the twentieth century.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Milne House is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a modest timber house built in Buderim in the early twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Milne House is important because of its aesthetic significance. The house includes elements consistent with early timber houses in the region, including a front verandah, diagonal bracing across the external wall cladding and decorative features such as stop-chamfered posts, brackets and slatted balustrade. These elements represent pleasing and expressive attributes that combine to create a strong landmark quality (especially in contrast to surrounding development) and streetscape contribution.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
'Milne House' is believed to have been built in 1903, possibly by Thomas Milne. The house is located on land that was originally owned by John Fielding. Fielding helped establish the first sugar mill in Buderim in 1876 and he was also one of the largest landowners in the district, growing sugar cane and bananas amongst other crops. His son, Herbert, took over the farm when John died in 1890, and he progressively subdivided the property over subsequent decades. (Herbert went on to building 'Buderim House' and 'Clitheroe' in 1915 - see 'Clitheroe House' place card and Queensland Heritage Register entry for 'Buderim House'). Fielding subdivided two five acre allotments in 1897 and one of these was purchased by Richard Milne. Milne died in 1903 and the property passed to his wife, Jane, and then to Thomas Milne in 1913. Thomas grew fruit on the property until the 1940s. The property was subdivided again in 1958. The house has been built in underneath and a rear deck added some time in the late twentieth or early twentieth-first century.	
<b>Description</b>	
The Milne House is set in established gardens delineated at the street front by a decorative timber fence and consists of a Queenslander on high stumps with arched battened valance at the front. The building has a corrugated iron clad pyramid roof. A verandah with separate bullnose roof wraps around the building. The side verandahs are enclosed with weatherboards. The front verandah features stop chamfered posts with ornate brackets, three-rail broomstick balustrade and a batwing-type battened privacy door with battened screen panels either side at the top of the central timber stairs. The verandah back wall is single skin with exposed diagonal bracing. There are a number of French doors and sash windows. The side windows are covered by ornate metal window hoods. There are a number of extensions at the rear, including a square weatherboard clad detached kitchen with corrugated iron clad pyramid roof on the north-eastern corner.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006. Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Pioneer Cottage (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM15	
<b>Street Address</b>	5 Ballinger Crescent, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP109956	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	JK Burnett (and family) residence	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
Statement	Pioneer Cottage, the former JK Burnett home erected c1882-83, is important in demonstrating the early development of Buderim Mountain as an agricultural settlement, in particular the early success of sugar growing and sugar milling in the district.	
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>	
Statement	It is one of the oldest surviving residences on the plateau, remains substantially intact, and demonstrates the principal characteristics of an early 1880s farmhouse built of local timbers no longer generally available.	
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>	
Statement	It is one of the oldest surviving residences on the plateau, remains substantially intact, and demonstrates the principal characteristics of an early 1880s farmhouse built of local timbers no longer generally	

	available.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The rustic materials and simple form and plan have an aesthetic quality valued by the community.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The place has a special association for the Buderim community, as evidenced by their acquisition of the property for museum purposes in the mid-1960s.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Pioneer Cottage is significant for its close association with one of the early families of Buderim Mountain, the JK Burnetts, and for its close association with the work of the Buderim Historical Society.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#600688.	
<b>Description</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#600688.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	
<b>Gallery</b>	



**Second Buderim Ginger Factory Shed (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM22	
<b>Street Address</b>	81 Burnett Street, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	8RP814216 (Part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Merrybud Ginger Factory, Merrybud Golden Ginger Factory, Merrybud Jam	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Second Buderim Ginger Factory Shed (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The remnant of the second factory site in Buderim illustrates the historical evolution of the ginger processing industry in Buderim since its establishment in the 1920s, particularly the shift to a purpose-built factory and associated structures in 1943.
<b>B</b>	The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.
Statement	The Second Buderim Ginger Factory Shed (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as the only surviving building associated with the Buderim Ginger Factory.

**Historical Context**

Ginger was first grown in Buderim in the 1910s, possibly before World War I, by AJ Burnett. At the time, most ginger was imported from China and demand in Australia was not particularly high. Nonetheless, Burnett discovered that the plant grew well on the plateau. By the 1920s, he was joined by another grower (the name is difficult to determine from the newspaper article) and in 1929 there were enough growers to consider forming a growers' association, which was eventually created and called the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd. In this period, growers appear to have sent their ginger to factories in Brisbane for processing.

The first Buderim ginger factory was established in 1941 in a former blacksmith shop located opposite the school grounds. Production increased dramatically, such that within a year plans were prepared for the construction of a significantly larger factory. Opened in 1943, the factory was the first purpose-built ginger factory in Australia. The original factory continued to operate for several more years before the Association ceased operations there. The timing of the construction of the new factory is possibly associated with the war in Asia and the Pacific against the Japanese. The Australian Government banned all imports of ginger from so-called 'Eastern' countries after the outbreak of war in late 1941. The industry, still effectively limited to Buderim (the only other place in Australia ginger was grown was the Richmond River district in northern New South Wales), boomed and became an integral part of Buderim and the Sunshine Coast.

The factory continued to operate until 1981. Some operations were moved to a new factory built at Yandina and opened in 1978. The new factory is now simply called the 'Ginger Factory' and it is popular with tourists as well as continuing to produce ginger products.

**Description**

The former Second Buderim Ginger Factory Shed is located within a newly established shopping complex on the southern side of Burnett Street in the centre of town. The only remaining building of the former large ginger factory is set parallel to the access road on the eastern boundary of a large block occupied mostly by the Buderim Tavern. The building consists of two lowset rectangular double-storey shed structures with corrugated iron clad gable roof, joined at the gable end. The northern gable is partially clad with corrugated iron sheeting to half-height followed by a rendered masonry wall and the eastern walls are clad with corrugated iron sheeting. A brick wall extending to a straight parapet spans the western elevation on the northern part of the building, while the southern part has a shorter masonry block wall.

The building has been remodelled into a bottle shop, including a modern shop window and entrance on the northern corner.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2017

**References**

Buderim Heritage Walk.  
<http://www.buderimginger.com/about-us>  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.

**South Sea Islander stone wall and dwellings site**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM23	
<b>Street Address</b>	Village Place and 8A Ballinger Court, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Road reserve, 34CG4744	-26.685313, 153.054122
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



Site of South Sea Islander wall



Site of South Sea Islander dwellings

**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The South Sea Islander stone wall demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as dry-stone walls built by South Sea Islanders are not a common feature in the area.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The South Sea Islander stone wall has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, principally the construction technique used to build the dry-stone wall.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The South Sea Islander stone wall has a strong association with the South Sea Islander community (both the original community and their descendants). A small South Sea Islander settlement was historically located near the wall and available evidence suggests the wall was built by South Sea Islanders. Descendants of South Sea Islanders also consider the wall to be significant.

**Historical Context**

The South Sea Islander stone wall is a dry-stone wall understood to have been built by South Sea Islanders who lived and worked in Buderim.

An estimated 40-60,000 Pacific Islanders are believed to have been brought into Queensland between 1863 and 1904, most of whom worked as labourers in the sugar cane plantations. Sugar production grew rapidly during the 1870s at Buderim along with other settlements, including Woombye, Nambour and Bli Bli, and on land along the Maroochy and Mooloolah rivers. Plantation owners employed Islanders and the practice was a controversial subject in the late nineteenth century. They were indentured labourers and, in the early years of the industry, many were kidnapped from their homes. Recruitment was increasingly regulated by colonial governments and many Australians believed that the use of Islanders in the sugar industry reduced employment for white workers. Such was the significance of the issue, it was addressed in one of the first Acts of the new Australian Parliament: The Commonwealth's Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901, which ordered the deportation of most Islanders from Australia by 1906.

Approximately 70 Islander males lived and worked at Buderim when the legislation was introduced. By this stage, most Islanders considered themselves citizens; some continued to live in barrack accommodation on the properties on which they worked, while others owned their own land and leased sugar cane farms. Despite protest from various quarters (including the Queensland Government), the Act was enforced, and Islanders were encouraged to leave and, in the final instance, deported: Ten Islanders from Buderim, and twenty-four from Nambour, were amongst 68 forcibly 'collected' from across the State and deported in 1907. Exemptions from deportation were available (and these were broadened in response to protest against the Act) and some Islanders remained in the Sunshine Coast and continued to be a part of the local community. Descendants of the local South Sea Islanders formed a local branch of the association Descendants of Australian South Sea Islanders Inc. on the Sunshine Coast, reflecting the ongoing connection with their ancestors who first came to the region in the nineteenth century.

It is noted that there are oral histories from the South Sea Islander community of the Sunshine Coast that provide further contextual information (refer to Sunshine Coast Council website listed in the 'References' section below).

'Stone Street' is a reference to a stone wall believed to have been constructed by South Sea Islanders. The site was originally surveyed as a road reserve in 1878 and it was located on the northern edge of a South Sea Islander settlement located approximately 150m to the southwest from the wall. The settlement – houses which appear to have been extant as late as the 1950s (based on aerial imagery) – is believed to have been located on land owned by the Buderim pioneer John Burnett. Burnett and his family moved to Buderim in the early 1870s and he worked for Joseph Dixon and John Fielding in their sugar mill, the first in Buderim. Burnett then purchased 20 acres of land in 1878 and he built a home in c1884, which remains extant: The 'Pioneer Cottage', now a museum and listed on the Queensland Heritage Register. Burnett became the manager of the Buderim Mountain Sugar Company Mill in 1884, the second mill to be erected in Buderim. The sugar mill closed in 1889 and Burnett opened a general store shortly after.

The reason for constructing the wall is uncertain, as is its construction date, although building walls such as these was a common practice in areas where stone was freely available. It was also a practice often (but not exclusively) associated with South Sea Islander labour in historically sugar growing districts. Residents reported the presence of stone walls in various locations in or near the Islander settlement and the 'Stone Street' wall prior to residential development in the second half of the twentieth century indicating that the 'Stone Street' wall was probably part of a larger network of walls, probably creating terraces to support agriculture, possibly pineapples or bananas. The area between the settlement and the wall was certainly cultivated with banana plants or pineapples in the 1950s, so the



walls may have assisted with expanding areas for agriculture on hilly ground. As noted above, most of the earlier walls have now been destroyed. Some of the stone wall described in this citation was incorporated into the Centreview Place and Village Place developments and is not included in the boundary of the current entry.

**Description**

The South Sea Islander stone wall is part of Stone Street, an unformed road located on a steep ridge north of the Village Place subdivision and including the southern termination of Church Street in the centre of town. The site includes regenerated rainforest vegetation, including mature white fig trees (*Ficus virens*), remnant rock formations and drystone walls and terracing, constructed from local rocks.

The site of the former South Sea Islander dwellings is located in Ballinger Court Park on the southern side of Ballinger Court in sloping terrain in a residential area. Steps lead into the partially landscaped site that includes grassed areas and mature vegetation. Embedded in the grass are what appears to be stone foundations and it is possible that further subsurface archaeological artefacts remain in situ. The site is part of the 'Walk Buderim' and there is some interpretive signage informing about the history of the site.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected

**References**

Meredith Walker, 'History of trees in Buderim', Buderim Historical Society Inc., 2014  
 Meredith Walker, Submission to Sunshine Coast Council for 'Nomination of a place in the Sunshine Coast Local heritage Register', 2012.  
 National Archives Australia, 'South Sea Islanders – Fact Sheet 269', <http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/fact-sheets/fs269.aspx>, accessed 16 March 2017.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Australian South Sea Islander stories webpage:  
<https://heritage.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Stories/Australian-South-Sea-Islander>

**Gallery**



Site of South Sea Islander dwellings.

**St Mark's Church of England Church and Hall**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM16	
<b>Street Address</b>	7 Main Street, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	12B4641	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	St Mark's Church of England Hall, St Mark's Church.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	St Mark's Church of England Church and Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The construction of the original church (now hall) in 1917 illustrates the relatively slow pace of development in Buderim until that time and presumably the impact of the tramway, constructed in 1914, on the fortunes and population of the town. The construction of the new church in the 1980s reflects the increased growth of the town in the second half of the twentieth century, particularly as the farms increasingly gave way to residential development.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places</i>

Schedule 6

	<i>important to the region.</i>
Statement	St Mark's Church of England Church and Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of churches, which are important to the region. In particular, the original 'Carpenter Gothic' church is consistent with the design of churches in the settlements in the region, as most of the settlements were relatively small and the scale of the local churches reflected this. The larger, modern church reflects changing attitudes to church architecture in the second half of the twentieth century, moving away from traditional architectural forms and espousing more modernist architectural qualities.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	St Mark's Church of England Church and Hall has a special association with the Anglican community of Buderim, which has utilised the church buildings and the site generally since the 1910s, and which has been present in Buderim since the earliest period of its settlement.

#### Historical Context

The Anglican Church purchased land in Buderim in 1892, but a church was not erected in Buderim until the 1910s. Until this time, parishioners met at the School of Arts. The first church was built in 1917 Mr Kuskopf for the price of £350 – in very close proximity to the School of Arts. The date of construction aligns closely with the opening of the tramway, indicating a boost in the overall prosperity of the town, and possibly its population. A hall was also built, although it is unknown when it was constructed. In 1936, the bell from the locomotive engine that had operated on the Buderim-Palmwoods tramway, was installed in a belfry built on the roof. A new stained glass window, by the famous stained glass artist William Bustard, was installed in 1942, along with a sanctuary lamp. In 1966, the church was enlarged to cater for 110 parishioners – more than double the number of original seating capacity (reflecting the population growth in that period). By 1987, the need for a larger building to seat 230 people was urgent and, in 1988, a new church was constructed on the site of the church hall. The original church was left on site where it is now used as the church hall, although the stained glass windows were removed and installed in the new church.

#### Description

St Mark's Church of England Church and Hall is set in landscaped surrounds including some mature Camphor Laurels on the northern boundary and comprises the original church (1917), now the church hall, and the current church, built in 1988 on the site of the former hall.

The church hall displays 'Carpenter Gothic' style elements and consists of a small weatherboard clad rectangular timber structure with corrugated iron clad hipped roof with ventilators (new). A small belfry topped with a cross was added to the roof after 1936 and included the bell from the Buderim-Palmwoods Tramway locomotive after the closure of the line in 1936. The former entrance porch on the western side of the church was replaced with the current modern glass doors, covered by an awning. A gable projects from the centre of the southern elevation. There are six casement pointed arch windows on the side. Stained glass windows have been removed and were included in the construction of the new church.

The current church consists of a modern brick building with a trapezium footprint. The nave is fronted by an elongated rectangular entrance area with large glass doors and flat roof. A wide awning at the front covers the entrance part of a circular driveway. The bell tower topped with a cross rises above the roof line of the nave.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016

#### References



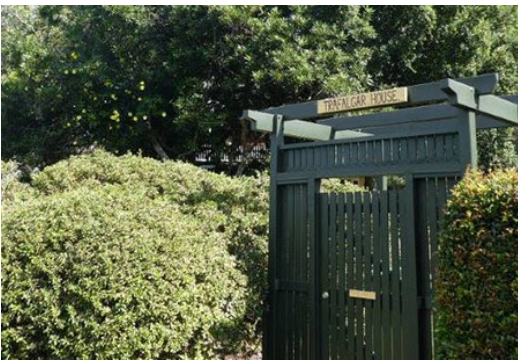
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<http://www.buderim.qld.au/buderims-history/buderim-ginger/>  
<https://www.museumofbrisbane.com.au/blog/who-is-william-bustard/>  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Canambie Homestead', Place ID 602166.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway Track Foundation and Formwork Remnants', Place ID 601711.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Pioneer Cottage Buderim', Place ID 600688.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

#### Gallery



#### Trafalgar House

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM17	
<b>Street Address</b>	18 William Street, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP95416	No GPS Coordinates

<b>Other Names</b>	
	
<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	Trafalgar House is important to the Sunshine Coast Council region because of its aesthetic significance. It is a particularly fine example of an early 'Queenslander' style house, with large grounds, gardens and mature trees that complement the house.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	Trafalgar House, Buderim has a special association with the Buderim Garden Club (est 1946).
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>Trafalgar House was built for Charles Horatio Nelson. Nelson, previously a librarian at the Brisbane School of Arts, purchased 9 acres of land on William Street and built a house there in 1912. He subdivided the property after World War I and sold the allotment (now 4 acres) with the house on it to Harry Francis (Frank) Nelson and Charles Robert Nelson in 1928. Frank and his brother grew citrus on the property. Frank subdivided the 4 acres in 1960 and historic aerial photographs illustrate how the property was progressively subdivided from this period.</p> <p>The house was purchased by Rhonda Vickers and Wim Rolevik in 1986 and they named the house 'Trafalgar'. The name was in honour of the house's original owner, Charles, whose middle and last name together was obviously a reference to the famous British naval commander, Horatio Nelson, who died on his ship HMS Victory in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Some of the trees in the garden appear to have been present since at least the 1950s. The new owners undertook various alterations and additions to the house and garden.</p> <p>Trafalgar House, Buderim has a special association with the Buderim Garden Club (established 1946).</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Trafalgar House is located on the corner of William and Besley Streets in a residential area in the southwest of the town and is set in established landscaped gardens that include mature trees.</p> <p>The building consists of a two storey rectangular weatherboard clad Queenslander with corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A verandah with skillion roof wraps around the building and is supported on stumps with curved slatted valance in between and is enclosed at the rear. Verandah features include broomstick railings, stop-chamfered posts with ornate brackets, single skin vertical tongue-and-groove clad back walls and French doors. An external brick chimney is located in front of the enclosed back verandah and there is a reported inglenook with fireplace on the upper level and in the kitchen on the lower level. There are several sash windows with metal window hoods at the rear. A single storey extension with separate corrugated iron clad roof is attached at the rear. Originally the house had stairs at both front corners.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Rolevink, R.V. Buderim's Trafalgar House – The First 100 Years 1912-2012. Published 2012.          Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.          Qlmagery</p>	
<b>Gallery</b>	
	

## Vandy's Garage (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM18	
<b>Street Address</b>	114 Burnett Street, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4RP62221 (part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Vandy's Garage is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The early settlement and growth of the region was underpinned by the railway and this was reflected in particular in Buderim by the construction of the tramway. The decision to not extend the tramway to Maroochy and instead build a road illustrated the increasing prominence of the car in the region's economy. The general rise in private car ownership and the eventual demise of the Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway reinforced the significance of the car in Buderim and the region more generally, and thereby encouraging the growth of garages to service cars.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Vandy's Garage demonstrates an endangered aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. It is the last surviving garage from the pre-World War II period in Buderim, and one of the few surviving garages from this era in the Sunshine Coast.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Vandy's Garage is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of garages in the pre- and immediate post-World War II period, particularly the relatively modest size of the original garage and the timber and corrugated tin construction, which contrasts with modern petrol stations.

### Historical Context

Vandy's Garage was constructed in the 1930s (although it is possible a garage was located on this site from as early as 1918). Car ownership grew substantially in Australia in the 1920s. The growth was reflected in private car ownership, but also road construction in the Sunshine Coast region, including local roads and the Bruce Highway (the latter completed in the 1930s). Importantly, Buderim was a stepping off point for visitors to local seaside resorts, particularly Maroochy and Alexandra Headlands. People travelled to Buderim via the North Coast Railway and the Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway, and then by car to the coast. Calls were made in the 1910s to extend the tramway to Maroochy, but the local Council instead opted for a road.

The rise in car ownership led to the establishment of garages, where cars were serviced and petrol dispensed. The closure of the tramway in 1935, the continual improvement of local roads and the impact of the Bruce Highway on tourism in the region further reinforced the significance of the car to Buderim and the towns and resorts of the Sunshine Coast. Car ownership continued to grow in the post-World War II period. Reflecting this growth, a workshop was constructed adjacent to the original garage in 1954. From 1987, John Vandenberghe owned the business, operating under the name 'Vandy's Garage'. The garage ceased selling petrol in 2004, primarily due to the increase of major petrol station chains in the region. More recently, the original building has been converted into a café.

### Description

The original garage, currently used as a café, addresses Burnett Street and consists of a rectangular single storey structure clad with sheeting and covered by a gable roof. A large corrugated iron clad awning supported by timber posts spans the entire front where three disused bowsers are located.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Canambie Homestead', Place ID 602166.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway Track Foundation and Formwork Remnants', Place ID 601711.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Pioneer Cottage Buderim', Place ID 600688.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## William Guy's House

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM19	
<b>Street Address</b>	12 Guy Avenue, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP133123	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	William Guy's House is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Guy was one of the earliest selectors in Buderim and he was associated in an early phase with the growth of the sugar industry in the settlement. His house, built in the 1890s, is relatively substantial and therefore reflects the increasing prosperity of Buderim and Guy himself as a consequence of the local sugar industry.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	William Guy's House demonstrates uncommon aspects of the Sunshine Coast Council area's heritage, in particular the presence of pit-sawn local timbers, rather than milled timber.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	William Guy's House has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The site has archaeological potential as it was an early selection in the history of Buderim (and the Sunshine Coast more generally) and it is possible the original house and associated structures were located in proximity to the current house and within the current allotment. Archaeological evidence dating from the 1870s and 1880s would provide important information about life and settlement in Buderim in an early phase of its history.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	William Guy's House is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. This significance is primarily defined by its location on a high and therefore prominent site in Buderim, but also the various material and design features of the house, that reflect a substantial and attractive dwelling constructed in the 1890s.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	William Guy's House has a special association with the life of William Guy, who was a member of the survey party that surveyed the town of Buderim and who became one of its earliest residents.

### Historical Context

William Guy was a member of the party, under the direction of surveyor William Fryar, which surveyed Buderim in 1869. Guy selected the portion of land, on which the house is located, in 1870 – the first block of land to be selected in Buderim. He is understood to have occupied his selection, making him one of the earliest residents of Buderim. He grew sugar cane, supplying both the local sugar mills, and then later began growing other crops once the mills closed.

The current house was not constructed until the 1890s, presumably replacing an earlier structure. It is located on one of the highest points of the Buderim Plateau and it was built using pit-sawn white beech and red cedar, possibly from the Buderim area (given the timber was pit-sawn and not milled, as sawmills were located in the region, particularly the hinterland, by this time). Although it is not Guy's original house, given he occupied his selection from the 1870s, its construction in the 1890s still marks it as relatively early in the history of Buderim. Moreover, the style of construction reflects the increasing prosperity of the town following the establishment of sugar mills in Buderim, as it is a relatively substantial house that features various decorative elements that separate it from a more modest dwelling.

Guy lived in the house until his death in 1936 at the age of 96. The house was converted into flats in 2007, although much of the original structure appears intact, with alterations reflecting its age and occupancy across a long period of time.

### Description

William Guy's House is set in mature gardens on one of the highest points of Buderim providing extensive views. The building consists of two parts; a larger main structure with a square footprint to the northeast and an attached L-shaped structure at the south-western side. The main building overlooks the gardens in the northeast and consists of an early style Queenslander with steep pitched corrugated iron clad roof on medium stumps with arched battened valance. Originally, the house was built using pit-sawn white beech for the floors, walls and ceiling and red cedar joinery (it is not clear whether these features are extant). The main access is from the front (northeast) via timber stairs. A partially enclosed verandah with separate bullnose corrugated iron clad roof wraps around the building and features original/early ornate cast iron brackets, valance and balustrades. The back walls are single skin with exposed framework. A number of French doors with fanlights provide access. The interior reportedly includes original/early

pressed metal ceilings, original joinery, beaded tongue-and-groove cladding (horizontal and VJ) and a later decorative Art Nouveau arch. The southern extension consists of a smaller weatherboard clad structure on medium stumps with corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A partially enclosed verandah with skillion roof spans the western and south-western elevation. Some of the windows are covered by metal window hoods. William Guy's house has been updated/altere in the past, but the building strongly reflects its origin.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	03/03/2016

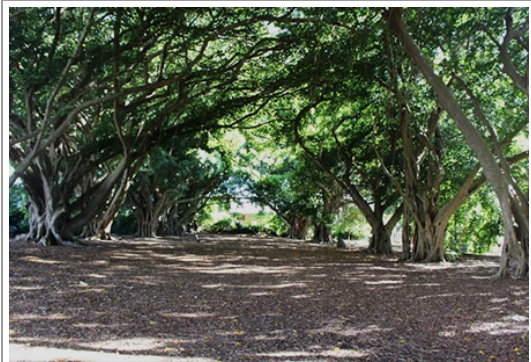
**References**  
 Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Canambie Homestead', Place ID 602166.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway Track Foundation and Formwork Remnants', Place ID 601711.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Pioneer Cottage Buderim', Place ID 600688.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

**Gallery**



**Wirreanda Park**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM20	
<b>Street Address</b>	97 King Street, Buderim	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	87RP95883	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	The Avenue	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Wirreanda Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The concern expressed by the Buderim community regarding the fate of the trees, via the Buderim War Memorial Community Committee, reflects the increasing interest in the protection of trees in Buderim and the establishment of parks, particularly in the 1960s.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Wirreanda Park is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The avenue of trees is striking, as result of the maturity of the fig trees, and also for the grand and majestic nature of the planting.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Wirreanda Park has a special association with the Buderim War Memorial Community Committee, a prominent community organisation that sought, and continues, to protect a sense of community in Buderim.

**Historical Context**  
 The avenue of figs (*ficus bengamina*), now referred to as Wirreanda Park, were originally planted c1903 by Mahomet Ishak for Captain Smyth, the owner of the property. Smyth sold his property in 1916; newspaper articles at the time drew attention to the beauty of the trees he had had planted (albeit in a juvenile state) and commented on the interest in property in the town owing to the construction of the Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway, completed that year. The

new owner of the property removed Smyth's house, and the subsequent house was also later removed or demolished. Buderim became noted in the early twentieth century for its beautiful plantings, on private properties, but also lining streets.

In 1960, the property was purchased by the land developer, Alfred Grant. The Buderim War Memorial Community Committee (BWMCC) wrote to Grant, expressing concern on behalf of the Buderim community for the fate of the avenue of trees. (The BWMCC was formed in 1945, with the idea that a war memorial should be a living entity, rather than a statue, and that one of its principal aims should be the fostering of community in Buderim. It continues today as the Buderim War Memorial Community Association).

By this time, the 'Avenue', as it was known, was considered a Buderim landmark. The BWMCC even offered to buy the section of the property in order to protect it, an offer made as part of a wider concern for the establishment of parks in Buderim at the time. Recognising the significance of the avenue to the local community, Grant donated the land to the shire as a gift, with the expectation that the BWMCC would care for the trees. The park was renamed 'Wirreanda', meaning 'place of the trees', presumably drawing on the local Kabi Kabi language.

**Description**

Wirreanda Park is located to the east of the town centre and comprises a relatively unaltered avenue of impressive mature fig trees (ficus benjamina) leading from the street to the site of the former Smyth's cottage. A few of the original trees have been lost to disease in the root system. The area along the eastern boundary is landscaped with grassed sections, a children's playground and an amenities block. A recent metal double gate suspended from posts fashioned from natural stone marks the entrance from King Street. Close by is a stela with the lettering Wirreanda Park.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Daily Standard, 18 August 1916, 5.  
<http://www.buderim.qld.au/a-living-memorial/>  
 Meredith Walker, 'History of trees in Buderim', Buderim Historical Society Inc., 2014  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Canambie Homestead', Place ID 602166.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway Track Foundation and Formwork Remnants', Place ID 601711.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Pioneer Cottage Buderim', Place ID 600688.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Gallery**



## CALOUNDRA

Land was first surveyed at Caloundra in the 1870s, but it initially attracted little attention. Businessman Robert Bulcock acquired a parcel of land in 1875 and built the first residence within the next few years. Noted explorer William Landsborough retired to what is now Golden Beach in 1881, and died there a few years later. James Moffatt, a wealthy Brisbane chemist, built a home on a large area of land he bought in 1882.

Caloundra developed as a resort town from the 1880s. The first public land sale took place in April 1883, and visitors began to arrive in reasonable numbers from this time. At Shelley Beach, the Hotel Caloundra was built in 1885 and the Sea Glint guest house opened in 1888. Allan King built King's Grand Central Guest House in 1908, at what is known now as Kings Beach. Despite this development, the resort was largely the playground for residents from the coastal hinterland, rather than visitors from Brisbane. Overland access to Caloundra was particularly difficult (although not impossible), ensuring the growth of the resort town was slow. Residential development was likewise hampered by a lack of access to the railway and major towns. After the hotel and guesthouses, the only other major development in Caloundra in the nineteenth century was the erection of a lighthouse in 1896.

The pace of development changed dramatically in the first half of the twentieth century, particularly due to increasing car ownership and interest in holidays at surf beaches. A second hotel, the Hotel Francis, was opened in 1906, King's Grand Central Guest House was built in 1908 and Caloundra's first store in 1912. Bulcock Estate, consisting of 400 allotments and taking in the area now occupied by the business centre, was auctioned in 1917. More guest houses appeared from the 1910s, including Caloundra House (1919) and the Omar and Surf House in the 1920s. Motor vehicle ownership slowly grew in the 1920s and the Landsborough Shire Council and the State Government proposed new roads to improve access to the North Coast. The Bruce Highway, a designated tourist road, was completed in 1934. In 1935, an improved gravelled road was completed to Caloundra from Landsborough, and subsequently sealed in 1937.

The social and infrastructure changes in the 1930s meant it was that decade that came to define the emergence of Caloundra as a popular seaside resort. The roads in particular led to an unprecedented land boom in Caloundra, prompting the Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser to write in 1935, regarding land sales in Moffat Headland: 'where the sales since the Bruce Highway was established last year have broken all record [sic] for any North Coast watering place' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 March 1935, 8). Other key developments included the establishment of the Caloundra Surf Life Saving Club and Tripcony Caravan Park in 1933, the addition of a second story to King's Guest House in 1935, the erection of a beach pavilion and kiosk at King's Beach in 1937, planting of Norfolk Pines along the shorefront and the drafting of Caloundra's first town plan. The Kings Beach Bathing Pavilion and Tripcony Hibiscus Caravan Park are now entered on the Queensland Heritage Register.

World War II interrupted the growth of Caloundra and the lives of Australians for its duration. However, Caloundra became an important element in the defence of Australia during the war. Caloundra was the military headquarters for the fortresses on Bribie Island and also a naval signal station. When the Japanese declared war at the end of 1941, the threat of an enemy reaching Australia was considered very real. Volunteer, militia and regular forces were mobilised. Australian forces fighting in the Middle East were withdrawn to bolster defences. The 7th Division, 2nd AIF was deployed early in 1942 on a rough line from Kilcoy to Bribie Island (known as the Brisbane Line) and tasked with the defence of the North Coast, its beaches considered likely spots for amphibious landings. Caloundra was a declared defence area from early 1942 and most residents left the area. A radar station also operated at Caloundra throughout the war. As Australian and American forces pushed the Japanese from New Guinea home defence became less important, however the Sunshine Coast remained a training ground for military forces bound for the frontline. Most of the forces had moved on by the end of 1943, though specialised military presence was maintained until the war's end.

Residential sales, which had been curtailed by the war, revived after 1946 and allotments were sold at Golden Beach, Dicky Beach, Mayes Estate, Shelley Beach and Currimundi. A shortage of building materials delayed housing and commercial construction into the early 1950s, but thereafter development increased dramatically. Moreover, car ownership and interest in holidays at surf beaches grew even more popular, continuing the trend begun in the 1920s and 30s. More than three-quarters of the Landsborough Shire's population lived in Caloundra in 1968, at which time the municipal council relocated there. The Shire was renamed Caloundra City Council in 1987, reflecting the growth of the coastal town at the expense of the former hinterland administrative centre.

### Caloundra Cemetery

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CAL1	
<b>Street Address</b>	Queen Street, Caloundra	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1C27619, 2C27619	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	





**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Caloundra Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as cemeteries were typically established following the development of settlements.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Caloundra Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the 1890s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Caloundra Cemetery is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a cemetery in the Sunshine Coast Council area. The variety of headstones and monuments reflect the changing approaches to burial practices in the region across the twentieth century, including monumental and lawn burials.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Caloundra Cemetery has a special association with the Caloundra and district community as the principal place of burial since the 1910s.

**Historical Context**

The Caloundra Cemetery was formally gazetted by the Queensland Government in 1910. Like many cemeteries in Queensland, it was initially managed by a Board of Trustees. However, as towns grew over time, the duties were too great for Trustees. The Landsborough Shire Council assumed control of the cemetery in 1940.

**Description**

The Caloundra Cemetery spans two lots on the northern side of Queen Street in the Caloundra suburb of Moffat Beach. Trees are mainly placed along the perimeter, but there are also a number of trees throughout the site. A low pillar and panel brick fence with pyramid caps delineates the monumental section of the cemetery from the street in the east and continues further to the west to include a columbarium and lawn section (this part is constructed with different style brick and flat caps). A system of bitumen roads leads through the cemetery.

The graves are organised in rows and sections, the majority are lawn burials. The monumental section extends to approximately one quarter of the cemetery and there is a variety of grave ornaments reflecting funerary customs from the 1910s to the present day. Grave surrounds are predominantly concrete or rendered brick, but there are also some more elaborate marble/granite arrangements. Headstones are mostly desk mounted tablets and stelae.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	02/03/2016

**References**

Brisbane Courier, 22 July 1910, 2.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 21 June 1940, 8.

**Gallery**





**Caloundra Lighthouses (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CAL2	
<b>Street Address</b>	6 Arthur Street and 3 Canberra Terrace Kings Beach, Caloundra	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP135230, 2RP135230	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Caloundra Lighthouse (Old), Signal Station.	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	<p>In their location, materials and design, the Caloundra Lighthouses (constructed in 1896 and 1968) are important in demonstrating aspects of the evolution of marine navigation along the Queensland coast. The first Caloundra Head Lighthouse (1896) marked the entrance to the North West Channel in Moreton Bay, which proved to be the safest, most reliable and consequently the most used entry channel to the Port of Brisbane, Queensland's premier port since the 1840s. It played an important role in Queensland marine navigation for over 70 years. The second lighthouse (1968) marked the entrance to the main channel for only a decade, but remains important in illustrating the evolution of lighthouse form and function in Queensland. The surrounds correspond to the 1896-1974 lighthouse reserve.</p> <p>The 1896 lighthouse at Caloundra Head is important for its association with the development of Caloundra as a coastal settlement and early tourist destination.</p>
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	<p>The 1896 lighthouse structure remains substantially intact, and is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of a type of lighthouse construction - a conical, timber-framed tower clad with corrugated iron - unique to Queensland. Less than a dozen of this specific type of lighthouse were constructed in Queensland in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Two of these have been demolished; three have been relocated and are no longer active; one remains in situ but is no longer active (Caloundra Head (1896) which, although removed from the site in 1970, was returned to its original location in 1999); and two are known to remain active and in situ: Grassy Hill (1886, QHR 601241) at Cooktown and Goods Island (1886) in the Torres Strait.</p> <p>The 1968 lighthouse and signal station is one of only two constructed to this design in Australia, the only one to survive, and one of a small number of concrete lighthouses built in Queensland. In the combination of lighthouse, signals and radar functions in the one structure, the 1968 lighthouse and its ancillary generator shed are important in demonstrating the range of lightstation structures designed for particular locations.</p> <p>Together, the two lighthouses on Caloundra Head, which are both substantially intact examples of their type, are important in demonstrating the evolution of lighthouse design in Queensland between the 1890s and 1970s, and offer a rare opportunity for close comparison.</p> <p><i>The lighthouse surrounds (reserve and public park) correspond to the 1896-1974 lighthouse reserve, and are important in demonstrating the area needed for a manned lightstation.</i></p>
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>

Statement	The Caloundra Lighthouses on their hilltop setting remain a physical and aesthetic marker of Caloundra.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	<p>The 1896 Caloundra Head lighthouse has a strong association for generations of tourists who have visited Caloundra, as a symbol of the town and a vantage point from which to survey the coast and hinterland. Located on a prominent site in a town that developed largely due to tourism, the old lighthouse on the hill was one of the most visited and most photographed early tourist attractions in Caloundra.</p> <p>The 1896 lighthouse also has strong social significance for Sunshine Coast residents. As the only town on the Sunshine Coast to possess a lighthouse, it was a source of pride for the community and helped to distinguish Caloundra from other coastal settlements. Both the symbolic and functional nature of the 1896 lighthouse contributed to Caloundra's sense of identity as a popular seaside resort with a role in navigating the North West Channel into Brisbane. The symbolic nature of the lighthouse is evidenced by its depiction on tourist brochures, logos and crests throughout the twentieth century.</p>

<b>Historical Context</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602746.	
<b>Description</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602746.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	02/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	
<b>Gallery</b>	



### Comino's Building

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CAL5	
<b>Street Address</b>	26 Bulcock Street, Caloundra	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP117246	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Comino's Building is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Built in 1940, the former drapery and café illustrates the development of Bulcock Street during Caloundra's first substantial building and tourism boom.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Comino's Building demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as one of only a few extant buildings erected in Bulcock Street in the first half of the twentieth century.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Comino's Building is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a retail shop built in the first

	half of twentieth century, in particular the relatively intact original shop front.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Comino's Building has a special association with the life of Manny Comino and the Comino family of Caloundra. Manny and the Comino family were popular figures in the history of Caloundra and were integral to the retail experience of Bulcock Street for over seventy years.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The Comino's Building was built in 1940 for Cosmo Comino. Cosmo and his family had moved to Cairns, presumably from Greece, some time in the early twentieth century (probably c1910s). In 1927, he opened a shop at Forest Hill, near Toowoomba, before moving to Caloundra in 1941. Cosmo built two adjoining shops in Bulcock Street, one occupied by a milk bar and fruit shop, the other a drapery – which did not open until 1946 due to wartime shortages of cloth and other drapery items. The building was designed by the prominent Brisbane architects, Conrad &amp; Gargett. The move to Caloundra was no doubt prompted by the building boom that began in 1935. Despite the boom, when the shops were built Bulcock Street was only gravelled and the footpaths were merely sand, rather than concrete.</p> <p>The café remained open until 1952, and over that time customers included the Governor of Queensland Sir Leslie Wilson and his wife, Lady Wilson (who built a holiday house in Caloundra) and servicemen during World War II. (Indeed, the floor is understood to still show the wear from the soldiers' hobnailed boots.) In 1957, Manny Comino, Cosmo's son, took over the drapery after serving in the Royal Australian Navy. He and his wife Florence, along with his sisters Stella and Rene, managed the store. The Cominos became well-known commercial identities in the Caloundra community and the shop only closed in 2016, after 70 years of continuous operation. Manny passed away in 2012 and he is survived by his wife, Florence, who continued to manage the store until its closure.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Comino's Building is located between Bulcock Street and Williamson Lane in the Caloundra CBD. The footprint of the building extends to two-thirds of the sloping site, the remainder is taken up by car parking spaces under a mature mango tree towards the Williamson Lane boundary.</p> <p>The brick building is set to the street front at Bulcock Street and consists of two joined shops, each with a corrugated iron clad roof, hipped at the rear and gabled at the front. The roof is concealed with a joined stepped (crenelated) parapet, consisting of sheeting with cover strips. The lettering 'COMINO'S BUILDING EST. 1940' is displayed above both shops. A steel-suspended awning with straight parapet spans the entire front of the building. Originally, the café and fruit shop was to the left (east) and the drapery to the right (west), each shop front consisting of large shop windows on either side of the recessed entrance. The former café shop front has been remodelled at some stage, including installation of a recent double glass door replacing the window on the left (east), an extension to the east and removal/rendering of the tiles on the façade. The former drapery still has the original shop front configuration, including a band of windows above the shop windows and door, and tiled façade (however the tiles have recently been replaced with a different design). Lettering reading 'C.E. COMINOS &amp; CO EST. 1946' and 'COMINO'S DRAPERY EST 1946' is located at the shop window and above the door. This section also has three clerestory windows integrated in the parapet. Interior features of the drapery section include decorative ceiling roses.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	02/03/2017
<b>References</b>	
<p>'Chapter closes on family's store', <a href="http://www.sunshinecoastdaily.com.au/news/chapter-closes-on-family-store/2918882/">http://www.sunshinecoastdaily.com.au/news/chapter-closes-on-family-store/2918882/</a>, accessed 19/01/2017.</p> <p><a href="http://www.sunshinecoastplaces.com.au/caloundra/caloundra/bulcock-st/26-bulcock-st">http://www.sunshinecoastplaces.com.au/caloundra/caloundra/bulcock-st/26-bulcock-st</a>, accessed 02/11/2016</p> <p>Picture Sunshine Coast</p>	

### Norfolk Pines Along Esplanade

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CAL3
<b>Street Address</b>	Caloundra Esplanade Caloundra
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	0BUP101498, 0BUP2500, 0BUP3610, 0BUP4129, 103RP8430, 104RP8430, 105RP8430, 106RP8430, 107RP8430, 108RP8430, 110RP8430, 190C2761, 1BUP3610, 1RP58315, 1SP239732, 202SP249722, 2BUP3610, 2RP88199, 3BUP3610, 4BUP3610, 570CG5004, 575CG5004, 576CG5004, 5BUP3610, 5RP53889, 5RP89159, 67SP290338, 6BUP3610
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Norfolk Pines are a characteristic foreshore planting in the Sunshine Coast Council area.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Norfolk Pines are a characteristic part of the landscape on the Caloundra beach front.
Historical Context	
<p>The tradition of planting Norfolk pines along the foreshore at certain seaside locations dates from the 19th century. Norfolk pines became a signature tree at seaside resorts, most notably at Manly in Sydney. The concept spread north and local authorities took up the practice along the Queensland coast, including Caloundra. These trees are now a distinctive part of the Caloundra landscape.</p> <p>The Norfolk Pines along Caloundra esplanades are significant for their demonstration of a traditional approach to beach foreshore planting. The pines are a significant part of the landscape and contribute to the distinctive character of the Caloundra beaches.</p>	
Description	
All Norfolk Pine Trees within the identified <i>local heritage place</i> boundaries. These trees are identified along the coastline of the Caloundra area between Dicky Beach and Golden Beach.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	March 2016
References	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### San José Flats

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CAL6	
<b>Street Address</b>	65 Lower Gay Terrace, Caloundra	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3RP53194	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The San José Flats are important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. They were constructed in the midst of Caloundra's first substantial tourism and building boom triggered by the completion of the Bruce Highway and an improved road to Caloundra, and the flats reflected the increasing need for tourism accommodation in Caloundra in the 1930s.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The San José Flats demonstrate a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as one of only a few extant flats built in Caloundra in the 1930s building boom.
Historical Context	
The San José Flats were built in c1938. The advertisement for the flats read: 'San José Flats (four), everything new,	

handy surf and channel, terms moderate, satisfaction guaranteed' (Courier Mail, 13 April 1938: 9). The erection of the flats was part of a sustained building and tourism boom in Caloundra precipitated by the construction of the Bruce Highway in 1934 and the construction of an improved road to Caloundra in 1935. 1938 was a particularly strong year for development. The Brisbane newspaper, Telegraph, posted an article in December 1938 in which it was stated: 'The growing popularity of Caloundra is manifest by the number of houses and flats which have literally sprung up during the last year' (Telegraph, 22 December 1938: 16). Only a few of the flats built in this period remain extant.

**Description**

The San José Flats are located on the southern side of Lower Gay Terrace close to Bulcock Beach, south of the town centre. The site is delineated from the street by a simple timber slat fence and also contains a garden at the front and rear of the building.

The building addresses the street and consists of a highset U-shaped timber structure, enclosed with weatherboard underneath and clad with sheeting with cover strips on the upper level. The roof is covered with Marseille tiles and has a hipped configuration with two hipped roof projections at the front and a short central hipped projection at the rear. There are four flats, two on each level.

The façade is symmetrical and features six sash windows with coloured margin lights. Access is via a central landing and bifurcating stairs leading to timber doors with glass panel also featuring coloured margin lights. The window and door configuration on the lower level is similar and the windows on the projections are covered by skillion hoods. There are a number of similar windows on the side elevations (with hood on the lower level), however, some appear to have been converted into awning configuration. Further access is provided via timber stairs at the rear.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	02/03/2017

**References**

Courier Mail, 13 April 1938, 9.  
<http://www.sunshinecoastplaces.com.au/caloundra/caloundra/lower-gay-tce/65-lower-gay-san-jose>, accessed 02/11/2016.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast  
 Telegraph, 22 December 1938, 16.

**St Giles Presbyterian Church and Hall**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CAL7	
<b>Street Address</b>	19 Kalinga Street, Caloundra	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	11RP52962, 12RP52962	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Caloundra Presbyterian Church.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	St Giles Presbyterian Church and Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Although it was the third church to be erected in Caloundra, it was the first to be constructed from brick, and its construction was viewed at the time as evidence of the growth of Caloundra in the post-World War II period.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	St Giles Presbyterian Church and Hall demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage, as it is the oldest extant church in Caloundra.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	St Giles Presbyterian Church and Hall has a special association with the Caloundra and district Presbyterian community, as the place of worship since the 1950s and the first Presbyterian church built in Caloundra.

**Historical Context**

St Giles Presbyterian Church was built in 1952. It was the third church built in Caloundra, and the first to be built using bricks; the first church was built by the Methodists in 1934, followed by the Church of England's St Andrew's Church in 1939. Until the construction of the church, the Presbyterian congregation worshipped in private residences, St Andrew's, the School of Arts and the Methodist church. A newspaper article describing the laying of the foundation stone for the church claimed the new building was a 'True Symbol of Progress' for Caloundra - presumably as churches represented the presence of a worshipful community, rather than simply tourists. Baptist and Catholic

churches were built shortly after the Presbyterian church, but the latter remains the oldest extant church in Caloundra, with the older churches replaced by newer buildings in the second half of the twentieth century.

In 1954, a new Presbyterian Charge (senior Minister at the time responsible for the management of a large area incorporating a number of churches) was created and based in Caloundra. Up until this time, the 'Charge' was based in Nambour and responsible for the entirety of the North Coast. The new administrative area was called the Landsborough Extra-Parochial Charge and included the towns of Palmwoods, Eudlo, Mooloolah, Landsborough, Flaxton, Beerwah, Montville, Peachester and Caloundra. The selection of Caloundra as the seat for the Charge, rather than Landsborough, demonstrates the extent to which the rapid growth of Caloundra since the 1930s had caused it to become the pre-eminent settlement in the former Landsborough Shire.

The hall was moved to the site in 1966. It was apparently the former 'Buffalo Hall', which may be a reference to the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes. The 'Bufs' as they were affectionately called, was a philanthropic organisation established in England in the 1820s. The name of the order is essentially a joke, a play on the seriousness of the Masonic Order. The precise date of construction of the hall is unknown. It was originally located on the corner of Kalinga and Osterley Avenue.

**Description**

St Giles Presbyterian Church and Hall are located on the corner of Kalinga Street and Ormuz Avenue in the centre of town. The grassed, slightly sloping site spans two lots and includes a car parking area on the south-western corner and some trees on the perimeter.

The church, positioned towards the northern boundary, addresses the street and consists of a rendered masonry structure on face brick base covered by a ventilated gable roof clad with corrugated iron sheeting, replacing the earlier corrugated cement sheeting, and barge boards. The main entrance is via an enclosed gable roofed porch (reached via steps as well as a ramp) and features arched tripartite awning windows with rippled glass either side of the timber door (diagonally clad with tongue-and-groove boards) with arched fanlight. The windows and door are set in a joined decorative architrave including window aprons. A marble plaque provides information on the laying of the foundation stone of the church in 1952. A high-waisted timber and arched glass door leads into the southern side of the porch and on the northern side is a further arched window, set into a decorative architrave. Several windows of similar configuration are located on both sides of the nave.

The hall is set perpendicular to the church toward the eastern boundary and consists of a rectangular lowset weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps, covered by a corrugated iron clad ventilated gable roof with barge boards. The roof gable is clad with sheeting with cover strips. Double timber doors with stair/ramp access lead into the building towards the north-western corner and there is a further door on this side, leading onto a small landing. Further access is provided on the eastern and northern side. The windows include high-set awning and casement configuration, some protected by security screens. Recent extensions have been added to the front of the building to facilitate non-discriminatory access. These extensions do not form part of the fabric of the building that has heritage significance.

Recent extensions have been added to the front of the building to facilitate non-discriminatory access. These extensions do not form part of the fabric of the building that has heritage significance.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	02/03/2017

**References**

- <http://www.sunshinecoastplaces.com.au/caloundra/caloundra/kalinga-st/cnr-kalinga-ormuz>, accessed 02/11/2016.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 10 April 1952, 12.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 17 October 1952, 10.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 26 December 1952, 7.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 30 July 1954, 8.
- Picture Sunshine Coast

**The Currimundi Lake (Kathleen McArthur) Conservation Park**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CAL8	
<b>Street Address</b>	Bareki Street, Wurtulla	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	493CG3027	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Currimundi Lake Environmental Park.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>

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<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Currimundi Lake (Kathleen McArthur) Conservation Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The former Landsborough Shire Council's decision to create the conservation park in 1975 reflected the emergence of environmental concerns by the Sunshine Coast community in response to rapid and widespread development in the post-war period.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Currimundi Lake (Kathleen McArthur) Conservation Park has a special association with the life of Kathleen McArthur, a significant figure in the environmental history of the Sunshine Coast Council area in a formative period of the region's growth and development.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The Currimundi Lake (Kathleen McArthur) Conservation Park was established as the Currimundi Lake Conservation Park in 1975. The establishment of the park was encouraged by Kathleen McArthur, who strongly campaigned for the protection of the coastal heath on the north side of Currimundi Creek (now 'lake', because of a sand bar that developed across the mouth of the creek).</p> <p>Kathleen McArthur was a wildflower artist and environmental campaigner who lived in Caloundra for most of her life. Born in Brisbane in 1915, she was the daughter of Catherine Durack (of the Durack pastoral family) and Colonel Dan Evans, founder of Evans Deakin Engineering. The family holidayed in Caloundra in the 1930s and McArthur was living at Kings Beach by 1942 (she named her home 'Midyim' after the local plant <i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i>, and McArthur is believed to have planted the first native garden in Caloundra on the property). She began to paint local wildflowers as a hobby, and then sold prints, eventually publishing a book of her paintings in 1959. She also became motivated to protect the environment of the Sunshine Coast and published books that supported the conservation of the wallum habitat, Noosa River and Pumicestone Passage. McArthur was one of the founders, along with the poet Judith Wright, of the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland in 1962.</p> <p>McArthur's campaign to save the heath at Currimundi was undoubtedly prompted by the development of the area in the second half of the twentieth century. Residential development appeared in the 1960s, primarily on the eastern side of Nicklin Way - impacting the old dune systems and coastal heath. McArthur began campaigning to save the heath in 1969, with the conservation park established in 1975 by the former Landsborough Shire Council. McArthur died in 2000, at the age of 84. In 2002, she was posthumously named Sunshine Coast 'Citizen of the Century' and the Currimundi conservation park was renamed in her honour in 2003.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Currimundi Lake (Kathleen McArthur) Conservation Park is located on the northern bank of the Currimundi Lake, bounded by the ocean in the east and residential areas in the north and west. The large area comprises wallum heathland, woodlands and dunes containing representative flora and fauna, including a variety of local coastal wildflowers. A number of walks lead through the park and there are picnic and day-use areas in the nearby Crumunda Park in the west.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Register of the National Estate (archived)
<b>Inspection Date</b>	02/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Elaine Green, Green Legends: People Power on the Sunshine Coast, Sunshine Coast Environment Council, Nambour, 2009.  <a href="http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/currimundi">http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/currimundi</a>  <a href="https://library.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Heritage/History-by-Locality/Sunshine-Coast-Timeline">https://library.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Heritage/History-by-Locality/Sunshine-Coast-Timeline</a>  <a href="https://www.anbg.gov.au/biography/mcarthur-kathleen.html">https://www.anbg.gov.au/biography/mcarthur-kathleen.html</a>  <a href="https://www.npsr.qld.gov.au/parks/currimundi/about.html">https://www.npsr.qld.gov.au/parks/currimundi/about.html</a>, accessed 02/11/2016  <a href="https://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Council/News-Centre/Backward-Glance-Pioneer-watermen-2-March-2016">https://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Council/News-Centre/Backward-Glance-Pioneer-watermen-2-March-2016</a>            Picture Sunshine Coast</p>	

### Tripcony Hibiscus Caravan Park (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CAL4	
<b>Street Address</b>	146 Bulcock Street, Caloundra	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	764SP239731	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Caloundra Waterfront Holiday Park	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>

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Statement	<p>Tripcony Hibiscus Caravan Park is important in demonstrating the pattern of development of the Sunshine Coast, an important region for the development of seaside tourism in Queensland. Originally gazetted as a Wharf and Water reserve in 1877 and re-gazetted for Camping and Recreation purposes in 1912, Tripcony Hibiscus Caravan Park has sustained its use as a seaside camping ground. It illustrates the policy of colonial Queensland governments of reserving Crown land for public purposes, a practice which was common but is now rare.</p> <p>Tripcony Hibiscus Caravan Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of tourist accommodation on the Sunshine Coast, an historically important region for the development of caravan parks in Queensland. It does this through its beginnings as a seaside camping ground dating from 1912 to its reconfiguration as a caravan park in 1957 at the vanguard of the boom period for caravanning (late 1950s and 1960s), and later through periodic updating of its facilities in response to contemporary demands. This development was intrinsically linked to the phenomenon of caravanning that resulted from the rise of mass motoring Australia-wide in the second half of the 20th century.</p>
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	<p>Tripcony Hibiscus Caravan Park represents a land use and custom that has made a strong contribution to the pattern and evolution of Queensland's tourism history. It is an excellent example of a camping and caravanning site that has been used by Queensland holiday-makers since 1912. Located adjacent to an area of quiet water allowing easy access for swimming, boating and fishing activities, Tripcony Hibiscus Caravan Park is important in illustrating the essential characteristics of early camping reserves.</p> <p>Tripcony Hibiscus Caravan Park demonstrates the principal characteristics of a waterside caravan park. On a prime waterfront location with immediate access to still water, the place offers opportunities to interact with, and appreciate the natural beauty of its setting. Easily accessed by motor vehicles, and organised around a simple grid of streets and landscaping, the Park offers a range of accommodation types, which are served by a range of facilities that include ablutions blocks, barbeques and picnic areas. The range of accommodation and amenities has evolved over time to meet the changing needs of its clientele, while remaining low-scale and relatively affordable for holidaymakers.</p>

**Historical Context**  
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602708.

**Description**  
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602708.

**Statutory Listings** Queensland Heritage Register

**Non-Statutory Listings** No non-statutory listings

**Inspection Date** 02/03/2016

**References**  
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System

**Gallery**



## CONONDALE

### Conondale Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CND3	
<b>Street Address</b>	1695 Maleny-Kenilworth Road, Conondale	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	10RP15044	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Conondale Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council region's history. The construction of the hall in 1931 reflected a key milestone in the maturation of the Conondale community.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Conondale Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council region. The characteristics are defined by the relatively modest design and materials used in the construction of the hall, reflecting the means of a small rural community in the early twentieth century, when such halls were commonly constructed.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Conondale Hall has a special association with the Conondale community since its construction, as a focus of community activities and social events.

#### Historical Context

The Conondale Hall was built in 1931. The Hall Committee was apparently faced with a choice of a School of Arts or public hall, and decided upon the latter. Fundraising events were held in the late 1920s and early 1930s to secure money for the construction of the hall. The original hall has been extended, but it still retains much of the original layout internally, including a separated dining area and stage.

#### Description

Conondale Hall is located on the southern side of Maleny-Kenilworth Road within the settlement. The sloping grassed site has some mature trees along the perimeter and contains the hall in the northern half and a small ancillary building at the rear.

The hall is set back from the road on a north-west axis and consists of a rectangular low to medium height weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with a corrugated iron clad gable roof with recent roof ventilators. A wide off-centre porch spans most of the front and extends to the eastern verandah replacing the former small open porch. The porch is enclosed with weatherboard and features a sign reading 'CONONDALE PUBLIC HALL' at the front. Access is via steps from the western side onto a landing featuring a ticket window. A number of sash windows with skillion window hoods are at the front and sides. Side access to the hall is provided via timber stairs onto a covered landing. A small skillion roofed weatherboard clad booth is attached at the rear, adjacent to the rear access. A verandah on rendered base, clad with chamferboard and weatherboard and covered by a corrugated iron clad skillion roof spans the eastern elevation. Most windows and doors at the rear and south-eastern verandah are recent, while the windows at the north-eastern verandah are sash configuration and appear to be original or sympathetically restored. A small extension with curved corrugated iron clad roof and sheeted walls is positioned on a stand at the north-eastern corner.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2017

#### References

Historic image in Conondale State School newsletter.  
<http://www.hinterlandtimes.com.au/2015/06/02/hinterland-gem-conondale-hall/>, accessed 02/11/2016.  
<https://www.facebook.com/Conondalehall/>, accessed 02/11/2016  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 17 May 1929, 6.

#### Conondale Timbers Sawmill (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CND1
<b>Street Address</b>	144 Aherns Road, Conondale

<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	5RP51589 (Part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Conondale Timbers, Mill Workers Cottages.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	<p>The Conondale Timbers Sawmill (early 1930s) is important in demonstrating the development of the State's timber industry insofar as it exemplifies sawmills established on the North Coast (now the Sunshine Coast) when it was one of the most important timber producing regions in the State. In the 1930s, when the mill was established, the North Coast produced the most hardwood in the State and contained more sawmills than anywhere else in Queensland. The mill drew on the area's abundant hardwood resources to supply the construction of the Hornibrook Bridge.</p> <p>As a sawmill established to supply wood for the Hornibrook Bridge (1932 - 1935), the mill is also important in demonstrating the development of Queensland's road systems in the 1930s. The Hornibrook Bridge was built during a period following the establishment of the Main Roads Board (1920) when roads in South East Queensland were being upgraded to accommodate increased motor vehicle usage. The Hornibrook Bridge improved motor vehicle access to Redcliffe and so made an important contribution to its development.</p>
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	<p>The mill is one of the earliest known sawmills still operating in the North Coast region. It is uncommon in the region for its earliness, the intactness of its original fabric and layout, and its continuity of operation as a sawmill since the early 1930s. Economic and environmental factors, including the deregulation of the timber industry from the 1990s, have meant that intact sawmills from the interwar era are endangered and have become increasingly rare.</p>
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	<p>The mill is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a steam driven hardwood sawmill of the 1930s with associated staff accommodation. The site includes the main sawmill shed housing the saws, benches and trolleys, the boiler and engine sheds, staff housing, log yard, crane and a creek from which water was drawn for the steam engine. Within the sawmill shed, the original layout of the mill has been largely preserved and follows the basic design principles for steam powered sawmills of the era. A saw sharpening room remains extant within this shed.</p> <p>Though the steam engine and transmission system have now been removed, the plan and construction of the mill reveal their former location. Most of the original saws and ancillary equipment are also intact though modified to accommodate electric power. Extant saws include Canadian, frame, number one and pendulum docking saws arranged to allow efficient movement of the logs through the mill.</p>
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	<p>The impressive scale of the sawmill shed with its prominent gable roof, substantial timber elements and towering crane and the tough industrial aesthetic projected by the weathered timber and corrugated galvanised iron elements give the mill site a powerful physical presence in the landscape and stands as a dramatic surprise in the quiet rural setting otherwise notable for its rolling timbered hills, grassed paddocks and smaller domestic and rural structures typical of this part of the Mary Valley.</p>
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	<p>The sawmill was built by M.R. Hornibrook Pty Ltd to supply hardwood for the Hornibrook Bridge. As such, it has special association with one of the State's most important civil engineers and with the bridge, one of the most important engineering projects of the interwar period. Hornibrook constructed the William Jolly Bridge and played key roles in the construction of the Story Bridge and the Sydney Opera House. The Hornibrook Bridge was a major engineering accomplishment; at the time it was Australia's longest bridge. It had an important influence on the development of Redcliffe.</p>

**Historical Context**  
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602689.

**Description**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602689.

**Statutory Listings** Queensland Heritage Register

**Non-Statutory Listings** No non-statutory listings

**Inspection Date** 16/03/2016

**References**

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**Gallery**

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**Elaman Creek Recreational Reserve**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CND2	
<b>Street Address</b>	1156 Maleny-Kenilworth Road, Elaman Creek	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	264M371054 (Part of)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Green Park, Conondale Memorial Park and Recreation Reserve	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Elaman Creek Recreation Reserve is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Recreation reserves were important features of villages and towns throughout the region and they were (and often remain) the focus of communal and sporting activities. The creation of a memorial aspect was also a preferred approach to commemoration of World War I in the Sunshine Coast.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Elaman Creek Recreation Reserve demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Horse racing was a popular sport in rural communities in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but in most cases evidence of this use is no longer extant. The surviving fabric of the race course at the Elaman Creek Recreation Reserve is therefore rare.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Elaman Creek Recreation Reserve has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast's history, principally evidence associated with the use of the reserve for horse racing, including the former race track.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Elaman Creek Recreation Reserve is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a rural race track.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>

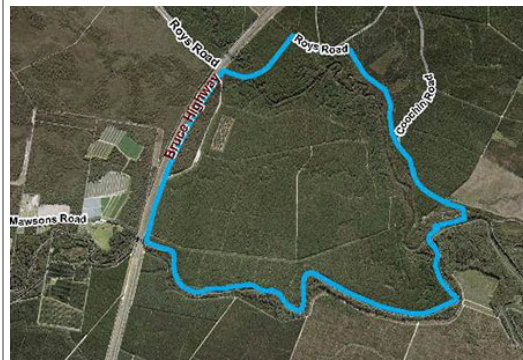
Statement	The Elaman Creek Recreation Reserve is located in a picturesque setting including Elaman Creek and the associated flat and surrounded by hills. The vegetation in the reserve contributes to the place's aesthetic qualities.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Elaman Creek Recreation Reserve has a special association with the Conondale community, as a place of recreation and commemoration since the early twentieth century.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>Elaman Creek Recreation Reserve is located near Conondale. The village of Conondale was created in 1906 following the subdivision and sale of the 'Conondale' pastoral station, first established in 1853. In 1906, the owners of the 14,000 acre property subdivided it into small dairy and agricultural farms ranging in size from 100 to 320 acres. The owners of the former station erected a butter factory to encourage purchasers, although it was never used as a factory and instead became the local community hall. A primary school was built in 1912.</p> <p>Dairying was the major agricultural industry in the area, with almost every farm devoted to dairying by the 1950s. The timber industry was also important. A number of sawmills were established in the first half of the twentieth century, including the Conondale Timbers Sawmill opened by M.R. Hornibrook Pty Ltd to supply hardwood for the bridge project, subsequently known as the Hornibrook Bridge, linking Redcliffe with Brisbane (the former mill, now ceased operations, is entered on the Queensland Heritage Register).</p> <p>The Elaman Creek Recreation Reserve appears to have been used by local residents for a horse race and picnic in 1913. A race may have also been held in 1916 to raise patriotic funds to help the war effort during World War One. The reserve – not yet formally gazetted – was then proposed as a memorial park in 1919 and again in 1928. The early history of the reserve is fragmentary, but it appears that the land on the reserve was donated by its owner (unknown) to be used as memorial park, suggesting that if this was the site of the earlier horse races and picnics, these were held on private land.</p> <p>By 1928, however, the history of the reserve becomes clearer. Local residents elected Trustees for the 'Memorial Park and Recreation Grounds'. A 1974 Parish Map of the site clearly refers to it as the 'Memorial Park &amp; Rec. R.'. The Chairman of the Trust was Councillor CM Nothing of Witta. By the early 1930s, the ground was used for cricket and tennis and the consistent use of the recreational grounds since that time provides a useful marker of the maturation of the Conondale and Elaman Creek communities in the late 1920s and early 1930s (further marked by the establishment of the Conondale Timbers Sawmill in the early 1930s). A 1930 newspaper reference also highlights the reserve was still used for horse racing. Evidence of the former race track remains extant.</p> <p>The Sunshine Coast Motor Cycle Club began using the reserve from the mid-1970s after an approach by the Chairman of the Reserve, Campbell Green. The Club eventually gained a lease on the reserve and in 2014, the Sunshine Coast Council was appointed trustee for the grounds. The reserve has been called 'Green Park' since the 1970s, presumably in relation to Campbell Green. The grounds have also continued to be used for horse races, as well as rodeos. There are a number of structures in the park, although it appears all of them date from the 1970s onward. A judge's box associated with horse racing, previously described in the Sunshine Coast planning scheme heritage overlay citation for the reserve, is no longer present.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Elaman Creek Recreation Reserve is located on the northern side of the Maleny-Kenilworth Road in undulating terrain and consists of a mostly cleared grassed area with some mature feature trees, pockets of Eucalypt forest and remnant bush vegetation on the north and east boundaries. The site includes a motocross race track and the former racetrack is still recognisable. There is some remnant timber fencing.</p> <p>A number of buildings of varying ages and styles, including a high-set weatherboard clad structure (bricked in underneath), amenity blocks and ancillary buildings (including an elongated timber shed with metal roof and walls) are located in the north.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Queensland Heritage Register 'Conondale Timbers Sawmill', Place ID 602689  Queensland Places, 'Conondale', <a href="http://queenslandplaces.com.au/conondale">http://queenslandplaces.com.au/conondale</a>, accessed 24 January 2017.  Roger Todd Architect, Conondale Memorial Park &amp; Recreation Reserve, Cultural Heritage Report for Sunshine Coast Council, April 2016.  <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</i></p>	
<b>Gallery</b>	



**COOCHIN CREEK**

**Campbellville Settlement and Cemetery**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BBM6		
<b>Street Address</b>	Roys Road, Coochin Creek		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	561AP22457 (Part), 700C31510	22C31510,	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Campbellville Settlement.		



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Campbellville Settlement and Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Timber getting was an important industry in the Sunshine Coast Council area and Campbell's mill and settlement, although relatively short-lived, is an important illustration of the significance of the industry to the economic development of the region.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Campbellville Settlement and Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The potential exists in at least two locations. First, the cemetery contains the unmarked graves of workers associated with the mill. The precise location of the graves has not been determined and evidence of burial practices in a remote location in this period may contribute to a better understanding of the settlement and the people that worked in it. Second, the site of the mill and settlement itself offers potential for a better understanding of the mill's operations and layout, and evidence of materials and methods of construction in the period in a remote and difficult location.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Campbellville Settlement and Cemetery has a special association with the life and work of James

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	Campbell, an important businessman in Queensland history, and the employees of his company who lived and died at the Campbellville settlement.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>James Campbell became a major figure in the sawmilling industry in Queensland in the nineteenth century. Campbell first arrived in Brisbane in the early 1850s and in the 1870s he began milling and selling timber. Campbell initially concentrated on timber from the Ipswich and Brisbane districts, but these were soon exhausted and he was forced to expand his operations. He established mills as far north as Gympie and to Kyogle in New South Wales. He founded James Campbell and Sons in 1882 and the head office and wharf was located in Creek Street, Brisbane. Campbell maintained a fleet of ships to transport timber from his mills. He also diversified his business interests, including the establishment of the Buderim Sugar Mill.</p> <p>James Campbell established a sawmill on the banks of Coochin Creek in 1881 to mill timber from the Blackall Ranges. It was Campbell's second mill, the first constructed at Capalaba – some of the equipment came from the Capalaba mill. The site was near the junction of Coochin and Mellum Creeks. Loggers for Campbell had already been active in the area from 1879 and the site of the mill was known as the Mellum Rafting Ground, where the timber was rafted from. Timber getting was an important industry in the Sunshine Coast Council region, resulting in the establishment of numerous sawmills and wharf facilities, including the well-known firm of Pettigrew and Sims, which was based on the Maroochy River to the north.</p> <p>A settlement grew up around the mill, which included a wharf, a short timber tramway to haul timber from the mill to the wharf, and cottages, all of which were erected on Portions 22 and 22A, Parish of Bribe. Some of the timber came via McCarthy's chute, which is located near the current Mary Cairncross Park. Campbell's reliance on shipping to extract the timber from the mill illustrates how undeveloped the road transport network was in the Sunshine Coast Council region in this period.</p> <p>The mill closed in 1890 when the North Coast Railway Line reached Landsborough (as the timber came from the Blackall Range, which was west of the railway, and the mill was to the east of the railway). The primary evidence of the settlement is the cemetery, which contains approximately nine graves, although remnants of the mill and the other structures from the settlement may still remain in situ</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
The Campbellville Settlement and Cemetery is located in a timber plantation area east of the Bruce Highway that is bounded by Coochin Creek in the south. The small cemetery with access from Roys Road is identified by interpretive signage and situated in a cleared grassed site. One grave is marked by a timber cross while there are also some rocks that potentially identify a burial site. The cemetery contains reportedly approximately nine burials.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>John Kerr, Forest Industry Heritage Places Study: Sawmills and Tramways, South Eastern Queensland, Brisbane, January 1998.</p> <p>Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.</p> <p><i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</i></p>	
<b>References</b>	
	

## COOLOOLABIN

The settlement of Cooloolabin was a part of the wider settlement of the Blackall Range in the late 1880s and 1890s (Montville on the Blackall Range was first settled in the early 1880s, then Mapleton and Flaxton).

The first settler in Cooloolabin was John Fraser, in 1893. Progress was slow; by c1909 there were only four or five families living in the district, all growing fruit such as citrus, pineapples and bananas. The population evidently increased by the mid-1910s, as a school was established in 1915. The fruit and other produce from the farms was taken to Yandina, first by track and later by road – and the district historically has been connected to Yandina for this reason. Much of the land was not ideal for agriculture and loggers began extracting timber from the local forest, and a saw mill was present in the district by 1919.

Construction of the Cooloolabin Dam, for potable water, was completed in 1979.

### Further references

Leslie Ivins, Oral History, <https://heritage.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Stories/Oral-Histories/Leslie-Ivins>

## Cooloolabin Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	CBN1	
<b>Street Address</b>	787 Cooloolabin Road, Cooloolabin	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	986CP883882	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	School of Arts	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Cooloolabin Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast region's history. School of Arts buildings in rural settlements were typically erected when the emerging community reached a sufficient population density and the community members had reasonable leisure time to pursue their interests and self-education. Although the current hall replaced the original building, it nonetheless carried on some of the important functions of the School of Arts, particularly as a venue for community activities.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Cooloolabin Hall has a special association with the Cooloolabin community, as a venue for community and social activities in the Cooloolabin district since the 1950s, and generally since the construction of the first hall (School of Arts) in 1917.

### Historical Context

The original Cooloolabin Hall was a School of Arts, opened in 1917. The local selectors formed a progress association in 1915 and plans for the School of Arts were discussed in the same year. The building was built in 1916, complete with a stage and dressing rooms, while the lending library was in place by 1917, when the School of Arts was officially opened. School of Arts were important cultural facilities in Queensland towns. They generally consisted of a library, reading room and community hall (or sometimes an even simpler design, as was probably the case in Cooloolabin), and they served the intellectual and cultural needs of communities prior to the establishment of Council libraries. The hall was generally used for social events such as dances, meetings, worship (in the absence of churches) and dinners.

The original building was destroyed by a cyclone that swept through the region in 1954. The new hall – the current building – was opened in 1955 by David Low, former Chairman of the Maroochy Shire Council and member of the Queensland Legislative Assembly. It is unclear if the hall remained a School of Arts; it tends to be referred to simply as a hall in newspaper articles from the period.

The hall required substantial maintenance by 1990, and it was restumped, repainted and the roof replaced. Further alterations have occurred since 2006; some windows have been removed, new ones added, the original door covered over and a new door installed, and an accessibility ramp constructed on the side of the building.

### Description

Cooloolabin Hall is located on the south-western side of Cooloolabin Road on a sloping grassed site with some mature trees on the western and southern boundary. The building faces the road and consists of a square low-set chamferboard clad timber structure on stumps (road level at the front and low at the rear) with corrugated iron clad truncated pyramid roof. Access is via a skillion roof covered porch spanning most of the southern side and an open ramp with short awning on the northern side (replacing the former entry on the eastern side that is now covered up).

A skillion roof covered extension clad with sheeting is attached at the western elevation. There are a number of modern sash windows. At the rear are male and female weatherboard clad amenities and a small rectangular, partially enclosed timber gazebo with corrugated iron clad hipped roof.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<http://library.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/sitePage.cfm?code=oral-ivins-transcript>  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

### Gallery





## COTTON TREE

### Cotton Tree Caravan Park (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	COT1	
<b>Street Address</b>	2-36 Cotton Tree Parade, Maroochydore	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1CP862576	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	<p>Cotton Tree Caravan Park is important in demonstrating the pattern of development of the Sunshine Coast, an historically important region for the development of seaside tourism in Queensland. Originally gazetted as a Wharf and Water reserve in 1873, re-gazetted for Camping and Recreation purposes in 1916, Cotton Tree Caravan Park has sustained its use as a seaside camping ground since the 1880s. It illustrates the policy and practice by early Queensland governments of reserving Crown land for public purposes in prime waterside areas, which was common, but is now rarely practiced.</p> <p>Cotton Tree Caravan Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of tourist accommodation on the Sunshine Coast, an historically important region for the development of caravan parks in Queensland. The Park's reconfiguration in 1962/63 during the boom period for caravanning (late 1950s and 1960s) and subsequent periodic updates to its basic facilities, were a response intrinsically linked to the rise of mass motoring Australia-wide in the second half of the 20th century.</p>
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	<p>Cotton Tree Caravan Park is important in illustrating the essential characteristics of an early seaside reserve used for recreational camping, a land use and custom that has made a strong contribution to the development of seaside tourism in Queensland. The Park's setting, adjacent to the mouth of the Maroochy River is a location typical for 19th century seaside camping grounds and demonstrates the preference at the time for still water bathing and recreation.</p> <p>Cotton Tree Caravan Park demonstrates the principal characteristics of a seaside caravan park. On a prime waterfront location, with immediate access to both still water and surf, the place offers opportunities to interact with, and appreciate the natural beauty of its setting. Easily accessed by motor vehicles, and organised around a simple grid of streets and landscaping, the Park offers a range of accommodation types, which are served by a range of facilities that include ablution blocks, barbecues and picnic areas. The range of accommodation and amenities has evolved over time to meet the changing needs of its clientele, while remaining low-scale and relatively affordable for holidaymaker.</p>

#### Historical Context

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602707.

#### Description

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602707.

Schedule 6

<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**  
 Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**Gallery**



**DICKY BEACH**

**Ngungun House**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	DBH2	
<b>Street Address</b>	9 Ngungun Street, Dicky Beach	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	23RP64307	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



Source: Michael Nicholson.





<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	Ngungun House is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The design of the house was heavily influenced by the fibro beach houses that appeared in the Sunshine Coast from the 1950s, but presents updated example of the architectural style and thereby demonstrates the evolution of the iconic beach house across the twentieth century. Moreover, Watson-Brown's work as an architect in the region for Clare Design is reflected in the building, demonstrating the innovation and evolution of the architectural principles associated with the so-called Sunshine Coast School of Architecture applied to a residential house.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>

**Schedule 6**

Statement	Ngungun House is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a pleasing (and updated) example of the 'beach house' with key design features including the skillion roof and extensive use of fibrous cement sheeting, the orientation of the house relative to the beach and the extensive native vegetation in the yard.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Ngungun House has a special association with the work of Elizabeth Watson-Brown. Watson-Brown is a prominent architect and her work was influenced by the design philosophy of Clare Design, for whom she worked in the 1980s, forming an explicit link with the Sunshine Coast School of Architecture.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>Ngungun House was designed by the architect, Elizabeth Watson-Brown and built in 1992 in Ngungun Street, Dicky Beach. Watson-Brown graduated with a degree in architecture from the University of Queensland in 1979 and her first job as an architect was with Clare Design (1980-5), established by Lindsay and Kerry Clare in 1979. The Clares are key figures in the so-called Sunshine Coast School of Architecture – not an actual school, but a group of architects that represent a design philosophy that developed on the Sunshine Coast. Along with other architects such as Gabriel Poole and John Mainwaring, the Clares combined modernist architectural design with an interpretation and enhancement of the function of vernacular Queensland architecture.</p> <p>Watson-Brown was inspired by the beach houses that were common in the Sunshine Coast from the 1950s and found nearby in Dicky Beach and surrounding beach suburbs. These types of houses were typically light and ephemeral, clad in cement fibre sheeting and intended primarily as holiday homes. Indeed, Ngungun House broadly shares some design characteristics with 'Kershaw House', located nearby in Moffat Beach, which was designed by the Brisbane-based architect John Kershaw as his holiday home and built in 1957. Ngungun House is therefore a modern 'beach house' demonstrating the continuing legacy and value of the more informal style of house that once proliferated in Caloundra. Watson-Brown's interest in utilising this architectural style was informed by the surrounding architecture, which – like Kershaw House – were designed in response to the local conditions, the sub-tropical climate of the Sunshine Coast and the modest needs of such houses – predominantly for holidays. This approach fits neatly with the core philosophy of the Sunshine Coast school of architecture and that of Watson-Brown.</p> <p>Watson-Brown continues to practice as an architect and is currently Design Director at Architectus.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Ngungun House is located on the eastern side of the street in close proximity to the beach on a site featuring native vegetation. This assessment is based on published images and information.</p> <p>The house is set back from the street on a northwest-southeast axis and consists of a rectangular double-storey contemporary beach house on low stumps and is covered by a skillion roof. The external walls and the roof are clad with unfinished fibrous cement sheeting in original size. On the northern elevation on the lower level are double sliding wall panels with louvered timber on the outer and glass on the inside. This feature enables a fluent transition of air between the interior and exterior and allows for optimal climatic conditions in summer and in winter. Large casement windows on the upper level are custom made from silky oak and protected by steel suspended fibrous cement awnings.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected.
<b>References</b>	
<p>'First House: Elisabeth Watson Brown', in: <a href="http://architectureau.com/articles/ngungun-house/">http://architectureau.com/articles/ngungun-house/</a>, accessed 07/02/2017.  Elizabeth Musgrave, 'Watson-Brown, Elizabeth' in The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture, eds., Philip Goad and Julie Willis, Melbourne, Cambridge University Press, 2012, 755.</p>	

### SS Dicky Shipwreck

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	DBH1	
<b>Street Address</b>	On the Foreshore between Bell and Coochin Streets, Dicky Beach	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Foreshore	153.13-26.78
<b>Other Names</b>	SS Dicky Wreck.	
 		
2011 aerial photo image.		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The SS Dicky Shipwreck is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's	

	history. The shipwreck illustrates the dangers faced by the shipping industry in the late 19th century when the vessel was lost due to a navigation error and cyclonic weather conditions.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The SS Dicky Shipwreck has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular information about coastal trading ships operating in the late 19th century.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The SS Dicky Shipwreck has a strong and special association with the local community underlined by the fact that the foreshore where the vessel stranded was named Dicky Beach. The shipwreck has been an important feature for well over a century and the community connections are documented in a film and song based on memories and stories published at the time the exposed parts of the vessel were removed from the beach in 2015.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The SS Dicky was a single screw steamer (schooner) originally from Germany and operating in Australia from 1886, first as a pearling vessel in Western Australia and later as a coastal trader mainly for smaller ports in Southeast Queensland. In February 1993, the SS Dicky got caught in cyclonic weather conditions on her way from Rockhampton to Brisbane. She left Rockhampton on 1 February and after a short stop near Noosa Head to clear out water taken on while passing through the Wide Bay Bar at Inskip Point, the journey south continued. On Saturday, 4 February, the ship encountered heavy seas, strong winds and rain and eventually struck the beach at Caloundra Head after having been damaged by a strong squall. All people on board made it safely to shore. The wrecking of the SS Dicky was attributed to the captain's negligent navigation and error of judgement in attempting to sail in heavy weather. After a number of unsuccessful attempts to re-float the ship, many of her parts were salvaged including engines, steam winch and sails, the iron hull however was left on the beach.</p> <p>The wreck became a local attraction, even lending its name to the section of the beach. It provided a very popular photo opportunity over the years, becoming a prominent landscape feature of Dicky Beach. For a while, the wreckage even served as a dressing shed for bathers.</p> <p>The shipwreck deteriorated over time; the upper deck levels had collapsed by the 1960s and by the late 1980s it was considered to be a safety hazard. In June 2015, a team of specialists removed the exposed parts of the wreck from the beach as part of a long-term strategy for the management of the SS Dicky shipwreck.</p> <p>Community participation provided stories and memories captured in a film entitled 'Time and Tide – The SS Dicky Story' and released at the time. An interpretive display at Dicky Beach Park will feature the story of the vessel, incorporating some of the removed artefacts.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
The SS Dicky Shipwreck is buried in the sand on the foreshore at Dicky Beach. There are currently no visible remains after the exposed parts of the shipwreck were removed from the beach in mid-2015 and stored at the Sunshine Coast Council depot; some artefacts are to become part of an interpretive display at Dicky Beach Park.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	Australian National Shipwreck Database
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected
<b>References</b>	
<p>Australian National Shipwreck Database Citation.  Northern Territory Times and Gazette, 15 May 1886, p3.  Sunshine Coast Council Press Release, 13/12/2016, SS Dicky.  <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014</i> Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  The Daily Northern Argus, 22 February 1893, p5.</p>	

## DIDDILLIBAH

Diddillibah was originally a part of a vast cattle station called 'Moolooloo Plains', established in 1862 by Thomas Maddock and John Westaway and sons. The base of their operations was a hut erected at the mouth of Petrie Creek, near modern Bli Bli. However, the area was not ideal land for cattle. Henry Keil, who purchased property at Bli Bli, also ran cattle at Diddillibah, and even ran a postal service.

Closer settlement occurred in the Diddillibah district in the 1880s. Keil was instrumental in the provision of public facilities for settlers. In 1884, he offered land to the Government for use as a school reserve and a small (presumably provisional) school was erected in 1885. He also provided land adjoining the school reserve for use as a cemetery in 1891, following a public meeting of settlers from the Diddillibah and Bli Bli districts (including from the north bank of the Maroochy River). As with the school, the Government accepted the offer and the cemetery was formally gazetted in 1892. The first burial occurred in 1896. Bli Bli, located close to Diddillibah, eventually became the primary settlement in the district, despite the fact that public facilities such as a school and cemetery were established first at Diddillibah.

### Diddillibah Cemetery

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	DID1	
<b>Street Address</b>	662 Diddillibah Road, Diddillibah (accessed from Ash Road)	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	731C8219	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Diddillibah Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Cemeteries were typically established following the development of settlements in the region, reflecting an established pattern. The cemetery also reflects the position of Diddillibah as the most developed of the settlements in the surrounding area at the time, demonstrated by the gazettal of a cemetery at Diddillibah for that community and that of Bli Bli.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Diddillibah Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the late nineteenth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Diddillibah Cemetery has aesthetic significance, as it is surrounded by mature vegetation that evokes a sense of the conditions faced by early settlers to the district, and creates a pleasing setting for the contemplation of the deceased.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Diddillibah Cemetery has a special association with current and former residents of the Diddillibah and Bli Bli communities.

**Historical Context**

Diddillibah was originally a part of a vast cattle station called 'Moolooloo Plains', established in 1862. Henry Keil purchased the property in 1882, and had about six acres under sugar cane by 1884, possibly supplying the two mills operating in nearby Buderim (established in 1876 and 1880 respectively). Keil also ran cattle on the land, and even ran a postal service.

Keil was instrumental in the provision of public facilities for the settlers in the district. In 1884, he offered land to the Government for use as a school reserve at Diddillibah. A small (presumably provisional) school was erected in 1885. He then offered land adjoining the school reserve for use as a cemetery in 1891, following a public meeting of settlers from the Diddillibah, Bli Bli districts (including from the north bank of the Maroochy River). As with the school, the Government accepted the offer and the cemetery was formally gazetted in 1892. The first burial occurred in 1896.

**Description**

Diddillibah Cemetery is located in an evocative bush setting on a partially cleared grassed side. Marked burials are arranged in rows and are predominantly surrounded by concrete/ rendered brick borders, but there is also a grave with wrought iron fencing. Headstones include mostly stelae and desk mounted tablets, some on tiered plinths. It can be reasonably assumed that there are unmarked graves in the cemetery.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Diddillibah Community Hall**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	DID2	
<b>Street Address</b>	658 Diddillibah Road, Diddillibah	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1SP256771	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Old school.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Diddillibah Community Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The re-purposing of the former school building to act as a public hall reflected a key milestone in the development of the Diddillibah community. Its use as a school building to replace the original building also reflected the growth of the district in the late 1880s.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Diddillibah Community Hall demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Although subject to alterations, the building is nonetheless one of the oldest, continually used public buildings extant in the Sunshine Coast, having been used as a school then hall since 1889.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Diddillibah Community Hall has a special association with the Diddillibah community since its opening, as a focus of community activities and social events.

**Historical Context**

The Diddillibah Community Hall was originally built by local residents in c1889. It was possibly built as a hall, but was given to the Queensland Government for use as a provisional school to replace the original school building (built 1885). It was, by all accounts, a simple structure; shingles on the roof, no ceiling and very few windows. A corrugated iron roof replaced the shingles and sash windows and a ceiling were added in 1927. A new school building was planned in the mid-1930s and the State Member for Murrumba (north of Brisbane), George Francis (Frank) Nicklin helped the local community in their effort to secure the old building for their hall. Nicklin was an important figure in the Sunshine Coast in addition to his role in Queensland politics. He moved to Beerwah with his family in 1910 and purchased a pineapple farm in Palmwoods after he returned from World War I. He remained intimately associated with the Sunshine Coast throughout his political career. He became Premier of Queensland in 1957.

The community undertook improvements to the building once it was moved. Verandahs were installed at the front and rear of the building, a kitchen and bathroom installed in the rear verandah and a new floor added, composed of red stringybark – the timber species selected as it was an ideal timber for a dance floor. The hall continues to function as a community venue today and has been recently updated including an extension on the western side and the addition of a ramp on the eastern side.

**Description**

Diddillibah Community Hall is located on the southern side of Diddillibah Road on a small partially cleared block containing the hall in the north, a small adjoining grassed area and mature vegetation at the rear and western boundary. A picket fence delineates the rear of the site from the road.

The hall is set on an east-west axis addressing the road and consists of a small lowset weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with a corrugated iron clad gable roof. A wide skillion roof awning supported by timber posts and with simple balustrade consisting of horizontal boards spans the front (north). Recently the hall has been extended on the western side following the existing scale and design of the building and using similar materials, except for the stumps being steel instead of concrete. The joint in the weatherboard cladding is visible at the front and rear.

The main access to the hall is provided via a central single door flanked by hopscotch five-light casement windows. A second front entrance and window are included in the new section. A side entrance on the eastern side provides access via a ramp. There is a closed in verandah with skillion roof at the rear featuring a variety of windows. The windows at the sides (gables) are protected by window hoods consisting of corrugated iron sheeting on timber frames, changed from earlier metal hoods.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/12/2019

**References**

Brian F. Stevenson, 'Nicklin, Sir George Francis (Frank) (1895–1978)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/nicklin-sir-george-francis-frank-11237/text20039>, published first in hardcopy 2000, accessed online 16 February 2017.  
<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Diddillibah-Hall/170977526250792>, accessed 06/12/2016.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 10 June 1938, 1.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast

## Ferndale Homestead (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	DID3	
<b>Street Address</b>	12 Mango Vale Court, Diddillibah	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	5SP175033 (part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



Source: Stefan Martin (2011).

### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Ferndale Homestead (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Built in c1884, the house is a particularly early example of the settlement of the Diddillibah district.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Ferndale Homestead (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a relatively early homestead in the area. The house design is consistent with houses from the period (c1884) in which it was constructed, including features such as a pyramid roof, wraparound verandah and exposed framework with cross-bracing.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Ferndale Homestead (former) has a special association with George and Emma Brinkley, early settlers in the Diddillibah district and after whom geographic features were colloquially named, including 'Brinkley's Hill'.

### Historical Context

The former Ferndale Homestead appears to have been built c1884 for George and Emma Brinkley. The couple moved to Queensland in 1866 and George joined the Queensland Police Force in 1868. George served in the police until he was injured in an accident in 1884, at which time he retired with a pension and took up a selection at Diddillibah. Communication with the owner of the property during an earlier heritage study (see references) claimed the house was built in 1884, correlating with the year Brinkley retired from the police and moved to Diddillibah. George died in 1925 and Emma in 1926. Their property was called 'Ferndale' and the hill on which it is located was called 'Brinkley's Hill', reflecting the earliness of the Brinkley's selection in the district.

### Description

Ferndale Homestead (former) is located on the northern side of Diddillibah Road on a cleared site in sloping forested bushland. There are a number of plantings including palm trees in close proximity to the house.

This assessment is based on images provided as part of a nomination for entry of the house in an earlier heritage study and recent satellite imagery (Google Earth 24/05/2016).

The building consists of a square low-set weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with high-pitched truncated pyramid roof, clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. A wraparound verandah, covered under the main roof, spans the front and is partially enclosed on the side elevation. Features include stop-chamfered posts and a solid weatherboard clad balustrade. The verandah back wall shows exposed framework with cross-bracing. French doors with fanlight lead into the building. Windows include sash configuration (one with simple straight window hood).

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected

### References

Brisbane Courier, 28 May 1924, p18.  
 Certificate of title for L/P 51SP175033.  
 Daily Mail, 22 July 1926, p8.  
 Heritage nomination for Diddillibah Homestead by Stefan Martin, 2011.  
 Nambour and North Coast Advertiser, 17 February 1939, p3.

## EUDLO

Eudlo Creek was a crossing on the Brisbane to Gympie road built in 1868, and a small bridge was built in the early 1870s. Closer settlement did not begin, however, until the late 1880s, when public interest in available land was piqued by the Government proposal for the North Coast Railway. There were a small number of farmers living at Eudlo Creek by the end

of the 1880s and much of the present-day town of Eudlo and its surrounds was owned by David Mackay (purchased in 1887). The Queensland Government resumed a portion of Mackay's land to construct the railway, but the Government only proposed a small station and did not survey a town. The Eudlo railway station, on the North Coast Railway, was opened in 1891 and more selectors took up land as a result. Selectors established fruit and dairy farms, or cut timber. A community hall was built at Eudlo in 1895, but it was converted into a provisional school in 1896.

The town of Eudlo did not develop until the 1910s. Mackay subdivided a large portion of his property in 1908 and sold it to Dr Philip Corlis, who established a sawmill (which later became Olsen's Sawmill) and surveyed a town site near the mill. The town allotments were auctioned in Eudlo in 1913. By 1915, a number of houses had been built and there were two general stores. A public hall was built in 1918, with the current hall having been built in 1953.

### Eudlo Methodist Church (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUD1	
<b>Street Address</b>	20-22 Anzac Road, Eudlo	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	9RP28184, 10RP28184	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Eudlo Methodist Church (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first purpose-built church in Eudlo, reflecting the growth of the settlement by the 1950s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Eudlo Methodist Church (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of churches, which are important to the region. In particular, the 'Carpenter Gothic' style of the church is consistent with the design of churches in the smaller, rural settlements in the region, as most of the settlements were relatively small and the scale and design of the local churches reflected this.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Eudlo Methodist Church had a strong association with the Methodist (and later Uniting) community in Eudlo.

#### Historical Context

There was an active Methodist community in Eudlo from at least the 1930s. The timber church was erected on the site by builder Stan Carlsen in 1952, in a traditional 'carpenter gothic' style. It was opened in the same year as the new public hall. At the time, a local newspaper article stated that the 'new' church opened, but it appears that it was the first Methodist church in Eudlo, with parishioners using the public hall for public functions. Indeed, newspaper records seem to indicate that it was the first purpose-built church in Eudlo.

The Methodist Church joined the Uniting Church in 1977. By 2006 the church had been converted into a house, and extended to the side and rear.

#### Description

The former Eudlo Methodist Church (now a private residence) occupies two lots in the town centre and is set to the street front. The building consists of a rectangular low-set post World War II structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad gable roof with finials, replacing the former cross. The walls are clad with fibrous cement sheeting with cover strips to window sill height and weatherboard cladding below. Front access is via an off-centre gabled porch with similar features as the main building. Features include tall 3-light casement windows (window with three glass panes) at the front and side with top leadlight panel symbolising a pointed arch, a reference to earlier 'Carpenter Gothic' style church buildings. There are a number of extensions including a skillion roof covered verandah on the eastern elevation, a carport with gable roof to the west, a skillion roofed annex and a perpendicular placed gable roofed rectangular structure at the rear. The provenance of the extensions is unclear.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

#### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 30 May 1952, 4.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 15 August 1952, 3.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.



## Eudlo Public Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUD2	
<b>Street Address</b>	19 Rosebed Street, Eudlo	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP173221	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Community Hall	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Eudlo Public Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. As the third hall in the town, it reflects the continued growth and prosperity of the district over the twentieth century.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Eudlo Public Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. In particular, its construction in the 1950s resulted in a more substantial hall that reflects similar halls constructed in this period on the Sunshine Coast.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Eudlo Public Hall has a special association with the Eudlo community since its construction, as a focus of community activities and social events.

### Historical Context

A community hall was built at Eudlo in 1895, but it was converted into a provisional school in 1896. The current Eudlo public hall is the third such hall in the town. As noted above, the first hall did not last long as such, and instead became a school building (although no doubt it was used for public purposes when required, as many schools were in small rural districts). A new community hall was built in Eudlo in 1918, though by the early 1950s substantial improvements to the hall were being contemplated. A hall committee was established to raise funds for the work which was carried out by volunteer labour. The old hall had been demolished by May 1953 and work commenced on the new one, reusing much of the demolition material. The public hall had been the focus of earlier Anzac Day commemorations and enlarged honour boards, to account for more recent conflicts, were mounted in the hall.

The hall has been the centre of social and community life of the town and has been used as a venue for patriotic activities, as a meeting place for numerous organisations and as a venue for social occasions.

### Description

Eudlo Public Hall is located on a narrow grassed block in the town centre and addresses Rosebed Street. The building consists of an elongated rectangular low-set weatherboard clad structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad gable roof. A weatherboard clad porch on a masonry base is attached at the front and has a gable roof with raised centre. Front access is via a centrally located recessed entrance. There are two side entrances on the western and the eastern elevation via small corrugated iron clad gable roofed porches (one on the western side with an additional ramp). A further entrance is on the rear corner. There are a number of 4-light casement (windows with four glass panes) windows on both side elevations and a smaller window on the sides of the porch.

Honour boards commemorating citizens of the district who served in both World Wars as well as the Vietnam War are displayed within the hall.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland War Memorial Register
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

### Gallery



### Eudlo State School

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUD3	
<b>Street Address</b>	2 Highlands Road, Eudlo	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	417CG4702	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>		



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Eudlo State School is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Symbolically, the school reflects the emergence and growth of Eudlo in the early twentieth century, including the relocation of the school and 1925 school building from its original site on Eudlo School Road west of the North Coast Railway Line to its present site in the centre of Eudlo township.

### Historical Context

Unfortunately for the township of Eudlo, the government did not reserve any land for school purposes when the North Coast Railway line commenced services to Eudlo in 1891. It was only when settler Richard Westaway donated an acre of land on the Gympie-Brisbane Road that a partially completed public hall could be moved to the site in 1897 to become a Provisional School.

In 1925, this first school building was removed due to overcrowding. In its place, a new school building was constructed using the standard design created by the Education Department's architects. In 1931, an average of 74 children were attending Eudlo State School and additions were made to the 1925 building to accommodate them.

In 1942, land on the corner of Highlands Road and Rosebud Street was gazetted as a State School Reserve. There was some discussion about a case mill being established on the site. The Department strongly opposed the proposal, however, and the school (including the 1925 building) was relocated to its present site in 1948.

### Description

Eudlo State School is located on the corner of Highlands Road and Rosebud Street, Eudlo. The site includes a number of buildings. This assessment is for the 1925 school building.

The building is a highset, timber framed school building with a corrugated iron roof and weatherboard walls, set on high stumps and partially built in underneath. It is of inter-war vintage with later additions and alterations. The building has a variety of window types, such as casements and glass louvres, indicating progressive changes over time.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings.
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings.
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/12/2019

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 'Education in Eudlo: Centenary 1897-1997', edited and compiled by Margaret Bradburn.

## EUMUNDI

Eumundi is a small town near Mt Eerwah on the upper reaches of the North Maroochy River. Cattle stations were established in the surrounding district in the 1850s, but the leases were forfeited in the late 1860s. The Queensland Government made land available for close settlement and selectors began to take up blocks from the 1870s, make use of the profitable stands of timber to make a living. The main camp for workers constructing the North Coast Railway, which held up to 500 people, was located on what is now called Main Camp Road. A town then known as Eerwah was surveyed nearby in 1890, a year before the railway was completed. The name of the town was later changed to Eumundi, because the name caused confusion with another Sunshine Coast town, Beerwah. Timber getting and sawmilling was, predictably, the principal industry in the town and district in this period.


After the advent of the railway, the economy of the region diversified. Landowners began to plant sugar cane – a sugar mill was erected in 1895 to crush the cane – and bananas. Dairying also became popular. By the turn of the twentieth century, the population of Eumundi was 112, but it increased dramatically by 1911 to 446, primarily due to an influx of farmers from northern New South Wales. The growing population prompted a building boom. A Methodist Church was constructed in 1911, replacing an earlier and more modest Salvation Army Hall; an Anglican church in Cook Street and the town's School of Arts in 1912. Memorial Drive was created in 1917; trees were planted along the main street to commemorate the men who had died in World War I. In 1920, the Caboolture Cooperative Dairy built the Eumundi Butter Factory, reflecting the importance of dairying in the district.

The demography of the town began to change in the second half of the twentieth century. The timber, agricultural and dairy industries steadily declined from the 1930s, as did the district's population. In the 1960s, many of the inland Sunshine Coast towns became popular with people seeking a rural lifestyle, mitigating the impact of the industry decline. The creation of the Eumundi Markets in 1979 reflected this change. The markets were and remain very popular and it became the major economic driver for the town.

### Further References

'The Imperial Hotel at Eumundi', Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 14 June 1913, 6.

### Dick Caplick Park

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM16	
<b>Street Address</b>	8-16 Napier Road, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	200CP817354, 215CP817354	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	Dick Caplick Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The park is located on the site of the former Etheridge Sawmill. The sawmill was located in the centre of Eumundi and directly adjacent to the former alignment of the North Coast Railway Line, reflecting the importance of the timber industry to the development of Eumundi in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The redevelopment of the site by the former Maroochy Shire Council as a park illustrated the changing nature of Eumundi and the town centre in the second half of the twentieth century. This is further supported by the fact that Dick Caplick may have planted many trees throughout Eumundi, especially symbolically significant given the former use of the site.	
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	Dick Caplick Park is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The location of the park in the centre of Eumundi makes a pleasing visual and social contribution to the town's streetscape, in particular because of the large mature trees within the park (some of which may have been planted by Dick Caplick).	
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	Dick Caplick Park has a special association with the life of Dick Caplick, a prominent figure in the history of Eumundi, in particular the timber industry, and in his later years for his work to transform the streetscape in Eumundi through the planting of trees (and anecdotally in response to his previous occupations). This association is maintained through the naming of the park in his honour.	
<b>Historical Context</b>		
Dick Caplick Park is named after Dick Caplick, a prominent former resident of Eumundi. Caplick was born at		

Canungra in 1893 and moved to Eumundi with his parents, German migrants, in c1901. His father established a carrying business, primarily carting dressed timber to new selections in the district so that the selectors could build their houses and sheds. He left school at the age of 12 and began fencing, then moved to scrub-felling, even assisting in the survey of Kenilworth. Caplick enlisted in the Australian army in World War I and fought on the Western Front in Belgium and France. He was wounded during the Battle of the Somme in 1916 and returned to Eumundi, where he was back at work felling trees only three days after his arrival. Caplick eventually worked at one of the sawmills in Eumundi - owned by Straker Gilliland & Co and located near the butter factory. He took on a variety of other jobs over time, including growing bananas, leading an eclectic and adventurous life – but he was remembered as an expert tree feller. Caplick died in 1987.

The park is located on land originally occupied by the Etheridge Sawmill. The sawmill was established on the site in 1900 (having moved from Main Camp) and closed in 1938 following the death of its owner, George Etheridge. The site was redeveloped by the former Maroochy Shire Council into the Dick Caplick Park in 1970, in honour of the local identity. Indeed, Caplick became noted in his later years for planting trees throughout the town, in an effort to beautify the townscape, apparently because he experienced dissonance over all of the trees he felled as a younger man. Large, mature trees were clearly visible in the park in the mid-1970s and were presumably planted after the mill had closed, possibly by Caplick. Park facilities were recently upgraded in 2015.

**Description**

Dick Caplick Park is located in between Memorial Drive, Napier Street, Caplick Way and the Eumundi Market area in the centre of town. The park contains open grassed areas to the north and in the centre as well as a playground and picnic areas shaded by mature trees including large fig trees. Currently, the park is undergoing a staged upgrade, including landscaping and infrastructure.

**Other Statutory Listings** No statutory listings

**Non-Statutory Listings** No non-statutory listings

**Inspection Date** 08/03/2017

**References**

Caroline Foxon, 'Transcript of oral history interview with Mr Dick Caplick', Sunshine Coast, Local History Project, 1988, <https://library.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Heritage/Oral-Histories/Dick-Caplick>, accessed 21 February 2017.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast  
 SCC, 'Eumundi park receives a makeover', 15/09/2015, in: <https://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Council/NewsCentre/Eumundiparkreceivesamakeover0915>, accessed 04/11/2016  
 'Tales of Eumundi Gunners Souvenir Coup', Sunshine Coast Daily, 8 April 2015, <https://www.sunshinecoastdaily.com.au/news/tales-of-eumundi-gunners-souvenir-coup/2599835/>, accessed 21 February 2017.

**Eumundi Cemetery**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM14	
<b>Street Address</b>	632 Bunya Road, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	91CG230	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	




**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Eumundi Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Cemeteries were typically established following the development of settlements in the region, reflecting an established pattern.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Eumundi Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the late nineteenth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Eumundi Cemetery has aesthetic significance, as it is surrounded by mature vegetation that evokes a sense of the conditions faced by early settlers to the district, and creates a pleasing setting for the contemplation of the deceased.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>

<b>Statement</b>	The Eumundi Cemetery has a special association with current and former residents of the Eumundi community.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
The cemetery was established c1903, with the first burial occurring in January 1904. The cemetery was formally gazetted as a cemetery reserve in 1905. Like most early cemeteries, the reserve was managed by a Board of Trustees, until the role was eventually taken over by the former Maroochy Shire Council. The cemetery has been improved over time; it was fenced at various times and ornamental trees were possibly planted as early as the early 1910s. The columbarium wall was presumably added in the second half of the twentieth century following changing public attitudes to burial practices. Burials include members of the Caplick, Gridley and Kelly families, well-known Eumundi pioneers.	
<b>Description</b>	
The Eumundi Cemetery is located on a large reserve on the north-western side of Bunya Road, approximately two kilometres southwest of the town within rural surrounds. The marked burials are situated in a grassed area towards the eastern boundary of the partially cleared site, the remainder is covered in bush vegetation. The cemetery is framed by native vegetation and includes some shrubs and smaller trees throughout. Access is via a wide lychgate/shelter shed consisting of an open timber structure covered by a corrugated iron clad hipped roof with bench seating on two sides. A weatherboard clad skillion roofed annex on a rendered masonry base joins onto the south-eastern corner. A columbarium wall is positioned a short distance to the southwest.	
The graves are arranged in rows and ornamentation reflects the changing funerary customs since the establishment of the cemetery. The burial sites are mostly surrounded by rendered brick/concrete borders, some with elaborate ornamentation, and there are also wrought-iron fencing and granite surrounds. Headstones include stelae, desk mounted tablets and Celtic crosses. Many gravesites have acquired a patina over time. There is potential for unmarked graves.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 29 January 1904, 3. Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 6 December 1913, 6. <a href="http://www.interment.net/data/aus/qld/maroochy/eumundi/eumundi.htm">http://www.interment.net/data/aus/qld/maroochy/eumundi/eumundi.htm</a> , accessed 07/11/2016. Telegraph, 10 February 1905, 5.	

### Eumundi Methodist Church (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM1	
<b>Street Address</b>	73 Memorial Drive, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	110RP898327	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Uniting Church, Eumundi Historical Museum.	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Eumundi Methodist Church (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The building reflects the substantial growth of the district from the turn of the twentieth century. It is significant as it is located on the same site, and replaced, the first ecclesiastical building in the settlement, illustrating the increasing importance of the Methodist denomination in the town in this period. Its conversion into a historical museum in 1996 further illustrates the evolution of the town's history and demography across the twentieth century.	
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Eumundi Methodist Church (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of churches, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. In particular, the original 'Carpenter Gothic' church is consistent with the design of churches in the settlements in the region, as most of the settlements were relatively small and the scale of the local churches reflected this. The 1950s alterations do not detract from this form and indeed reflect stylistic preferences from that decade.	
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Eumundi Methodist Church (former) has a strong association with the Eumundi Historical Society, as the headquarters of the Society and the location of the Eumundi Historical Museum.	

**Historical Context**

The first church in Eumundi was the Salvation Army Hall, built in 1897. As the only ecclesiastical structure in town, it was also used for services for other religious denominations. The building was purchased by the Methodist Church in 1903, indicating that the denomination was popular in the district. Reflecting its popularity, the Church replaced the Salvation Army Hall with a new church in 1911. This period, from 1903 to 1911, coincides with the substantial increase in the population of the Eumundi district.

Alterations were made in the mid-1950s, including the levelling of the floor and the construction of a new porch at the entrance (probably also included in the construction of a brick retaining wall facing the road). In 1972, the church became associated with the Uniting Church, formed from the merging of the Methodist Church of Australasia, the Presbyterian Church of Australia and the Congregational Union of Australia. The church was sold to the Eumundi Historical Society in 1995 and it was reopened as the Eumundi Museum the following year.

**Description**

The former church building is located on an elevated sloping block addressing Memorial Drive. The building is set in a landscaped garden, incorporating a small bell tower (from the Eumundi Catholic Church), mature trees on the side boundaries and a grassed area at the rear. A face brick fence delineates the site from the street with access via concrete steps. The building consists of a rectangular low-set timber structure on stumps clad with chamferboard (replacing the original weatherboard) and covered with a corrugated iron clad gable roof. Finials have replaced the original crosses on the roof at some point in the past, although the front gable vent retains the original pointed arch framing (from 1911). The 1950s enclosed semicircular porch entrance rests on a face brick base, clad with narrow chamferboard and covered with a five-segmented tiled roof. The porch can be accessed from both sides and there are five narrow straight-topped leadlight casement windows at the front. There are a number of pointed arch windows (1911) at the front sections of the nave. A chamferboard clad extension on low stumps with skillion roof wraps around the rear of the nave. There are unrelated additional buildings at the rear, including the former police lock-up and a recent community building – these are associated with the use of the site as a historical museum.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 14 June 1913, 6.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Gallery**



**Eumundi Post Office**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM2	
<b>Street Address</b>	71 Memorial Drive, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP70842	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>

Statement	The Eumundi Post Office is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It is the second purpose-built post office, replacing an earlier building (and before that postal services from a store and the railway station building). The current building therefore reflects the growth of Eumundi from its establishment in 1890 through to its construction in the 1930s. Its continuous presence and use since that time further illustrates the relative population decline or stasis in the second half of the twentieth century, a situation that has only begun to change in recent years.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Eumundi Post Office is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of larger rural post offices constructed in the Sunshine Coast Council area in the first half of the twentieth century. Although not particularly substantial, it is comparatively larger than the former Buderim Post Office. Nonetheless, its timber construction and key design elements such as exposed framework, boxed gable and entrance porch reflect its location in a relatively modest rural community rather than a more substantial urban town.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
The postal services in Eumundi were relatively modest. A receiving post office was located in Edward Henry Arundell's store in Main Street (later renamed Memorial Drive) from 1891 to 1904. From 1904 to 1912 the post office was located in the railway station building. A purpose-built post office was erected adjacent to the QCWA (Queensland Country Women's Association) building on Memorial Drive in 1912. It remained in use until 1938, when the current post office was constructed (the earlier building was moved to Gin Gin, where it continues to function as a post office). The building was designed according to a standard Government template for larger rural post offices. The post office has remained in continuous use since its construction. Externally, it remains substantially intact, with only minor extensions and alterations.	
<b>Description</b>	
Eumundi Post Office is located on the corner of Memorial Drive and Gridley Street and comprises a low-set weatherboard clad rectangular timber structure on stumps with a corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A single boxed gable with jettied rafters projects from the south-eastern corner. At the front is a bank of five 2-light casement windows (windows with two glass panes), covered under what appears to be the original skillion window hood with battened sides. A verandah with skillion roof joins onto the projection and wraps around the northern corner, extending the full length of the north-western elevation. Access to the front verandah is via timber steps from the front and a ramp from the side. A slated balustrade carries around the corner to include the ramp. The verandah back wall includes exposed framework. The north-western side verandah is enclosed with weatherboard and there are two three-panel casement windows with glazing bars. On the south-eastern elevation are two barred windows covered with individual skillion window hoods with battened sides.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006. Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 14 June 1913, 6. Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016. Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Eumundi Presbyterian Church

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM3	
<b>Street Address</b>	123 Memorial Drive, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP76759	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	St Andrew's Eumundi Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian Church	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
Statement	The Eumundi Presbyterian Church is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It is the last of the purpose-built churches in Eumundi, constructed in the 1950s. It is also the last of the churches that continue to be used for ecclesiastical purposes, also reflecting the evolution of Eumundi's community and broader demographic shifts since the church's construction.	
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>	
Statement	The Eumundi Presbyterian Church is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of churches, which are important to the region. In particular, the 'Carpenter Gothic' style of the church is consistent with	

	the design of churches in the smaller, rural settlements in the region, as most of the settlements were relatively small and the scale and design of the local churches reflected this.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Eumundi Presbyterian Church has a strong association with the Presbyterian community in Eumundi.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The first church in Eumundi was the Salvation Army Hall, built in 1897. As the only ecclesiastical structure in town, it was also used for services for other religious denominations. The building was purchased by the Methodist Church in 1903, indicating that the denomination was popular in the district. Reflecting its popularity, the Church replaced the Salvation Army Hall with a new church in 1911. This period, from 1903 to 1911, coincides with the substantial increase in the population of the Eumundi district.</p> <p>The Presbyterian congregation erected a purpose-built Presbyterian church in 1953. Until that time, it used a variety of venues: first, under a tree; then in the Masonic Lodge and until 1953 in the Methodist church building constructed in 1911. The congregation received a large sum of money from the deceased estate of one of its members; along with its own fundraising efforts, the congregation finally had enough funds to build its own church. Material for the church was donated by the congregation, including century-old logs from which the church furniture was made. The church has remained in use since its construction and it has not been altered in any substantive way. Indeed, the entire grounds, including the church, outbuildings and fence remain intact from the time of its construction in the 1950s.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Eumundi Presbyterian Church is located on an elevated, sloped grassed site delineated from the street by a two-rail timber fence and a low hedge. Access to the site is via concrete steps in the southeast and a driveway in the north. The building consists of a low-set cruciform structure on face brick base with a corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. The walls are generally chamferboard clad. The front gable is clad with sheeting with cover strips. The main access is via an enclosed porch, also on brick base, clad with chamferboard and covered with corrugated iron hipped roof. A double door with diagonal cladding is located on both sides of the porch and there is a triptych pointed arch stain glass window at the front. At the front of the nave, either side of the porch, is a narrow 3-light casement window (window with three glass panes). Two projecting gables with similar cladding as the front gable and also on brick base are located towards the rear of the nave. Access is via single door with diagonal cladding. There are a number of three-light casement windows on the side elevations of the nave, the side gables and also the rear. A small chamferboard clad amenities block with corrugated iron clad gable roof is situated near the south-western corner of the church.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 14 June 1913, 6.  Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014</i> Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</p>	



**Eumundi QCWA Rest Rooms**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM4	
<b>Street Address</b>	78 Memorial Drive, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	211RP810558	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Q.C.W.A. Eumundi	





**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Eumundi QCWA Rest Rooms is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It is one of numerous QCWA buildings constructed in the Sunshine Coast Council area in the 1920s in the railway towns along the North Coast Railway, reflecting the immediate impact and relevance of the organisation in rural communities in the region at this time.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Eumundi QCWA Rest Rooms is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. This significance is primarily embodied by the original core building constructed in 1929 and is illustrated in particular by the gabled porch and decorative elements. The porch in particular reflects architectural influences of the period, principally the Californian Bungalow.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Eumundi QCWA Rest Rooms has a strong association with the Eumundi QCWA, which was established in 1927 and has operated continuously in the community since that time.

**Historical Context**

The Eumundi Branch of the Queensland Country Women's Association (QCWA) was formed on the 9th of November, 1927. The organisation was created in 1922 to foster the interests of women and children in Queensland, particularly in regional and rural areas. One of the first acts of the organisation was the construction of 'rest rooms', designed to provide a space for women where they could feed their children and meet other women and typically located adjacent to railway stations. The Eumundi rest rooms were opened in 1929.

The rooms were also used as a Baby Clinic, an initiative of the State Government. Child mortality was high in Australia around the turn of the century and baby clinics were opened in Queensland in the late 1910s. Efforts to improve the health of mothers and babies, and increase the birth rate, particularly in country areas, were bolstered by the passage of the Maternity Act 1922 in an effort to reduce infant deaths and increase births in the State. The purpose of the clinic closely aligned with the function of the QCWA and the rest room.

The building has been extended four times in its life, and a drinking fountain commemorating the golden jubilee (50 years) of the local branch was installed in a nearby park. It has been used for various public events and activities in addition to its original purpose over the course of the twentieth century, and as the purpose of the QCWA has continued to evolve since its inception. The building continues to function as the branch headquarters for the Eumundi QCWA and is used as part of the Eumundi Markets.

**Description**

The Eumundi QCWA Rest Rooms is located on a small block in the town centre, framed by mature vegetation including a large Camphor Laurel at the street front. The building consists of a low-set weatherboard clad timber structure on masonry base with corrugated iron clad roof. The building has been extended over time, but retains original elements, including the core structure and the decorative front gable. Photographic evidence (1929) suggests that the original building consisted of a street-facing rectangular structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof with Californian Bungalow style elements with access via a gabled porch spanning the entire front. These elements are still extant. Both the main and porch gable have decorative finials and are clad with sheeting. The porch gable also shows jettied rafters. The porch is partially enclosed with weatherboard to window sill height and features stop-chamfered posts with decorative brackets. The upper section of the southern side is enclosed with sheeting and has two former hopsotch 5-light casement windows with coloured rippled glass fitted as awning windows. Access into the building is provided via a tall timber door flanked by sash windows. A rectangular single storey weatherboard clad extension with corrugated iron clad gable roof has been added to the core building on the south-eastern side. A single storey weatherboard clad extension with skillion roof is attached at the rear of the building and an annex with skillion roof and weatherboard clad to window sill height and sheeted in the upper section spans the north-western elevation. Access is via simple timber doors. Windows are single and 3 light casement configuration.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 14 June 1913, 6.  
<http://qcwa.org.au/page.php?About-How-we-help-68>
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

**Gallery**



**Eumundi School of Arts (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM5	
<b>Street Address</b>	63 Memorial Drive, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	5E4319, 6E4319, 7E4319	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Eumundi School of Arts is important in demonstrating the pattern and evolution of Queensland's history, being an important component of the cultural life of the Eumundi community as a school of arts and public library. Constructed in 1912, the second hall to be built on the site, the Eumundi School of Arts demonstrates the growth of the town following the opening up of the area through timber getting and dairying and through the construction of the railway in 1891.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Significant for Criterion D.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Eumundi School of Arts is of aesthetic significance as a single-storey, timber, vernacular public building forming an integral part of the historical main street of Eumundi and is distinguished by its visual cohesion with other historical buildings along Memorial Drive, which incorporates the Eumundi War Memorial [601122].
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	As the centre of Eumundi's social and cultural activities for almost ninety years, the School of Arts has strong social significance for the people of Eumundi and surrounding areas. Internally, the Hall houses the District's memorial plaque listing the names of 87 Eumundi men who fought in World War I.

**Historical Context**  
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601658.

**Description**  
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601658.

**Statutory Listings** Queensland Heritage Register

**Non-Statutory Listings** National Trust of Queensland, Queensland War Memorial Register

**Inspection Date** 10/03/2016

**References**

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**Gallery**



**Eumundi War Memorial (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM6
<b>Street Address</b>	Memorial Drive and Gridley Street, Eumundi
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Road Reserves (Memorial Drive; Gridley Street) No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Eumundi War Memorial (and trees), Trees in Memorial Drive, Eumundi



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	War Memorials are important in demonstrating the pattern of Queensland's history as they are representative of a recurrent theme that involved most communities throughout the state. They provide evidence of an era of widespread Australian patriotism and nationalism, particularly during and following the First World War.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Avenues of trees as memorials, and particularly those where each tree is attributed to a particular fallen serviceman are uncommon in Queensland. Most memorials erected during or after the First World War were of the monumental type.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	They manifest a unique documentary record and are demonstrative of popular taste in the inter-war period. The memorial at Eumundi demonstrates the principal characteristics of a commemorative form erected as an enduring record of a major historical event. This is achieved through the appropriate use of symbolic elements such as avenues of trees and plaques.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Memorial Trees and their setting are a landmark within Eumundi and contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the townscape.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	They continue to be a focal point for the community, providing the venue for markets which have become an important asset to the town. The Memorial Trees have a strong and continuing association with the community as evidence of the impact of a major historic event and as the focal point for the remembrance of that event. It also has special association with the families of the fallen, some of whom still reside in the district.

**Historical Context**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601122.

**Description**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601122.

**Statutory Listings** Queensland Heritage Register

**Non-Statutory Listings**

**Inspection Date** 10/03/2016

Schedule 6

**References**

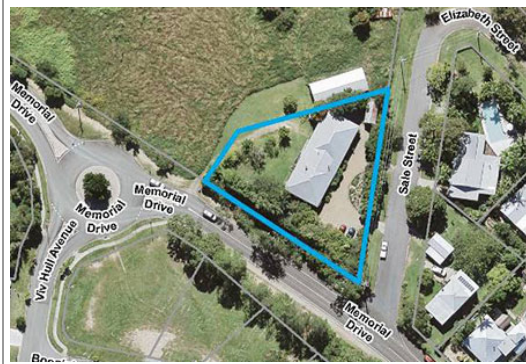
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**Gallery**



**Gridley's Bed and Breakfast**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM7	
<b>Street Address</b>	1 Sale Street, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3SP100434	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>		



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Gridley's Bed and Breakfast is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council region's history. The house is significant for its historical association with the early development of Eumundi.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Gridley's Bed and Breakfast is important to the Sunshine Coast Council region because of its aesthetic significance. The building occupies a prominent corner location and its timber construction, parapet and modest scale are evocative of an early phase of the town's development.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Gridley's Bed and Breakfast has a special association with Joseph Gridley, (who bought land in the district in 1870), and his sons, George and Walter, being the first European settlers in Eumundi. By 1879, George Gridley became the first selector to reside permanently in the Eumundi district.

**Historical Context**

Gridley's Bed and Breakfast is named after one of Eumundi's earliest pioneer families, the Gridleys. J Gridley and his sons, George and Walter, were the first European settlers in the area that became Eumundi. J Gridley selected 640 acres in 1873 and then another 100 acres in 1877. He built a house by 1885 and in 1891 subdivided the 100 acres acquired in 1877 into six subdivisions. The subdivision was clearly prompted by the survey of the town of Eumundi in 1891.

The current Bed and Breakfast is located on the site of Gridley's original house. Circumstantial evidence (primarily on the current Gridley Bed and Breakfast website) indicates the earliest section of the building – facing Memorial Drive – was erected c1903. J Gridley's wife, Ellen, died in 1902 and the land passed into the ownership of her children. The proximity of the two dates strongly suggests that a new house was built on the site in 1903. However, the house, a relatively modest pyramid-roofed and timber clad building, was a common style in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It is thus unclear if the house dates from the 1880s or early 1900s; in either case, the original section of the house dates to an early period of Eumundi's development.

The property became a bed and breakfast in the 1990s. The original house was extended to the north, incorporating an accommodation wing for guests. A similar architectural style was adopted for the extension. The property continues to operate as a bed and breakfast.

**Schedule 6**

**Description**

Gridley's Bed and Breakfast is situated on a triangular block on the corner of Memorial Drive and Sale Street on the north-western outskirts of town.

The single storey timber structure on low stumps is positioned within mature gardens and addresses Sale Street with access via a semi-circular formal driveway. The building consists of the original pre-World War One square structure with truncated pyramid corrugated iron clad roof in the southwest and a later rectangular structure with hipped corrugated iron clad roof in the northeast, both elements joined by a connecting middle section with lower gable roof. A verandah, covered under the main roof runs along the front, side and rear elevations and is partially enclosed (sides and rear). The walls are weatherboard clad. The verandah back wall of the original building shows diagonal and horizontal bracing and is clad with vertical tongue-and-groove timber boards. Access is via some timber steps and French doors with fanlights. A slatted balustrade runs along the verandah and there are decorative Federation style brackets at the entrance section. The verandah back wall at the northeast structure is horizontally clad and there are no embellishments. The windows on the original and middle section are generally hopscotch casement configuration, some featuring coloured and structured glazing. A number of windows are covered by a window hood. The windows and doors on the northeast section appear to have been updated in recent times.

A small rectangular weatherboard clad structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof formerly located along the north-eastern corner has been replaced with a small corrugated iron clad cottage with gable roof.

**Other Statutory Listings** N/A

**Non-Statutory Listings** N/A

**Inspection Date** 10/03/2016

**References**

<https://www.gridley.com.au/> , accessed 7/06/2018.

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.

Hessie Lindsell, Eumundi Families – A Centenary Celebration, Noosa Graphica, 1990.

QImagery

**Gallery**



**Imperial Hotel**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM8	
<b>Street Address</b>	1 Etheridge Street, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1E43112	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Eumundi Brewery	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Imperial Hotel is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Substantial hotels were typically constructed in settlements at a point when the economic prosperity and population had reached a sufficient stage of growth and the original Imperial Hotel, and its second iteration reflect this process. This is reflected primarily in the location of the hotel on a prominent corner location across (at the time) from the town's principal sawmill, at the junction of the roads to Kenilworth and Tewantin and in close proximity to the railway station.

The shift from an elaborately-styled hotel to a more utilitarian version may also demonstrate the evolution of Eumundi's history, presenting a contrast between the exuberance of the 1910s with the economic conditions of the 1920s. This process is evident once more in the alterations to the hotel that make it appear more like the first iteration of the hotel, reflecting the increasing population and prosperity of Eumundi, particularly in the 2000s.

**Historical Context**

The current Imperial Hotel is the second iteration of the hotel. The first hotel was opened in 1913; it was a substantial and highly decorative hotel, reflecting the strong growth of the town and district from Federation until the early 1910s. Its location was also significant: at the junction of the roads leading to Kenilworth and Tewanin, and directly across the road from George Etheridge's sawmill, which is now Dick Caplick Park, and near the railway station. (Indeed it is claimed the road at this point is as wide as it is because it had to accommodate the wide turn of bullock teams hauling timber to the sawmill.)

The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1926 and a new hotel built on the site and opened in 1927. The new hotel was not as aesthetically elaborate as the original; it was much more utilitarian (a similar process appears to have occurred with the rebuilding of the Commercial Hotel, the first of which was destroyed by fire in 1924 – the new hotel now known as Joe's Waterhole). A brewery was constructed at the rear of the hotel in 1988, where Eumundi Lager was brewed, though the brewery closed in the late 1990s. It has since reopened (2017). The hotel has undergone substantial renovations and alterations since the 1980s including extensions, refitting of interior spaces and a complete overhaul of the external appearance of the hotel. The external changes in particular appear designed to make it appear more like a 'Queenslander' style pub. Superficially, these changes are similar to first iteration (i.e. original) of the hotel, but they are recent additions and not significant.

**Description**

The Imperial Hotel is located on a large sloping corner block on the southern side on Memorial Drive in the centre of town. The footprint of the hotel and the ancillary buildings extends to all of the northeast half of the block and the southern half contains a carpark and a recent bottle shop.

The double storey building consists of an L-shaped structure with corrugated iron clad hipped roof set along Memorial Drive. A wide verandah with skillion roof wraps around the street fronts, creating an awning with scalloped valance over the footpath. The verandah features decorative brackets and a cricket stump 3-rail dowel balustrade with additional lattice panel. Access to the upper level is from Etheridge Street via timber U-stairs leading to the entrance with lattice privacy door. The verandah back wall shows exposed framework with diagonal bracing. There are a number of French doors with fanlights. Based on photographic evidence (1950s and 1970s), many of the decorative features of the façade are not original, but modelled on the earlier building that was destroyed by fire in 1926. An earlier gable facing Memorial drive is no longer extant. The ground level has been remodelled and now shows rendered walls and large casement windows.

A later rectangular double storey timber structure with corrugated iron clad gable joins onto the L- shaped structure in the southwest, facing Etheridge Street. An enclosed veranda with separate skillion roof wraps around the building at the front and two sides. The walls are clad with vertical boards with diagonal timber bracing and feature large banks of windows. There are also banks of clerestory windows.

The Imperial Hotel has been extensively renovated in 2015.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Eumundi Green, Issue 195, 15 May 2014, 22.
- Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 14 June 1913, 6.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Gallery**



**Joe's Waterhole**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM9	
<b>Street Address</b>	85 Memorial Drive, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	6RP166383	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Eumundi Hotel, Railway Hotel, Commercial Hotel.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Joe's Waterhole is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Hotels were typically established when a town was first surveyed and settled and extensions and remodelling as the prosperity and population of the town increased over time were common. The hotel also demonstrates the evolution of Eumundi's history, as the second iteration of the hotel does not appear to have been as architecturally elaborate as the first, indicating altered economic conditions in the 1920s that contrasted with the obvious growth and associated exuberance of the district's population in the first decade of the 1900s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Joe's Waterhole is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of hotels, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. These characteristics include the timber construction, external framework and other original features that reflect its construction in a small rural town in the early twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Joe's Waterhole is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area for its aesthetic significance, as it is a prominent historic two-story building on Memorial Drive.

**Historical Context**

Joe's Waterhole is the second iteration of a hotel built on this site. The Eumundi Hotel was the first hotel built in Eumundi and it was located on this site. The hotel is believed to have been built by William Burrell, one of the earliest settlers in the district. It was soon acquired by EH Arundell, a local storekeeper and also one of the first settlers in Eumundi. The name of the hotel was changed to the 'Railway' in 1907 and then changed again the following year to the 'Commercial'. In 1912, a second storey was added and the hotel extensively remodelled, undoubtedly in response to the construction of the Imperial Hotel further down the street.

The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1924 and a new hotel – the current iteration – constructed in its place. The new hotel was not as aesthetically elaborate as the original; it was much more utilitarian (a similar process appears to have occurred with the rebuilding of the Imperial Hotel, the first of which was destroyed by fire in 1926). Joe Whiting became the owner of the hotel in 1962, exchanging his cane farm for the business. The building was renovated and refurbished in the 1980s, but much of the original fabric, at least externally, appears to have remained intact.

**Description**

Joe's Waterhole is located on a large narrow sloping block on the southern side of Memorial Drive in the centre of town. The north-eastern part of the block contains the hotel and several extensions and ancillary structures at the rear and on the western boundary. There is a grassed area and a carpark at the south-western part of the block.

The hotel consists of a rectangular double storey weatherboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad roof, hipped on the eastern side and gabled in the west. A wide verandah with skillion roof spans the entire front creating an awning over the footpath. The lower part of the verandah is clad with weatherboard and the eastern side is enclosed with weatherboard and features two recent sliding windows. The lettering 'JOE'S WATERHOLE, ESTABLISHED 1891' is painted across the lower part of the verandah. The façade on ground level shows exposed timber framing with vertical cladding. Access is via French doors with fanlights and there are several sash windows.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Daily Mail, 7 January 1924, 2.
- Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 14 June 1913, 6.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Old Bank of NSW**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM10		
<b>Street Address</b>	1/77 Memorial Drive, Eumundi		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1BUP10280, 2CG803982	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	Bank Of New South Wales, Eumundi		



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Old Bank of New South Wales is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. In particular, the fact that the bank used the premises for a single year before moving to a larger building suggests that scale of business was larger than originally anticipated, which reflects the substantial growth of Eumundi and the surrounding district in this period.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Old Bank of New South Wales is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It combines a range of decorative features which make the building aesthetically pleasing.

**Historical Context**

This building was erected in 1909 and it briefly functioned as the first Bank of New South Wales premises in Eumundi. Within a year, the bank shifted to another premises further along Main Street (Memorial Drive). The new building was timber and not as elaborate in its design; however, it is larger, suggesting perhaps the original building, which is relatively small, was not fit for the banks purpose. The growth of Eumundi in this period may account for the rapid move from one building to another.

The building was used for various purposes since 1910, including as a store for the Kenilworth Co-operative Cash Stores, a pharmacy, antique shop and gallery.

**Description**

The Old Bank of NSW is located on a slightly sloping block in the centre of town on the south-western side of Memorial Drive. Originally, the small, single storey brick building was unrendered and featured a number of string courses, accentuated concrete base and arched concrete lintels above the door and windows. The building has been rendered in the past and decorative features such as ashlar pattern, faux quoining on the corners and faux key stones above the door and windows have been introduced. The façade finishes in an arched parapet with corner columns featuring dentilated and dog-toothed courses laid in unrendered brickwork. Either side of the timber and glass panelled entrance door is a sash window. It is unclear whether the original 'Wunderlich' ceiling panels are extant.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 14 June 1913, 6.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**St George's Anglican Church Eumundi (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM13	
<b>Street Address</b>	15 Cook Street, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	80SP221086, 81SP221086	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	St George's Church of England.	



**Heritage Significance**

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Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	St George's Anglican Church, Cook Street was constructed in the early twentieth century. The Church is important in demonstrating the development of the Anglican Church in Queensland and Eumundi during this time.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	St George's Anglican Church, Cook Street was constructed in the early twentieth century and is of aesthetic significance as a picturesque and well executed example of a Gothic influenced timber ecclesiastical building. Many simple timber churches were constructed throughout Queensland, this example is distinguished by the quality of its design and by its visual cohesion with the buildings in Cook Street.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	As a place of public worship for nearly 90 years, St George's Church of England has social value for the local Anglican community.

#### Historical Context

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601239.

#### Description

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601239.

**Statutory Listings** Queensland Heritage Register

**Non-Statutory Listings** National Trust of Queensland

**Inspection Date** 10/03/2016

#### References

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

#### Gallery



### Sunny Brae

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM12		
<b>Street Address</b>	1 Black Stump Road, Eumundi		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1SP124740	No	GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Sunny Brae Private Hospital, Eumundi Park Recreation and Showgrounds, Eumundi Sportsgrounds and Sports Complex.		



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Sunny Brae is important in demonstrating the pattern and evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Private hospitals were typically established in small regional settlements in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, particularly in the absence of public health services and Sunny Brae conforms to this pattern. The relocation of the showgrounds to the former dairy farm and hospital illustrates the evolution of the region's history, as the population grew and demand for improved road services increased, resulting in changes to the original layout of the town of Eumundi.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>

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Statement	Sunny Brae is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is an attractive example of an early twentieth century 'Queenslander' style house, notwithstanding the extension constructed during the use of the building as a hospital. The building commands an imposing position along Black Stump Road, further contributing to its profile and aesthetic impact.
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**H** *The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.*

Statement	Sunny Brae has a special association with the life and work of the Luke family, local dairy farmers and nurses who owned and managed the Sunny Brae hospital.
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#### Historical Context

'Sunny Brae' was the name given to the house of the Luke family and was built in 1910. The house was at the centre of a dairy farm and based on historical images it may have been the second house on the property, replacing an earlier, simpler dwelling. However, in 1924, the private maternity hospital in the town closed and the Luke family was convinced to offer their house for the use of a hospital, while they moved to a smaller cottage on the property. The precise process by which this negotiation occurred is unclear; however, the Luke's daughters, Emily and Jesse, were both trained nurses and perhaps they were the prime movers of the proposal. It is also unclear whether the property continued to function as a dairy. In any case, the hospital continued to operate until 1958, undergoing an extension to increase the capacity of the building. It would have provided an important function in the community, given that the region's primary hospital was located at Nambour. Private hospitals fulfilled a vital role in small towns prior to, or in parallel with, the extension of public health services.

The hospital returned to a private residence when it closed in 1958 and remained as such until 1981. The house and land were sold and for a short time the former hospital became a guesthouse. In the late 1990s, the Queensland Government began planning for a traffic bypass on the southern side of Eumundi (as part of the upgrade of the Eumundi-Noosa Road) and the proposal necessitated the resumption of a portion of the original Eumundi showgrounds. The showgrounds were relocated to the former Luke property and the house/former hospital was raised, renovated and built in underneath.

#### Description

Sunny Brae is situated towards the southern tip of a triangular block that also contains the Eumundi Sportsgrounds and Sports Complex in the north.

The former hospital consists of two connected buildings; the early, former residence (1910 - converted into a private hospital in 1924) and the later cottage addition (1924). The converted residence consists of a high set (partially built-in underneath) square timber framed structure with corrugated iron clad truncated pyramid roof while the cottage has a rectangular configuration and a corrugated iron clad hipped roof with lower pitch than the residence. There are acroteria on both roofs. The former detached kitchen, a rectangular structure with corrugated iron clad hipped roof joining onto the main roof, is attached on the south-western corner of the earlier building. The walls of both buildings are weatherboard clad. A wide verandah with separate skillion roof (partially enclosed at the rear) wraps around the earlier building and extends to the front of the later cottage. Decorative verandah features include stop-chamfered posts with crown and collar moulds and ornate brackets (possibly not original but mirroring the 1910 design). A cricket stump 3 rail dowel balustrade spans the entire front. The verandah back wall shows exposed framework. The main access is via timber stairs on the northern side and there are also further stairs and a ramp at the southern elevation. A number of timber doors with fanlights and French doors lead into the building from the verandah. Windows are generally sash configuration and some are protected by metal window hoods (reportedly differing from original design).

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Register of the National Estate (archived), National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

#### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<http://www.community.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/directory/eumundi-showgrounds>  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

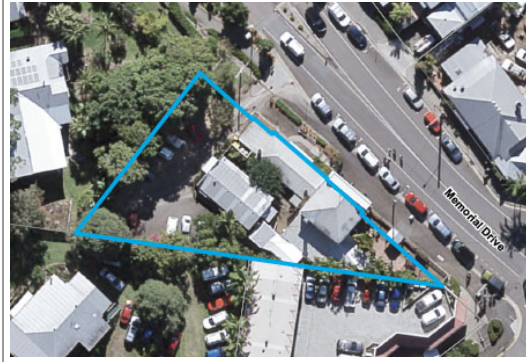
#### Gallery



#### The Old Bakery

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	EUM15	
<b>Street Address</b>	101-103 Memorial Drive, Eumundi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1SP103951	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Peachey's Bakery, Bartu Jimba Restaurant, Totally Patchwork, Nest and The Little	

White Witch.



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Old Bakery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The shop was built in an early and formative period of Eumundi's development triggered by a (relatively) substantial growth in the local population. Not only was the building constructed in a relatively early period, it was also the first purpose-built bakery in the town.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Old Bakery demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as one of the oldest commercial buildings extant in Eumundi (the Old Bank also dates from around this time). It is also unusual, as it is one of the only two storey premises that included a shop and residence built in the early twentieth century in the Sunshine Coast Council area; and, if others were built, it is the only one still extant.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Old Bakery is important because of its aesthetic significance. The timber construction, style and decorative features are evocative of an early shop in Eumundi and its size and location on the rise at the northern extent of the Eumundi town centre ensures it makes an important visual contribution to the Eumundi streetscape.

**Historical Context**

The Old Bakery was the first bakery in Eumundi, opened in 1911. The building was constructed by Albert Ulrick, a local carpenter, 1910 – coinciding with the population and building boom in the town and district at that time. The building was two storeys high from the beginning, with the bakery located in the ground floor and the residence on the first floor. The entrance to the building remains largely unchanged, although originally the interior of the ground floor shop consisted of two separate counters with a central passage in between (as the bakery also included a fruit and confectionary shop), leading to a refreshment room.

The bakery appears to have been first operated by a Mr Cook – possibly AE Cook, a pioneer businessman in Eumundi. Ownership changed hands fairly regularly over the next few decades. A newer bakehouse was added to the side of the building at a later date (early photographs do not show the extant former bakehouse). The bakery closed in 1969, but the building has continued to be used, including as a restaurant and now gift shop.

**Description**

The Old Bakery is located on a triangular block on the south-western side of Memorial Drive in the town's CBD. The elevated sloping site contains the former bakery, bakehouse and associated structures at the rear, an al fresco dining area in the south and car parking areas on the western and south-western boundary. This assessment is for the bakery and the bakehouse. A timber fence with decorative panels (diagonal-cross pattern) and gabled entrance (not original) delineates the southern section of the site and a stone retaining wall and low hedges mark the boundary to the north.

The former bakery shop and residence addresses the street and consist of a lowset double-storey weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad roof, hipped at the rear and gabled at the front. A stepped parapet conceals the front gable and displays the lettering 'EUMUNDI - THE OLD BAKERY - EST. 1909'. A verandah with skillion roof spans the entire front and features ornate post brackets and three-rail diagonal-cross balustrade (similar to fence) on the upper level; both features are not original. The verandah back wall shows exposed framing with cross-bracing and is clad with tongue-and-groove VJ boards. Three French doors with fanlights lead into the building. The original ground level awning has been reconfigured into a verandah with similar features as on the upper level. A straight timber valance in the upper section is either original or sympathetically restored. The shop entrance consists of a shop window on either side of the central entrance door, reflecting the original configuration. There are a number of windows including sash configuration covered by metal window hoods at the side elevations; the hoods are a later addition, however, the windows are original or sympathetically restored. It is not known whether the Wunderlich ceiling in the former refreshment room or any of the acetylene gas fittings remain extant.

The former bakehouse joins onto the shop to the north and consists of a lowset single-storey brick building with corrugated iron clad roof, hipped at the northern end and featuring a brick chimney. A skillion roofed extension spans the north-western wall. Windows and doors at the front appear recent.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.

Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 19 February 1910, 2.  
 Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 4 March 1911, 4.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast

## FLAXTON

Joseph Dixon selected nearly 800 acres of land in Flaxton in c1880 and by 1892 was cultivating oranges and coffee there, as well as planting trees and shrubs. These were selected from his Buderim property, the Dixons having remained in Buderim though they had purchased land at Flaxton. By the 1880s he was the largest landowner in the district.

After 1896, they moved to Gympie where Joseph sold boots manufactured by his brother (who owned a boot making factory in Brisbane). After eleven years in the goldmining town, the Dixon's finally moved to their property at Flaxton. The district at the time was sparsely settled – by 1921, fourteen years after Dixon moved to the area, there were only 85 people. The Dixons established a dairy on the property, while most other farmers in the district grew oranges, bananas and pineapples.

### Further references

'The Forming of Flaxton', <http://www.hinterlandtimes.com.au/2016/02/03/the-forming-of-flaxton/>.

### Chermside Homestead

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	FXN1	
<b>Street Address</b>	11 Flaxton Mill Road, Flaxton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP172042	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Tanderra Bed and Breakfast.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Chermside is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The property on which the house is located was originally part of a larger selection purchased by Joseph Dixon in c1880. It was the first selection taken up in the Flaxton district.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Chermside is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The house is an attractive 'Queenslander' style house located on a high elevation with commanding views and set within an established garden. These attributes combine to reflect the status and wealth of the Dixons and, in particular, their pleasure in gardening and beautifying the landscape (however, the full extent of the early garden has not been surveyed).
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Chermside has a special association with the life and work of Joseph and Elizabeth Dixon. The Dixons were early settlers in the Buderim and Flaxton districts. They pioneered the local sugar industry in Buderim and fruit growing in Flaxton. The size of their land holdings in the district ensured they also became prominent landowners.

### Historical Context

'Chermside' was built for Joseph and Elizabeth Dixon, pioneers of the sugar industry in Buderim. In c1870 Joseph Dixon, a member of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), planted sugar cane at Buderim, along with maize. In 1876, Dixon and his father-in-law erected the first sugar mill in the Maroochy region, located on what is now Mill Street. Dixon continued to operate the mill until 1896. The reason he cited for its closure was that it was no longer financially viable; this was probably because of the recent opening of the Moreton Sugar Mill in Nambour. Dixon married Elizabeth Fielding in 1873 and in the 1880s erected 'Canambie' cottage in Buderim, which is now entered on the Queensland Heritage Register. Dixon was a significant figure in the history of Buderim and by the 1880s he was the largest landowner in the district.

Dixon had also selected nearly 800 acres of land in Flaxton in c1880 and by 1892 was cultivating oranges and coffee there, as well as planting trees and shrubs selected from the Buderim property. The Dixon's nonetheless remained in Buderim in this period, residing at Canambie. After the mill closed in 1896, they moved to Gympie where Joseph sold boots manufactured by his brother (who owned a boot making factory in Brisbane). After eleven years in the goldmining town, the Dixon's moved to their property at Flaxton. The district at the time was sparsely settled – by 1921, fourteen years after Dixon moved to the area, there were only 85 people. The Dixons established a dairy on

Schedule 6

the property, while most other farmers in the district grew oranges, bananas and pineapples.

The Dixon's initial accommodation was a crude slab hut. The current house was constructed in c1908 from pit-sawn beech timber and was originally raised on high stumps, which were subsequently lowered. A kitchen was attached to the rear of the building. A journalist from the Brisbane Courier noted in 1926 that the house was a 'famous landmark' that was 'handsome and magnificently set' in the landscape (Brisbane Courier, 7 December 1926: 8). Elizabeth is reported to have been a keen gardener and the gardens surrounding the house were established by the time the house was built. A stand of bamboo was also planted nearby, supposedly to provide shelter for Dixon's bullocks. Elizabeth died in 1927 and Joseph in 1929. Both were buried on the property (see separate entry). The house remained in the Dixon family for the remainder of the twentieth century, and hosted local functions. Sunday School was also apparently conducted under the fig tree at the rear of the house. The house was converted to a bed and breakfast around 2005.

**Description**

Chermside Homestead is situated within landscaped established gardens and consists of a Queenslander on low stumps (the high stumps of the original building were lowered by 1915). The building faces southeast. The rectangular timber frame structure, originally built of pit sawn beech, has a corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A partially weatherboard enclosed verandah wraps around the entire building and has a separate bullnose corrugated iron clad roof, supported by stop-chamfered posts with crown and collar moulds and ornate brackets. At the south-eastern façade, the posts are doubled. Access is via some timber steps onto a gabled porch clad with bullnose corrugated iron sheeting and topped with a finial. The porch shows similar decorative elements as the front verandah. Many of these features are visible in early photographs and may be original. The balustrade, in early images showing as finishing in a cross-bracing panel up top, is replaced by a cricket stump 3-rail configuration. The verandah back wall shows exposed framework and tongue-and groove VJ boards. Access is via French doors with fanlights. There are a number of sash windows of varying sizes. An elongated protrusion (date unknown) extends from the northern side.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Brisbane Courier, 7 December 1926, 8.  
<http://www.hinterlandtimes.com.au/2016/02/03/the-forming-of-flaxton/>  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Canambie Homestead', Place ID 602166.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Dixon Family Graves**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	FXN2	
<b>Street Address</b>	Adjacent to 77 Flaxton Mill Road, Flaxton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	29RP179057	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Dixon Family Graves are important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The property on which the graves are located was originally part of a larger selection purchased by Joseph Dixon in c1880. It was the first selection taken up in the Flaxton district.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Dixon Family Graves are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of their aesthetic significance. Although separated from the house by subsequent subdivisions, they are nonetheless set within an attractive landscaped area that beautifies the grave surrounds.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Dixon Family Graves have a special association with the life and work of Joseph and Elizabeth Dixon. The Dixons were early settlers in the Buderim and Flaxton districts. They pioneered the local sugar industry in Buderim and fruit growing in Flaxton. The size of their land holdings in the district ensured they also became prominent landowners.

**Historical Context**

'Chermside' was built for Joseph and Elizabeth Dixon, pioneers of the sugar industry in Buderim. In c1870 Joseph Dixon, a member of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), planted sugar cane at Buderim, along with maize. In 1876, Dixon and his father-in-law erected the first sugar mill in the Maroochy region, located on what is now Mill Street. Dixon continued to operate the mill until 1896. The reason he cited for its closure was that it was no longer financially viable; this was probably because of the recent opening of the Moreton Sugar Mill in Nambour. Dixon married Elizabeth Fielding in 1873 and in the 1880s erected 'Canambie' cottage in Buderim, which is now entered on the Queensland Heritage Register. Dixon was a significant figure in the history of Buderim and by the 1880s he was the largest landowner in the district.

Dixon had also selected nearly 800 acres of land in Flaxton in c1880 and by 1892 was cultivating oranges and coffee there, as well as planting trees and shrubs selected from the Buderim property. The Dixon's nonetheless remained in Buderim in this period, residing at Canambie. After the mill closed in 1896, they moved to Gympie where Joseph sold boots manufactured by his brother (who owned a boot making factory in Brisbane). After eleven years in the goldmining town, the Dixon's moved to their property at Flaxton. The district at the time was sparsely settled – by 1921, fourteen years after Dixon moved to the area, there were only 85 people. The Dixons established a dairy on the property, while most other farmers in the district grew oranges, bananas and pineapples.

The Dixon's initial accommodation was a rude slab hut. The current house was constructed in c1908 from pit-sawn beech timber and was originally raised on high stumps, which were subsequently lowered. A kitchen was attached to the rear of the building. A journalist from the Brisbane Courier noted in 1926 that the house was a 'famous landmark' that was 'handsome and magnificently set' in the landscape (Brisbane Courier, 7 December 1926: 8). Elizabeth is reported to have been a keen gardener and the gardens surrounding the house were established by the time the house was built. A stand of bamboo was also planted nearby, supposedly to provide shelter for Dixon's bullocks. Elizabeth died in 1927 and Joseph in 1929. Both were buried on the property. The house remained in the Dixon family for the remainder of the twentieth century, and hosted local functions. Sunday School was also apparently conducted under the fig tree at the rear of the house. The house was converted to a bed and breakfast around 2005.

**Description**

The Dixon Family Graves are situated on a small square block, excised from the adjoining residential lot, and are set in a landscaped setting surrounded by hedges.

The graves consist of two individual sites with concrete rendered surrounds and simple, cuboid shaped headstones on a sandstone base. The inscriptions read 'JOSEPH C. DIXON, BORN 1841, DIED 1929' and 'E. ALICE DIXON, BORN 1850, DIED 1927'. A granite stela placed at the street front provides information about the Dixon Family and the restoration of the grave site by a concerted effort of the family, the community and the Maroochy Shire Council.

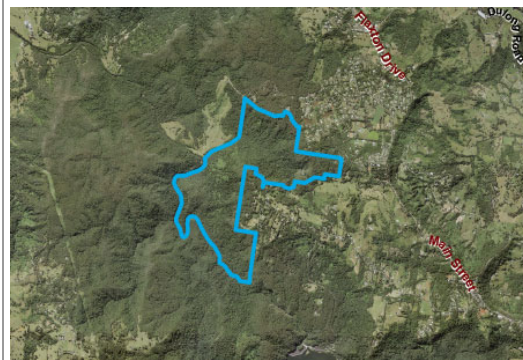
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Brisbane Courier, 7 December 1926, 8.  
<http://www.hinterlandtimes.com.au/2016/02/03/the-forming-of-flaxton/>  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Canambie Homestead', Place ID 602166.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Kondalilla Falls National Park**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	FXN4	
<b>Street Address</b>	Kondalilla Falls Road, Flaxton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	546NPW788	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Bon Accord Falls, Skene's Falls, Kondalilla Falls National Park Aesthetic Precinct.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Kondalilla Falls is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Kondalilla Falls is an early example of promoting tourism in the Blackall Range, particularly based on its natural beauty and features.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Kondalilla Falls is important to the region for its aesthetic significance. The falls and Skene's Gorge (named by, and after, William Skene) have been noted for their grandeur and beauty for over a century.

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<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	Kondalilla Falls has a special association with the life of William Skene, one of the earliest European settlers on the Blackall Range and who donated the land in which the National Park is now located for public enjoyment.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The Kondalilla Falls were originally named the Bon Accord Falls, after the property on which they were located, 'Bon Accord'. Bon Accord was owned by William Skene, who came to Brisbane from Scotland in 1886. He then moved to Buderim, where he grew bananas and worked in Joseph Dixon's sugar mill. He selected land on the Blackall Range in 1894, naming his property 'Bon Accord' and residing there for forty-five years and growing fruit and managing a dairy farm. Skene was one of the earliest settlers on the range; indeed, a track had only been opened up into the Range in the late 1880s (presumably to facilitate timber getting). He became a key figure in the progress of the district.</p> <p>Skene's property included a gorge and waterfall (both named after Skene). In 1902, Skene subdivided 42 acres from his property, which included the gorge and waterfall, and offered it to the Queensland Government as a scenic reserve. The Government accepted the offer in 1906, at which time the waterfall was renamed Bon Accord Falls. By the early 1910s, the Montville Fruit Growers' and Farmers' Progress Association was encouraging the State Government to improve access to the range and in particular the falls, presumably to promote tourism in the district. Montville (and the Blackall Range more generally) became popular as a mountain resort, particularly in the 1920s and with the increasing popularity of the motor car. The Bon Accord Falls were frequently noted in press articles from that time as a scenic landmark worth visiting. The reserve was proclaimed a National Park in 1945 and renamed Kondalilla Falls. Recognising the tourist value of the falls, a new road was laid to the National Park in the early 1950s. Access to the Range from Brisbane was usually via Landsborough.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Kondalilla Falls National Park is situated on the western side of the Blackall Ranges between Flaxton and Montville. The park is named after the Kondalilla Falls (formerly Skene's Falls and Bon Accord Falls) where Skene's Creek flows into Obi Obi Creek. 'Kondalilla' means 'running waters' in the local Aboriginal language, illustrating the long connection the indigenous community has with this site. The area has volcanic origins and is characterised by undulating, steep and hilly terrain featuring deep gorges, ridges and escarpments covered by rainforest and tall open forest remnants. Plant species found include Bunya Pines (<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>), Red Lilly Pilly (<i>Syzygium hodgkinsoniae</i>), Bopple Nut (<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>) and Hornem (<i>Boehmeria macrophylla</i>). A number of rare and endangered animal species survive in the park including the Australian Marsupial Frog (<i>Assa darlingtoni</i>) and the Cascade Tree Frog (<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>). A number of signed and improved/reinforced tracks lead through the park and lookouts, a swimming area and picnic and toilet facilities have been established.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Register of the National Estate (archived), National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.          Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 30 September 1911.          Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 12 December 1941, 9.          Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services, 1998, Kondalilla National Park Management Plan, Dept. of Environment.          Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</p>	

## GHEERULLA

### Gheerulla Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH2	
<b>Street Address</b>	2184 Eumundi-Kenilworth Road (corner Moy Pocket Road), Gheerulla	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	12MCH175	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Farmers Hall, Lower Kenilworth Hall, Kenilworth Hall.	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Gheerulla Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The construction of the hall in 1907 reflected a key milestone in the maturation of the local farming community.	

<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Gheerulla Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. The characteristics are defined by the relatively modest design and materials used in the construction of the hall, reflecting the means of a small rural community in the early twentieth century, when such halls were commonly constructed.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Gheerulla Hall has a special association with the Gheerulla Hall community since its construction, as a focus of community activities and social events.

#### Historical Context

By the turn of the twentieth century there was a sufficient number of settlers to prompt the establishment of a school and the formation of the Kenilworth Farmers' Association. The Association oversaw the creation of cemetery and recreation reserves, and a co-operative buying scheme for its members. The Farmers' Assembly Hall, the settlement's public hall, was opened in 1907 – an important community milestone. It was constructed from pit-sawn beech, weatherboard walls and Crow's Ash timber floor. The Association also opened a Co-operative store in Eumundi in the same year from which the produce of the district was sold.

Despite the progress of the community, there was not yet a town. Indeed, local postal services were still handled at Kenilworth Station. However, a new town was surveyed in 1921, over six kilometres from Gheerulla, and officially named 'Kenilworth'. For a time, the two settlements were referred to as Kenilworth and Kenilworth Lower (Gheerulla). Kenilworth grew rapidly in the 1920s and 30s and prospered as a town.

The Gheerulla community continued to use their hall, despite the growth of Kenilworth. It was renamed 'Lower Kenilworth Hall' in 1928 and an honour roll in memory of local men who served in World War I was placed inside. The hall was enlarged in 1945 and tennis courts erected around this time. The area was only officially called Gheerulla in 1991, nearly 80 years since it was first proposed - and the hall subsequently came to be referred to as the Gheerulla Hall.

#### Description

Gheerulla Hall is situated on a slightly sloping corner block bounded by Eumundi-Kenilworth and Moy Pocket Roads. Besides the hall, the grassed site includes two tennis courts, a masonry amenities block and a playground – the fabric of these structures is not considered to be of cultural heritage significance, but they may be replacing early structures underpinning the continuous use of the site.

The hall addresses Eumundi-Kenilworth Road and consists of a low-set weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with a corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. Front access is via an elongated weatherboard clad porch with skillion roof that spans most of the façade and features several casement windows. A small protruding gable in the upper section of the main gable, visible in photographic evidence (1959) is no longer extant and there is evidence that there was a larger gable attached at the façade in the past. There are further entrances on both sides (on the northern side via a ramp) and at the rear via timber stairs. It appears that one side entrance is no longer used as a former staircase has been removed. The windows on the sides of the main building are sash configuration and there are casement windows at the rear.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

#### References

Kenilworth Centenary Celebrations Committee, Hinka-Booma to Kenilworth: 1850 to 1950: A brief history of the discovery and early settlement of the Upper Mary Valley Country, 1950 Kenilworth. Blair Meldrum, Revised Edition (2005), Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places. [www.gheerulla.qld.au](http://www.gheerulla.qld.au)

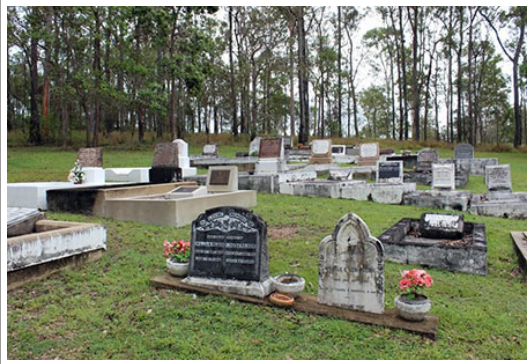
#### Gallery



#### Kenilworth (Gheerulla) Cemetery

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH4	
<b>Street Address</b>	36-44 Moy Pocket Road, Gheerulla	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	93MCH602	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	





**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth (Gheerulla) Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern and evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Cemeteries were typically established following the development of settlements in the region, reflecting an established pattern. The cemetery also reflects the dichotomy between the original settlement of Gheerulla and the town of Kenilworth, illustrating the evolution of the region's history.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth (Gheerulla) Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the early 1900s. There may also be unmarked burials in the cemetery.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth (Gheerulla) Cemetery has aesthetic significance as its location among native vegetation and rolling, grassed hills. The setting creates a rural scene, evoking an appreciation of the rich agricultural district that surrounds the cemetery.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth (Gheerulla) Cemetery has a special association with the families of those buried in the grounds.

**Historical Context**  
 The cemetery has undergone some changes since its inception. A memorial avenue of slash pines (*Pinus elliottii*) was planted after World War II to honour soldiers from the district who died during the conflict. The Maroochy Shire Council assumed control of the cemetery in 1957 (prior to this date it was presumably managed by a local cemetery trust). The Council 'beautified' the grounds of the cemetery in 1986. The memorial avenue appears to no longer exist.

**Description**  
 Kenilworth (Gheerulla) Cemetery is located in undulating terrain on the southern side of Moy Pocket Road. A road leads to the marked burials in a cleared, grassed part in the south of the lightly forested site. The burials are arranged in rows and grave ornamentation is generally simple, including concrete/rendered surrounds and plates, and stelae and desk mounted tablets, reflecting funerary custom spanning over one hundred years. There is potential for unmarked graves to be present. There is also an open timber shelter structure with corrugated iron clad hipped roof and timber benches. A memorial avenue of slash pines planted after World War II appears to be no longer extant.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**  
 Kenilworth Centenary Celebrations Committee, Hinka-Booma to Kenilworth: 1850 to 1950: A brief history of the discovery and early settlement of the Upper Mary Valley Country, 1950 Kenilworth. Blair Meldrum, Revised Edition (2005), Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places. [www.gheerulla.qld.au](http://www.gheerulla.qld.au)

**Gallery**



**St Matthew's Anglican Church (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH13	
<b>Street Address</b>	2210 Eumundi-Kenilworth Road, Gheerulla	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	145MCH1377	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	St Matthew's Anglican Church (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was an established pattern for churches to be erected when settlements (and the concomitant congregation) had reached a point of development that warranted the expense of construction of a church.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	St Matthew's Anglican Church (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early, modest timber churches in the Sunshine Coast Council area. These were commonly built in the Sunshine Coast in the early twentieth century. Modifications to the building undertaken since its sale by the Church have not substantially altered or removed these characteristics.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	St Matthew's Anglican Church (former) is important because of its aesthetic significance. The simplicity of the design and construction of the church in its predominantly bush setting evokes a sense of the settlement and community of the Gheerulla district in the early twentieth century.

**Historical Context**

The Anglican community in the Gheerulla district held services in various homes in the late nineteenth century. The local school became the venue for services and Sunday School from 1901 and services were held in the Kenilworth Farmers' Association Hall after its construction in 1907. The Anglican Diocese acquired property at Gheerulla in 1923 and a church, built from locally sourced and milled timber (including the furniture) was constructed by volunteer labour in 1926. The former church is now a private residence.

**Description**

The former St Matthew's Anglican Church is located on an elevated, partially cleared grassed site on the western side of the Eumundi-Kenilworth Road in the small settlement of Gheerulla, approximately six kilometres to the northeast of Kenilworth. Remnant bush vegetation is located on the northern and western boundaries and mature plantings are at the north of the clearing and at the street front.

The former church is set on an east-west axis facing away from the street and comprises a lowset weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad gable roof. The building shows Carpenter Gothic style elements including its modest scale, material used and pointed arched windows and doors. The main entrance is via a partially enclosed weatherboard clad gable-roofed portico with access via steps/ramp at the front (west) and double timber doors with pointed arch. There are three tall four-light pointed arch casement windows with rippled glass on the southern side of the nave, followed by a tall weatherboard clad gabled projection. A simple timber door provides access and there is a similar tall window on the side. The northern side of the nave has four pointed arch windows. The cross that was attached to the rear (east) of the building is no longer extant. Although the building is no longer

used for its historic purpose it is highly interpretable as a small rural church. A small weatherboard clad amenity structure with skillion roof is located towards the rear.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006. <a href="http://www.gheerulla.qld.au/saint-matthews-church-gheerulla.htm">http://www.gheerulla.qld.au/saint-matthews-church-gheerulla.htm</a> , accessed 23/11/2016.	

## GLASS HOUSE MOUNTAINS

In 1890, the Caboolture to Landsborough section of the North Coast Railway line was constructed to the east of the Glass House Mountains. The Glass House Mountains were named by Lieutenant James Cook in 1770, during his voyage along Australia's east coast. The Coonowrin Station was established along the line, named after Mt Coonowrin, one of the Glass House Mountains. Its name was changed to Glass Mountain Station in early 1891, the same year Crown land was offered for sale in the vicinity. The railway station name was changed to Glass House Mountains in 1914. The railway station was built in 1890.

A small settlement grew around the station, with a provisional school built in 1906 and a School of Arts hall in 1916. Pineapple farming has been the main agricultural crop for the district, although bananas and sugar cane have also been grown. Orchards were also established on many of the post-World War I soldier settlement farms that were located between the Glass House Mountains and Beerburum.

### Bankfoot House (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	GHM1	
<b>Street Address</b>	1998 Old Gympie Road, Glass House Mountains	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP105818	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	SEQ-1E 38.	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The oldest known surviving building in the Glasshouse Mountains district, Bankfoot House is important in demonstrating the pattern and nature of pioneering settlement in the region, and in demonstrating the pattern of land use and occupancy in rural Queensland during the late 19th century and 20th century. As well as providing a staging post for Cobb and Co between 1868 and 1879, operating a guesthouse for travellers until the 1910s or later, and running the local post office from 1868 to 1907, the Grigor family were also engaged in timber-getting, had their own dairy herd, and ran a butcher's shop and store to supply miners on their way to Gympie. The range of activities conducted on the property as responses by the family to changing markets, industries and opportunities, provides evidence of the economic development of the region.  As a coach change station on the original Brisbane to Gympie road, which was a vital transport link between 1868 and 1891, Bankfoot House was part of the most famous Cobb and Co. run in Queensland. It is important in illustrating the impact of the establishment of transport and communications links between Brisbane and Gympie on the pattern of settlement of the region.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Bankfoot House is rare as the only known surviving coach change station on the Brisbane-Gympie coach route. The place is also a rare example of a place owned and occupied by several generations of the one family from 1860s to 2002.  Indications of recycling and reuse of materials on the property provide evidence of the living conditions and demonstrate a way of life based on resourcefulness that was once common and is now rare.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Documentation (including correspondence, commercial documents, photographs and paintings) associated with the place and physical evidence (including built structures, materials, furniture, fittings and objects) on and beneath the ground have potential to contribute to a greater understanding of the place and the settlement of Queensland.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places</i>

Schedule 6

	<i>important to the region.</i>
Statement	Bankfoot House with its range of elements and structures (including farm house, dairy, sheds and equipment) is a good example of a rural property that has adapted and changed over time in response to opportunities and demands - the structures were built using new and recycled materials and extended using timber from previous structures as the family took on new businesses and extended existing enterprises.  The siting of Bankfoot House on a flat ridge easily visible to travellers on the road, and near fresh water, is a good example of a favourable siting for a changing station on a coach route.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The place is a landmark on Old Gympie Road and stands in a picturesque setting occupying an area of level ground on a rise along the road with views out to the Glasshouse Mountains to the east (particularly Mt Tibrogargan) and surrounding paddocks/bushland generally. Prominent bunya pines in the garden stand as a distinctive element in the landscape.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602702.	
<b>Description</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602702.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	
<b>Gallery</b>	



### Glass House Mountains Community Hall


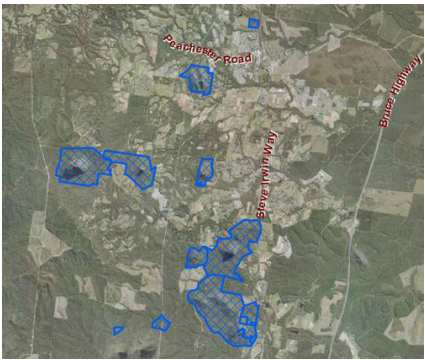
<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	GHM6	
<b>Street Address</b>	8 Coonowrin Street, Glass House Mountains	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4G5937	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Glass House Mountains School of Arts.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Glass House Mountains Community Hall is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. School of Arts were typically built in towns and settlements throughout the Sunshine Coast Council region in the nineteenth and early twentieth century and they served the local community both as a library and public hall, two important social and cultural functions in this period.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Glass House Mountains Community Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. The characteristics are defined by the relatively modest design and materials used in the construction of the hall, reflecting the means of a small rural community in the early twentieth century, when such halls were commonly constructed.

<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Glass House Mountains Community Hall has a special association with the Glass House Mountains community, as a community facility that has functioned for over a century.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
The Glass House Mountains Community Hall was officially opened in 1916 as a School of Arts. School of Arts were important cultural facilities in Queensland towns. They generally consisted of a library, reading room and community hall, and they served the intellectual and cultural needs of communities prior to the establishment of Council libraries in the second half of the twentieth century (many of which were established with the books originally collected by the local School of Arts). The building was also particularly popular for dances and concerts, and various community events. The building is now simply referred as the community hall.	
The building has been altered over time; the 'School of Arts' lettering has been removed from the front gable, as well as some of the decorative bracket and finial; the original windows on the front elevation have been removed; and the building has been extended on one side. Nonetheless, the original form of the building is still intact.	
<b>Description</b>	
The Glass House Mountains Community Hall is located on a sloping L-shaped block on the western side of Coonoowrin Street in the town centre. The site contains the hall (including extensions) towards the northeast corner, a landscaped area with playground and picnic facilities in the southeast corner and a large grassed area in the west. There are a number of mature plantings in the landscaped area.	
The hall addresses the street and consists of a lowset timber structure on stumps, low at the front and medium height at the rear, covered by a ventilated corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. The gable is clad with weatherboard and features a roof gable bracket visible in a historic image, albeit without the central upright post (potentially a finial). A sign reading 'GLASS HOUSE MOUNTAINS COMMUNITY HALL INC, EST 1916' is attached at the gable replacing the earlier lettering 'School of Arts 1916'. A skillion roofed awning supported on timber posts and featuring a chamferboard top panel on one side spans the front of the hall, which is clad with weatherboards below the gable. Access is provided via timber doors flanked by highset awning windows (not original). The northern elevation is clad with chamferboard and there is a side entrance via timber doors with fanlight with access via some concrete stairs. There are a number of two-light tripartite awning windows, replacing an earlier casement configuration. A skillion roofed chamferboard clad annex joins onto the rear of the hall.	
A wide modern extension spans the southern elevation and consists of a lowset face brick structure with corrugated iron clad low pitch skillion roof, partially concealed at the front by a straight parapet at the junction with the original hall. Access is via a covered portico featuring a chamferboard clad top panel and brick pillar support, taking up design elements of the original building.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Brisbane Courier, 12 September 1916, 4. Picture Sunshine Coast	

### Glass House Mountains National Park and Beerburrum Forest Reserve 1 (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	GHM3	
<b>Street Address</b>	Marshes Road and Beerburrum- Woodford Road, Beerburrum and Crookneck Road, Glass House Mountains	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	127NPW725, 589NPW725	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Glass House Mountains National Landscape.	
 		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Glass House Mountains as ancient landforms illustrate the evolution of the landscape and the geological history of volcanic activity in the area. Because of their size and distinctive form they are readily identifiable from a number of distant observation points from both land and sea and so have played an important role in navigation in connection with the European exploration of the east coast of Australia. Captain Cook sighted and named them in 1770. In 1799 Matthew Flinders also reported on the Glass House peaks and camped in the area. Other early explorers connected with them are John Oxley, Alan Cunningham, Andrew Petrie and Ludwig Leichhardt.	

<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Glass House peaks are visually impressive, rising dramatically from a flat coastal plain and are landmarks that can be seen from as far away as the Scenic Rim on the Queensland and New South border and out to sea. Views of the mountains, and obtained from the mountains, are of high aesthetic value and have inspired countless paintings and photographs. Their majestic and eerie beauty continues to attract large numbers of visitors to the national park areas that contain them.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Glass House peaks are central to the creation myths of the region and have a high degree of cultural significance to Indigenous people. The wider community also values the mountains as recreational venues and their closeness to Brisbane and major centres on the Sunshine Coast have made them readily accessible to day-trippers. The peaks have for many years been popular destinations for people wanting to bushwalk, picnic and to enjoy the volcanic scenery.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602494.	
<b>Description</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602494.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	National Heritage List, Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	

### Glass House Mountains Railway Station

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	GHM4	
<b>Street Address</b>	Railway Parade, Glass House Mountains	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	92CP827060 (part of)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Glasshouse Railway Station Shelter, Coonowrin Station.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Glasshouse Mountains Railway Station is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area. It is a relatively intact, original railway station building opened in 1890 when the North Coast Railway was constructed between Caboolture and Landsborough. The railway had an enormous impact on the settlement and development of the Sunshine Coast Council region, not the least of which was the creation of towns along its length, including Glass House Mountains.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Glasshouse Mountains Railway Station demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. It is the only extant mono-pitch roofed railway station building in the region, a design that is distinct from the other extant railway stations.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Glasshouse Mountains Railway Station is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of railway stations, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. Although it is architecturally distinct from the other extant station buildings in the region, it nonetheless shares key characteristics that identify it as a rural railway station building built in the nineteenth century, including its relatively modest size, weatherboard cladding, waiting room and decorative brackets supporting the skillion awning.

### Historical Context

In 1890, the Caboolture to Landsborough section of the North Coast Railway line was constructed to the east of the Glass House Mountains. The Coonowrin Station was established along the line, named after Mt Coonowrin, one of the Glass House Mountains. Its name was changed to Glass Mountains Station in early 1891, the same year Crown land was offered for sale in the vicinity. The railway station name was changed to Glass House Mountains in 1914 (now called Glasshouse Mountains Station). The railway station was built in 1890. It has undergone alterations over time, but the overall form of the structure, in particular the distinct mono-pitched roof and separate awning, have remained intact. Indeed, it is the only railway station building of its type that remains extant in the Sunshine Coast Council region and a variation of a design once common in rural railway stations constructed in the nineteenth century.

A small settlement grew around the station, with a provisional school built in 1906 and a School of Arts hall in 1916. Pineapple farming has been the main agricultural crop for the district, although bananas and sugar cane have also been grown. Orchards were also established on many of the post-World War I soldier settlement farms that were located between the Glass House Mountains and Beerburum.

**Description**

The Glasshouse Mountains Railway Station is located on the eastern side of the North Coast railway line. The site also includes a storage yard, carpark and a recent pedestrian overpass over the railway tracks and two signal boxes; these structures are not considered to be of cultural heritage significance.

The station building consists of a low set rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure with skillion or mono-pitched roof, clad with short sheeted corrugation iron. A separate, lower set awning, also clad with short sheeted corrugated iron and supported by arched timber brackets, spans the entire south-western side, providing protection over part of the platform. The original building (1890) has been modified including boarding up of the windows on the western corner, introduction of a waiting room and toilets (with access from the platform) and new windows and doors. Despite these modifications, the station building is highly interpretable as a standard plan nineteenth century small railway station building, a design used throughout the region, for example in Landsborough and Beerwah.

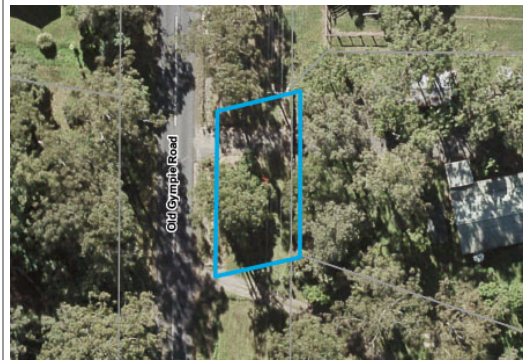
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016

**References**

Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

**Grigor Graves**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	GHM5		
<b>Street Address</b>	Road reserve adjacent to 1970 Old Gympie Road, Glass House Mountains		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Road Reserve (adjacent to	26.916722, 152.922812	
	12RP208094)		
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A		



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Grigor Graves are important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The graves are located on property originally part of a larger selection purchased by William and Mary Grigor in 1868 and on which a coach stop (including a residence and farm complex) was constructed to take advantage of the recently opened road from Brisbane to the Gympie goldfields. The graves also reflect the pattern of the region's history. The age of those buried in the graves reflects the high mortality rate of children in the nineteenth century, particularly in a remote and relatively isolated area in which Bankfoot House (where the Grigor family lived) was located.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Grigor Graves have a special association with the life and work of William and Mary Grigor and their family. The Grigors were early and prominent settlers in the region and were closely associated with the Gympie Road, the region's first major infrastructure. Members of the family went on to become involved in local politics and the timber industry.

**Historical Context**

The Grigor graves (the precise location of which is unknown) are for three children of William and Mary Grigor, and an unnamed Aboriginal playmate. William and Mary Grigor erected Bankfoot House near the grave sites in 1868. William, and his partner James Low, were prominent in the early timber industry in the Sunshine Coast region, operating a store and timber depot at the mouth of the Mooloolah River in 1863 (possibly in partnership with the prominent timber merchant, William Pettigrew) and may have also been logging timber in the region from 1862.

Gold was discovered at Gympie in 1867 and the discovery sparked a gold rush. The only overland route from Brisbane to the goldfield was via the sheep station Durundur near Kilcoy. Grigor and Low blazed a track from their second depot (est. 1867) on the Maroochy River (near Dunethin Rock), encouraging travellers to take a boat to their depot and then proceed over land from there. In 1868, the Queensland Government commissioned the survey of a new road from Brisbane to the Gympie goldfields. In the same year, the Government passed the *Alienation of Crown Lands Act 1868*, which opened up the enormous pastoral stations to closer settlement. William and Mary selected 160 acres on the new Gympie Road with the intent of establishing a coach stop for the Cobb & Co coach service that

began operating as soon as the road was opened. The house provided meals and accommodation for travellers moving between Brisbane and Gympie, and much later tourists, until at least the early 1910s. The current house was built in 1878. The Grigor family remained prominent in the region, with two of William and Mary's sons, John and William, serving as Councillors on the Landsborough Shire Council, and members of the family remained involved in the timber industry, particularly at Peachester. (For further information about Bankfoot House, see the Queensland Heritage Register entry, 'Bankfoot House', Place ID 602702).

William and Mary had nine children in total, but three died while young and were buried near the house. The graves are for David (died in April 1874, aged 11 months); Margaret (died in September 1878, age 2 months); and Robert Henry (died in October 1870, aged 4 years and two months). Child mortality was quite high in the nineteenth century, a situation often exacerbated by the dispersed and relatively isolated settlement pattern in the colony at that time. A plaque was installed at the approximate sites of the graves in 1988 by a grand-daughter of William and Mary, Mary Ferris. The practice of burials on private property was common in this period given the relative lack of development outside established towns. Bankfoot House was particularly isolated at this time, with the nearest settler – Isaac Burgess – located at Mellum Creek, now Landsborough (approximately 12.5 km from Bankfoot House).

**Description**

The Grigor Graves are located in a grassed area at the front of the property at 1970 Old Gympie Road. The site contains the burials of William and Mary Grigor's children David, Margaret and Robert and also that of an Aboriginal child. The exact location of the four graves is unknown. A plaque, mounted on a slanted desk, was placed at the site by Mary Ferris, granddaughter of William and Mary, and commemorates the members of the Grigor family. Mary (nee Fenwick) and William Grigor are buried in the Fenwick family plot in the Nundah Cemetery in Brisbane.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/03/2016

**References**

Queensland Heritage Register, 'Bankfoot House', Place ID 602702.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**GLENVIEW**

**Mooloolah Cemetery**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLH1
<b>Street Address</b>	Steve Irwin Way (formerly Glass House Mountains Road), Glenview
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	741CG4177 No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Mooloolah Plains Cemetery, Mooloolah-Glenview Cemetery.



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mooloolah Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It appears to be the earliest gazetted cemetery in the Sunshine Coast Council area and its location reflects the early pastoral, timber and agricultural development of the region, which was heavily focused on the Mooloolah River and therefore the Mooloolah district more generally.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mooloolah Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly an understanding of the settlement of the region and, importantly, burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the late nineteenth century. It also has the potential to yield information relating to the school established in c1878, which may have been located in the cemetery reserve.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Mooloolah Cemetery has a special association with current and former residents of the Mooloolah district.

**Historical Context**

The Mooloolah Cemetery was gazetted in 1876, making it (possibly) the earliest gazetted cemetery in the Sunshine Coast. Burials in the region in the early period of European settlement tended to occur on properties rather than in gazetted cemeteries. The Mooloolah Cemetery was originally part of the Moolooloo Plains run and it includes the grave sites of some of the earliest European settlers in the region, including Edmund Lander (d1878) and his sons,



and members of the Maddock family, including Thomas (d1938) and his wife Barbara (d1911) and Ewen Maddock (d1973). Thomas and Barbara settled in the district in the 1860s, after Thomas had helped Lander take cattle to stock his station. The cemetery continued to grow as the town and district developed. Indeed, as it is technically located in Glenview, it was also known as the Mooloolah-Glenview Cemetery. The cemetery also includes a large number of grave sites for Italian settlers, who appear to have arrived in the district as part of the large-scale post-World War II migration of Greeks and Italians to Australia.

**Description**

Mooloolah Cemetery is located on a large triangular block on the southern side of Steve Irwin Way. The marked gravesites are situated in a cleared, grassed area in the north-eastern part of the otherwise lightly forested block. A face brick pillar-and-panel fence delineates the cemetery from the carpark in the north with access via a metal gate displaying the lettering 'MOOLOOLAH CEMETERY'.

The cemetery contains monumental burials, a lawn section and Columbarium walls. The burials are arranged in rows and grave ornamentations reflect funerary customs spanning more than 130 years as well as ethnic preferences. Grave surrounds are predominantly concrete/rendered brick, some with decorative elements, and there are also early wrought iron and timber surrounds. Headstones include desk-mounted tablets, stelae and crosses. The cemetery also includes a number of marble vaults of families of Italian heritage.

A number of early European settlers to the region are buried in the Mooloolah Cemetery, including Patrick Murray, Edmund Lander and his sons, members of the Westaway family, the Laxton family and the Maddock family.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.  
<http://austcemindex.com/>  
[http://blogs.abc.net.au/queensland/2014/10/where-history-lives-the-mooloolah-cemetery.html?site=sunshine&program=sunshine\\_cooloola\\_coast\\_drive](http://blogs.abc.net.au/queensland/2014/10/where-history-lives-the-mooloolah-cemetery.html?site=sunshine&program=sunshine_cooloola_coast_drive)  
<http://www.interment.net/data/aus/qld/caloundra/mooloolah/mooloolah.htm>  
<http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/glenview>  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**North Coast Roadside Rest Area – Jowarra Roadside Rest Area (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	GLV1
<b>Street Address</b>	Steve Irwin Way, Glenview
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Jowarra Road Rest Area, Jowarra Feature Protection Area 20.



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The old Bruce Highway (and feeder road) Rest Areas [Petrie, Jowarra and Paynter's Creek] (1951-1960) are among the earliest known places of this type associated with a highway that was, at the time, Queensland's most important tourist road. As such, they demonstrate an important phase in the evolution of the State's road network and tourist industry. The early 1950s saw a major increase in medium to long-distance car travel and tourism. The road rest areas were developed to accommodate this trend by providing places at convenient locations where motorists could rest or camp.  The rest areas are also evidence of the early development of caravanning. When caravanning became popular from the early 1950s relatively few sites in Queensland offered the appropriate infrastructure and rest areas throughout the North Coast became important as short term caravanning sites.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Petrie, Jowarra and Paynter's Creek road rest areas are fine examples of this place type. Designed to provide a place for travellers to stop to rest, eat and drink before continuing on their journey, they are located in road reserves and/or scenic spots, being easily accessible from a roadway, providing convenient parking for vehicles and accommodating picnic tables and barbeque facilities. Petrie and Jowarra also

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	provide camping and van parking spaces and toilets.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Shady havens, these road rest areas are valued as restful spaces providing travellers with opportunities to relax and enjoy picnicking and other informal leisure activities in pleasant surroundings.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602698.	
<b>Description</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602698.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected.
<b>References</b>	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	

## GOLDEN BEACH

Golden Beach was originally settled by William Landsborough (1825-1886). Landsborough was a famous explorer, pastoralist and government official. In recognition of his exploration feats, including a search for the inland explorers Burke and Wills, the Queensland Government gifted Landsborough with a £2,000 reward in 1882. He moved to Caloundra, selecting 2372 acres, named his property Loch Lamerough and tended sheep for their wool. Caloundra was surveyed in the 1870s, but there was little interest in settlement there at this time. Early settlers included Robert Bulcock, Landsborough and James Moffat. Landsborough died in 1886 and was buried on his property.

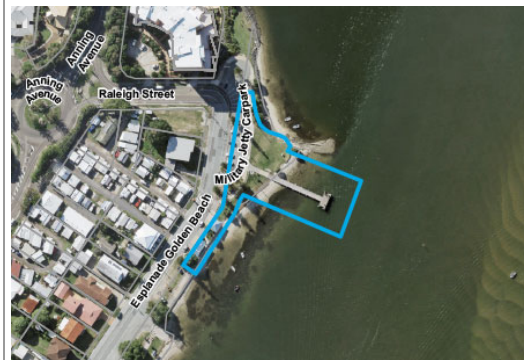
Most of Landsborough's former property was purchased by Roy Henzell, a local property developer, in the 1930s. The Landsborough Shire Council (later Caloundra City Council) resumed land along the foreshore at Golden Beach for public recreation after World War II. Golden Beach became a popular tourist destination from the 1950s, along with the increasingly popularity of Caloundra's other beaches. The foreshore was developed into a park, including the provision of shelters. The suburb grew significantly in the late twentieth century, especially with the development of Pelican Waters.

### Further references

Gwen Trundle, 'Landsborough, William (1825-1886)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/landsborough-william-3984/text6299>, published first in hardcopy 1974.

### Military Jetty and Shelter Shed

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	GBH3	
<b>Street Address</b>	Keith Hill Park, The Esplanade, Golden Beach	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	576CG5004 (Part of)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Military Jetty, Caloundra Military Jetty Memorial.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Military Jetty and Shelter Shed are important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. After the end of World War II, the popularity of Golden Beach for tourists increased and from as early as 1946 the Landsborough Shire Council sought to gain trusteeship of the jetty as part of their plans to create a public space along the foreshore. This move aligned with the overall promotion and development of tourism in Caloundra in the post-war period. Additional public facilities, such as shelter sheds, reflected this development.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Military Jetty in particular demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. Caloundra figured prominently in the defence of South East Queensland during World War II, and yet beside the remnant defence structures on Bribie Island, there is very little (or no) war-time fabric built specifically for defence purposes still extant in the city, other than the Military Jetty.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Military Jetty has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular construction techniques used to build the jetty to military standards of the time and sufficient to enable the traffic of vehicles and other equipment transported to the fortifications on Bribie Island.

<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Military Jetty has a special association with the work of the Australian defence forces during World War II.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The jetty is located in Golden Beach, which was originally part of the property of William Landsborough (1825-1886). Caloundra, and the Sunshine Coast Council region more generally, was an important part of the defence of Brisbane and Queensland during World War II. The defence of the coast in the event of a naval attack or enemy landing was paramount. 'Fort Bribie' was a series of fortifications and heavy gun placements constructed on the northern end of Bribie Island, beginning in 1939 when Britain declared war on Germany. The island was an ideal location to defend the sea passage into Moreton Bay. Caloundra became the centre of coastal defence for South East Queensland and in particular Moreton Bay and Brisbane.</p> <p>Caloundra was declared a defence area in 1942, which meant that most of the residents were forced to leave. Holiday homes and guest houses were also off-limits. The military took over existing buildings and constructed new facilities. For example, the Coast Artillery Fire Command Head Quarters was established at Caloundra State School, the Australian Women's Army Service personnel were barracked in houses in Burgess Street and the Port War Signal Station was operated from 'Buena Vista', a house on Canberra Terrace. A jetty was constructed at Golden Beach to enable the ferrying of supplies across to Fort Bribie. A reinforced concrete structure was also built by the navy at Wickham Point.</p> <p>By the end of 1942, the Japanese advance had been halted by Allied troops (principally Australian and American forces). Key battles included the Kokoda Track – the first land defeat inflicted on the Imperial Japanese Army – and the battles of Midway and Coral Sea, famous for having been fought primarily by aircraft launched from aircraft carriers, the first major battles of this type in the history of warfare. From this period the defence of the coast became increasingly unnecessary and many of the troops and installations were gradually withdrawn. Caloundra and Fort Bribie were the only areas in the Sunshine Coast that maintained a military presence until the end of the war in 1945.</p> <p>The jetty later became a key asset in the development of Golden Beach. The Landsborough Shire Council (later Caloundra City Council) sought trusteeship of the jetty in 1946 and combined this move with the resumption of land along the foreshore at Golden Beach for public recreation. (Golden Beach, and Pelican Waters, was owned by Roy Henzell, a real estate agent in Caloundra. Henzell purchased Landsborough's former estate in the 1930s.) The jetty was seen as the centrepiece of this process, in particular because it was so well built. Golden Beach became a popular destination from the 1950s, along with the increasingly popularity of Caloundra's other beaches. The foreshore around the jetty was eventually developed into a park, including the provision of shelters. The suburb grew significantly in the late twentieth century along with the broader development and growth of Caloundra.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Military Jetty and Shelter Shed are situated in Keith Hill Park on the foreshore. The area consists of a grassed strip between the road and the waterfront and includes some Pandanus trees and Norfolk Pines. A recent amenities block is also located within the site and is not considered to be of cultural heritage significance.</p> <p>The Military Jetty consists of a low T-shaped timber structure projecting approximately 40 metres out into the sea. The timber boardwalk rests on a timber-beam-and-pylon construction without railings. A deck with high pylons is set perpendicular at the end of the jetty. The Caloundra Military Jetty Memorial is located close to the water's edge to the north of the jetty and consists of a plaque mounted on a large boulder commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Fort on Bribie Island.</p> <p>The Shelter Shed is situated on the water's edge to the south of the jetty and consists of a simple open timber structure on a concrete base with corrugated iron clad truncated pyramid roof. The roof is supported by simple braced timber posts with square profile. A timber wall with exposed framework clad with VJ boards divides the shed into two parts. There are a number of recent timber benches and seats.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland, Queensland War Memorial Register
<b>Inspection Date</b>	03/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Gary McKay, <i>Times of Change: A history of Caloundra City</i>, Caloundra, Caloundra City Council, 2007.</p> <p>Gwen Trundle, 'Landsborough, William (1825-1886)', <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i>, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <a href="http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/landsborough-william-3984/text6299">http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/landsborough-william-3984/text6299</a>, published first in hardcopy 1974.</p> <p>Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 21 June 1946.</p> <p>Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 5 March 1948.</p> <p>Sunshine Coast Council, <i>Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast</i>, 2016.</p> <p><i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014</i> Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</p>	
<b>Gallery</b>	



### The Landsborough Tree

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	GBH2	
<b>Street Address</b>	1 Worthington Lane, Golden Beach	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP138246 (Part of Lot), Road reserve	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Tree is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. William Landsborough was one of Caloundra's earliest settlers and the tree provides physical evidence dating from the period of his settlement in the area.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Tree has a special association with the life of the noted explorer, station owner and official, William Landsborough, after whom the town and Shire of Landsborough were named.

#### Historical Context

William Landsborough (1825-1886) was a famous explorer, pastoralist and government official. He was also one of the earliest residents of Caloundra.

Landsborough was born in Scotland and migrated to New South Wales in 1841, joining his two brothers who owned a sheep station in the New England district. He and his brothers then moved north, selecting a station on the Kolan River. He began to explore the region, particularly in the north of the colony, in the late 1850s. In 1861, he was selected by the Victorian and Queensland governments to lead a search for the explorers Burke and Wills, who were attempting to be the first Europeans to cross the continent from the south to the north. He eventually discovered that the explorers had died and he was publicly feted on his return to Melbourne, ironically having completing the very task that Burke and Wills had set out to achieve. He lost his pastoral stations and, after a brief stint in the Queensland Legislative Assembly, accepted the post of Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Crown Lands for Carpentaria, based in Burketown. He was dismissed from his position in 1870 and in 1872 he accepted a Government appointment to survey a road from St George to Cunnamulla in Queensland's west. He was also dismissed from that position and took up tin mining in Stanthorpe, an enterprise he found successful.

Landsborough returned to official duties, becoming an inspector in the Brands Office (i.e. stock brands), then Commission of the Peace in 1877. In belated recognition of his exploration feats, the Queensland Government gifted Landsborough with a £2,000 reward in 1882. He moved to Caloundra, selecting 2372 acres, named his property Loch Lamerough and tended sheep for their wool. Caloundra was surveyed in the 1870s, but there was little interest in settlement there at this time. Early settlers included Robert Bulcock, Landsborough and James Moffat. Landsborough died in 1886 and was buried on his property. His second wife (his first had died from Tuberculosis), Maria Theresa Carr, moved his remains to Toowong Cemetery in 1913.

The tree is alleged to have been planted by Landsborough (or possibly his wife, Maria), taken as a seedling from Kilcoy Station. A plaque installed adjacent to the tree in 1966 asserts the tree was taken from Kilcoy Station, although other sources claim Maria planted two trees, only one of which survives. There is potentially some

confusion stemming from the fact that there is a large mature fig tree planted close to the location of Landsborough's original grave site, further to the south in Golden Beach (now in Landsborough Memorial Park, in the middle of a shopping centre). It is possible the fig tree in the park was planted by Maria in memory of her husband, and that the plaque next to the 'Landsborough Tree' is correct about its origins.

The town and Shire of Landsborough were named after the explorer when the North Coast Railway was extended north from Caboolture from 1889.

**Description**

The Landsborough Tree is located at the front of the residence on the corner of the Esplanade and Worthington Lane. The tree is a large fig tree, planted at this location by William Landsborough (or his second wife Maria) as a seedling he brought from Kilcoy Station in the 1880s. The tree has been trimmed unsympathetically to accommodate powerlines, impacting visually on the aesthetic significance and potentially harming the fabric.

A plaque mounted on a cairn next to the tree was installed in 1966 and provides information about the tree.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	3/03/2016

**References**

Gary McKay, *Times of Change: A history of Caloundra City*, Caloundra, Caloundra City Council, 2007.  
 Gwen Trundle, 'Landsborough, William (1825–1886)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/landsborough-william-3984/text6299>, published first in hardcopy 1974.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, *Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast*, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

**Gallery**



**William Landsborough Memorial Park**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	GBH1	
<b>Street Address</b>	52 Landsborough Parade, Golden Beach	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	132RP62808	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	William Landsborough Monument, Landsborough Monument.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The William Landsborough Memorial Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. William Landsborough was one of Caloundra's earliest settlers and the park (and elements within it, including rocks and the fig tree) is located close to Landsborough's original grave site.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The William Landsborough Memorial Park has a special association with the life of the noted explorer, station owner and official, William Landsborough, after who the town and Shire of Landsborough were named.

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### Historical Context

William Landsborough (1825-1886) was a famous explorer, pastoralist and government official. He was also one of the earliest residents of Caloundra.

Landsborough was born in Scotland and migrated to New South Wales in 1841, joining his two brothers who owned a sheep station in the New England district. He and his brothers then moved north, selecting a station on the Kolan River. He began to explore the region, particularly in the north of the colony, in the late 1850s. In 1861, he was selected by the Victorian and Queensland governments to lead a search for the explorers Burke and Wills, who were attempting to be the first Europeans to cross the continent from the south to the north. He eventually discovered that the explorers had died and he was publicly feted on his return to Melbourne, ironically having completing the very task that Burke and Wills had set out to achieve. He lost his pastoral stations and, after a brief stint in the Queensland Legislative Assembly, accepted the post of Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Crown Lands for Carpentaria, based in Burketown. He was dismissed from his position in 1870 and in 1872 he accepted a Government appointment to survey a road from St George to Cunnamulla in Queensland's west. He was also dismissed from that position and took up tin mining in Stanthorpe, an enterprise he found successful.

Landsborough returned to official duties, becoming an inspector in the Brands Office (i.e. stock brands), then Commission of the Peace in 1877. In belated recognition of his exploration feats, the Queensland Government gifted Landsborough with a £2,000 reward in 1882. He moved to Caloundra, selecting 2372 acres, named his property Loch Lamerough and tended sheep for their wool. Caloundra was surveyed in the 1870s, but there was little interest in settlement there at this time. Early settlers included Robert Bulcock, Landsborough and James Moffat. Landsborough died in 1886 and was buried on his property. His second wife (his first wife had died from Tuberculosis), Maria Theresa Carr, moved his remains to Toowong Cemetery in 1913.

The original cairn over Landsborough's grave appears to have been lost. A memorial stone was placed near the location of the original grave site at a later date and the space is now referred to as Landsborough Memorial Park, nestled in the middle of a shopping centre. The park includes a mature fig tree; it is unknown when it was planted or if it was associated with Landsborough's grave site, although there is some confusion regarding the origin of the so-called 'Landsborough Tree' (ID#GBH2, see that entry) and it is possible the fig was planted by Landsborough's wife, Maria, as a memorial.

The town and Shire of Landsborough was named after the explorer when the North Coast Railway was extended north from Caboolture from 1889.

### Description

The Landsborough Monument is located in the small William Landsborough Memorial Park in the shopping district of Golden Beach. The landscaped park contains a large fig tree at the rear fronted by a grassed area. A sign reading 'WILLIAM LANDBOROUGH MEMORIAL PARK' and two boulders are located at the base of the tree. A new plaque was installed at the site in October 2019. The site marks the approximate location of William Landsborough's original burial before his re-interment at Toowong Cemetery, Brisbane.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	03/03/2016

### References

- Gary McKay, *Times of Change: A history of Caloundra City*, Caloundra, Caloundra City Council, 2007.
- Gwen Trundle, 'Landsborough, William (1825–1886)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/landsborough-william-3984/text6299>, published first in hardcopy 1974.
- Sunshine Coast Council, *Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast*, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

### Gallery



## HUNCHY

### Razorback Lookout Park

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MTV17		
<b>Street Address</b>	5-13 Razorback Road, Hunchy		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	327CG2613	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	Monument Razorback - Lookout.		



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Razorback Lookout Park is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. As a mountain resort, tourists to Montville (as with other similar resorts along the Blackall Range) took advantage of scenic lookouts to appreciate the dramatic view across the plains below and across to the ocean.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Razorback Lookout Park is important because of its aesthetic significance. As a lookout on the Blackall Range, it possesses picturesque attributes.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Razorback Lookout Park has a special association with the work of George Carpenter, who initiated the ecclesiastical use of the lookout in the late 1970s. The work of Carpenter was appreciated by the Montville community, reflected in the installation of a plaque and naming of a section of the lookout in Carpenter's honour.

**Historical Context**

The first historical reference to the Razorback Lookout Park is its use for an Easter Sunday sunrise service in 1978, although it may have been used as a lookout well before this time. (Its proximity to the centre of town justifies this supposition.) The park includes a shelter shed with a granite boulder and plaque displaying a timeline of Montville's history which was installed in the park in 1986 in recognition of the town's centenary. The Montville community installed a plaque commemorating George Carpenter in 1997. Carpenter was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Salvation Army and he established the Montville Christian Festival, which included the sunrise service at the lookout. The Easter service continues to be held at the lookout.

**Description**

The Razorback Lookout Park is located on a steeply sloping site to the northeast of the Montville Primary School on a triangular lot and also includes a section of an unnamed road reserve. Most of the site is covered by mature vegetation. The part located in the road reserve is cleared and grassed and includes a partially enclosed shelter shed on a concrete platform. There is a boulder with a metal plaque providing a historic timeline. A senses trail was established in the late 1980s and takes in part of the Lookout Park. The park offers spectacular views over the ranges, extending to the ocean.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

**KENILWORTH**

The Kenilworth district originally formed part of a large cattle run established in 1850 by Richard Joseph Smith. Kenilworth Run was originally called 'Oobie Oobie' or a variation of it by different owners.

The Queensland Government passed Land Acts from the 1860s that were intended to break up large pastoral runs and encourage closer settlement, particularly the establishment of farms. Selections were taken up in the district from the 1890s, focused on the area that became known as Gheerulla. The settlement was originally named for the creek on which it was located, Yahoo Creek. Local residents then referred to the community as Kenilworth, and by 1910 the name 'Gheerulla' was proposed, allegedly a contraction of two local Aboriginal words meaning 'dry creek'. Landowners engaged in mixed farming and grazed dairy cattle, producing cream for butter production.

By the turn of the twentieth century there was a sufficient number of settlers to prompt the establishment of a school and the formation of the Kenilworth Farmers' Association. The Association oversaw the creation of cemetery and recreation reserves, and a co-operative buying scheme for its members. The Farmers' Assembly Hall, the settlement's public hall, was opened in 1907 – an important community milestone. It was constructed from pit-sawn beech, weatherboard walls and Crow's Ash timber floor. The Association also opened a Co-operative store in Eumundi in the same year from which the produce of the district was sold.

Despite the progress of the community, there was not yet a town. Indeed, local postal services were still handled at a number of receiving offices in the area including Kenilworth Station. However, a new town was surveyed in 1921, over six kilometres from Gheerulla, and officially named 'Kenilworth'. For a time, the two settlements were referred to as Kenilworth

and Kenilworth Lower (Gheerulla). Kenilworth grew rapidly in the 1920s and 30s and prospered as a town. The economy of the town was anchored by sawmills and a cheese factory, the latter beginning operations in the early 1950s.

### Further references

Information from Albion Telecommunications Museum, provided by L Meldrum, Kenilworth and District Historical Association.

Kenilworth Centenary Celebrations Committee, Hinka-Booma to Kenilworth: 1850 to 1950: A brief history of the discovery and early settlement of the Upper Mary Valley Country, 1950 Kenilworth. Blair Meldrum, Revised Edition (2005), Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc.

'Gheerulla', www.gheerulla.qld.au

### Kenilworth Cheese Factory

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH3	
<b>Street Address</b>	45 Charles Street, Kenilworth	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	111RP908913	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Cheese Factory is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The dairy industry and in particular butter factories were fixtures of the Sunshine Coast hinterland and dairy farmers from the Kenilworth district supplied cream to factories to make butter. However, the construction of a purpose-built cheese factory in Kenilworth reflected the growth of the dairy industry in the district in that period and the switch from cream to milk to make cheese.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Cheese Factory demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage, as the only extant purpose-built cheese factory in the region.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Cheese Factory is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a cheese factory. Although changes were required to shift from bulk cheese production to speciality cheeses, various aspects of the factory including its scale, layout and other features that remain extant from the Kraft period provide important evidence of a cheese factory. Although purpose-built cheese factories were relatively uncommon in the Sunshine Coast Council region, the dairy industry was very important and therefore manufacturing plants associated with the industry are important to the region.

### Historical Context

The dairy industry was in particular very important to Kenilworth. From 1898, several farmers brought their milk to a local property that had a cream separator installed and the cream was sent by rail via Eumundi to the Corinda factory at South Brisbane. Cream from dairy farms was originally sent to the Caboolture Co-operative Ltd Butter Factory in Caboolture, established in 1907. Local farmers then sent their cream to the new butter factory in Eumundi, opened by the Caboolture Co-operative Ltd in 1920. A cheese factory was built in 1942 on the outskirts of town, but it did not begin operations. It was moved to its current site, directly opposite Allen's sawmill (owned by the Doyle family at the time) and opened as the Kraft Cheese Factory in 1952.

Cheese became an increasingly important product during World War I (as a foodstuff sent to soldiers overseas). Indeed, JL Kraft & Bros Company, formed in 1909, invented pasteurised cheese in 1915 which did not require refrigeration and was a key food for American soldiers in the Great War. Kraft expanded rapidly in the 1910s and 1920s and began to develop overseas operations. It entered the Australian market in 1930 following a partnership with Fred Walker & Co, the original manufacturer of Vegemite. Kraft purchased Fred Walker & Co after the death of Walker in 1935. By the time the Kenilworth factory was opened, Kraft had eleven cheese factories in Australia. The Kenilworth factory was considered at the time to have been the largest cheese factory in Queensland.

The factory closed in 1989 and Doyle's (Allen's) sawmill in 1991, two major blows to employment in the town. However, the cheese factory reopened a year later; it was purchased by five former staff (and a business partner) and renamed Kenilworth Country Foods. The new owners focused on producing speciality cheeses and other dairy products rather than bulk cheese production. It became a tourist attraction, bolstered since 2009 by the annual Kenilworth Cheese, Wine & Food Fest. The factory was taken over in 2017 by a local dairying family and is today known as 'Kenilworth Dairies.'

### Description

Schedule 6



The Kenilworth Cheese Factory occupies a corner block opposite the former sawmill, just south of the centre of town. The industrial site includes some mature vegetation on the north-eastern boundary and some grassed areas on the perimeter.

The factory includes a variety of buildings including three joined, centrally located long rectangular masonry sheds with gable roofs, two clad with corrugated iron sheeting and one with corrugated fibrous cement sheeting. Originally, two sheds had elongated roof lanterns fitted to the ridge; these are no longer extant. The factory has undergone necessary modifications over time and there are several extensions of various construction materials and ages, some with flat and some with gable roof attached to the main structure and other infrastructure has also been added to the site.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<http://kenilworthcountryfoods.com.au/story/>  
<https://www.kenilworthdairies.com.au/cheesemaking/>, accessed 11 November 2019.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fred\\_Walker\\_\(entrepreneur\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fred_Walker_(entrepreneur))  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kraft\\_Foods\\_Inc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kraft_Foods_Inc)  
 Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc., 'How Kenilworth Township Developed': 1921-2016: 96 Years young', PowerPoint presentation, 2016.  
 Kenilworth Centenary Celebrations Committee, Hinka-Booma to Kenilworth: 1850 to 1950: A brief history of the discovery and early settlement of the Upper Mary Valley Country, 1950 Kenilworth. Blair Meldrum, Revised Edition (2005), Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 Pers. Comm. with former staff member as supplied by Lenore Meldrum, Kenilworth & District Historical Association.

**Gallery**




**Kenilworth Homestead (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH5	
<b>Street Address</b>	2760 Eumundi-Kenilworth Road, Kenilworth	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3RP228645 (part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Kenilworth Station.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Kenilworth Homestead, on one of the earliest stations established in the Gympie district, demonstrates the pattern of development in the area from nineteenth century pastoralism. The resumption of a large part of Kenilworth during the 1920s, and the subsequent division into smaller farming properties and the nearby town of Kenilworth, is important in demonstrating the pattern of land use and occupancy in rural Queensland during the early twentieth century.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>

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Statement	The principal residence, thought to date from about 1865, is an uncommon and rare example of an early timber house demonstrating unusually high craftsmanship and quality of finish.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The place has the potential to provide archaeological evidence of building construction techniques from the mid nineteenth century and of the formerly extensive pastoral station complex. As evidenced by recent reconciliation ceremonies Kenilworth Homestead has a long association with and strong importance for the local Aboriginal community, in particular the Gubbi Gubbi people, and has the potential to reveal further evidence of this association.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The residence and the stables, with associated grounds including the gardens, paddocks, cemetery and driveway, provide a good example of a mid-nineteenth century pastoral run.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The buildings and grounds have aesthetic value, enhanced by their picturesque natural setting incorporating the Mary River and surrounding ranges. The gardens, trees and grounds surrounding the buildings contribute to their setting.
<b>F</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period for the region.</i>
Statement	The construction technique of single skinned wide vertical slabs with tongue and groove beaded joints with concealed framing is unusual and demonstrates the skills of the two cabinet makers thought to be involved with the construction of the building.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The homestead is of social value for its long association with the local community and as the earliest surviving homestead in the area.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602043.	
<b>Description</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602043.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	
<b>Gallery</b>	
	

### Kenilworth Hotel

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH6	
<b>Street Address</b>	18 Elizabeth Street, Kenilworth	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1SP187995	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	
 		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Hotel is important in demonstrating the evolution, and pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It demonstrates evolution as it was the first (and remains the only) hotel built in Kenilworth. Its construction was prompted not by demand from the town and district's residents, but rather traffic along newly constructed roads through the region, in particular the Bruce Highway. The promotion of travelling and tourism in the region as a result of the road's construction became a key element of growth in the Sunshine Coast Council region from this period. The construction of the hotel, and in particular in the Art Deco architectural style, reflected a pattern that emerged in this time, principally the construction of hotels to take advantage of the tourism potential of the new roads and the consistent use of the Art Deco style for the new hotels.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Hotel demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. Hotels were typically constructed in new settlements as soon as people began to settle in the district, often even predating the official survey of towns. It is uncommon in the history of the region for a hotel to be built so long after the survey of a town, particularly given the strong growth of Kenilworth in the preceding two decades.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Hotel is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of hotels constructed in the Sunshine Coast Council area in the 1930s, which are important to the region. Hotels in this decade were typically designed in the Art Deco architectural style.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Hotel is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a good example of a hotel designed in the Art Deco-influenced architectural style, illustrated by particular elements including: the overall geometrical configuration (illustrating a more 'modern' design of building), lack of surrounding verandahs, use of fibrous cement wall cladding, cement mouldings and corner windows. This idiom was particularly distinct from earlier hotels built in the region and reflect the importance of tourism and the associated growth in the region in the 1930s, and the interest in modernity inspired by improved road travel and 'modern' architectural styles.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The Kenilworth Hotel was built in 1939 for a cost of £8,000 and designed by the Brisbane architect, Frank Cullen. The hotel was built for Mr M Lane and it was the first (and remains the only) hotel in the Kenilworth district – a surprising fact given the establishment of the town and its rapid growth since the early 1920s. However, the lack of hotel is explained by the community's objection to the granting of a hotel licence in Kenilworth. A 1938 Courier Mail article included the following summary of the community's view: 'the licence was not needed for the convenience of the public and requirements of the locality and that the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood would be disturbed if the licence was granted' (Courier Mail, 13 December 1938: 5, included in 'How Kenilworth Township Developed' presentation, 2016).</p> <p>One of the key attractions for Lane when selecting Kenilworth – he had previously owned and managed hotels in Brisbane - was the tourist potential of the hotel. Driving tourism became a key industry for the region after the construction of the Bruce Highway in the 1930s. Day and weekend visitors would typically travel north along the highway, passing through Sunshine Coast Council region towns such as Beerwah and Nambour; and then often return via the Blackall Ranges, passing through the towns of Kenilworth and Maleny before reconnecting with the highway at Landsborough. This driving route was viewed by the Lanes as a key reason for their investment in the hotel. Indeed, the highway and tourist traffic stimulated the construction of numerous hotels along the route in the 1930s, beginning with the Beerwah Hotel (1936) and including the Club Hotel in Nambour (1939). These hotels featured Art Deco designs, the popular architectural trend for hotels in this period, and were considered 'modern' relative to earlier hotel building designs.</p> <p>The hotel was apparently damaged by fire in 1958. However, key interior features such as the stair case remain intact, as does much of the exterior (based on early architect drawings and photographs), indicating the damage was not extensive. Various alterations have occurred over time, the principal external alteration being the replacement of the original straight, Art Deco-inspired awning over the front elevation of the building with a skillion roofed awning featuring decorative brackets, illustrating earlier hotel designs, rather than the modern building constructed in the late 1930s.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Kenilworth Hotel occupies a corner block on Elizabeth Street at the northern end of the business district of town. The hotel and extensions to the east extend to the majority of the site.</p> <p>The hotel addresses Elizabeth Street and displays Art Deco style elements (modern for the time in the context of a small rural town), including its geometrical configuration, mouldings, window configuration and lettering font. The building consists of a two storey U-shaped inter-war timber structure on low stumps, clad with fibrous cement sheeting. The main building has a hipped roof with a northern and a southern wing extending to the east, all covered by short sheeted corrugated iron. A double storey portico, positioned slightly off centre, spans approximately half of the façade and originally featured four columns on ground floor extending to the upper floor, creating a balcony. The balcony has been enclosed by three banks of four light casement windows. A former accentuated straight awning to the left of the portico is now covered (or replaced) by a skillion roof verandah that spans the entire western side. This unsympathetic addition negatively impacts on the geometrical configuration of the original Art Deco façade by introducing a dominant Queenslander style element. The original design feature of horizontal cement mouldings at the front and sides is still evident. The lettering 'HOTEL KENILWORTH' in Art Deco font is attached at the front. Another Art Deco feature is the tall corner window at the internal staircase leading to the upper floor. Other windows include four light casement design on the upper floor, and sash windows on the ground floor. Original interior features reportedly include a Silky Oak plywood bar, stair balustrade, curved walls and joinery.</p>	

The hotel has been repaired after fire damage (1958) and renovated over time and extensions have been added. Many of the original features are however still recognisable.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 5 Mar 1954, 5.  
 Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Courier-Mail, 17 November 1939, 19.  
 Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc., 'How Kenilworth Township Developed': 1921-2016: 96 Years young', PowerPoint presentation, 2016.  
 Kenilworth Centenary Celebrations Committee, Hinka-Booma to Kenilworth: 1850 to 1950: A brief history of the discovery and early settlement of the Upper Mary Valley Country, 1950 Kenilworth. Blair Meldrum, Revised Edition (2005), Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

**Gallery**



**Kenilworth Masonic Hall**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH7	
<b>Street Address</b>	7 Mary Street, Kenilworth	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	13SP141180	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Masonic Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as its construction reflected the ongoing growth and development of the town of Kenilworth and its community following its establishment in the 1920s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Masonic Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of Masonic halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. While the hall is relatively nondescript, the high windows are typically associated with Masonic halls as privacy during ceremonies is very important to Freemasons. The Freemason symbol is also an important characteristic.

**Historical Context**

The Kenilworth Masonic Lodge was formed in 1932. Brother A. E. Tanner donated an allotment of land in Kenilworth and other Lodge members donated all of the materials and furniture for the construction and furnishing of the lodge. The lodge remains active in the Kenilworth and district community.

**Description**

The Kenilworth Masonic Hall occupies a grassed block in the town's centre and consists of a rectangular inter-war timber structure on medium stumps. The building is clad with chamferboards and has a corrugated iron clad gable roof with box gables with jettied ceiling joists at front and rear. The Freemasons' symbol of Square and Compass is

displayed at the front gable. Access is via a small enclosed porch with skillion roof at the north-western corner. A number of individual clerestory windows are located on the side elevations and at the rear are sash windows; most windows are boarded up. The building is in need of maintenance and repair.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
http://www.sunshinecoastfreemasons.com/kenilworth-lodge/ , accessed 11 November 2019. Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 7 July 1933, 12.	

### Kenilworth Police Station

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH8	
<b>Street Address</b>	2 Mary Street, Kenilworth	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	68LX2428	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Police Station is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The relatively late arrival of the station and its location in an earlier residential house reflects the establishment of Kenilworth in the 1920s (as opposed to earlier as was the case with most of the towns in the Sunshine Coast). Its arrival also reflected a particular milestone in the town's history, illustrating the growth of its population, industry and tourism.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Police Station is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of interwar timber houses in the Sunshine Coast, a common design in Kenilworth due to the settlement of the town in the interwar period.

### Historical Context

The Kenilworth Police Station is located in a former private residence, believed to have been built in the late 1920s for the first owner of the Kenilworth Sawmill, W. Allen. The house was purchased by the Queensland Government in 1949 for use as a police station and residence. It has remained in use as a police station since that time. Kenilworth was established in the early 1920s, and 1949 was relatively late for the establishment of a police station in the town. While there is no simple explanation, the lack of a hotel until the late 1930s (the Kenilworth Hotel was built in 1938), and the size and co-operative spirit of the community, probably meant there was little crime to manage. Opposition to the hotel in the late 1930s (see Kenilworth Hotel citation) provides further context for the supposition.

### Description

The Kenilworth Police Station is located on a sloping corner block bounded by Mary and Charles Streets. The grassed site includes a number of established trees on the perimeter.

The former residence addresses Mary Street and consists of a single storey T-shaped inter-war weatherboard clad timber structure on medium to high stumps and a roof clad with corrugated iron sheeting. Access is via a portico contained in a large gable on the north-western corner displaying California Bungalow style elements adapted to Queensland conditions. Features include a boxed gable with jettied ceiling joists and taper-cut bargeboards, a wide opening with arched brackets and a solid balustrade with slatted inset and stylised double columns. A second smaller gable follows to the right and features a bay window (with five-light casement windows) with splayed base and decorative timber corbels. In between the two gables is an ornamental porthole window. An enclosed verandah featuring a band of barlight casement windows spans the southern elevation and joins onto a rear gable (also featuring a boxed gable and jettied ceiling joists) at the south-eastern corner. Timber stairs lead into this section. A five-light casement window in this section is covered by a skillion window hood. At the rear is a stove recess and a further entrance via an annex.

What appears to be the former lock-up is located on the north-eastern corner and consists of a small weatherboard clad timber structure with gable roof.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016
<b>References</b>	

Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 12 August 1949, 8.

Pers. Comm. Grant Stevenson, grandson of Allen, as supplied by Lenore Meldrum, Kenilworth & District Historical Association.

**Kenilworth Sawmill (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH10	
<b>Street Address</b>	Corner Maleny-Kenilworth Road and Charles Street, Kenilworth	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP43739, 4RP91447, 2RP91447, 1RP91447, 3RP91447	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Sawmill (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Timber getting was an important industry in the region and sawmills progressively appeared across the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to process cut timber. It was also common in a number of settlements for the mill to be established in, or directly on the outskirts, of the town (other examples include Eumundi, Eudlo and Beerwah).
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Sawmill (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Although most of the infrastructure associated with the mill has been removed, key elements remain including a former residence, site office building and remains of a shed. Other mill sites located in such close proximity to a town in the region no longer contain any physical evidence of the respective sawmills.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Sawmill (former) has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. This is primarily in the form of archaeological material associated with sawmilling activities on the site. Photographs of the mill in operation exist, but archaeological material may provide further evidence of mill activities and the layout and function of some buildings, as well the relationship of the mill layout to the landscape, including but not limited to the nearby creek from which water was likely drawn to power steam powered equipment.

**Historical Context**

The key industries in the district, apart from farming, remained timber and dairy. Sawmills were established in the 1920s and 30s. The stands of timber in the Kenilworth district, as with much of the Sunshine Coast hinterland, attracted timber getters and, later, the establishment of local sawmills. The first sawmill in the Kenilworth district was erected in 1912 at Coolabine Creek, and the sawn timber was taken by bullock teams to Eumundi for transport on the railway. In 1926, Bill Allen opened a sawmill on the southern boundary of the town – the cheese factory was eventually erected on land directly across from the sawmill. Other mills opened in the district in this period, confirming the importance of the timber industry. The mill was purchased by the Doyle family in 1932 and was operated by them until its closure in 1991.

**Description**

The Old Kenilworth Sawmill is located on a corner block bounded by Charles Street and Maleny-Kenilworth Road, just north of the centre of town and opposite the Kenilworth Cheese Factory (also listed on the local heritage register). The fenced, cleared, grassed site contains a few buildings associated with the former mill, in particular the former residence, a smaller shed and what appears to be a former office building. The eastern part of the site is bounded by the Mary River and a creek meanders parallel to the river in a north-south direction. It appears that a number of remnant industrial shed structures have recently been removed.

The residence addresses Charles Street and consists of an inter-war weatherboard clad timber framed structure with double gable front on high stumps. The building has a truncated hipped roof and is clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. Both gables are box configuration with jettied rafters. The western gable has a bay protrusion with 5-light coloured hopscotch casement windows. The eastern gable and the adjoining verandah are enclosed with sheeting and show recent windows. Access is via timber stairs. An annex with separate roof is attached at the south-western corner. The windows are generally casement figuration (except at the eastern gable).

The former office building is also located on Charles Street and consists of a small low-set weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with a hipped roof recently clad with corrugated iron sheeting. A partially enclosed verandah is located at the front. The windows are 3-light casement configuration (windows with three glass panes). A weatherboard clad annex with skillion roof is attached at the eastern side.

**Schedule 6**

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc., 'How Kenilworth Township Developed': 1921-2016: 96 Years young', PowerPoint presentation, 2016.  
 Kenilworth Centenary Celebrations Committee, Hinka-Booma to Kenilworth: 1850 to 1950: A brief history of the discovery and early settlement of the Upper Mary Valley Country, 1950 Kenilworth. Blair Meldrum, Revised Edition (2005), Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Gallery**



**Kenilworth Showgrounds and Kenilworth Public Hall**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH14		
<b>Street Address</b>	7 Maleny – Kenilworth Road, Kenilworth		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP49073, 2RP49063, 1RP104200	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	Upper Kenilworth Hall, Kenilworth Showgrounds & Hall, Kenilworth Memorial		



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Showgrounds and Kenilworth Public Hall is important in demonstrating the pattern and evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The construction of the hall in 1924 reflected the pattern of the region's history, as halls were typically built when the community reached a certain population milestone. However, its removal to the current site and extensive alterations over time reflect the changes in, and growth of, the Kenilworth community up until the 1950s, including the securing of a recreation reserve and the establishment of the Kenilworth Show, originally held at Gheerulla (and to this extent reflecting Kenilworth's eclipse of Gheerulla as the principal settlement in the district from the 1920s).
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Showgrounds and Kenilworth Public Hall has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular materials and configuration of the earlier iteration of the hall, particularly the parapet from the building before extensive alterations were undertaken in the 1950s.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Kenilworth Showgrounds and Kenilworth Public Hall has a special association with the Kenilworth community. The hall has been the public venue for the community since the 1920s and the showground has been in use for shows and other public events since the c1930s.

**Historical Context**

The Kenilworth Public Hall was built in 1924. It was originally known as the 'Upper Kenilworth Hall', to differentiate it from the 'Lower Kenilworth Hall', which was located in Gheerulla (also known as the Kenilworth Farmers' Assembly Hall). The Upper Kenilworth Hall was built in Mary Street, where the Police Station is now located, and it was moved

to its current location in 1932. The hall was improved once it was placed in its new location, although the nature and extent of the improvements is unclear. The hall in this period included a substantial and decorative entrance and elaborate parapet – these may have been some of the changes, particularly as the original hall was built close to the time when the town of Kenilworth was first established, whereas it was moved and altered at a time when the town and surrounding district was thriving.

As with all public halls, it was used for social events such as concerts and dances, and the Roxy Theatre was established in the hall in 1933. The hall was substantially altered in 1954 in an effort to modernise it. Changes included the construction of two new wings, the hall was made longer by approximately five metres and a new brick entrance façade was installed. Close to 500 people attended the re-opening of the hall. The hall today is primarily a reflection of the changes made in 1954, with minor, later alterations, including the installation of a lift.

The hall is located adjacent to the Kenilworth Showground. The first Kenilworth Show was held at Gheerulla in 1919 and was continued in that location until 1935. The show was abandoned at that time and it reappeared in c1939 in Kenilworth, on the grounds of the hall. Originally a recreation ground, the land was purchased by the Kenilworth community in 1928 (thus the selection of the recreation grounds preceded the move of the hall there in 1932). The first local rodeo was held on the grounds in 1941. A description of the grounds at that time included an arena surrounded by a sawn timber fence and yards to hold bullocks. A 'Bushman's Carnival', which included horse and wood chopping events, athletics and competitions for horticulture, cookery and produce, was held for the first time in 1948.

**Description**

The Kenilworth Showgrounds and Kenilworth Public Hall is located on the eastern side of Maleny – Kenilworth Road, south of the town. The majority of the site is taken up by the oval, including a cricket pitch, and fenced enclosures and arenas associated with the show in the east, while the hall is located on the south-western boundary. The Kenilworth War Memorial is located in a partially fenced, paved area adjacent to the northern entrance to the site. There are a number of mature plantings especially on the perimeter of the oval, on the eastern boundary and at the street front.

The hall and the Kenilworth War Memorial are the only structures of specific heritage significance on the site. The hall is set on a north-south axis parallel to the street and consists of a highset structure enclosed underneath and incorporating the original timber hall (relocated in 1932) and various brick and timber extensions added over time. The original core of the hall consists of a tall, highset chamferboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof with recent roof vents. A noticeable roof feature are two protrusions rising from the roof towards the southern end; these are probably remnants of the elaborate parapet at the former entrance (visible in a historic image dated 1940s), covered over during refurbishment in 1954 when the hall was extended and a brick entrance added on the northern side. A skillion roofed extension, consisting of face brick on the lower level and chamferboard on the upper level, wraps around the core on three sides and includes the 1954 brick entrance section with portico on the north-western corner. A further weatherboard clad skillion roofed extension rises above the roof line on the northern side. An amenity extension with skillion roof and constructed of face brick is located on the lower level on this elevation. A wide, recent masonry block extension also with skillion roof joins onto the hall on the southern side. Besides the entrance on the north-west corner that features 1950s style timber- and-glass double doors with side panels and fanlight, there are a number of entrances on the eastern side. Windows include four-light casement configuration on the upper level and two-light sash configuration on the lower level.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland War Memorial Register
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

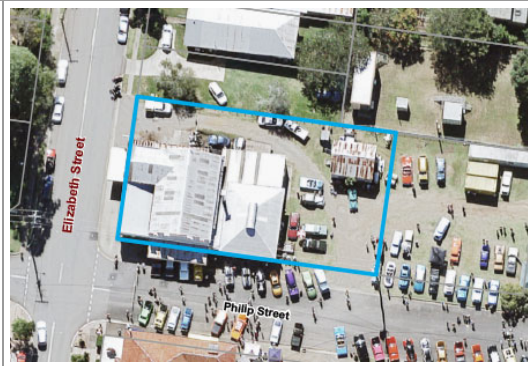
**References**

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[http://www.kenilworthhall.org.au/further\\_information.htm](http://www.kenilworthhall.org.au/further_information.htm), accessed 09/11/2016.  
 Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc., 'How Kenilworth Township Developed': 1921-2016: 96 Years young', PowerPoint presentation, 2016.  
 Kenilworth Centenary Celebrations Committee, Hinka-Booma to Kenilworth: 1850 to 1950: A brief history of the discovery and early settlement of the Upper Mary Valley Country, 1950 Kenilworth. Blair Meldrum, Revised Edition (2005), Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast

**Sims Brothers Garage**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH11	
<b>Street Address</b>	20 Elizabeth Street, Kenilworth	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4RP74444	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	BP Kenilworth, Kenilworth Garage.	





**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Sims Brothers Garage is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast area's history. The size and scale of the garage reflects the increasing car ownership in Queensland in this period and in particular the construction of the Bruce Highway, which further increased motor vehicle traffic in the region, in particular for recreational purposes.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Sims Brothers Garage demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast area's cultural heritage. It is a rare surviving example of a garage constructed in the 1930s, the key period in which motor car ownership and use in the region increased dramatically, and which exerted an enormous transformational influence on the region's history, particularly tourism.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Sims Brothers Garage has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast area's history. This potential includes elements and features of the building that illustrate earlier (and now redundant) modes of repair and fuel reticulation, including potential for underground fuel tanks and infrastructure dating from the period of the garage's construction.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Sims Brothers Garage is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of garages from the 1930s, which are important in the region's history. The characteristics are primarily illustrated by the layout, size and scale of the building, but may also include internal features that demonstrate the function and use of the garage during earlier phases of use, including but not limited to the 1930s.

**Historical Context**

Sims Brothers Garage was built in 1936 for the Sims Brothers. The Sims Brothers operated a garage in Kenilworth prior to this date, making the current garage their second (or more) premises. Car ownership grew steadily in Queensland (and Australia) in the 1920s and garages were erected to provide fuel and repair vehicles. Indeed, the so-called 'Great National Highway' passed through Kenilworth, continuing north to Brooloo and then Gympie, with a bridge across the Mary River at Kenilworth opened in 1931. It was also known as the 'North Coast Highway' in the region, predating the Bruce Highway. It was the main road route north to Gympie at this time.

Car ownership grew substantially in the 1930s, in particular associated with tourism, resulting in the construction of new roads and highways. The most prominent example of new road infrastructure was the original Bruce Highway, begun in 1934 (its current alignment is substantially different from that constructed in the 1930s). The highway passed through the Sunshine Coast region along the towns located on the railway and from there on to Gympie. The highway was built explicitly as a tourist route and it led to the development of tourism facilities in the Sunshine Coast, most prominently hotels, and naturally higher visitation to the region.

The construction of Sims Brothers' new garage in 1936 is important. Work on the highway between Yandina and Eumundi was underway in 1935. Eumundi was an important railhead for the residents and industries of the Kenilworth district (a relationship that began as early as 1907, as noted above) and the road from the district east took travellers directly to Eumundi. The timing of the garage, and the scale of the building, coincides precisely with the opening of the highway to Eumundi and presumably in anticipation of an increased demand for fuel and repairs as a result. Indeed, the owner of the Kenilworth Hotel, opened in 1939, selected Kenilworth for the site of his hotel precisely because tourists often chose to drive north along the Bruce Highway from Brisbane and return via the Blackall Range, which included the towns of Kenilworth and Maleny, further illustrating the commercial value and importance of a garage in Kenilworth in this period.

The first electrical plant supplying electricity to the town was located in the garage and maintained by the garage staff. Grid electricity was extended to the town and district in 1951. Sims Brothers Garage remains one of the few surviving garages constructed in the 1930s in the region and it also remains remarkably intact.

**Description**

Sims Brothers Garage is located on the corner of Elizabeth and Phillip Streets just north of the central business district of town on a prominent corner opposite the Kenilworth Hotel. The site includes the garage, a large shed and a further smaller building; the remainder is taken up with car parking spaces and a drive through.

The garage shows Art Deco style elements (clear lines and parapet) and consists of an L-shaped timber framed structure addressing both Elizabeth and Phillip Street, the main access being from the latter. The majority of the walls are clad with fibrous cement sheeting and the gabled roof is covered with short sheeted corrugated iron. At the northern wall is a mix of weatherboard and corrugated iron cladding. The most striking feature of the building is a

timber framed, stuccoed, sloped stylised embattled parapet on both gables, consisting of five merlons on the Phillip Street side and three on Elizabeth Street. Originally, the parapet continued to the corner on Phillip Street to create a gate; this feature has been replaced by an unsympathetic addition of an awning with flat roof connecting the two ends of the L-shape. Original steel suspended awnings span the entrances in the gable sections.

Located on the eastern side is a rectangular low-set weatherboard clad timber structure with hipped roof, clad with short sheeted corrugated iron and displaying a curved corrugated iron clad roof lantern on the ridge. A rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on low stumps with gable roof, covered with short sheeted corrugated iron is located in the north-eastern corner. These two buildings pre-date the construction of the garage.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc., 'How Kenilworth Township Developed': 1921-2016: 96 Years young', PowerPoint presentation, 2016.  
 Kenilworth Centenary Celebrations Committee, Hinka-Booma to Kenilworth: 1850 to 1950: A brief history of the discovery and early settlement of the Upper Mary Valley Country, 1950 Kenilworth. Blair Meldrum, Revised Edition (2005), Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 9 February 1934,3.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 14 September 1951,7.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 Personal reports at the Kenilworth museum as reported by Lenore Meldrum, Kenilworth & District Historical Association.

**Gallery**



**St John Bosco Roman Catholic Church**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KWH12	
<b>Street Address</b>	21 Anne Street, Kenilworth	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	13RP54590	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	St John Bosco Catholic Church, Kenilworth Catholic Church.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The St John Bosco Roman Catholic Church is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast area's history. The church is the first (and only) purpose-built Roman Catholic church in the Kenilworth district. Moreover, its construction in 1937 reflects the development and growth of Kenilworth and district in that period.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The St John Bosco Roman Catholic Church is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of churches, which are important to the region. In particular, the 'Carpenter Gothic' design of the church is

**Schedule 6**

	consistent with the design of churches in the settlements in the region, as most of the settlements were relatively small and the scale of the local churches reflected this.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The St John Bosco Roman Catholic Church has a special association with the Roman Catholic congregation in Kenilworth and the surrounding district, which has utilised the church since its construction in 1937.

#### Historical Context

St John Bosco Roman Catholic Church was built in 1937 by the Yandina contractor, B Hendren, on land donated by the Sharry Brothers. A Nambour Chronicle newspaper article describing the completion of the building noted that the 'design of the building is in keeping with the development of Kenilworth township' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 18 February 1938, 3, included in 'How Kenilworth Township Developed' presentation, 2016). It was the first purpose-built Roman Catholic Church in the district.

#### Description

The church is located on a sloping, grassed corner block with mature vegetation on the perimeter and in the centre, screening the building from the carpark in the north.

The modest inter-war church consists of a rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure with gable roof covered with short sheeted corrugated iron. The front gable façade is clad with fibrous cement sheeting. Front access is via a small gabled portico with weatherboard clad front balustrade and stairs on either side. The portico gable is enclosed with fibrous cement sheeting and shows a decorative bracket. On both sides of the portico is a tall arched window with glazing bars and a small triptych window is situated in the gable section. On the side of the nave are three sets of double windows with similar style. The sacristy has a slightly lower gable roof and six light casement windows.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

#### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc., 'How Kenilworth Township Developed': 1921-2016: 96 Years young', PowerPoint presentation, 2016.  
 Kenilworth Centenary Celebrations Committee, Hinka-Booma to Kenilworth: 1850 to 1950: A brief history of the discovery and early settlement of the Upper Mary Valley Country, 1950 Kenilworth. Blair Meldrum, Revised Edition (2005), Kenilworth and District Historical Association Inc.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

#### Gallery



## KINGS BEACH

### Kings Beach Bathing Pavilion (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KBH1	
<b>Street Address</b>	The Esplanade, Kings Beach	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	202SP249722 (part of), EMTSP249722, Road reserve	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The bathing pavilion is evidence of the development of Caloundra as a holiday resort, and provides one of the first examples of the local council's provision of public facilities to enhance the growth of the region as a holiday destination.  It has a strong association with the Caloundra Surf Life Saving Club.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The building is a rare example of the built environment at Caloundra of the 1930s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The pavilion has evidence of the layout of a 1930s changing and open air toilet facility. The building is an example of the work of Brisbane architect Clifford E. Plant, and of Spanish Mission architectural influence.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	(Criterion under review).

**Historical Context**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601513.

**Description**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601513.

<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	02/03/2016

**References**

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**Gallery**



**No. 19 and 19a Burgess Street**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KBH2	
<b>Street Address</b>	19 and 19a Burgess Street, Kings Beach	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP115489, 2RP115489	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Delemere and Compton.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	No.19 and 19a Burgess Street are important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Purpose built as holiday accommodation, they represented the impact of the Bruce Highway and road improvements to Caloundra in the 1930s. The infrastructure development along with increased car ownership led to a tourism and development boom in the seaside resort and demand for tourist accommodation. The houses are particularly important as they were built at the very beginning of the boom. They also reflect the pattern of use during World War II, where holiday houses and other key buildings in Caloundra were appropriated by the Australian and American military for accommodation for military personnel.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	No. 19 and 19a Burgess Street demonstrate a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as they are potentially the earliest extant purpose-built holiday homes (as opposed to flats) built in the 1930s at the very beginning of the development boom.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	No. 19 and 19a Burgess Street are important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the interwar bungalow architectural style, including the configuration, roughcast rendering, decorative motifs and tiled roofs.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	No. 19 and 19a Burgess Street have a special association with the Governor of Queensland at the time of their construction, Sir Leslie Wilson and his wife, Lady Wilson. The Governor, his wife and their retinue were early and recurring guests in the houses, leading No 19a to be nicknamed 'Government House'. The Governor was a prominent figure in Caloundra's history from the 1930s, later building 'Currimundi' at Dicky Beach, a famous and prominent residence (since demolished).

**Historical Context**

The 'bungalow' style houses at No. 19 and 19a Burgess Street were built in 1935 for the Beerwah farmer, J Elkes (or Elks – spelling differs in various articles and publications). Elkes was a prominent figure in the Landsborough Shire and his house at Beerwah was called 'Woodlands'. Elkes appears to have been a major investor in Caloundra at the cusp of the land and building boom that began after the construction of the Bruce Highway and improved road to Caloundra. Burgess Street was called Landsborough Terrace at the time the houses were constructed; it was later renamed Burgess Street after William Burgess, the only son of the Landsborough pioneers Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Burgess. William worked as a timber getter before becoming a Councillor in the Landsborough Shire Council, a position he held for 33 years. The street was immediately popular with investors and holiday makers, as residences along the street afforded spectacular views of the ocean and the Glass House Mountains.

It appears the two residences were let as holiday houses. No. 19 was called 'Delemere' and No. 19a 'Compton'. In 1935, Dr. [James] Duhig, a prominent Brisbane doctor and nephew of the Brisbane Catholic Archbishop, James Duhig, stayed in 'Compton'. The next guest was even more important: The Governor of Queensland, Sir Leslie Wilson and his wife, Lady Wilson. There was immense interest in the Governor's holiday arrangements, so much so that No 19a was nicknamed 'Government House' (the Governor's party also occupied No 19). The Courier Mail published an article that included a photograph of the interior of the house and a detailed description of the residence (Courier Mail, 23 December 1935: 21). The Governor stayed at the house again in 1937 while his purpose-built holiday house was constructed at Dicky Beach (called 'Currimundi', since demolished). The Elkes appeared to holiday in 'Delemere'.

The houses were taken over by Defence Forces during World War II. Delemere was used as the Artillery's Orderly Room and Compton as the Officers' Mess (see McKay 2007: 134). Other houses were occupied in Landsborough Terrace, including 'The Camp' (also a well-known holiday home) and 'Ocean Court' at No 5 Landsborough Terrace. The Coastal Artillery Headquarters, Signals Office and A.W.A.S (Australian Army Women's Service) Mess were also located in the street.

The houses appear to have reverted to holiday houses in the immediate post-war period; 'Compton' was still a holiday house in 1952 (see Sunday Mail, 15 June 1952: 12). The two houses are now private residences. The houses have been subject to minor external changes, and the original fence at the front of Compton has been removed. Otherwise, the houses remain quite intact.

**Description**

No. 19 and 19a Burgess Street is located on the northern side of Burgess Street close to the Esplanade at Kings

Beach. The elevated grassed site is delineated from the street by a rendered brick post-and-panel fence on the eastern front (No. 19), featuring roughcast rendered panels with diamond motif typical for the era of construction; the original fence at the western front (No. 19a) is no longer extant. The buildings are set in line and fronted by grassed areas with garden beds. A driveway, passing in-between the two buildings, leads to the rear of the site.

Both buildings address the street and consist of low-set rendered bungalows with Marseille tiled hipped roofs with gable roofed extensions.

The façade of No. 19, 'Delemere', features a roof gable on the south-western corner above a bay window with individual tiled roof and diamond motif on the lower roughcast rendered section. An entrance portico with arched doorway fronts the building, leading into a gable roofed extension on the eastern side. At the front is a bank of windows replacing the original casement windows that were set into panels similar to the bay window. The diamond motif is repeated on roughcast rendered panels below recent windows on the eastern gable. A skillion roof extension joins onto the rear of the building.

No. 19a, 'Compton', features a bay window similar to that at 'Delemere' at the front, albeit the roof has been replaced at some stage with an awning spanning a verandah with concrete steps at the front. Access is via an arched doorway into a large protruding gable on the south-eastern corner showing a bank of recent sliding windows (replacing former eight-light casement configuration) protected by metal window hood (not original) at the front. The original roughcast rendered panel with diamond motif is extant on the eastern side of the gable underneath a replacement sliding window. At the rear are two extensions with skillion roof.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected

**References**  
<http://www.sunshinecoastplaces.com.au/caloundra/kings-beach/burgess-st/19-burgess>, accessed 27/01/2017.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast

### Westaway Towers

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	KBH3	
<b>Street Address</b>	40 Verney Street, Kings Beach	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	0BUP1760	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Westaway Towers is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first high rise development in Caloundra and the third in the Sunshine Coast. The construction of high rise towers in Maroochydore (Maroochy Sands), Marcoola (Surfair) and Caloundra (Westaway Towers) reflected changing architectural tastes and the intensity of development that particularly marked the 1970s.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Westaway Towers is important because of its aesthetic significance. It is a visual landmark in Caloundra due to its height and elevated position.

**Historical Context**  
 Tourism on the 'North Coast' increased substantially in the 1930s with the construction of the Bruce Highway and the improvement of the road from Landsborough to Caloundra. Property sales reached record figures by the second half of the decade and new development – houses, flats and caravan parks – began to change the urban landscape of the coastal towns. World War II interrupted this trajectory, but it continued in the post-war period, aided by booming population and economic growth, the latter generated by post-war immigration from Britain and Europe.

New and more substantial hotels were built, especially in Caloundra, and the successive Landsborough and Maroochy Shire Councils saw in tourism an industry that could eliminate the peaks and troughs of a predominantly agricultural economy. The region was officially renamed 'Sunshine Coast' in 1967, although the term had been in use since the 1950s. Development was actively encouraged by councils and the first substantial infrastructure projects since the Bruce Highway were undertaken in the 1950s and 60s, including the construction of the airport at Marcoola, the David Low Bridge and Way and Nicklin Way. These developments opened up the resorts north of Caloundra and spurred development at Mooloolaba, Maroochydore and Coolum, and the relatively empty spaces in-between.

The fact that development on the Gold Coast preceded the Sunshine Coast meant that residents in the north had an idea about the potential impact of development, especially the so-called 'high rise' apartment and canal estates. The first Gold Coast high-rise was 'Kinkabool', completed in 1960. The trend toward high-rises continued on the Gold Coast and as developers turned to the Sunshine Coast, residents and councils debated the future of urban development. A strong feeling developed among many in the local community that the Sunshine Coast should not replicate the Gold Coast. Meanwhile, the first high-rise to match 'Kinkabool' - Maroochy Sands – was opened in Maroochy in April 1971. At eleven storeys it was the tallest building erected in the Sunshine Coast, dwarfing the surrounding urban development in Maroochy at the time. Surfair, at a more modest seven stories, opened seven months later.

Caloundra's first high rise development was Westaway Towers, completed in 1975 and the third high rise built on the Sunshine Coast. At 16 stories, it was for a time the tallest building on the Sunshine Coast and it remains one of the tallest buildings in Caloundra because of its elevated position. The building was designed by Kirkegard & Schellback Architects and constructed by Lombard Australia on behalf of the developer, Henzells Agency. Henzells was established in 1935 by Roy Henzell, who became a prominent Caloundra developer after purchasing William Landsborough's property at Golden Beach in the 1930s and developing Pelican Waters. The building was named after former Landsborough Shire Councillor, Miriam Westaway. Westaway moved to the Sunshine Coast in 1918 and married into the Westaway family, early pastoral pioneers who established Meridan Plains in the 1860s. Westaway was the first female Councillor in the Landsborough Shire Council and, interestingly, initially opposed the high rise development, reflecting the broader concern over development on the coast at the time. The land on which the building was constructed was also utilised by the military during World War II. The building was unusual in that it was constructed for residential purposes, rather than holiday accommodation.

**Description**

Westaway Towers is located on the corner of Verney and Maltman Streets on a natural rock formation known as Lizard Rock forming the highest point of Caloundra. The elevated sloping site includes landscaped roof top gardens on top of the garage in the east and a pool in the northwest. A mature fig tree growing over the boulders at the street front on Maltman Street appears to be a remnant of previous vegetation predating the construction of the building. There is also a mature Hoop pine on the north-eastern corner.

The building consists of a sixteen-storey rectangular Modernist high-rise structure showing a clear geometric form realised in concrete and glass and covered by a flat roof (with service installations). The façade of each level consists of a continuous straight band of concrete panels, flared at the bottom, surmounted by a continuous band of windows, creating a linear horizontal design. The western elevation is dominated by two tall vertical concrete panels (containing the lifts/staircase?) extending from ground level to the top, visually bracing the individual levels of the structure. The main entrance is on the north-eastern corner via a single storey extension joining onto the garage.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	02/03/2016

**References**

- Elaine Green, Green Legends: People Power on the Sunshine Coast, Sunshine Coast Environment Council, Nambour, 2009.
- Fitzgerald, R, 1984, From 1915 to the Early 1980s: A History of Queensland, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press.
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**LANDSBOROUGH**

Landsborough was originally known as Mellum Creek. The primary industry in the district was timber, which was cut and taken to James Campbell's sawmill located on Coochin Creek. Selections were open to settlers from 1871 and Isaac Burgess is credited as the first settler in the district. He built his residence in 1868 on the road to the Gympie goldfield and it became a staging station for Cobb & Co. Burgess later built a hotel, taking advantage of the traffic between Gympie and Brisbane. Agriculture became more prominent in the district as land was cleared of trees. Farms were planted with sugar cane, pineapples and bananas, and dairy farms also proliferated. Timber remained important, with the town's first sawmill opened in 1893.

The first settlement was essentially developed by Burgess along the Gympie Road on the south side of Mellum Creek. This site consisted of a two storey hotel (built in 1877) and a store, butcher shop and cottage. The hotel became the coach stop and also functioned as a post office. The first government subdivision of land also occurred on the south side of the creek, in 1881 – at which time the site was referred to as Landsborough (contrary to secondary sources). The second site was located on the north side of Mellum Creek. Campbell built a hotel (the Sportsman's Arms. 1882), a store, butcher shop and racecourse and sportsground (possibly the current Peace Memorial Park) in the early 1880s. He also erected a public hall, now the site of 'The Palms', the former residence of the early shop owner, James Tytherleigh. The second Government land sale occurred on the north bank of the creek in 1884. By the late 1880s the settlement was established on this side of Mellum Creek, with the local police station erected in 1889 directly across from the hotel – presumably the Sportman's and renamed the Mellum Creek (later Club) Hotel c1886.

The North Coast Railway, extending north from Caboolture, was opened in the district in 1890. The railway was located to the east of the original town site on the Gympie Road. The town site eventually shifted to its current location, but this process took some time to occur as the land was privately owned and it was not purchased by the Government until 1910. Cribb Street was built in 1914 and, symbolic of the change was the relocation of the Mellum Club Hotel to its current location, also in 1914. The earlier town site and significance of the Gympie Road continues to be marked by the first police station (now a private residence), which is still in its original location.


In 1912, the Landsborough Shire Council was formed by the subdivision of the Caboolture Shire. The new local government authority included the towns of Landsborough, Maleny, Beerburrum, and Caloundra. The new Council met in 'Dyer's hall' (located at this time behind the Mellum Club Hotel, later moved to a site adjacent to the hotel in Cribb Street) until the following year when a shire office and residence was built. After World War I, the Council invested in new public infrastructure, including a memorial park in 1922, and a School of Arts and new Shire Council Chambers in 1924. The Shire's population quadrupled between 1921 and 1976, mostly in Caloundra. As a result, the Council transferred its municipal offices to Caloundra in the 1960s and the Shire was renamed Caloundra City in 1987.

#### Further references

Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007.

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#### Beech Cemetery

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH17	
<b>Street Address</b>	Beech Road, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	448CG2052	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Bribie Cemetery.	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
Statement	The Beech Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first gazetted cemetery in Landsborough.	
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>	
Statement	The Beech Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular the number and location of the unmarked graves in the cemetery.	
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>	
Statement	The Beech Cemetery is important because of its aesthetic significance. The bush setting of the cemetery, lack of headstones and memorial cairns create an evocative context that prompts reflection on the early settlement of the district and the trials and hardships of the early settlers.	
<b>Historical Context</b>		
The Beech Cemetery was originally called Bribie Cemetery. It was the first gazetted cemetery in Landsborough and was established in 1886. However, it was not the first cemetery in the settlement; the so-called Mellum Creek Cemetery was used from 1884-5 and was located on the Gympie Road to the northeast of the settlement. The Beech Cemetery was originally 10 acres and was used between 1886 and 1915. The size of the cemetery was reduced by the Landsborough Shire Council in 1954 to one acre, presumably reflecting the portion of land actually used while the cemetery was in operation. It is unclear where burials for people from Landsborough occurred, but the date of the last burial in the Beech Cemetery more or less coincides with the establishment of a cemetery at Caloundra.		
<b>Description</b>		
The Beech Cemetery is located on the southern side of Beech Road approximately 1.5 kilometres north of the town centre in forested bushland. The square reserve measuring 1 acre is fenced and does not contain any marked graves. However, there are twenty-nine reported burials in this cemetery and there is potential for further unmarked graves. A plaque mounted on an upright placed stone provides information on the history of the cemetery.		
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings	
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings	
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected	
<b>References</b>		
Roxanne Giles, The Forgotten Cemeteries, October 2015, unpublished paper.		

#### Dyer House

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH1	
<b>Street Address</b>	26 Maleny Street, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP3388, 2RP59974	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	





**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Dyer House is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Its construction in 1912 on the Maleny Road illustrates the importance of proximity to the Landsborough railway station in contrast to the main settlement, which had originally developed on the Gympie Road. It also illustrates that Cribb Street – now Landsborough's main shopping street – had not been built at this time, as shops and businesses were quickly located there after its construction (most prominently the Mellum Club Hotel) in order to be as close as possible to the railway station.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Dyer House demonstrates an unusual aspect of the Sunshine Coast area's history. The architectural style clearly dates from the nineteenth century, reflecting the possibility it is modelled on Dyer's house in Roma, which would have been constructed prior to 1886. This is unusual in Landsborough, as early residences from that period were not as elaborate and it was unusual to design and build a house in that style in the 1910s.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Dyer House is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It is a particularly fine example of an early 'Queenslander' style house, with the architectural style possibly dating from the 1870s, and it has been remarkably well-preserved since its construction, in particular the maintenance of large grounds and mature trees that complement the house.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Dyer House has a special association with the life of Henry Dyer, one of the earliest and most prominent of Landsborough's residents.

**Historical Context**

Henry Dyer was a major figure in the early commercial development of Landsborough. He moved to the town from Roma in 1886 (where he had married Sarah Leeding – the Leedings were also a significant family in the history of Landsborough), having purchased the local butcher shop. Dyer took over the license of the Mellum Creek (Club) Hotel in 1889, retaining it until 1912, and erected (or renamed) Dyer's Hall located at the rear of the hotel.

Henry Dyer built this house in Maleny Street in 1912. It is apparently a replica of his house in Roma – the architectural style certainly indicates a much earlier period of design than the early 1910s, probably 1870s-1880s. Dyer also built a store and butcher shop next to the house (on the same property) – the shift from the Gympie Road to Maleny Street, and closer to the railway station, is emblematic of the gradual shift of the town site, and also the fact that Cribb Street had not yet been built. Dyer also built the town's first sawmill in 1893, located on the east side of the railway complex, and sold refreshments at the railway station from 1890-1902. He retired to Brisbane in the early 1930s and died in 1938. The house was apparently used during World War II as a rest and recreation centre for American servicemen, and internal changes were allegedly made to enlarge the interior for this purpose at the time.

**Description**

Dyer House is located on the south-western side of Maleny Street close to the town centre spanning two lots. The fenced, grassed site extends to a third lot (not included in the curtilage) that originally contained Dyer's Pioneer Store (no longer extant). The fence, although not original, has been sympathetically modelled on the original style.


The house consists of a rectangular low-set timber structure on stumps with a corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A verandah with separate skillion roof wraps around most of the building, joining onto what appears to be a weatherboard clad detached kitchen on the south-western corner. Front access is via a gabled section featuring barge boards, lattice roof gable panel and a finial with cross-bracing. Other decorative features of the verandah include a three rail dowel balustrade and stop chamfered posts with ornate brackets, crown and collar moulds. The verandah back walls show exposed framework and VJ tongue-and-groove cladding. The timber and glass entrance door shows side and fan lights.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## Landsborough Bakery (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH2	
<b>Street Address</b>	28 Cribb Street, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP47512	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Former Bakery.	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Landsborough Bakery (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The construction and location of the business on Cribb Street reflects the continued development of Cribb Street as Landsborough's commercial precinct in the 1910s and 1920s, away from the original precinct on the Gympie Road further to the west.	
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Landsborough Bakery (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a bakery in the first half of the twentieth century, in particular the timber shop front and brick bakehouse at the rear of the shop. The different material for the bakehouse reflects the location of the ovens in that building and the need to keep it separate from the timber shop. The style of the awning and parapet was also common for shop fronts constructed in this period.	
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Landsborough Bakery (former) is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. The timber shop, including the awning and parapet, make a distinct visual contribution to Cribb Street, reflecting the principal period of the street's development in the early twentieth century.	
<b>Historical Context</b>		
<p>The Landsborough Bakery was opened in 1922 by Orrell and Albert Miers (further research is needed to verify the names). There is little information available for Miers or Orrell. However, it is likely that Orrell was the son of James Orrell, who was a well-known identity in the early history of Landsborough. James was born in the 1860s. He worked as a sawyer in the Landsborough district for approximately fifteen years, working for the Lander Family (associated with Lander's Chute, a timber chute on the Blackall Range) and then as a bullock driver for William Grigor. He then worked in a variety of other jobs and was variously located in Buderim, Mooloolah Heads and Woombye. He eventually moved back to Landsborough and married Miss B Burgess, the step daughter of Isaac Burgess. By 1926, Orrell and Burgess had two sons, eight daughters and twenty-two grandchildren. The bakery was later named 'Hunt's'. The original oven was constructed from ant bed, which was then replaced by the current brick structure.</p>		
<b>Description</b>		
<p>The former bakery occupies a corner block in the town centre. The site included the shop, the bakehouse and a small ancillary structure (not included in the assessment).</p> <p>The shop faces Cribb Street and consists of a low-set weatherboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad roof, hipped at the rear and gabled at the front. The façade is chamferboard clad and extends to a curved stepped parapet bearing the name of the business (the original inscription was Miers &amp; Orrell's Landsborough Bakery). A corrugated iron clad awning supported by what appears to be original, tapered stop chamfered posts spans the entire front and features a scalloped bracket / valance (front section not original). The recessed entrance is flanked by double sash windows replacing earlier shopwindows with fanlights. A later extension with skillion roof has been added at the northern elevation. On the southern elevation are two sash windows with metal window hoods (not original).</p> <p>The bakehouse is set along Mill Street and connects to the rear of the shop via a further extension (also with skillion roof). The building consists of a low-set rectangular brick structure with corrugated iron clad hipped roof. The former chimney has been removed, the windows have been replaced and a number of doors on the south- western corner have been filled in.</p>		
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings	
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland	
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016	
<b>References</b>		
<p>Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007.</p> <p>Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 8 January 1926, 7.</p> <p>Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.</p> <p>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</p>		

## Landsborough Court House

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH4	
<b>Street Address</b>	12 Caloundra Street, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4CG4024	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Landsborough Court House and Police Station.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Court House is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It represents the growth and development of Landsborough from its early settlement in the 1880s when the original police station and court house were constructed, in particular the importance of the railway and proximity to the railway station.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Court House is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of court houses in the Sunshine Coast Council area. Court houses were (and remain) important buildings in the community, and their architectural design reflects the nature and size of the community in which they are located at the time of construction.

### Historical Context

The Landsborough Court House is part of a government precinct that included the former Police Station and post office. The court house and police station (separate buildings) were constructed in 1941, replacing the original police station and court house located on the corner of the Gympie and Maleny roads. They were representative of standard designs for such buildings at the time. The replacement was motivated by the Landsborough Shire Council, which felt the earlier station and court house was 'out of date' and 'too far away from the railway station' (Telegraph, 26 August 1936: 10).

### Description

The Landsborough Court House occupies the middle section of the northern half of a large site southeast of the CBD. A residence is located to the west and the police station is situated to the east. The southern half of the block is partially covered with bushland and there is a further residence on the south-western boundary. The residences and police station are not included in this assessment.

The court house consists of a weatherboard clad T-shaped timber structure on medium stumps with corrugated iron clad roof, hipped at the front and gabled at the rear. A partially enclosed verandah (with weatherboard and recent awning windows) covered with skillion roof spans the entire front. The main access is via steps onto a gabled porch and there is also a ramp leading onto the verandah from the side. The verandah back wall shows exposed framework and VJ cladding. A French door with fanlight leads into the building. A number of 6-light casement windows (window with six glass panes) protected with paling skillion window hoods are located on the side elevations. A slightly lower gable roofed extension joins onto the main structure at the rear.

What appears to be the former lock-up is situated at the back of the building and consists of a small low-set weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with short sheeted corrugated iron clad gable roof.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

### References

Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## Landsborough English Scottish and Australian Bank (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH18	
<b>Street Address</b>	38 Cribb Street, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3RP217605, 4RP217605	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough English Scottish and Australian Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first purpose-built bank in Landsborough. It also reflects the pattern of the region's history, as the ES & A Bank was a prominent banking institution in the Sunshine Coast in the early- to mid- twentieth century, before its merger with the ANZ Bank. The bank had buildings and branches in most of the major towns in the Sunshine Coast.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough English Scottish and Australian Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of historical banks in the Sunshine Coast Council area, primarily the presence of a residence at the rear of the bank building, a common feature in early banks in growing towns (for example, the former ES & A Bank in Palmwoods).
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough English Scottish and Australian Bank (former) is important because of its aesthetic significance. The brick façade presents an imposing face of the building, an approach that demonstrated the wealth and stability of the bank, and also made a strong contribution to the streetscape in Cribb Street.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough English Scottish and Australian Bank (former) has a special association with the ES & A Bank Limited, which maintained a substantial presence in any Sunshine Coast Council area towns for around seven decades in the twentieth century.

**Historical Context**

The English, Scottish & Australian (ES & A) Bank branch in Landsborough was opened in c1922. It was the first purpose-built bank building in the town, reflecting its growth in that period, in particular the development of the town centre on Cribb Street. The ES & A Bank was a prominent banking institution in the Sunshine Coast region, opening branches in Palmwoods, Landsborough, Maleny, Yandina, Nambour, Kenilworth, Eumundi, Caloundra, Eudlo and Beerwah.

The original building was a small timber premises and it did not include a residence. A residence was added to the building in 1922; it was integrated with the bank premises, rather than detached. The front elevation of the building was substantially remodelled in 1938 with the addition of a brick façade. The new face of the building projected the progress of Landsborough and confidence of the bank in the district in this period. The ES & A Bank eventually merged with the ANZ Bank and the Landsborough branch either moved or was closed sometime before 1990. The former bank premises were used as a real estate office by 1991 and has been utilised for various commercial purposes since that time.

**Description**

The former Landsborough English Scottish and Australian Bank is located on the western side of Cribb Street in the town's CBD on a site including the bank building, attached residence and a garden with some mature plantings at the rear. On the north-eastern corner is a small courtyard delineated by a recent wrought iron fence. The property has been subdivided and a narrow lot has been created to the north containing a paved courtyard also delineated by a wrought iron fence.

The former bank building addresses the street and consists of two small lowset weatherboard clad timber structures on stumps with corrugated iron clad gable roof joined at the side elevation. A rendered brick façade with Art Deco style elements, including banding, curved awning and Art Deco lettering reading 'THE ENGLISH SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK LIMITED', spans the front of both structures and finishes in a stepped parapet. (This 1938 façade replaced the earlier timber clad one that featured an embattled parapet with decorative brackets, a straight awning supported by decorative soffit brackets and a different door/window arrangement.) The front access is via a recessed entrance with solid timber door on the right and there are two sash windows (not original) with accentuated sills to the left. The northern elevation has a central French door (later addition), flanked by a sash window on both sides. A skillion hood with slatted sides spans the windows and door (not original).

The residence (1922) joins onto the rear of the bank building and consists of a lowset weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A verandah, enclosed with weatherboard and three- light windows spans the northern elevation. Access is from the front (east) and there is also a side entrance from the courtyard.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings

<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007. John Oxley Library. Landsborough Historical Museum images. Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser 11 February 1938.	

### Landsborough Leeding House

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH6	
<b>Street Address</b>	10 Maleny Street, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3RP145504	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Leeding's House.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
Criteria	Definition
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Landsborough Leeding House demonstrates the principal characteristics of a substantial 'Queenslander' style house constructed in the early twentieth century. Characteristics include the truncated corrugated iron-clad pyramid roof, verandah wrapping around the house, a detached kitchen and various decorative features such as stop-chamfered posts, brackets, crown and collar moulds, lattice panelling and dowel balustrade.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Landsborough Leeding House is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area for its aesthetic significance. It is a particularly fine and intact example of a 'Queenslander' style house constructed in the early twentieth century.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Landsborough Leeding House has a special association with the life of Arthur Leeding, one of the earliest and most prominent of Landsborough's residents.

**Historical Context**  
Landsborough Leeding House is so-named for the Leeding family, in particular Arthur Leeding. Leeding's sister, Sarah, married Henry Dyer in Roma. Henry and Sarah moved to Landsborough in 1886 to take over the butcher shop there. Arthur soon followed, working as a butcher until 1910 (presumably for Dyer). In 1910, he built a house and became a blacksmith. He also served on the Landsborough Shire Council for nine years. He died in 1951.

**Description**  
Landsborough Leeding House is located on the corner of Maleny and Stephens Streets in the centre of town. The large fenced block includes the residence and related infrastructure (not of heritage significance) on the street corner, while the remainder is covered with native vegetation.

The house consists of a rectangular timber structure on medium height stumps with a truncated corrugated iron clad pyramid roof. A verandah with separate skillion roof wraps around most of the building and joins onto a weatherboard clad detached kitchen with corrugated iron clad gable roof on the southern corner. Verandah features include stop chamfered posts with decorative brackets, crown and collar moulds, lattice panelling, and two rail dowel balustrade – all features are visible in a historic image and are likely to be original or sympathetically repaired. The verandah back wall shows exposed framework and VJ tongue-and-groove cladding. The main entrance is from Maleny Street via some timber steps showing the remnants of a later (not original) awning. A timber door and French doors lead into the building. Adjacent to the entrance gate is what appear to be remnants of the original fence.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

<b>References</b>	
Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007. Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016. Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

## Landsborough Mellum Club Hotel

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH7	
<b>Street Address</b>	32 Cribb Street, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	6RP858465	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Mellum Club Hotel, Landsborough Pub.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Mellum Club Hotel is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The establishment of hotels in new settlements was common (thus reflecting the pattern of the region's history). However, the relocation of the hotel to Cribb Street in 1914 and the substantial remodelling of the façade in 1970 mark two key phases of the region's evolution. First, was the importance of the railway station in Landsborough, the desire of business owners to be close to it and the historical anomaly of its private ownership (and lack of development) until the 1910s. Second, the remodelling of the façade coincided with the substantial demographic changes in the region, exemplified by the shift of the Landsborough Shire Council to Caloundra only two years earlier, and the rapid growth of Caloundra at the expense of Landsborough in this period. The desire to modernise the hotel is clearly associated with this broader evolution of the region in this period.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Mellum Club Hotel demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's history, as one of the only hotels dating from the 1880s that remains extant, albeit with modifications over time. Most timber hotels dating from the nineteenth century in the region have either been demolished or destroyed by fire in the past. Any extant fabric associated with that period would be particularly significant.

### Historical Context

The Landsborough Mellum Club Hotel has undergone substantial alterations over time. The original appearance of the hotel appears to have been retained until at least 1913. A protruding gable facing Cribb Street was added after its relocation in 1914. By 1970, the hotel had only been altered slightly (externally), with the original verandah balustrading replaced with weatherboards.

The Landsborough Mellum Club Hotel underwent a significant transformation in 1970. The ground floor façade was replaced with brick and extended further out from the building than the original verandah. The façade was (and remains) punctuated by narrow, vertical blades, which lend the hotel a more 'modern' appearance. Both the ground and first floor verandahs were enclosed. The ground floor façade was decorated with facing bricks. A narrow, flat awning extended out from the building on the Cribb Street side, which was replaced by the current bullnose awning (date unknown). The effect of the more recent changes has been to reduce the impact of the modern style applied in 1970 and align its appearance with a more 'old' (i.e. timber and tin) style of hotel, although the changes are only cosmetic. The date of the changes to the hotel is suggestive, as the Landsborough Shire Council had only recently shifted to Caloundra and the growth of the coastal town was already impacting on the original seat of government in the local area and its earliest (surviving) town.

### Description

The Mellum Club Hotel occupies a prominent corner in the CBD opposite the railway station. There is some mature vegetation on the southern and north-western boundary as well as some landscaping throughout. The site includes the hotel with various extensions and also a detached building to the south (drive-through bottle shop) and ancillary structures on the western boundary – the latter buildings are not of heritage significance.

The Mellum Club Hotel consists of a double storey timber structure with corrugated iron clad hipped roof with a small protruding gable at the façade facing Cribb Street. The gable features decorative bargeboards, slats and an extended finial with cross-bracing. Earlier latticework on the lower section is no longer extant. The original verandah, covered by a separate bullnose roof, spanning both levels and wrapping around the north-eastern corner, has been enclosed with weatherboard and banks of windows on the upper level and replaced by masonry section walls, featuring splitface blocks framed by protruding 'blade' sections, also with banks of windows on the lower level. The changes resulted in the removal of original doors and windows. These alterations undertaken in the 1970s have drastically altered the appearance of the building, giving it a more 'modern' look. A recent cantilevered bullnose awning extends over the footpath, includes the bottle shop building and wraps around the north-eastern corner. Reportedly, the early core of the hotel is still intact.

A rectangular single storey extension with corrugated iron clad gable roof is attached on the north-western elevation. This appears to be a later addition and features a verandah with bullnose roof and a beer garden at the rear. There are also further extensions and ancillary structures of various age and fabric.

Schedule 6

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007.	
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.	
Sunshine Coast Pictures, 'Mellum Club Hotel'.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Landsborough Peace Memorial Park

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH8	
<b>Street Address</b>	Maleny Street, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2CG4144	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Peace Memorial Park.	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Peace Memorial Park is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as it was common for communities to establish memorials for soldiers from the local district who fought in World War I.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Peace Memorial Park has a special association with the Landsborough community as a memorial for soldiers from the district who served during World War I.

#### Historical Context

The Landsborough Peace Memorial Park was established in 1920. The land was a reserve (and as indicated above, possibly a race track, part of James Campbell's settlement at Mellum Creek to support the timber getters in the area) and the Landsborough Shire Council requested that the State Government set aside 20 acres of the reserve in 1919 for the purposes of a memorial park. The idea for the park was put forward by the Landsborough Soldiers Memorial Committee in 1918. It was called the 'Peace Memorial Park' by late 1919 and events were held at the park by mid-1920. A cricket pitch was also installed in the park that year. The School of Arts building also became a soldiers' memorial hall in this period and the choice of memorials – a hall and park – reflected a decision by the community to honour soldiers with 'practical' memorials rather than statues or similar memorials, the latter more common throughout Queensland and Australia more generally. The park was located directly across the road from the Shire Council Office and Residence – the former building remains in situ, but is now a private residence.

The park was improved in 1923 with the introduction of cast iron memorial gates and reinforced concrete gate posts, the former inscribed with the letters 'LPMP' (Landsborough Peace Memorial Park). The gates were made and built by Walter Lord, a local resident. A rotunda was erected in the park in 1926, which included locker rooms, room for the sale of refreshments and space for 200 people. The park was also fenced and benches installed for spectators to view sporting events. A 'Sausage Tree' *Kigelia Africana* was planted near the memorial gates in 1924, one of a number of such trees planted in the district in that year (and a popular ornamental tree in Queensland in this period). The rotunda was removed in the 1970s and since this period the focus on sports in the park is reflected in the construction of various sporting facilities including tennis courts and a building designed, amongst other things, to facilitate commentary on cricket matches.

#### Description

The Peace Memorial Park comprises a large block on the western outskirts of town with mature vegetation on the north-western, western and south-western boundary framing the circular oval (with cricket pitch). Some signature trees are planted along the Maleny Street frontage, including a Sausage Tree (*Kigelia Africana*), planted c1924. The main entrance is via the Peace Gates at the street frontage, a set of decorative wrought iron gates featuring stylised garlands and the lettering 'LPMP' (Landsborough Peace Memorial Park) in the centre of each wing. The gates are suspended from tall rendered pillars with stop chamfered edges and pyramid cappings flanked by smaller pillars with similar design on either side; decorative concrete elements are set in between. A rotunda (built 1926) on high stumps was located inside the park near the gates; this structure was removed in the 1970s. A low timber fence (not original) extends from the entrance and encircles part of the oval. A judge's box is situated at the fence in the north. In the south-eastern corner are tennis courts and amenities.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland

<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007.	
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Landsborough Police Station (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH9	
<b>Street Address</b>	40 Maleny Street, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1L25822	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Former Police Station.	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Landsborough Police Station (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The establishment of the station reflected the steady growth of Landsborough as a settlement and the scale of development within the town's proximity in the late nineteenth century, in particular the construction of the North Coast Railway.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Landsborough Police Station (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as the earliest extant police station and court house in the region.

#### Historical Context

The police station and court house was requested by local residents of Landsborough in the 1880s because of several violent incidents, influx of railway construction workers and the lack of a police presence within close proximity to the settlement. The station and court house were in use from 1889 through to 1941, when a new police station and court house were erected along Caloundra Road. The replacement was motivated by the Landsborough Shire Council, which felt the earlier station and court house was 'out of date' and 'too far away from the railway station' (Telegraph, 26 August 1936: 10).

The building has undergone some changes over time. Comparison of photographs from the first decade of the twentieth century and the 1930s indicate changes to the northern elevation of the structure, including the addition of a projecting gable (this change occurred during the use of the building as a police station and court house). The original entrance was also removed, presumably when the building was converted to a private residence, but the overall form of the building as it appeared in the 1930s remains substantially intact.

#### Description

The Landsborough Police Station (former) is located on the south-eastern side of the intersection of Maleny and Gympie Streets to the northwest of the town centre. The site includes the building and associated structures in the northwest and mature vegetation and grassed areas in the remainder. A fence comprising corrugated metal panels as well as timber paling sections delineates the property from the street.

The former police station addresses Gympie Street and consists of a lowset weatherboard clad rectangular timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad truncated pyramid roof replacing the earlier hipped roof configuration. A complex gable roofed projection extends from the north-western corner to the north (a later addition) with a further roof gable protruding to the west; both roof gables are clad with vertical boards, replacing the former weatherboard and circular vent.

Originally, the entrance was from Gympie Street (Road) via a gabled porch into the western projection. However, this is no longer extant and the only remaining feature are two tall sash windows with skillion window hoods with slatted side panels (not original). A verandah with slatted balustrade and covered under the main roof joins onto the western projection and is partially enclosed with weatherboards towards the south-western corner. There are a number of three-light casement windows with skillion hood on the enclosed section.

The northern projection also features windows with window hoods. A verandah covered under the extended main roof joins onto the northern projection in the east and features a slatted balustrade. French doors with fanlights provide access into the building. The eastern elevation has a stove recess with skillion roof.

The former Landsborough Police Station has been altered and extended during its ownership by the Commonwealth and has been converted to a residence at a later stage.



<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007. <a href="https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-qld-landsborough-121120370">https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-qld-landsborough-121120370</a> , accessed 23/11/2016. Picture Sunshine Coast. Telegraph, 26 August 1936, 10.	

### Landsborough School of Arts Memorial Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH12	
<b>Street Address</b>	485 Old Landsborough Road, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP3389, 2L2588	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough School of Arts Memorial Hall is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. School of Arts were typically built in towns and settlements throughout the Sunshine Coast Council region in the nineteenth and early twentieth century and they served the local community both as a library and public hall, two important social and cultural functions in this period.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough School of Arts Memorial Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of School of Arts buildings in the Sunshine Coast Council area. This is typified by the design of the building, particularly the project wings off the entrance and the remainder of the building occupied by the hall and stage.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough School of Arts Memorial Hall has a special association with the Landsborough community, as a memorial to the soldiers from the district that fought in conflicts in the twentieth century (in particular World War I), and as a community facility that has functioned for nearly a century.

### Historical Context

The School of Arts Memorial Hall was opened in 1924. School of Arts halls were important cultural facilities in Queensland towns. They generally consisted of a library, reading room and community hall, and they served the intellectual and cultural needs of communities prior to the establishment of Council libraries in the second half of the twentieth century (many of which were established with the books originally collected by the local School of Arts).

Planning of the School of Arts was underway as early as 1915. A School of Arts committee was formed that year, and the land for the School of Arts was donated by John Tytherleigh, owner of 'The Palms', an early and prominent businessman and the first Chairman of the Landsborough Shire Council in 1912. The road the building was eventually built facing – now referred to as 'Old Landsborough Road' – had only just been formed at this time.

By 1919, plans for the hall now included a memorial component, given World War I had only recently ended. Some communities across Australia chose to erect 'practical' memorials that could be used by the community, rather than statues, and Landsborough chose two of these: Landsborough Peace Memorial Park (opened in 1922, but acquired by the Council in 1920) and the eventual School of Arts. The proposed building at its core was nonetheless required as a public hall. In 1920, Edward, the Prince of Wales, visited Australia and most of its cities and towns, including Landsborough. A journalist describing the 'Repatriation Dance' held in Mellum Hall (probably the former 'Dyer's Hall') after the Prince's visit wrote: 'The dance further emphasised the need for a larger hall for social purposes, in fact for one at least twice the size'. The School of Arts was proposed to fulfil that function.

Fundraising continued and work on the hall began in 1923 and it was finally opened in May 1924. The design of the building reflected the common approach to School of Arts halls in regional towns: two projecting wings were located either side of the entrance and the remainder of the building was occupied by the hall and stage. The two rooms typically held the library and served as a reading room, respectively. The building has undergone some alterations over time. Alterations include an extension to the rear of the building, the enclosure of the space under the building, an entrance porch and access ramp. However, the alterations have not substantially affected the original form and

design of the building. Indeed, even minor elements such as the small windows along the length of the hall (under the roof eaves) remain intact.

**Description**

The Landsborough School of Arts Memorial Hall is located on a sloping site spanning two lots close to the town's central business district. There is some landscaping at the front of the hall.

The building addresses the street and consists of a highset T-shaped timber structure on stumps, partially closed-in underneath with masonry block and weatherboard. The building is clad with chamferboard at the façade and weatherboard on the side elevations. The roof is clad with corrugated iron sheeting and features three gables, one at the façade and two at the ends of the transverse section. All gables feature extended eaves with bargeboards, slatted roof gable panels and short finial (a sympathetic replacement as the original finials were significantly longer). The main access is from the front via timber stairs onto a gabled porch. The porch is a later addition (post 1994) and features similar decorative elements as the roof gables as well as arch brackets. The stairs have been remodelled to fit the porch and a ramp has been added. The original six-light casement windows have been replaced with sash configuration and skillion window hoods and bars (at the front) have been added. There are two side entrances, both via stairs onto a small gabled porch. An original annex with skillion roof joins onto the rear of the hall.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 13 August 1920, 4  
 Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 27 August 1915, 5.  
 Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 9 May 1924, 10.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Landsborough Shire Council Chambers (former) (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH13	
<b>Street Address</b>	4-6 Maleny Street, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3RP76609	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Landsborough Historical Museum.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Opened in 1924, the former Landsborough Shire Council Chambers, a modest, low-set, single-storey timber building on Maleny Street, Landsborough, was the first purpose-built council chambers for the Landsborough Shire Council. Although the building has been altered and has received a major extension, the original form is evident.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The place is important for its association with the work of architect Walter Carey Voller.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Residential in scale, the building contributes a dignified civic presence to the streetscape.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Sustaining a local government presence from 1924 to 1974, the former Landsborough Shire Council Chambers is important for its association with the Landsborough Shire Council and the local community and illustrates the development of local government in the region.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	(Criterion under review)

**Historical Context**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601915.

**Description**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601915.

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<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

### Landsborough Shire Office (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH14
<b>Street Address</b>	51 Maleny Street, Landsborough
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	16SP175827 (Part) No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Landsborough Shire Office (Former), First Shire Office



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Shire Office (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first official Shire Council office, built only one year after the Landsborough Shire Council was created. Moreover, its location reflects the original town centre of Landsborough, which was based on and around the Gympie Road, rather than the railway.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Shire Office (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage, as the earliest surviving Shire Council building in the Sunshine Coast Council area.

### Historical Context

In 1912, the Landsborough Shire Council was formed by the subdivision of the Caboolture Shire. The new local government authority included the towns of Landsborough, Maleny, Beerburum, and Caloundra. The new Council met in 'Dyer's hall' (located at this time behind the Mellum Club Hotel, later moved to a site adjacent to the hotel in Cribb Street) until the following year when a shire office and residence was built. The office and residence – the building is still in its original location – was built on the Maleny-Landsborough Road and the first meeting was held in the office on the 13th of June, 1913. The location of the residence and office was indicative of the location of the town at that time, centred on and around Gympie Road – Cribb Street had not yet been constructed.

After World War I, the Council invested in new public infrastructure, including a memorial park in 1922, and a School of Arts and new Shire Council Chambers in 1924. The shift to the new chambers also entailed the move to a new location – this time near Cribb Street. The new location reflected the broader shift of the town from near the Gympie Road closer to the railway station. It is unclear when the Council disposed of the property, although it is understood the building was used as a hospital during World War II (there was a substantial number of service personnel based in the Sunshine Coast during the war). The Shire's population quadrupled between 1921 and 1976, mostly in Caloundra. As a result, the Council transferred its municipal offices to Caloundra in the 1960s and the Shire was renamed Caloundra City in 1987. The continued existence of all three former Shire Council buildings is unique in the Sunshine Coast Council area; the earlier iterations of the Maroochy Shire Council, for example, are no longer extant.

### Description

The former Landsborough Shire Office is located on an elevated site toward the north-western corner of the lot and is fronted by mature vegetation. The buildings consists of a highset chamferboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad pyramid roof. An extension with gable roof protrudes from the south-western side and a further extension is located on the north-western corner. A verandah spans the eastern side of the building, including the gabled extension. The verandah back wall shows exposed framework. The windows are sash configuration (possibly original or sympathetically replaced). Decorative features of the building include ornate bargeboards, slated roof gable panels, window hoods supported by ornate brackets, arched verandah brackets and an arched doorway with fan and sidelights.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007. Picture Sunshine Coast. Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016. Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## Landsborough The Palms

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH15	
<b>Street Address</b>	5 Gympie Street North, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	7RP8412, 8RP8412, 9SP121131	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	'The Palms'.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palms is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The house provides material evidence of the location of the original Landsborough town site and its relation to the Gympie Road. Tytherleigh's shop, located on the same property as the house, was only moved in 1914 when Cribb Street – and the current town centre of Landsborough – was created.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Palms is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a good example of a turn-of-the century house, with an extension dating from a relatively early period. The house remains largely intact. The mature palm trees from which the name of the house was derived remain intact and contribute to the aesthetic significance of the property. The house and palms are also located on a prominent corner location, further emphasising the identified aesthetic qualities.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palms has a special association with the life of John Tytherleigh, an early and prominent resident of Landsborough. His commercial and political contributions also made an impact on the wider region, making him an important figure in the history of the Sunshine Coast Council area.

### Historical Context

John Tytherleigh was one of Landsborough's (and indeed the Sunshine Coast's) most prominent citizens. He migrated from Islington, England to Brisbane in 1886. In c1890 he began working for Daniel McNab, who had a drapery store in Brisbane. McNab opened a store in Landsborough located on the Gympie Road (now Gympie Road South) in 1894. Tytherleigh eventually decided to open his own store, known as 'The New Enterprise Store' – the company was advertised as 'drapers and tailors', but the store also stocked other items such as crockery, tinware, ironmongery, shoes and stationary. He first operated from the verandah of the public hall built by Campbell; he later purchased the hall and the land and allegedly moved it to face the road.

Tytherleigh built a new house (replacing a slab hut) on the same allotment as the shop in c1900. The house was known as 'the Palms' from at least 1930, suggesting the palm trees had been planted prior to that date. He also appears to have built a new shop around this time, which dominated the front of the allotment. By this stage, the business was named 'SPQR', an acronym for 'Small Prices Quick Returns'. Tytherleigh moved his business to Cribb Street in 1914, when that street was created. His store was dismantled and the material used to construct the new store. A gable extension was added to the front of the house sometime after 1914; the style of the extension indicates it was probably constructed in the 1910s.

Tytherleigh became a major merchant in the Sunshine Coast Council region, opening stores in Maleny, Woombye and Caloundra. He purchased shares in the Maleny Co-operative Dairy Association and established a dairy at Baroon Pocket. He served as a Councillor in the Caboolture Shire Council and was the first Chairman of the Landsborough Shire Council in 1914. He was a prominent advocate for the Bruce Highway and oversaw the development of key roads in the region, including the Landsborough-Maleny Road and Caloundra Road. He is also associated with tourism developments, including the King's Pavilion at King's Beach. He retired to Caloundra and died in 1958.

### Description

The Palms is located on a block spanning three lots on the intersection of Gympie and Maleny Streets. The landscaped site comprises a number of structures including the residence, a rear shed and a carport as well as a swimming pool. Along the Maleny Street frontage are seven mature palm trees. This assessment is for the residence and the palm trees, as the other site elements are not considered significant.

The residence addresses Gympie Street and consists of a lowset timber structure with corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A rectangular chamferboard clad extension with corrugated iron clad roof, hipped at the rear and gabled at the front, is added on the south-western elevation. It appears that this extension combines an early/original detached kitchen at the rear and a later front gable with a bay window with separate roof. Decorative features on the gable include a scroll finial, slatted roof gable panel and a band of small four-light windows at the upper section of the bay window. A partially enclosed verandah with separate skillion roof wraps around the front and north-eastern side (fully

enclosed) before joining onto a recent skillion roofed addition at the rear of the building. There is also a partially enclosed verandah running along the extension on the south-western side. The front access is via some steps onto the verandah at a small gable roofed section. The entrance door shows side- and fanlights and there are also a number of French doors leading into the building. Early/original windows are mainly sash configuration.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007. Picture Sunshine Coast. Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016. <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</i>	

### Landsborough Uniting Church (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH16	
<b>Street Address</b>	16 Maleny Street, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	5RP3388	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Landsborough Primitive Methodist Church.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Uniting Church (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. As the first purpose-built church in Landsborough it demonstrates the growth of the settlement in the late nineteenth century, particularly the impact of the North Coast Railway that had only recently been extended to Landsborough. Its removal to its current location in the 1930s further illustrates the shift of the Landsborough town centre from Gympie Road to a location closer to the railway station after 1914.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Uniting Church (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage, as one of the oldest surviving churches in the region.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Uniting Church (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early timber churches in the Sunshine Coast Council area, particularly the simple design and general lack of adornment.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Uniting Church (former) has a special association with the former Methodist (and later Uniting) church community in the Landsborough district, as the principal place of worship for over eighty years.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The first Methodist services in Landsborough are claimed to have been held as early as 1871, although this is difficult to imagine given the relative sparsity of settlement at the time (possibly only Burgess). Nonetheless, as the settlement grew so did the need for a purpose-built church. The current building was built in 1892 and, like many of the early buildings in Landsborough, was located on Gympie Road. It was originally roofed with shingles and it did not have an entrance porch at this time. It appears to have been the first purpose-built church in Landsborough and one of the earliest churches built in the former Landsborough Shire (and indeed the Sunshine Coast Council area). Its construction in 1892, so close to the extension of the North Coast Railway to the town, illustrates the impact of the railway to the development of Landsborough in this period.</p> <p>The church congregation steadily grew, so much so that by 1929 the first resident minister was installed; his manse (house) was located across from Landsborough Peace Park. The church building was then moved in 1931 to its current location – as with other buildings and services, it was shifted to be closer to the town centre based on Cribb Street and the railway station. The shingle roof was replaced with corrugated iron and it is possible that the entrance porch was also added at this time. Later that decade, the ground under the church was excavated and a hall constructed for Sunday School and church social events. The current windows of the hall, and a concrete floor, were installed in the 1950s. The Methodist Church of Australasia merged with the Australian Presbyterian Church and</p>	

Congregational Union to form the Uniting Church in 1977. Reflecting the broader demographic shift in the region, the denomination shifted to Caloundra.

**Description**

The former church was relocated to the present site at the front of an elongated lot. The building addresses the street and consists of a rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure, originally lowset and raised onto medium height stumps during relocation and currently enclosed underneath. The church has a corrugated iron clad gable roof with simple short finial with bracing bar (a later addition). Access is via timber stairs onto a small partially weatherboard clad gabled porch, also with finial with bracing bar. A frame formerly supporting the bell is extant at the porch gable, however the bell is removed. The porch was added to the building after restumping. The original pointed arch entrance door configuration, which appears to have been the only original external embellishment, is still extant. There are eight casement windows with straight top, two at the front and three on each side.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Erica Riis, Historic Landsborough, with much technical assistance from John Stitt, Gordon Kubank and John Groves, Caloundra, Erica Riis, c2007.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Branch of the National Trust and the Shire of Landsborough Historical Society Inc., Landsborough: Heritage on the Move, 1984.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Mellum Creek Cemetery**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH19	
<b>Street Address</b>	Gympie Street North, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	711CG6392 (part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	'R138'.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mellum Creek Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as the first cemetery in Landsborough.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mellum Creek Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular the location of the unmarked graves in the cemetery.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Mellum Creek Cemetery is important because of its aesthetic significance. Its setting in a largely native bushland (and section of cleared ground), memorial cairn and absence of headstones creates an evocative context that prompts reflection on the early settlement of the district and the trials and hardships of the early settlers.

**Historical Context**

Mellum Creek Cemetery appears to have been the first cemetery in Landsborough. The cemetery was noted on a survey undertaken by Alfred Delisser in 1885. The cemetery was located on the Gympie Road, northeast of the settlement in Mellum Creek at the time. The so-called 'Beech' or 'Bribie' cemetery, located some distance away from the Mellum Creek Cemetery, was formally gazetted in 1886 and this became the first gazetted cemetery for Landsborough.

**Description**

Mellum Creek Cemetery is located on the northern side of Gympie Street North, north of the town centre. The approximately triangular site is bounded by the Addlington Creek in the north, the North Coast Railway Line to the west and Gympie Street in the south and is delineated by a timber log post and rail fence. Along the creek is native vegetation, extending south in the east.

The cemetery does not include any marked graves, however, it is likely that there are several unmarked burials. A memorial plaque attached to a boulder provides information on four people reportedly buried in the cemetery. The inscription reads 'IN MEMORY OF EARLY SETTLERS IN THE LANDBOROUGH DISTRICT BURIED ON THIS SITE. LOUISA BROWN JUNE 3 1883, WALTER WM PERCIVAL FEB.28 1885, LAWRENCE GRAVES APRIL 1 1885, ELIZABETH ORRELL DEC 30 1885'.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected.
<b>References</b>	Roxanne Giles, The Forgotten Cemeteries, October 2015, unpublished paper.

### Public Air Raid Shelter, Landsborough Railway Station (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	LBH11	
<b>Street Address</b>	1 Caloundra Street, Landsborough	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	121CP827064 (Part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Landsborough Public Air Raid Shelter and Railway Station.	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Landsborough Railway Station Public Air Raid Shelter is important as a surviving component of the Air Raid Precautions that were implemented as part of the defence of Queensland during World War II. Designed to afford protection for civilian and military travellers at Landsborough railway station in the event of a Japanese air raid, the shelter is important in demonstrating the impact of World War II on Queensland.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The place is a rare surviving example of a public air raid shelter built by Queensland Railways during World War II. It is one of only two railway station shelters surviving on the North Coast railway line, the other being located at Maryborough. Only four such shelters survive in Queensland, the only Australian state to build air raid shelters at railway stations.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The shelter is a good example of a public air raid shelter designed by Queensland Railways during World War II to provide protection for the travelling public during air raids. Characteristic of air raid shelters constructed in Queensland, it is sited to accommodate a floating population concentration, is rectangular in plan, has reinforced concrete blast walls and roof, two entrances to the same side and dog-legged air vents to the long sides.

#### Historical Context

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602709.

#### Description

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602709.

<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

### MALENY

The Maleny district was first settled by Europeans in the 1870s. Settlers were attracted to the area because of the extensive stands of red cedar. Cedar logs were taken by bullock teams to the coast and then rafted down the Pumicestone Passage to a site on Bribie Island, from where they were loaded on to ships and exported to market. Early selectors included Isaac Burgess (of Landsborough) and Joseph McCarthy, both of who took up land in 1878-9. They were soon joined by other selectors, including the Simpson Brothers and Francis Dunlop, the latter owning the land on which the present day town of Maleny is situated.

Several key settlements emerged by the 1880s: along Obi Obi Creek, later named Maleny; Wootha and Teutoberg. The first school in the district, the Blackall Range School, was established in Wootha in 1886 and the second school at Teutoberg in 1892. Teutoberg, selected predominantly by German settlers, was originally known as Maleny. Indeed, the 'Maleny Town Reserve' was originally surveyed there. However, the residents lobbied for the name to be changed to Teutoberg in the late 1880s and the name 'Maleny' was transferred to the settlement on Obi Obi Creek. The 'new' Maleny subsequently became the town for the district, undoubtedly because it was closer to Landsborough than either Wootha and Witta, a key strategic importance following the extension of the North Coast Railway to Landsborough in 1890. Teutoberg was renamed Witta in 1916 due to anti-German feeling in Queensland as a result of the Great War.

Timber remained an important industry in the Maleny district and several sawmills were erected to mill timber felled on the Blackall Range. However, the dairy industry became increasingly important from the 1890s. Joseph McCarthy pioneered the industry in the district, establishing a dairy farm and small butter factory on his property. Settlers then began to send their cream to a butter factory in South Brisbane. When this factory closed, the settlers decided to form their own co-operative company, named the Maleny Co-Operative Dairy Co. The Company's first butter factory was opened in 1903.

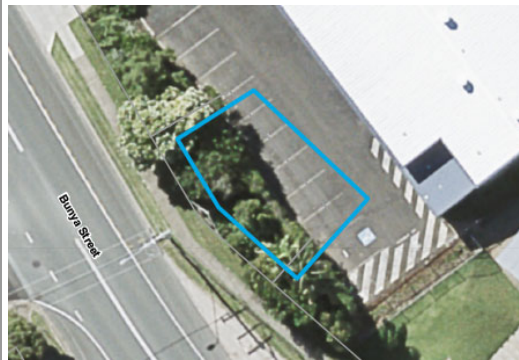
The significance of the factory is underscored by the development of the town. An English, Scottish and Australian (ES & A) Bank was opened in 1906 and the Maleny Hotel was erected in 1907. The first butter factory was replaced in 1911 with a new factory building located in Coral Street. A third factory was opened in 1940 adjacent to the second building. The factory closed in the 1960s, but the building still remains extant. The town has subsequently become popular for its collection of 'arts and craft' shops. The residential composition of the district has also changed substantially, comprising people who have moved from urban areas (principally Brisbane) seeking a rural, montane lifestyle.

**Further references**

'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6.

**Dunlop and Hankinson Graves**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY6	
<b>Street Address</b>	Bunya Street, Maleny (near 16 Bunya Street, Maleny)	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	248MCH2290	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Dunlop Graves.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Dunlop and Hankinson Graves are important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The early settlement of the region was relatively sparse and it was often the case that settlers did not have access to cemeteries. Consequently, people were buried in small plots on selections, as was the case for Dunlop and Hankinson, as well as other examples in the region including William Landsborough (Golden Beach) and the Grigor Graves (near Bankfoot House).
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Dunlop and Hankinson Graves have a special association with Jane and Francis Dunlop, early and notable settlers in the Sunshine Coast Council area and in particular Landsborough and Maleny.

**Historical Context**

The grave sites are for Jane Dunlop and Margaret Fletcher Hankinson. Jane was Francis Dunlop's mother and was born in 1827. Her husband, Francis Snr, worked for the sawmiller William Pettigrew in his Brisbane sawmill. Francis Snr predeceased Jane, and in 1875 Pettigrew asked Jane if she would manage his newly-acquired property at Bald Knob, near Landsborough. Pettigrew was one of the earliest landowners in the district, along with Isaac Burgess. He established a sawmill and village on Coochin Creek (known as Campbellville) and he later created a small village on the Gympie Road (built in 1868 to service traffic between Brisbane and the recently discovered Gympie goldfield) for his timber getters working cutting timber in the district. Campbell's village (not Campbellville) formed the nucleus of early Landsborough - the centre of which moved to its current location adjacent to the railway station in 1914. Francis Jnr helped build a road from Bald Knob up to the Blackall Range, and he selected land on the range in 1880. His property included land that eventually became the town of Maleny. Jane moved in with her son in her later years and she died in 1886, aged 59. Francis buried her on the property. Francis died in 1941 at the age of 83. He was cremated and his ashes were scattered over his mother's grave.

Margaret Hankinson and her husband, John, selected land in Maleny in 1880. John died in 1881 and Margaret died five years later, in the same year as Jane. Margaret's and Jane's graves illustrate the early settlement of Maleny. There was no town or gazetted cemetery at this time and given the relative isolation of the selectors it was necessary to establish private cemeteries.

Dunlop's property as noted above eventually formed part of the town of Maleny. Part of the agreement with the Dunlop family and the State Government regarding the sale of the land and construction of a school was that the grave sites would be preserved, as well as a nearby tree.


**Description**

The headstones are located on the street boundary of the Maleny State School against a backdrop of a picket fence. It is not clear whether this is the actual site of the burial as the graves were reportedly concealed under the former school tennis courts. (Reportedly the two graves were shifted in 2010, but this could also refer to the gravestones



only).	
Both headstones are rose granite stelae of similar design, one slightly larger. The larger headstone is a memorial for Jane and Francis Dunlop and the smaller one to Margaret Fletcher Hankinson. Both stelae are mounted on a black granite beam with an inscription at the front providing details on the two buried women; the beam appears to be a later addition.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mrail/data/cemete/aus/queen/caloundra/dunlop/dunlop.htm, accessed 23 July 2016.	
Maleny Historic Society https://www.facebook.com/historicalsocietymaleny/photos/?tab=album&album_id=1789615217939392, accessed 23 July 2016.	
'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6.	
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Fairview (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY1	
<b>Street Address</b>	15 Porter's Lane, North Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	14SP287418 (part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Pattimore House, Armstrong's House, Pattimores', Armstrongs'.	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
Statement	Fairview, constructed in 1907 of local Beech [Nothofagus sp.] cut, pit-sawn and dressed on the property, is important in demonstrating the early development of Maleny as an agricultural settlement and the expansion of dairying in Queensland in the early 1900s.	
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>	
Statement	It is one of the oldest surviving pit sawn timber residences in the area.	
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>	
Statement	It remains substantially intact, and is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early farmhouses of its era, with hand detailing, good workmanship, and idiosyncratic construction techniques, and is constructed of local timbers no longer widely available.	
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>	
Statement	The materials, timber detailing and workmanship, and simple plan and form, demonstrate a strong aesthetic quality. Plantings around the house are remnants from when the property was an established dairy farm and add to the aesthetic appeal of the place.	
<b>Historical Context</b>		
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602105.		
<b>Description</b>		
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602105.		
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register	
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings	
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016	
<b>References</b>		
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.		

### Fairview Cattle Management Area

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY18	
<b>Street Address</b>	15 Porter's Lane, North Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	14SP287418	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Fairview Milking Bails	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Fairview Cattle Management Area is related to Fairview, a historic rural farmhouse and Queensland Heritage Place. Like Fairview, the Fairview Cattle Management Area is important in demonstrating the early development of Maleny as an agricultural settlement and the expansion of dairying in Queensland in the early 1900s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Fairview Cattle Management Area is related to Fairview, a historic rural farmhouse and Queensland Heritage Place. The Fairview Cattle Management Area is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of milking bails structures of its era, with key operational structures relating to cattle management remaining intact.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Fairview Cattle Management Area is related to Fairview, a historic rural farmhouse and Queensland Heritage Place. The Fairview Cattle Management Area is an important remnant from when Fairview was an established dairy farm and, in conjunction with Fairview, adds to the historically-based aesthetic appeal of the place.

**Historical Context**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602105, relating to Fairview.

**Description**

The Fairview Cattle Management Area site includes the former cattle management area approximately 400 metres to the east of the Fairview homestead and south of Obi Lane North. The area comprises the milking bails, yards, associated infrastructure and some mature plantings; this assessment is for the milking bails.

The milking bails consist of a rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on concrete base with corrugated iron clad gable roof. Internally, the building comprises six walk-through stalls, defined by a system of timber rails, levers and gates, and an enclosed room in the north and east. An open extension with corrugated iron clad skillion roof supported by posts is attached at the eastern elevation.

Infrastructure at the site includes fences, water tanks and a ramp.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings.
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings.
<b>Inspection Date</b>	05/02/2018.

**References**

Catherine Brouwer, Peter Marquis-Kyle, Fiona Mohr, Meredith Walker, 2013, Management Plan for Fairview 2013, prepared for Sunshine Coast Council.  
 Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.  
 Ivan McDonald Architects, 2012, Cattle Management Area (in the vicinity of Fairview) Maleny, Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance for Sunshine Coast Regional Council.

**Maleny Anglican Church of St George (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY2	
<b>Street Address</b>	15 Bunya Street, Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	7SP215919	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Former Anglican Church of St George	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Anglican Church of St George (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first Anglican church in Maleny, illustrating the continued growth of the town in the early twentieth century. It was also previously the Anglican church in Beerburrum and closely associated with the soldier settlement scheme that caused the town to be established. The failure of the scheme and the dismantling of most of the non-residential buildings in the town was a major event in the history of the region.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Anglican Church of St George (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of modest timber churches in the Sunshine Coast Council area. Although not originally built in the region, it nonetheless reflects the style of churches commonly built in the Sunshine Coast Council area in the early twentieth century. Modifications to the building undertaken since its sale by the Church have not substantially altered or removed these characteristics.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Anglican Church of St George (former) has a special association with the Maleny Anglican community, as the principal place of worship for over sixty years.

**Historical Context**

The former Church of St George was erected in Maleny in 1931. The building has a significant history even before this date. It was originally built in 1916 as the Kitchener Memorial Chapel, adjacent to the Enoggera Military Hospital (on land now part of Gallipoli Barracks in Enoggera, Brisbane). The building was erected by the Soldiers' Church of England Help Society so that an Anglican church was available to soldiers convalescing at the hospital. The founder of the Society was Canon David Garland ('Canon' was a title in the Church). Garland is particularly famous as the principal founder of Anzac Day. He was responsible for initiating the Anzac Day march, returned soldiers luncheon, two minutes silence and wreath laying at memorials. The name of the church was a reference to Horatio Herbert Kitchener, popularly known as Lord Kitchener. Kitchener, who died in 1916, was a famous British military commander, having served in Sudan in the late 1890s, the Second South African (Boer) War and then World War I.

The church was moved to Beerburrum and dedicated to St George in 1922. Beerburrum was established as part of a soldier settler scheme following the end of World War I. The scheme was designed to provide returned soldiers with an opportunity to take up farming; in recognition of their war service, but also to promote the growth of agriculture in the State. Beerburrum was the first and largest of the soldier settlement schemes in Queensland, consisting of 53,000 acres. The State Government selected Beerburrum because tests indicated it was suitable for the production of fruit (especially pineapples), and for its proximity to the North Coast Railway. Up to 400 soldiers settled at Beerburrum. The dedication ceremony of the church was overseen by Canon Garland.

Beerburrum prospered briefly in the early 1920s, but the soldier settlement scheme was ultimately a failure (as were the majority of the schemes elsewhere in the State) due to the difficulty experienced by farmers growing pineapples and the low price for the fruit at the time. The scheme was officially ended in 1929. The town declined and many of the buildings were dismantled and moved elsewhere. The Church of St George was one of these. It was moved to Maleny and re-dedicated in 1931 as 'St George, the Maleny Church of England', the town's first Anglican church. The building's relationship to soldiers remained prominent at its opening; there was a large number of returned servicemen at the dedication ceremony and the Vicar of Maleny at the time, Reverend HK Cornish, was the first president of the local Returned Soldier's and Sailor's Imperial League (now the Returned Services League), which had only recently been established. The church was used by the Anglican community until a new church was built in 1993. It was sold by the church and has since functioned as a commercial premises.

**Description**

The former Anglican Church is located on the western side of Bunya Street and addresses the street. The building consists of a lowset cruciform weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad gable roof. It includes Carpenter Gothic style elements, for example its modest size and arched window configuration. Access is from the front via a wide gable-roofed portico clad with chamferboard. The building is no longer used as a church and has undergone modifications for its current use as an office. However, it is still identifiable as an original church building and original stylistic elements remain extant.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

## References

'Anglican Church at Beerburum', Brisbane Courier, 23 August 1922, 6.  
 'Historic Church: Dedication at Maleny', Brisbane Courier, 9 September 1931, 15.  
<http://www.garlandmemorial.com/about-garland/>, accessed 23 July 2016.  
<http://www.malenyanglicanparish.com.au/st-georges/>, accessed 23 July 2016.  
 'Kitchener Memorial Chapel', Brisbane Courier, 17 July 1916, 8.  
 'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6.  
 Queensland Heritage Register 'Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees', Place ID 602678.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 Wendy M. Mansfield, 'Garland, David John (1864–1939)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/garland-david-john-6278/text10821>, published first in hardcopy 1981, accessed online 23 July 2016.

## Maleny Bakery (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY4	
<b>Street Address</b>	30 Maple Street, Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	9RP26393	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Rosetta Books/Maleny Art Direct, Maleny Veterinary Supplies, The Bushman's Warehouse	



## Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Bakery (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The building's modest scale is evocative of an early phase of the town's development.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Bakery (former) is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The building occupies a prominent location in the centre of town and its timber construction, parapet and modest scale are evocative of an early phase of the town's development.

## Historical Context

This building is believed to have been built by Oliver Rees. The first business is understood to have been a café, run by a Mrs Walker. The premises later became a bakery (possibly c1932) and a bakehouse was added at that time. It is currently occupied by a bookshop.

## Description

The Maleny Bakery is located on an elongated block on the northern side of Maple Street in the Maleny CBD. A small gated path runs along the western side and on the eastern side the building borders onto a garden bed with mature trees on the neighbouring property. The rear half of the lot is taken up by an established garden.

The rectangular shop building on low stumps is set to the footpath and consists of a timber framed structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof. An enclosed verandah with corrugated iron clad skillion roof spans the entire eastern elevation.

The lower façade is clad with chamferboard and extends to a panelled stepped parapet with central pediment and stylised columns on either end. The shop front is covered by a sloped awning with corrugated iron sheeting extending over the footpath and supported on timber posts. The awning apron bears the name of the businesses currently occupying the building. Access to the main building is via a concrete step and recessed double glass and timber doors flanked by timber framed shop windows with fanlights and stop-chamfering detail. Access to the enclosed verandah is to the right of the main shop via some steps and a glass and timber door. The eastern side is clad with corrugated iron sheeting to half height followed by windows with fixed external blinds. The western side of the building is clad with corrugated iron sheeting to full height.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

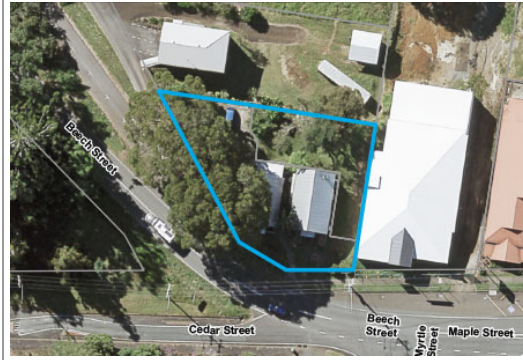
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'Maleny Veterinary Supplies at 30 Maple Street Maleny, ca 1989', Picture Sunshine Coast.  
<https://www.facebook.com/Rosetta-Books-Maleny-109119045832038/>, accessed 11/06/2018.  
 Maleny Historical Society  
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9615217939392 , accessed 7/06/2018.  
Picture Sunshine Coast

### Maleny Baptist Church and Hall (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY3		
<b>Street Address</b>	76 Maple Street, Maleny		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1SP135057, 2SP135057, 10SP135057	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	Former Maleny Baptist Church, The Church, Bombay Mahal.		



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Baptist Church and Hall (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The church was the first denominational church in Maleny, reflecting the growth of the settlement in the early twentieth century. It also reflects the pattern of the region's history, as churches were typically established in settlements when they had reached a sufficient population to justify the expense.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Baptist Church and Hall (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early, modest timber churches in the Sunshine Coast Council area. These were commonly built in the Sunshine Coast Council region in the early twentieth century. Modifications to the building undertaken since its sale by the Church have not substantially altered or removed these characteristics.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Baptist Church and Hall (former) has a special association with the Maleny Baptist community, as the principal place of worship for most of the twentieth century.

#### Historical Context

The former Maleny Baptist Church was erected in 1913. It was the first denominational church in Maleny, reflecting the growth of the town and district since the opening of the butter factory. Funds to build the church were donated by parishioners, as well as a giant Beech tree that was milled to supply timber for the floor and ceiling. The church was built by volunteers and the seating was donated by the Wharf Street Baptist church in Brisbane. The stained glass windows were also donated. Reverend AB Mursell of Nambour was the first minister of the new church. At the time the church was built, the Reverend walked from Nambour, only later purchasing a horse. A manse (accommodation) for ministers was located under the church. This was utilised until 1925, when a house was rented for this purpose (not on the church grounds).

The church has undergone alterations over time. The Baptistry (where baptisms were undertaken) was relined in 1923, primarily to prevent water leaking in to the manse. Vestries (rooms used as offices and/or changing into ceremonial vestments) were added to the church in 1926. Two gabled entry porches were added some time prior to the 1950s, along with a decorative gable above the arched window at the front of the building. The original entrance was in fact in the side of the church. The adjacent hall was completed in 1949, serving as the Sunday School Hall. A kitchen and serving area were later added to the hall, and amenities built in under the church in 1983. The building was later deconsecrated, sold and converted into a restaurant. It continues to function as a commercial premises.

#### Description

The former Maleny Baptist Church and Hall are located on a sloping site at the western termination of Maple Street. Mature trees are located on the western boundary.

The buildings address the street and are set side by side. The church building consists of a rectangular chamferboard clad timber structure, set on high stumps at the rear (enclosed underneath) and level with the footpath at the front. The building has a corrugated iron clad gable roof with bargeboards and roof gable panelling supported by decorative timber brackets on both ends. Centrally located at the front is a former arched window with stained glass panels that has been fashioned into a double glass entrance door. A short gable of similar design as the roof gable is located above the door and there are two small gabled chamferboard clad protrusions either side of the door. The windows on the protrusions have been changed from sash to a large single pane configuration. Photographic evidence suggests that the top and side gables are later additions, possibly when the entrance was relocated to the front. A ramp provides side access on the western elevation via a porch with skillion roof and a door with arched fanlight. The side windows are awning configuration with coloured glass panes and there are also two arched windows at the rear.

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The hall consists of a modest rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on low to high stumps, also level with the footpath at the front and on the western elevation. There is a small gabled porch at the front with recent glass door and large glass panel windows and a skillion roof extension at the rear. A ramp provides access via a verandah connecting the hall to the former church. There are further doors on the western elevation. Windows are generally five-light casement configuration.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/3/2016

**References**  
[http://www.historicalsocietymaleny.com/uploads/2/3/9/6/23964979/maleny\\_baptist\\_church\\_booklet.pdf](http://www.historicalsocietymaleny.com/uploads/2/3/9/6/23964979/maleny_baptist_church_booklet.pdf), accessed 23 July 2016.  
<http://www.sunshinecoast-australia.com/perrys-restaurant-melany.html>, accessed 23 July 2016.  
 'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6. Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

### Maleny Butcher's Shop

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY5	
<b>Street Address</b>	11 Maple Street Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP78932	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Butcher's Shop is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of small timber shops in the Sunshine Coast Council area, constructed in the early twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Butcher's Shop is important because of its aesthetic significance. The modest dimensions of the shop and its timber construction evoke a sense of Maleny in an early phase of the town's development. The building also makes a contribution to the streetscape of the town, particularly in contrast with surrounding buildings that vary in size, material and design.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Butcher's Shop has a special association with John 'Jack' Grigor, an important figure in the history of Maleny and a member of the Grigor family, pioneers in the Sunshine Coast Council area's history.

### Historical Context

The Maleny Butcher's Shop appears to have been established by John 'Jack' Andrew Grigor (he was commonly known as 'Jack' and that name will be used hereafter to avoid confusion with his father, also called John). Jack was the son of John and Elizabeth Grigor, both of whom were Maleny (and indeed Sunshine Coast) pioneers. John was the eldest son of William and Mary Grigor, who established Bankfoot House on the Gympie Road in 1868 and before that managed various timber depots in the region. John was born in modern-day Mooloolaba in 1864 and was the first person of European descent to have been born in the region. Elizabeth was the daughter of Joseph and Maria McCarthy, Maleny pioneers and after whom McCarthy's Shute Road is named.

Jack was born in 1895, and died in 1958. He married Jessie Moodie in 1918 and the newlywed couple moved into 'Yarunga' in Cedar Street. Jack's first butcher shop was located further down the street towards Obi Obi Creek. It was destroyed by fire in 1926. Based on the architectural style of the current building, it is assumed that this shop was built in the same period as the fire. Based on historical images, Jack certainly occupied the building, and it has indeed remained a butcher shop.

### Description

The Maleny Butcher's Shop is located on the southern side of Maple Street in the CBD on an elongated block. A parking area and some mature trees are located at the rear with access via a driveway on the eastern side.

The building addresses Maple Street and consists of a low set, single storey weatherboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. The façade is set on an angle following the

course of the street and fronted by an awning supported by metal posts and decorated with a scalloped valance (not original) and side panels in the upper side sections. Above the awning is a stepped parapet (either original or sympathetically restored) displaying the writing 'MALENY BUTCHERY'. The shop front is clad with chamferboard and the former recessed entrance on the left has been brought in line with the footpath; a tripartite window and solid wall follow to the right, replacing the earlier large shop windows. At the rear is a skillion roof extension.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

#### References

Daily Standard, 22 September 1926, 1.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 'The Jack Grigor Family History', [http://www.historicalsocietymaleny.com/uploads/2/3/9/6/23964979/grigor\\_jack.pdf](http://www.historicalsocietymaleny.com/uploads/2/3/9/6/23964979/grigor_jack.pdf), accessed 22 December 2016.  
 'Yarunga', <http://www.historicalsocietymaleny.com/uploads/2/3/9/6/23964979/yurunga.pdf>, accessed 22 December 2016.

### Maleny Hotel

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY16		
<b>Street Address</b>	6 Bunya Street, Maleny		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP66485	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	Hotel Maleny, Burnett's Hotel Maleny, Roberts Hotel Maleny.		



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Hotel is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The establishment of the original hotel reflected a general pattern in the region of erecting hotels at the beginning of a new settlement or in its early phase of development. However, the current Maleny Hotel was substantially altered in the first half of the twentieth century, and the alterations reflected the growth of Maleny generally and also tourism to the district, the latter facilitated by the rise in the prominence of the motor car from the 1920s.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Hotel is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a substantial and handsome building that occupies a prominent location at the entry to Maleny. The materials and features of the hotel, such as tongue-and-groove boards, chamferboard cladding, brick chimney and verandah are evocative, prompting reflection on the relatively early period of the hotel's construction and alterations and consequently the history of Maleny.

#### Historical Context

The Maleny Hotel was built in 1907 by local builders, Harry Bate and Sam Sallaway, for Joseph Alfred Pollock. By December that year, Alfred Cooke took over the licence of the hotel. Cooke and his wife, Ada, moved to Witta from the Northern Rivers district (New South Wales) in 1903. They established a dairy farm (called 'Adaville') and lived on the property until 1910, when they moved into a new house they had built in Maleny (also entered on the Heritage and character area overlay: Maleny Lodge Guest House). Alfred and Ada were important figures in the early history of Maleny. Alfred became a member of the Landsborough Shire Council after its creation in 1912, as well as its Chairman. He was a board member and Chairman of the Maleny Co-operative Dairy Association, Chairman of the local Patriotic Committee during World War I and II, and both Alfred and Ada were instrumental in the establishment of the Maleny Soldiers' Memorial Hospital, opened in 1920. Alfred also owned a livestock auctioneering business and his saleyards were located next to the hotel.

The hotel has been altered over time as the town of Maleny grew and tourism in the district increased. The original hotel was a single storey, pyramid roofed structure with a verandah extending around the building and exposed timber cross bracing on the external timber cladding. The hotel was remodelled, possibly in the 1910s; it remained one storey, but the overall size of the building increased. The hotel was completely remodelled again, possibly in 1924, and became a two storey building. By the 1950s, the hotel finally appeared more or less as it does today (although there have been minor alterations to the verandahs and a gabled entrance added to the front of the building). The bottle shop adjacent to the hotel is relatively recent, but a building of some form has typically been located in this position since at least the 1910s.

The expansion of the hotel was associated with the growth of Maleny, but also tourism in the Blackall Range. As the

road connecting Landsborough to Maleny was steadily improved, the district became increasingly popular with visitors, particularly as it was close to Landsborough and the North Coast railway. A measure of the popularity was the publication by the Maleny-Landsborough branch of the Royal Automobile Club of Queensland (RACQ) in 1929 of a booklet promoting Maleny and the surrounding district as a tourist and health resort. The construction of the Bruce Highway in the 1930s also helped increased weekend visitors to the region, who could travel along the highway and return via the Blackall Range to Landsborough, or vice versa.

**Description**

The Maleny Hotel is located on a large sloping site on the north-eastern side of Bunya Street close to the Obi Obi Creek Bridge. The site includes the hotel with its various extensions and additions in the southwest and a further building towards the northern part of the lot. The site includes mature vegetation. This assessment is for the main hotel building.

The Maleny Hotel is set parallel to the street on an elevation and consists of a double storey chamferboard clad L-shaped timber structure with corrugated iron clad hipped roof with brick chimney on the southern side. A partially enclosed verandah with lower pitched roof spans the entire façade (west) and features decorative post brackets and a two-rail diagonal-cross balustrade (replacing earlier horizontal cladding) on the upper level. The verandah back wall has exposed framing and is clad with tongue-and-groove VJ boards. Access to the rooms from the verandah is via French doors. The ground level verandah has been enclosed with chamferboards and double windows, protected by a narrow awning with scalloped valance, resonant of the earlier arched post brackets. Access is provided via a wide gabled porch (not original) towards the northwest corner, featuring a slatted gable panel and finial. Windows include casement configuration with fanlight on the upper level (one with metal window hood).

A lowset single storey chamferboard clad extension with corrugated iron clad hipped roof joins onto the core in the northwest. There is also a lowset single storey chamferboard clad bottleshop on the south-eastern elevation, addressing the street and featuring a skillion awning and a corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. Whilst these buildings are not of heritage significance, it is important to note that they are sympathetic in scale, design and material to the main hotel building.

Several extensions and additions have been added to the hotel over time, which are not considered to have heritage significance.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

**References**

Brisbane Courier, 9 February 1924, 4.  
<https://www.malenyhotel.com.au/accommodation.html>, accessed 11/11/2016  
 John Oxley Library.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast  
 Telegraph, 24 September 1929, 13.

**Maleny Lodge Guest House**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY7	
<b>Street Address</b>	58 Maple Street, Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP82646	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Rosedale.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Lodge Guest House is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. In particular, the construction of the house in c1909-10 came at a time of rapid growth of Maleny and the surrounding district as a result of the establishment of the butter factory, reflecting the dairy industry's importance to the history of the town. Its function as a guest house since at least the mid-twentieth century and its eventual use as a tourist facility marks the increasing importance of tourism to Maleny across the century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Lodge Guest House is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a pleasing, early twentieth century timber house with decorative external and internal timber features, defined in particular by the gable-roofed projection at the front of the house. The house also makes an important contribution to Maple Street, the main street of Maleny. Its proximity to the centre

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	of the town illustrates the relative earliness of its construction in the history of Maleny.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Maleny Lodge Guest House has a special association with the life of Alfred and Ada Cooke, influential residents of Maleny and Witta in the first half of the twentieth century and in an important historical period of growth in the region's history.

**Historical Context**

The Maleny Lodge Guest House was built for Alfred Charles King Cooke in c1909-10. Cooke and his wife, Ada, moved to Witta from the Northern Rivers district (New South Wales) in 1903. They established a dairy farm (called 'Adaville') and lived on the property until 1910, when they moved into their new house built in Maleny. The date of their relocation to the district is significant: the same year the butter factory began operating. The construction of their house in Maleny at the end of the decade reinforces the growth of the town and district in the early 1900s as a result of the establishment of the butter factory. The house itself reflects an architectural style that became increasingly popular from the mid- to late-1890s in Queensland, defined in particular by the hip-roofed or Dutch- gabled 'core' of the house and a gable-roofed projection, commonly at the front of the house, designed to add more room to the more typical 'Queenslander' style house with surrounding verandahs.

Alfred and Ada maintained their Witta farm, but their energy was increasingly directed towards Maleny. This is clearly demonstrated by the construction of a house in the town; however, the association began even earlier. Cooke purchased the Maleny Hotel in 1907 (from Joseph Alfred Pollack, who had the hotel built that year). The builders of the hotel were allegedly Harry Bate and Sam Salloway, who also built Adaville/Rosedale. Alfred was a leading advocate for the metalling (applying gravel) of the road from Landsborough to Maleny, as well as the installation of a telephone and mail service. He became a member of the Landsborough Shire Council after its creation in 1912, as well as its Chairman. He was a board member and Chairman of the Maleny Co-operative Dairy Association, Chairman of the local Patriotic Committee during World War I and II, and both Alfred and Ada were instrumental in the establishment of the Maleny Soldiers' Memorial Hospital, opened in 1920.

The house apparently became a guest or boarding house either in the 1930s or 1940s. Further research using Post Office Directories would be necessary to conclusively determine precisely when the house ceased to be a residence. There is circumstantial evidence for either decade; it is possible Alfred left the house when Ada died in 1933. The obituary for Ada refers to her living at 'Adaville, Maleny', suggesting that Ada and Alfred's town house was named after their dairy property. When Alfred died in 1946, he is said to have been residing at 'Rosedale, Maleny' - he may have changed the name of the house after Ada died, or alternatively he moved to a different house in the 1930s. It is understood the house was originally a boarding house for long term lodgers, not tourists, for example bank managers, teachers and other professionals who moved to the town for work, but did not wish to purchase property there. It has remained a guest house – increasingly for tourism over the course of the twentieth century, although the precise period in which the shift occurred is unclear.

**Description**

Maleny Lodge Guest House is located on a narrow long block in the centre of town. The house is set on the southern part of the block within established gardens that stretch towards the creek in the north. A decorative brick pillar and panel fence delineates the property from the street.

The building addresses Maple Street and consists of a large chamferboard clad Queenslander on low stumps, incorporating the extensions to the original structure over time. The core of the building includes a Dutch gable roof with brick chimney, while the extensions (one at the front and two at the rear) are covered by hipped roofs, all clad with corrugated iron sheeting (recent). An elongated protruding gable on the western elevation has decorative bargeboards and a roof gable panel supported by ornate brackets. Underneath is a set of two sash windows protected by skillion hood with ornate timber brackets. A verandah covered by a separate bullnose roof spans the front of the protruding front extension and wraps around to the eastern side. Decorative features include stop chamfered posts, with ornate brackets and crown mould, and ornate arches. The main entrance is via a glass and timber panel door with fanlight and side lights, all with leadlight panes. French doors provide further access from the verandah. Windows include sash configuration, some covered by window hoods mirroring the one at the front gable. Reportedly, there are a number of original/early internal features including an open fireplace, timber flooring, horizontal wall cladding and a decorative archway.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

**References**

<http://www.malenylodge.com.au>, accessed 24 July 2016.  
'Maleny Pioneer Passes: Mr A. C. K. Cooke', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 24 May 1946, 6.  
'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6.  
'Mrs A. M. Cooke', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 2 June 1933, 8.  
Picture Sunshine Coast.  
Rod Fisher and Brian Crozier (eds), The Queensland House: A roof over our heads, Brisbane, Queensland Museum, 1994.  
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Maleny Masonic Hall (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY9	
<b>Street Address</b>	2 Beech Street Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	60RP26395	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Former Masonic Hall.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Masonic Lodge Hall (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The construction of the Masonic Lodge in Maleny marked an important milestone in the development of the town, particularly as it coincided with the erection of the town's first denominational church (Baptist) in the same year.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Masonic Lodge Hall (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of Masonic halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. While the hall is relatively non-descript, the high windows are typically associated with masonic halls as privacy during ceremonies is very important to Freemasons.
<b>H</b>	The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.
Statement	The Masonic Lodge Hall (former) has a special association with Francis Dunlop, an early pioneer of Maleny who donated the land for the hall and after whom the hall was named.

**Historical Context**

The Masonic Lodge Hall (former) was opened in 1913. The hall was erected on land donated by Francis Dunlop and in honour of the donation, the lodge was called 'Lodge Dunlop'. Interestingly, it was built in the same year as the Baptist church, which was the town's first denominational building. The Freemasons (established as an order in England in the early 1700s) first established a lodge in the Sunshine Coast region in 1896 at Nambour (Rosslyn Lodge). Although the building is no longer utilised by the Freemasons, the Maleny Lodge, as with the other lodges historically established in the Sunshine Coast region, continues to be used.

**Description**

The former Maleny Masonic Hall is situated on a sloping site adjoining the site of the former Maleny Baptist Church and Hall.

The building addresses Beech Street and consists of a rectangular chamferboard clad structure on stumps, high at the rear (partially bricked in underneath) and level with the footpath at the front. The hall is covered by a corrugated iron clad roof, hipped at the rear and gabled at the front, decorated with an arched roof gable bracket. The front access is via a covered walkway to a simple timber door on the south-western corner and there is a side entrance on the northern elevation via a covered staircase and small porch. Small rectangular awning windows are set just below the roofline on the sides and below the gable section at the front. This configuration appears to be original (for example, highset windows are prominent in Masonic halls). Further double awning windows appear to be a later addition. The modest building has been changed over time to accommodate different uses, however, the original purpose-built masonic hall design is still distinguishable.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

**References**

<http://www.sunshinecoastfreemasons.com/local-masonic-lodges/>, accessed 24 July 2016.  
 'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Maleny Mountain View Homestead, Maleny**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY10		
<b>Street Address</b>	534 Mountain View Road, Maleny		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP175188		1RP175188
<b>Other Names</b>			



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
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<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
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<b>Statement</b>	The Maleny Mountain View Homestead is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Its use as a guesthouse is evidence of the development of the tourist industry in Maleny from the 1930s.
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<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
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<b>Statement</b>	The Maleny Mountain View Homestead is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. Although modified from its original form, it is a highly amenable example of an early 'Queenslander' style house, with large grounds and mature trees that complement the house.
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### Historical Context

Joseph McCarthy and Isaac Burgess were the first selectors to take up land in the district of Maleny, in 1878-9. Burgess selected his land first, but McCarthy and his wife, Maria, were the first to have their selection of 640 acres surveyed. McCarthy, originally from South Australia, was a timber getter (a profitable early industry in heavily-forested areas recently opened for selection). McCarthy's Shute Road is located near the house – McCarthy would have pushed the timber down the 'shute' to the coastal plain below where it was then transported to a sawmill for processing.

McCarthy then established the first dairy farm in the district and thus initiated the dairy industry in Maleny. He built a small butter factory on the farm and was later instrumental in the creation of Maleny's first butter factory, built in 1903. The farm was considered one of the best in the district. The first school and post office in Maleny were also located on the McCarthy property, reinforcing the importance of the pioneering family.

The McCarthy property consisted of a complex of buildings including a house and dairy infrastructure. The first house was built from slab timber, a common construction technique in early settlements in Queensland. The McCarthy family built a new house in c1900 and named it 'Mountain View', reflecting the incredible view of the coastline and coastal plain that was afforded from the property. That house forms a part of the current building. Joseph McCarthy died in 1914 and Maria in 1938. The property remained in the family until the 1950s.

The house is believed to have become a guest house in the 1930s. There is no obvious documentary evidence for the claim, for example, advertising in the local newspaper. There are numerous references to McCarthy's Lookout from the 1930s onward in the local newspaper indicating that the lookout was popular with tourists, but there is no mention of a nearby guesthouse.

The house has been extended over time, altering the original (and relatively modest) design. Based on analysis of historic aerial photographs, the building extension occurred in the 1970s. It is currently a private residence.

### Description

The homestead is located on the northern side of Mountain View Road on a slightly sloping site within established gardens featuring mature plantings. Originally, a picket fence leading to a rendered masonry entrance section with slanted side panels on the south-western corner delineated the block from the street, the picket fence has since been removed.

The lowest homestead consists of two sections; the original building constructed c1900 and a later addition attached to the original building at the south-western corner at the front. The early building consists of a square timber structure with truncated pyramid roof and wrap around verandah with separate skillion roof. The addition comprises a rectangular chamferboard clad timber structure with hipped roof extending to cover verandahs at the front and side. There are also two small gabled sections. All roofs are corrugated iron clad. Decorative verandah features include an ornate valance along the upper section and posts with collar moulds. A number of French doors lead from the verandah into the building.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
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<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
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<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016
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### References

Maleny Historical Society Brochure

"[https://www.facebook.com/historicalsocietymaleny/photos/?tab=album&album\\_id=1789615217939392](https://www.facebook.com/historicalsocietymaleny/photos/?tab=album&album_id=1789615217939392)" album\_id=1789615217939392, accessed 7/06/2018.

<https://www.propertyvalue.com.au/property/534-mountain-view-road-maleny-qld-4552/5720537>, accessed 7/06/2018.

'McCarthy's Lookout – the history behind the view', <https://www.hinterlandtimes.com.au/2015/06/30/mccarthys-lookout-the-history-behind-the-view/>

'Maleny Pioneer Dead', *Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser*, 23 January 1914, 4.

'Maleny's Early Settlement', *Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser*, 28 December 1923, 6.  
QImagery

### Maleny Presbyterian Church

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY12	
<b>Street Address</b>	12 Cedar Street, Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3RP44551	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Presbyterian Church.	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Presbyterian Church is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of modest timber churches in the Sunshine Coast Council area. These type of churches were commonly built in the region in the early twentieth century and in some cases continued to be built in the second half of the twentieth century (for example the former Eudlo Methodist Church). The church also demonstrates key architectural influences of the interwar period. The most dominant example is the incorporation of jettied rafters on both the church and hall, an architectural feature typically associated with interwar architecture.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Presbyterian Church is important because of its aesthetic significance. The church and hall are set in neatly landscaped grounds that contribute to, and highlight, the aesthetic appeal of the buildings. The fence and gate, with the letters 'MPC' (Maleny Presbyterian Church) also add to the overall aesthetic value of the place.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Presbyterian Church has a special association with the Maleny Presbyterian community as a place of worship from 1939.

#### Historical Context

The Maleny Presbyterian Church was opened in 1939. Presbyterian services had been held in Maleny since 1907 and plans for a church were developed during the 1930s. The land for the church was donated by Arthur and Isabella Thomason, prominent Maleny landowners and key figures in the Presbyterian Church in the district. Timber for the church was donated by supporters in Conondale and Tesch Bros, who owned sawmills at Witta and Landsborough. The building was constructed by F Paterson. The church continues to operate today.

#### Description

The Maleny Presbyterian Church is located on a sloping, grassed site with some landscaping on the northern side of Cedar Street. A second building, the church hall, is situated at the rear of the block. A rendered pillar and panel fence with metal piping delineates the property from the street. Pedestrian access is via a small metal gate displaying the letters 'MPC' (Maleny Presbyterian Church).

The church addresses the street and demonstrates Carpenter Gothic style elements, including its modest size, timber construction and pointed arch windows and doors. It also illustrates interwar design elements, in particular jettied rafters. The building consists of a modest, lowset, rectangular chamferboard clad timber structure on stumps with a gabled roof, clad with short sheeted corrugated iron and decorated with finials at the front and rear. At the front is a ventilated box gable with jettied rafters. Front access is via arched timber doors into a small chamferboard clad enclosed gabled porch mirroring the roof gable design. Either side of the entrance is a two-partite pointed arch window with diamond lead-lighting, and a smaller single pane window of similar design is located at the front of the porch. There are a further four arched windows on each side elevation, mirroring the ones at the front. Attached at the rear is the sacristy, a slightly lower chamferboard clad structure also with gable roof and finial. The church is well maintained and many features appear original.

The church hall consists of a lowset rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad box gable roof. Access is via a small gabled porch. An extension with skillion roof spans most of the eastern elevation. The hall features five-light casement windows at the front.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

#### References

'Maleny Presbyterian Church: Official Opening by Dr. Gibson', *Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser*, 31

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March 1939, 3.  
[https://www.facebook.com/historicalsocietymaleny/photos/?tab=album&album\\_id=1789615217939392](https://www.facebook.com/historicalsocietymaleny/photos/?tab=album&album_id=1789615217939392)  
 'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

### Maleny Soldiers Memorial Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY13	
<b>Street Address</b>	1 Bunya Street, Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP177306, 2RP177306	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Soldiers' Memorial Hall, RSL Hall.	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Soldiers' Memorial Hall is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the second 'practical' memorial to soldiers from the district erected in Maleny (the first being the Memorial Hospital), illustrating a significant pattern in the memorialisation of war service in the Maleny district in the first half of the twentieth century.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Soldiers' Memorial Hall demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Whilst some ex-military buildings are located in the region, a former RAAF gymnasium and picture theatre built during World War II is an uncommon building.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Maleny Soldiers' Memorial Hall has a special association with the service and returned service community in Maleny and surrounding districts as a memorial hall and the venue for Anzac Day services.

#### Historical Context

The Maleny district was first settled by Europeans in the 1870s. Settlers were attracted to the area because of the extensive stands of cedar. Cedar logs were taken by bullock teams to the coast and then rafted down the Pumicestone Passage to a site on Bribie Island, from where they were loaded on to ships and exported to market. Early selectors included Isaac Burgess (of Landsborough) and Joseph McCarthy, both of who took up land in 1878-9. They were soon joined by other selectors, including the Simpson Brothers and Francis Dunlop, the latter owning the land on which the present day town of Maleny is situated.

Several key settlements emerged by the 1880s: along Obi Obi Creek, later named Maleny; Wootha and Teutoberg. The first school in the district, the Blackall Range School, was established in Wootha in 1886 and the second school at Teutoberg in 1892. Teutoberg, selected predominantly by German settlers, was originally known as Maleny. Indeed, the 'Maleny Town Reserve' was originally surveyed there. However, the residents lobbied for the name to be changed to Teutoberg in the late 1880s and the name 'Maleny' was transferred to the settlement on Obi Obi Creek. The 'new' Maleny subsequently became the town for the district, undoubtedly because it was closer to Landsborough than either Wootha and Witta, a key strategic importance following the extension of the North Coast Railway to Landsborough in 1890. Teutoberg was renamed Witta in 1916 due to anti-German feeling in Queensland as a result of the Great War.

Timber remained an important industry in the Maleny district and several sawmills were erected to mill timber felled on the Blackall Range. However, the dairy industry became increasingly important from the 1890s. Joseph McCarthy pioneered the industry in the district, establishing a dairy farm and small butter factory on his property. Settlers then began to send their cream to a butter factory in South Brisbane. When this factory closed, the settlers decided to form their own co-operative company, named the Maleny Co-Operative Dairy Co. The Company's first butter factory was opened in 1903. A local journalist noted the importance of the factory to the district in 1923: 'From the day the company commenced operations Maleny dates her practical progress' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923: 6).

The significance of the factory is underscored by the development of the town. An English, Scottish and Australian (ES & A) Bank was opened in 1906 and the Maleny Hotel was erected in 1907. The first butter factory was replaced in 1911 with a new factory building located in Coral Street. A third factory was opened in 1940 adjacent to the second building. The factory closed in the 1960s, but the building still remains extant. The town has subsequently become popular for its collection of 'arts and craft' shops. The residential composition of the district has also changed

substantially, comprising people who have moved from urban areas (principally Brisbane) seeking a rural, montane lifestyle.

The Maleny Soldiers' Memorial Hall was opened in September 1948. The hall was formerly a Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) building located at the Maryborough Airport, which was utilised by the RAAF during World War II. The building functioned as a gymnasium and picture theatre. It was dismantled and then re-erected in Maleny by, and for, the Maleny and Conondale communities. The land was donated by the local landowner, William Burnett.

The decision to erect a memorial hall reflects a history of 'practical' memorials in Maleny. After World War I, the residents of the district contributed to the construction of the Maleny Soldiers' Memorial Hospital, which was opened in 1920. The hospital was destroyed by fire in the 1960s and replaced by the current buildings. An honor roll of soldiers from the Maleny district created after World War I is located in the hospital foyer. The focus on buildings with practical functions was a less popular approach to memorialisation than monuments such as digger statues, primarily because of the cost involved.

The plan for the hall was conceived and implemented by the Maleny sub-branch of the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Imperial League of Australia (RRSSILA) – now referred to as the Returned and Services League (RSL). The sub-branch was established in 1931 and the original RSL building was a former feed shed, also donated by Burnett. The opening of the hall was celebrated with a 'Diggers' Ball', held annually from that date until the 1960s. The hall also became the venue for the Anzac Day service (the first service in the hall was held in April 1949). Prior to this date, the service was held in the Maleny School of Arts. The Witta Roll of Honor is located in the hall. In addition to its memorial and RSL capacity, the hall has been used for various public purposes, including meetings, markets and as a neighbourhood centre

**Description**

The Maleny Soldiers' Memorial Hall occupies a triangular block spanning two lots on a prominent location in the centre of town, bounded by Obi Obi Creek and opposite the Maleny Hotel. The sloping site is landscaped and includes the Maleny RSL war memorial in a grassed area in the northwest.

The hall addresses Bunya Street and consists of a large rectangular elevated former Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) timber building, partially bricked-in underneath and level with the footpath on the south-eastern elevation. The hall has a corrugated iron clad gable. A large double storey portico with separate hipped skillion roof, enclosed with face bricks and weatherboard cladding on ground level and timber panels at the upper level protrudes from the front. A band of awning windows atop slated ventilation panels are located in the centre upper section. A plaque commemorating the fallen from both World Wars is attached to the face brick section. The south-eastern elevation is clad with weatherboard to waist height, followed by recent windows and topped by slated ventilation panels. A double timber and glass door provides access on this side. A verandah with separate skillion roof has been added on the north-western side and large timber and glass doors are installed on this side. Access is via timber stairs. A skillion roof add-on joins onto the rear of the hall and there are two gabled sections raising above the add-on. The rear shows a similar design as the south-eastern side and appears to be original. The Witta and District Roll of Honour, consisting of a 'Wunderlich' pressed copper plaque and commemorating the members of the community who took part in World War I, is reportedly located in the hall.

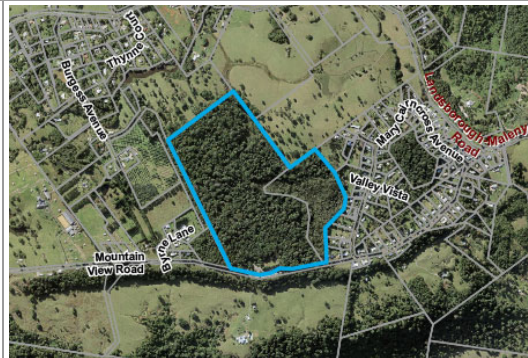
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland, Queensland War Memorial Register
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

**References**

- <http://www.rslmaleny.org.au>
- 'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 3 September 1948, 6.
- Picture Sunshine Coast.
- Queensland War Memorial Register.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY8	
<b>Street Address</b>	148 Mountain View Road, Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP58369, 1RP149835	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Mary Cairncross Park, Blackall Range.	



**Heritage Significance**

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Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The donation of the land for the protection of flora and fauna continued the practice of donating natural (undeveloped) land in the Blackall Range for protection and people's enjoyment. The other prominent (and earlier) example is Kondalilla Falls.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. It was remarked at the time of the donation of land in 1941 that it was the last remaining scrub (rainforest) in the district. The loss of remaining scrub was due to timber getting and land clearing (primarily associated with dairying) and value was therefore placed on remnant vegetation.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular the nature of the 'scrub' encountered by early European settlers, especially the variety and types of flora.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve is important to the Sunshine Coast region because of its aesthetic significance. This significance is represented by the impressiveness of the remnant rainforest and the spectacular views of the Glass House Mountains enjoyed from the southern boundary of the reserve.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve has a special association with the Mary Cairncross family and, in particular, her daughters Elizabeth, Mabel and Mary, who donated the land that comprises the reserve to the former Landsborough Shire Council.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The land on which the Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve is located was part of Burgess's original selection in 1878. It was purchased by Colonel Andrew Joseph Thynne in 1902. Thynne was a major figure in Queensland history. Amongst other things, he was a member of the Queensland Legislative Council from 1882-1922 (when the Council was abolished), President of the Queensland Ambulance Brigade, Colonel in the Queensland Defence Force and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Queensland in 1916. Thynne married Mary Williamina Cairncross in 1869. Mary died in 1918. Andrew and Mary had five daughters and four sons.</p> <p>Three of the daughters, Elizabeth, Mabel and Mary, donated 100 acres of undeveloped land from the property to the Landsborough Shire Council in 1941 for the protection of the fauna and flora there. The Council gladly accepted the donation. Councillor HM Bray remarked at the time that the land was 'the last remaining block of scrub' in the district ('scrub' was a common term used to describe remnant bush or rainforest, reflecting the abhorrence early settlers felt for land that was not yet cleared and rendered productive). The tourist potential of the reserve was immediately noted. Bray continued: 'This reserve, I am sure, will in the future prove a wonderful attraction to visitors to our Shire'. It was named the Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve from at least 1942, in honour of the sister's mother, Mary. Five acres of the donated land on the southern boundary was already cleared at the time of donation.</p> <p>The Maleny Rotary Club began developing the park in 1959 and it was 'officially' opened in 1960 (although it was in use before this time). A caretaker's residence was constructed in 1971. In 1966, Elizabeth, the last surviving daughter, donated an additional five acres of land to the Shire Council.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve covers 55 hectares of remnant rainforest on the northern side of Mountain View Road, offering spectacular views across the Glass House Mountains, the Sunshine Coast and the Pumicestone Passage. The area contains characteristic subtropical rainforest plants including Black Apple, Bleeding Heart, Blue Quandong, Carronia Vine, Cunjevoi, Native Ginger, Red cedar, Red Lilly-Pilly and Roseleaf Raspberry and also includes rare or threatened species (including Blackall Range Myrtle (<i>Lenwebbia</i> sp. 'Blackall Range) and Large-leaved Silkpod (<i>Parsonia largiflorens</i>). The reserve is home to several native fauna including marsupials, birds, moths, crayfish, frogs, snakes and lizards, including some rare and threatened species (including Grey Goshawk (<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>) and Mountain Freshwater Crayfish (<i>Euastacus urospinosus</i>).</p> <p>Infrastructure has been added to the reserve to enable safe access, environmental learning and also to provide for recreational activities. These include tracks, boardwalks and viewing platforms, interpretive displays in an education centre and a café, picnic facilities, playgrounds and toilets.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Register of the National Estate (archived)
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Brian F. Stevenson, 'Brand, Sir William Alfred (1888–1979)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <a href="http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/brand-sir-william-alfred-9573/text16867">http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/brand-sir-william-alfred-9573/text16867</a>, published first in hardcopy 1993, accessed online 18 February 2016.</p> <p>'Cairncross Scenic Reserve: Gift of 100 acres in Maleny district', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 24 October 1941, 1. <a href="http://www.mary-cairncross.com.au/">http://www.mary-cairncross.com.au/</a></p> <p>'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6. Picture Sunshine Coast.</p> <p>Stan Tutt, Pioneer Days: Stories and Photographs of European settlement between the Pine and the Noosa Rivers, Queensland. Nambour, Caboolture Historical Society, 1974.</p> <p>Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.</p> <p><i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</i></p>	

## Porter's Wood

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY11	
<b>Street Address</b>	Porter's Lane Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2SP246639 (Part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Porter's Wood is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. As remnant rainforest, it symbolically reflects the clearing of the majority of the surrounding land in the region for timber getting, farming and settlement in the nineteenth and twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Porter's Wood is important because of its aesthetic significance. The remnant rainforest demonstrates natural beauty, but this is also contrasted with the surrounding landscape that has been modified by timber getting and farming, creating an evocative quality and symbolic meaning.

**Historical Context**

Prior to European occupation, the Blackall ranges were covered with rainforest. Most of the vegetation had disappeared by the early 1900s following timber getting and the establishment of dairying. Small pockets of rainforest survived including this area to the north of Maleny township.

**Description**

Porter's Wood is located on the southern border of an elongated block just north of the State heritage listed Fairview homestead and consists of remnant rainforest vegetation once covering the Blackall Ranges. The remainder of the lot in undulating terrain is covered in grass. Together with Woolston Wood (ID#MLY14) and the Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve (ID#MLY8) this site illustrates the former vegetation of the area.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

**References**

Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Third Maleny Butter Factory (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY17	
<b>Street Address</b>	27 Coral Street, Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP233903, ARP233903	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Maleny Co-Operative Dairy Association's Third Butter Factory, Maleny Veterinary Services	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Third Maleny Butter Factory (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It is the third butter factory built in Maleny, reflecting the continued growth and prosperity of the dairy industry in the district across the first half of the twentieth century. The dairy industry

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	and the butter factories were integral to the development of Maleny.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Third Maleny Butter Factory (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as the only extant butter factory in the Sunshine Coast Council area.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Third Maleny Butter Factory, former, is important to the Sunshine Coast because of its aesthetic significance. Its design, volume and construction from brick clearly mark the building out as a factory. The Art Deco features also reflect the period of its construction and illustrate the care and attention given to even highly practical buildings such as factories in this period.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Third Maleny Butter Factory (former) has a special association with the Maleny Co-Operative Dairy Association, an important organisation and business (and comprised at various times of key public and commercial figures) in the history of Maleny.

#### Historical Context

The dairy industry became increasingly important in Maleny and the surrounding districts from the 1890s. Joseph McCarthy, an early settler noted for timber getting, pioneered the industry in the district, establishing a dairy farm and small butter factory on his property. Settlers then began to send their cream to a butter factory in South Brisbane. When this factory closed, the settlers decided to form their own co-operative company, named the Maleny Co-Operative Dairy Co. The Company's first butter factory was opened in 1903 in Maple Street. A local journalist noted the importance of the factory to the district in 1923: 'From the day the company commenced operations Maleny dates her practical progress' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923: 6). The significance of the factory is underscored by the development of the town. An English, Scottish and Australian (ES & A) Bank was opened in 1906 and the Maleny Hotel was erected in 1907.

The first butter factory was replaced in 1912 with a new factory building located in Coral Street (originally called Factory Road). The new factory was positioned on the slope of a hill so that all of the manufacturing stages could proceed with the aid of gravity to reduce handling and labour. It was also a much larger structure, capable of four times the output of the original factory. However, in 1937 the factory was declared dilapidated by the State Inspector of Butter Factories and plans were immediately drawn up for a new factory.

The third and final factory was opened in 1940 adjacent to the second building. As with the second factory, the slope was used to assist the manufacturing process. Unlike the first and second factories, however, the new factory was air-conditioned. The design also incorporated a 'double decking of operations, which is claimed to be new to Australia' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 13 September 1940: 4). In 1978, The Maleny Co-operative Dairy Association merged with the Caboolture Co-operative Dairy Association. The factory continued to produce butter until 1981. The second factory building was demolished, but the third factory remains extant.

#### Description

The Third Maleny Butter Factory (former) is located on the southern side of Coral Street south of the town's CBD. Originally, the sloping site was much larger and included both the second and third butter factory, however, the current lot and adjoining easement (south) contain only the former third butter factory and car parking areas at the front and rear.

The former factory building addresses the street and consists of a tall, lowset square face brick structure covered by a corrugated iron clad roof; a large rectangular roof lantern with corrugated iron clad gable roof rises from the centre. The façade is designed with Art Deco style elements including clear geometrical configuration and speed lines. The originally open front loading area featuring brick columns, accentuated lintel and stepped parapet has been enclosed at some stage with bricks and banks of windows, however, the columns are still distinguishable and the speed lines on the corners and in the centre are extant; the central flagpole is missing. A wide steel-suspended awning covers the lintel and replaces the original short awning. Access is from the front via some steps. A face brick extension with corrugated iron clad gable roof joins onto the western corner at a perpendicular angle. A tall metal chimney, visible in historic images, is no longer extant and a band of clerestory windows has been added. A flat roofed extension takes up the remainder of the western side. A skillion roof extension has been added to the eastern elevation.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

#### References

Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 25 January 1912, 3.  
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 1 October 1937, 5.  
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 13 September 1940, 4.  
Picture Sunshine Coast

#### Woolston Wood

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY14	
<b>Street Address</b>	Off Mary Cairncross Drive, Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	290MCH3977	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Glasshouse Parade Park.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Woolston Wood is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. As remnant rainforest, it symbolically reflects the clearing of the majority of the surrounding land in the region for timber getting, farming and settlement in the nineteenth and twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Woolston Wood is important because of its aesthetic significance. The remnant rainforest demonstrates natural beauty, but this is also contrasted with the surrounding landscape that has been modified by timber getting and farming, creating an evocative quality and symbolic meaning.

**Historical Context**

Prior to European occupation, the Blackall ranges were covered with rainforest. Most of the vegetation had disappeared by the early 1900s following timber getting and the establishment of dairying. Small pockets of rainforest survived including this area to the north of Maleny township.

It is understood that Woolston Wood is named after Frank Woolston (1911-1998), a prominent optometrist and amateur anthropologist who lived in the Maleny area.

**Description**

Woolston Wood is located east of the Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve and consists of remnant rainforest vegetation once covering the Blackall Ranges.

Together with Porter's Wood (ID#MLY11) and the Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve (ID#MLY8) this site illustrates the former vegetation of the area.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

**References**

Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Yarunga, Maleny**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLY15	
<b>Street Address</b>	10 Cedar Street, Maleny	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP179881	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Yurunga, Fassifern	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Yarunga is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The building was originally a prominent early Maleny residence (later converted to a medical centre).
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Yarunga is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The building and significant mature vegetation occupy a prominent street corner location in Maleny.

<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	Yarunga has a special association with the Grigor family, a pioneer family on the Sunshine Coast as well as the McLean family, a prominent family in the Maleny area from the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>No. 10 Cedar Street is the site of 'Fassifern', a house built by Andrew and Frances Jane McLean in 1914. Margaret Wiley Burnett (nee McLean) was born in the house in 1915 and went on to be Maleny's first librarian and a prominent figure in the Maleny community.</p> <p>Andrew and Frances later went on to establish McLean's Café (formerly Vetter's Bakery) in Maleny, a prominent local business, in 1916. The top floor of the business premises also became their home and continued to operate until 1951 when it was destroyed by fire (along with the Maleny School of Arts).</p> <p>The site is also closely associated with John 'Jack' Andrew Grigor and his wife, Jessie. Jack was the son of John and Elizabeth Grigor, both of whom were Maleny (and Sunshine Coast) pioneers. John was the eldest son of William and Mary Grigor, who established Bankfoot House on the Gympie Road in 1868 and before that managed various timber depots in the region. John was born in what became Mooloolaba in 1864 and was the first person of European descent to have been born in the region. Elizabeth was the daughter of Joseph and Maria McCarthy, Maleny pioneers and after whom McCarthy's Shute Road is named.</p> <p>Jack was born in 1895 and married Jessie Moodie in 1918. The newlywed couple moved into 'Fassifern', now renamed as 'Yarunga' in Cedar Street, provided by John and Elizabeth as a wedding gift for the nuptials (it is unclear if additional building work was undertaken at the time the house was renamed).</p> <p>Jack became a local butcher. His first shop was located on Maple Street near Obi Obi Creek. It was destroyed by fire in 1926. He built a new butcher shop after the fire which is also listed on the Sunshine Coast Heritage Register.</p> <p>'Yarunga' was originally a stately Queenslander house, with open verandahs on two sides, a pyramid roof and views down Maple Street. The house was substantially altered in the 1940s, transformed from a Queenslander style to a modern bungalow style, with gabled projections, enclosure of the verandahs and various internal alterations. Under the house was also built-in at this time. Analysis of historic aerial photographs indicate further extensions and alterations occurred after the 1950s. Some of the large trees in the garden may date from the c1950s. The former house is now a medical centre.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Yarunga is located on a triangular, sloping site next to the Maleny Presbyterian Church (ID#MLY12) and close to the former Maleny Baptist Church and Hall (ID#MLY3) and the former Maleny Masonic Hall (ID#MLY9). The house is set in landscaped gardens on the south-western boundary, a car parking area joining to the east; mature vegetation covers the remainder of the site.</p> <p>Yarunga addresses the street and consists of a single storey weatherboard clad timber structure on low to high stumps and is partially enclosed underneath. The core of the building has a corrugated iron clad truncated pyramid roof with two front gables, one side gable (east) and a gable-roofed extension at the rear. The protruding front gable towards the south-western corner has a boxed roof gable with jettied joists and a bank of recent sliding windows covered by a straight hood on decorative timber brackets. A smaller gable on the south-eastern corner shows simple weatherboard cladding; there is also a similar window without hood. The main entrance is via a recent ramp onto a verandah, set in between the two front gables. The eastern gable, supported on high stumps, mirrors the appearance of the western front gable and also includes a window with straight hood. The extension at the rear includes a covered verandah/deck with side access via stairs. There are several windows on the side elevations, none of which appear to be original.</p> <p>The building has recently been renovated and converted into a medical surgery.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/historicalsocietymaleny/photos/a.1789615217939392.1073741865.1430008417233409/1793563437544570/?type=3">https://www.facebook.com/historicalsocietymaleny/photos/a.1789615217939392.1073741865.1430008417233409/1793563437544570/?type=3</a>, accessed 7/06/2018.</p> <p><a href="https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-qld-maleny-113714403">https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-qld-maleny-113714403</a>, accessed 7/06/2018.</p> <p>Hinterland Grapevine, 'Maleny Matriarch' is farewelled' <a href="http://www.hinterlandgrapevine.com/range-news/range-news-2007/-maleny-matriarch-is-farewelled.htm">http://www.hinterlandgrapevine.com/range-news/range-news-2007/-maleny-matriarch-is-farewelled.htm</a>, Thursday 6 September 2007.</p> <p>Maleny Historical Society, 'McLean's Café and Bakery 1916-1951', <a href="http://www.historicalsocietymaleny.com/uploads/2/3/9/6/23964979/mclean_family.pdf">http://www.historicalsocietymaleny.com/uploads/2/3/9/6/23964979/mclean_family.pdf</a></p> <p>Maleny Historical Society, 'The Jack Grigor Family History' by Doris Jones (nee Grigor), <a href="http://www.historicalsocietymaleny.com/uploads/2/3/9/6/23964979/grigor_jack.pdf">http://www.historicalsocietymaleny.com/uploads/2/3/9/6/23964979/grigor_jack.pdf</a></p> <p>Maleny Historical Society, 'Yarunga', <a href="http://www.historicalsocietymaleny.com/uploads/2/3/9/6/23964979/yurunga.pdf">http://www.historicalsocietymaleny.com/uploads/2/3/9/6/23964979/yurunga.pdf</a>, accessed 15/06/2018.</p> <p>Picture Sunshine Coast QImagery</p>	

## MAPLETON

Settlement in the Mapleton area began in 1889 when two brothers, William and Thomas Smith, selected land to plant bananas. The Blackall Range, particularly in the vicinity of Mapleton, had been extensively logged, but settlers had not yet selected land because of the difficulty of the terrain, lack of roads and access to markets for farm produce. Bananas did not prove to be a profitable crop, so the brothers turned to strawberries and citrus. Other settlers joined the Smiths and in 1893 a postal service was established at Lutonvale Orchard. The name of the district was briefly Luton as a consequence,

but it was changed to Mapleton in 1894. The farmers established a close relationship with nearby Dulong, forming the Mapleton and Dulong Farmers' and Fruitgrowers' Association in c1898.

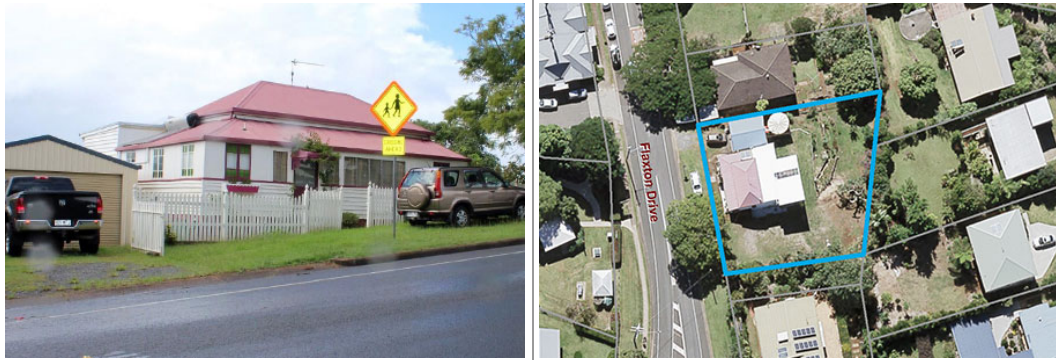
The produce of the district was first taken to Woombye, and then later, Nambour. The first tracks from the settlement down the range were rudimentary, so much so that it was not until 1894 that the first wheeled vehicle could make the journey. A school was established in 1899, illustrating modest growth in the district, and a sawmill was opened in the town in 1909. Mapleton received a major boost with the construction of a tramway linking it and Dulong with Nambour in 1915. Plans for the tramway were first mooted in the 1890s, especially following the opening of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill in Nambour in 1897. Indeed, the tramway to Mapleton began from the terminus of the mill's private tramway at Kureelipa. The tramway made the transport of produce to Nambour and thence the North Coast Railway more efficient than by road. The roads, and road transport, nonetheless improved and as a consequence the tramway was closed in 1944 and the tracks were removed in 1945.

The district became noted for other industries. Dairying and timber were important, and a State Forest was established near Mapleton in the 1920s. Mapleton also became popular as a resort for the convalescent and tourists. It was promoted as a sanatorium in the early twentieth century; sanatoriums were generally associated with convalescing patients and they were often located in mountains as people associated the mountain air with improved health. The district (and the Blackall Range more generally) also benefited from tourism more generally. Mapleton was the gateway to the so-called 'Queensland's Blue Mountains' and the district, and the Mapleton Falls in particular, has remained popular since the early twentieth century. The first hotel to take advantage of tourism in the district was the Ocean View Hotel, opened in 1910.

**Further references**

Lindsey Wareham, Mapleton 100 Years: A Tribute to our Pioneers, Queensland Complete Printing Services, 1988.

**Harry Johnson's House (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MPN2	
<b>Street Address</b>	13 Flaxton Drive, Mapleton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3RP114787	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	Harry Johnson's House demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage, as it includes pit-sawn timber used to construct the first provisional school in Mapleton, in 1896. Residences with pit-sawn timber are rare in the region, as this method of timber production was associated with the early selection of land in the district and therefore usually the first houses, which were typically replaced over time.	
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	Harry Johnson's House has a special association with Harry Johnson, who was one of the first settlers in Mapleton and was a key figure in the district for nearly fifty years.	
<b>Historical Context</b>		
<p>Harry Johnson's House is named for Harry Johnson, who built the house in 1909. Johnson selected land in Mapleton in 1892, making him one of the earliest settlers in the district. He planted strawberries and bananas, and called his farm 'Mountain View'. Johnson did not focus exclusively on farming; he became a stage coach proprietor, running three coaches between Nambour and Mapleton, and he also built and ran the 'Strongarra' guest house, one of two guesthouses in the town (the other being 'Eianora'). Strongarra was destroyed by fire in 1939.</p> <p>Johnson selected the land the same year he built the house (it adjoined his original selection). Johnson built the core of his house using the pit-sawn timber recovered from the provisional school, which was replaced in 1908. He and his wife moved to Kedron Brisbane, to retire, probably in the late 1930s, concluding an association with Mapleton and its development that spanned nearly fifty years.</p> <p>The house was purchased by Mr and Mrs Appleby, who operated a transport service between Mapleton and Nambour following the demise of the tramway. The house was modified circa mid-century, the enclosure of the verandah the most obvious change (the windows on the verandah enclosure appear mid-century, but they may be later and simply have been recycled from elsewhere). Aside from a more recent extension on the eastern elevation of the building, the house externally appears largely intact.</p>		
<b>Description</b>		

Harry Johnson's House (former) is located on the eastern side of Flaxton Drive on a steeply sloping site in the centre of town. The property is delineated from the street by a recent picket fence. Besides the original house, the site contains a large extension attached to the eastern side of the building and a free-standing garage; the extension and the garage are not of heritage significance.

The building is set along the street frontage and consists of a rectangular timber structure with hipped corrugated iron clad roof. It is low-set at the front and enclosed underneath towards the rear. A verandah with separate skillion roof, enclosed with weatherboard to waist height and fibrous cement sheeting in the upper section, spans the front and northern side. There are several windows in the enclosed verandahs including five-light casement configuration with coloured glass and banks of louvre windows. A glass and timber front entrance door is covered by a metal window hood. On the southern elevation is a further casement window with metal hood (side of enclosed verandah) and a sash window, also with metal hood, albeit with different design.

It is unclear, whether any of the original pit-sawn VJ beech cladding of the core of the building and any of the French doors are extant.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.	
Lindsey Wareham, Mapleton 100 Years: A Tribute to our Pioneers, Queensland Complete Printing Services, 1988.	
Queensland Heritage Register, 'St Isidore's', Place ID 601467.	
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Mapleton Bakery (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MPN15	
<b>Street Address</b>	9 Obi Obi Road, Mapleton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	16RP841395	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Old Mapleton Bakery, Mapleton Pharmacy.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Mapleton Bakery (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It is the earliest extant example of a commercial shop front in Mapleton.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Mapleton Bakery (former) is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. Its timber construction, window awnings and overall form evokes an appreciation of the early commercial premises in Mapleton and contributes to the streetscape, particularly relative to the Mapleton Tavern.

**Historical Context**

The Mapleton Bakery (former) was established in 1924 by Fred Hall. A residence and shop front faced the street and the bakehouse was located at the rear. The buildings were located in the centre of Mapleton, close to the hotel, school and post office. The bakehouse was destroyed by fire in 1959 and not rebuilt. Bread was instead brought in to the settlement from Nambour. The residence appears to have been replaced by shop space over time. The building is currently used as a chemist.

**Description**

The Mapleton Bakery (former) is located on the northern side of Obi Obi Road in the centre of town on an elongated block containing the former bakery at the front and an open shed at the rear; the shed is not considered in this assessment.

The building addresses the road and consists of a rectangular lowset timber structure with corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. The gable is clad with weatherboard and the lower section of the façade is clad with chamferboard and has a large shop windows either side of the recessed entrance with access via a recent ramp. A bullnose awning with side panels and supported on simple posts spans the front and extends over the footpath. The side elevations are clad with weatherboard and there are several sash windows with metal hood. A small hipped roof protrusion joins onto the north-western corner at the rear.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
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<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings	
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016	
<b>References</b>		
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.		
Lindsey Wareham, Mapleton 100 Years: A Tribute to our Pioneers, Queensland Complete Printing Services, 1988.		
Queensland Heritage Register, 'St Isidore's', Place ID 601467.		
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.		
<i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</i>		

### Mapleton Cemetery

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MPN6	
<b>Street Address</b>	181 Delicia Road, Mapleton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	21SP265545	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Cemeteries were typically established following the development of settlements in the region, reflecting an established pattern.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the late nineteenth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Cemetery has aesthetic significance, as it is surrounded by mature vegetation that evokes a sense of the conditions faced by early settlers to the district, and creates a pleasing setting for the contemplation of the deceased.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Cemetery has a special association with current and former residents of the Mapleton, Blackall Range and Hinterland community.

### Historical Context

The Mapleton Cemetery was officially surveyed in 1900, with William and Thomas elected the unofficial trustees of the cemetery (it is alleged that the first official trustees were not recognised until 1918). The first burial occurred in 1901, but the cemetery was largely abandoned in 1921, with burials occurring in the Nambour General Cemetery rather than Mapleton. (The shift was probably facilitated by the tramway.) The Maroochy Shire Council became trustee of the cemetery in 1961. Residents began using the cemetery again in the 1990s and a memorial wall for ashes was installed in this period.

### Description

The cemetery is located on a reserve spanning just under two hectares of sloping bushland west of the township. The marked graves are situated in a small rectangular grassed clearing bordering onto the road in the northeast and there is a columbarium wall at the edge of the clearing. The graves are arranged in rows and include grave ornaments that reflect the changing funerary customs over more than hundred years. Grave surrounds are mainly rendered brick, however there are also some post and pipe surrounds. Headstones include mainly stelae and there are also desk mounted tablets and a larger obelisk mounted on a tiered pedestal; some of the earlier grave stones and surrounds show signs of weathering and are in need of maintenance. Early wooden ornaments were reportedly destroyed by frequent bush fires that swept through the cemetery. The bush setting and the presence of weathered grave ornaments gives the cemetery an evocative contemplative ambience.

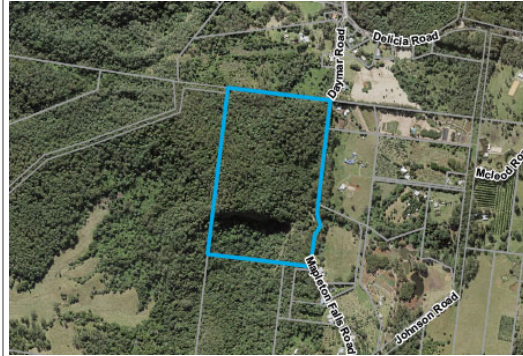
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'St Isidore's', Place ID 601467.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

## Mapleton Falls National Park

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MPN8	
<b>Street Address</b>	78 Mapleton Falls Road Mapleton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	137NPW674	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Mapleton Falls National Park and Ex-Flying Fox Giant Box Tree.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Mapleton Falls National Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The gazettal of the falls as a recreational reserve in 1893 marks it as one of the earliest of the natural features on the Blackall Range to be recognised for its scenic value. Its development and popularity is also tied to the development of Mapleton as a district in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Mapleton Falls National Park is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area for its aesthetic significance. The natural beauty and grandeur of the falls and the surrounding national park, including views and vistas, has been recognised by visitors since at least the 1890s, and possibly as early as the 1880s.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Mapleton Falls National Park has a strong association with the community of Mapleton for social reasons important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. It was the Mapleton community that initially used and developed the reserve, and the falls in particular have been a significant element of tourism promotion to the district (and therefore an integral part of its economic prosperity) since the early twentieth century.

### Historical Context

Local history sources claim that the first proposal to create a reserve where the falls are located was by Alfred Delisser in 1883. Delisser surveyed sections of the Blackall Range and other areas in the Sunshine Coast for the Queensland Government in the 1880s. The reserve was not officially gazetted and it appears to have been returned to freehold land by 1891. However, the Queensland Government reversed this designation in 1893, creating a 60 acre reserve around the falls, known as the 'Baroon Falls' or 'Fall'. The Mapleton district had only recently been selected, but even by this time the falls were clearly a feature of note. A journalist with the Queenslanders wrote an article about a trip to the falls in 1893. Reaching the destination was nonetheless difficult: he described the road to the falls as 'cut through the scrub, covered with exposed roots, [and] slippery through a coating of moss' (Queenslander, 21 January 1893: 127). It was an early recognition of the scenic value of the range's natural features – in contrast, Kondalilla Falls was not gazetted as a reserve until 1906.

The popularity of the falls increased in the 1910s, undoubtedly with the appearance of the Ocean View Hotel and the opening of the tramway in 1915. First, the State Government renamed the falls 'Mapleton Falls' in 1915. A local history source claims the name change occurred following a request by local residents; though this may have indeed occurred, newspaper reporting of the name change claimed the Government believed there was confusion with 'Barron Falls' near Cairns (Brisbane Courier, 22 January 1915: 6). In 1919, a major local event was planned to be held at the falls and the first infrastructure was installed, including a swing, see saw, and lookout platform. The event attracted visitors from around the region, including Montville and Nambour.

Perhaps the most ambitious item of improvement was the construction of an aerial tramway, built by the local pioneer Thomas Smith. The tramway consisted of a metal cage that ran along rope stretched across the ravine, with the rope attached to large trees at either end. The rope allegedly had a breaking strain of 11½ tons; perhaps some comfort to those who utilised what would have been a thrilling, if nerve-wracking, experience. Indeed, Smith was apparently regularly called to rescue terrified users of the tramway and it was removed in the 1920s due to concerns about safety. One of the trees from which the tramway were suspended is still extant, and it contains evidence of the system, including large bolts.

The falls have remained a popular local and tourist destination across the twentieth and early twenty-first century. Indeed, confirmation of their popularity was illustrated when the State Government proclaimed the Mapleton Falls Road a tourist road in 1935 (around the time the Bruce Highway was constructed, emphasising the importance of new roads and motor vehicles to the development of tourism in the Sunshine Coast in that decade). The reserve was proclaimed a national park in 1975 and facilities in the park have been upgraded and added to over time.

### Description

Mapleton Falls National Park is a recreational and scenic reserve comprising 26 hectares located west of Mapleton.

Like the Kondalilla Falls National Park (ID#FXN4) and Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve (ID#MLY8), the park contains remnant forest, including riparian rainforest and open eucalypt forest, once covering the Blackall Ranges and provides opportunities to encounter, learn about and enjoy the flora and fauna as well as stunning views of the falls/gorge and over the ancient volcanic landscape.

Over time, infrastructure has been added to the park, including an aerial tramway/flying fox on a wire rope spanning the gorge (dismantled in the 1920s due to safety concerns, however, anchor bolts from the structure are reportedly still lodged in a box gum on the eastern side of the falls). Today, improvements include sealed and unsealed walking tracks, walks, viewing platforms, interpretation signage, picnic facilities and toilets.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.	
Brisbane Courier, 22 January 1915, 6.	
Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 3 October 1919, 2.	
Lindsey Wareham, Mapleton 100 Years: A Tribute to our Pioneers, Queensland Complete Printing Services, 1988.	
Queensland Heritage Register, 'St Isidore's', Place ID 601467.	
Queenslander, 21 January 1893, 127.	
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	
Telegraph, 31 July 1893, 6.	
www.nprsr.qld.gov.au/parks/mapleton-falls/about.html.	

### Mapleton Forestry Office (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MPN7	
<b>Street Address</b>	52 Delicia Road, Mapleton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	733CG2787	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Mapleton Men's Shed.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Forestry Office (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as one of a number of State forests established in the region in the 1920s and also one of a number of offices and barracks built in the late 1940s. State forests were an important part of the timber industry in Queensland and some of the largest and earliest were located in the Sunshine Coast.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Forestry Office (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of forestry office and barracks, which is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area.

**Historical Context**

Timber getting was a major industry in the Sunshine Coast region, dating from as early as the 1840s. Throughout the nineteenth century, loggers simply exploited the available natural resources, primarily softwoods such as Hoop and Bunya pines and Beech and Cedar. By the late nineteenth century, the forests in the region (and elsewhere in Southeast Queensland) were largely depleted of timber stock. This concerned the State Government and in 1897 it passed legislation that enabled the creation of State Forests and then, in 1900, created a Forestry Branch in the Department of Public Lands. The aim of the Branch was the regeneration of native timber, as well as the introduction of native and exotic plantations to secure the timber supply. State forests were largely established in the 1920s, including one at Mapleton.

Forestry staff responsible for managing the State forests were typically housed in tents. In the late 1940s, unions representing timber workers demanded better accommodation and, by 1950, 85 timber barracks had been constructed across the State, including at Mapleton. The Mapleton forestry barracks (and office) were originally located on the corner of Mapleton Forest Drive and Oakey Creek Road, but were moved to their current location sometime after the 1950s due to the mechanisation of the industry, which removed the need for barracks to be within the forest.

**Description**

The Mapleton Forestry Office is located on the corner of Delicia and Mapleton Forestry Roads on the south-western



outskirts of town. The sloping, elongated block is partially fenced and includes some remnant bush vegetation on the northern boundary. Structures on the site include an office/workshop, barracks and amenities.

The office/workshop is situated along Mapleton Forestry Road and consists of a rectangular low-set, single-storey timber structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof. The office at the front (south) is clad with weatherboard while the workshop has vertical slatted timber walls and large double doors of the same design. A skillion roof annex is attached at the eastern elevation. Windows include sash configuration, some with skillion hood on timber brackets. A front and a side door lead into the office, the front one is covered by a hood of the same design as on the windows.

The barracks address Delicia Street and consist of a rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on low to medium height stumps with a corrugated iron clad gable roof, extending to an awning over the partially enclosed front verandah. Access to the three single bedrooms is via braced and ledged, tongue-and-groove timber clad doors. Windows are sash configuration, covered by hood of the same design as at the office. A communal eating and outside cooking area joins onto the barracks at the rear (northern) corner and consist of joined corrugated iron clad timber structures incorporating a galley with a tall range hood-shaped chimney (built to 1949 Forestry Department standards). Two corrugated iron water tanks on high tank stands, situated to the west of the barracks, have recently been removed, assumed to be replaced with polyethylene rainwater tanks.

A small toilet block showing the sign 'CEDAR CREEK' and consisting of a weatherboard clad timber structure with short sheeted corrugated iron clad gable roof is located next to the office (east).

A vehicle ramp, formerly located to the north of the office/workshop, has been removed.

The former forestry office is currently used as the Mapleton men's shed.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Judith Powell, People and Trees, QLD Government, 1998.
- Lindsey Wareham, Mapleton 100 Years: A Tribute to our Pioneers, Queensland Complete Printing Services, 1988.
- Queensland Heritage Register, 'St Isidore's', Place ID 601467.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Mapleton Hall, Sportsground and Memorial Trees**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MPN10	
<b>Street Address</b>	31 Obi Obi Road, Mapleton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP25191, Road Reserve	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Mapleton Public Hall, Mapleton Hall & Sports Ground and Trees.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Hall, Sportsground and Memorial Trees is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The settlement of the Mapleton district progressed slowly from the late 1880s and the construction of the hall in 1910 reflected a key milestone in the maturation of the community.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Hall, Sportsground and Memorial Trees is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council region. The characteristics are defined by the relatively modest design and materials used in the construction of the hall, reflecting the means of a small rural community in the early twentieth century, when such halls were commonly constructed.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Hall, Sportsground and Memorial Trees has a special association with the Mapleton community since its construction, as a focus of community activities and social events. The memorial trees also contribute to this significance.

Schedule 6

### Historical Context

The first Mapleton public hall (the current building is the second) was built in 1910. Until this time, public meetings were held at the local provisional school. The hall was built on land donated by an early settler, William Rosser, who also opened a local sawmill (1909) and the Ocean View Hotel (1910). The grounds of the new hall also included a sports field. A bushfire in 1915 destroyed the hall and the current building was built in 1916 on the same location. Memorial trees were planted in the grounds of the hall in 1918 at the conclusion of World War I to commemorate fallen soldiers from the district. The local honour board erected after the war and commemorating men who served in the war, is also located in the hall.

The hall and grounds remained relatively unchanged until the second half of the twentieth century. A supper room was added to the building in 1967, built using timber from the recently closed Dulong State School. Tennis courts were also installed in the grounds, possibly in the 1960s – popular tennis courts before this decade were located in the grounds of the local boarding houses and the school. An early house was moved to the hall grounds in 1992-3. Memorial trees commemorating early settlers to the district, consisting of banksias, jacarandas, Poinciana and cassius trees, were planted in 1979 and plaques installed at the base of the trees. A 'lone pine' tree from Turkey was also planted in the grounds, and further 'memorial' tree planting occurred along the footpath and in the hall grounds by long time residents.

### Description

The Mapleton Hall, Sportsground and Memorial Trees is located on a sloping site in the centre of town. A stone retaining wall runs along the street front with access from Obi Obi Road via a driveway and steps. The site contains the hall, the sportsground (including cricket pitch) towards the rear, tennis courts and an ancillary building at the south-western corner as well as a former residence, moved to the site in the 1990s on the south-eastern boundary. At the western boundary and the rear of the tennis courts are exotic tree plantings commemorating early settlers to the region each with a plaque at the base and also reportedly a 'Lone Pine' tree grown from a seedling from the Lone Pine Cemetery in Gallipoli (not located during site visit). Further commemorative trees have been planted by residents in the mid-1980s at the street front including Bunya and Hoop pines.

The hall consists of a rectangular chamferboard clad timber structure on low to medium height stumps with a corrugated iron (trapezoidal profile) clad gable roof. Front access is via a small weatherboard clad porch with gable roof. Either side of the entrance is a five-light casement window with fanlight, ornate window aprons and skillion window hood on decorative timber brackets. There are a number of similar windows without window hoods on the western elevation. A chamferboard clad annex with skillion roof spans most of the eastern elevation, joining onto a gabled protrusion at the north-eastern corner. At the rear is an extension with skillion roof.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Lindsey Wareham, Mapleton 100 Years: A Tribute to our Pioneers, Queensland Complete Printing Services, 1988.  
 'Mapleton: Tree Planting', Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 27 September 1918, 3.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'St Isidore's', Place ID 601467.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

### Mapleton Monument and RSL Memorial Park

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MPN14	
<b>Street Address</b>	Flaxton Drive, Mapleton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Road reserve, 189MCH2658 (part of)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Monument Stone, Soldier's Park, Mapleton Park, RSL Park, Mapleton RSL Memorial Park.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Mapleton Monument and RSL Memorial Park demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast area's cultural heritage. Although installed relatively late in the century (well after the two World wars), the location of the monument in the middle of the road was nonetheless uncommon. The continued presence of the memorial in the road provides material evidence of the density of settlement in the town in the 1950s and relative increase by the 1970s, when Anzac Day ceremonies moved to the

	(future) RSL Park.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Monument and RSL Memorial Park has a special association with the Mapleton community as the focus of Anzac Day ceremonies from the 1950s through to the 1970s, and as a continuing monument to fallen soldiers from the Mapleton district.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The memorial stone cairn was unveiled in 1958. The first soldier's memorials in Mapleton were an honour board, currently located in the hall, and trees planted in the hall grounds by school children in 1918 (in connection with Arbour Day). After World War II, local returned servicemen suggested that a suitable monument to commemorate their service should take the form of amenities for children at the local school. 'Memorial' play equipment – a set of swings – was subsequently installed in the school grounds.</p> <p>A Mapleton sub-branch of the Returned Sailor's Soldier's, Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSILA) was formed after World War I, but it lapsed and a new sub-branch was created in 1956. The (reformed) sub-branch members decided that a public memorial should be erected to the memory of fallen soldiers from the district, and a stone cairn was unveiled in the middle of Flaxton Street in 1958, occupying the space once previously marked by a garden plot. The location of the monument in the middle of the road was unusual. This was a more common practice after World War I, when car ownership was very low (in 1921 there was one car for every fifty people). The presence of the memorial in the middle of road in Mapleton provides material evidence of the relative density of the town's population in the 1950s compared with the 1970s - that is, it was not an issue to hold Anzac Day ceremonies on the road itself in the 1950s and 1960s.</p> <p>By the 1970s, road traffic had increased to the extent that it was no longer feasible to hold Anzac Day services around the cairn, and the services began to be held in a disused section of road reserve between the school grounds and the Mapleton Tavern. The new location became permanent: it was called 'Soldier's Park' by 1979 and in 1984 plans were prepared for the erection of a new memorial and gardens in the park. The park is now called RSL Park.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Mapleton Monument is located on a median strip in the road fronting the Mapleton State School and in close proximity to the Mapleton RSL Memorial Park. The monument consists of a dark stone cairn with accentuated mortar gaps and concrete pyramidal cap. It is set on a concrete base, formerly stepped and currently level with the median strip paving, and is surrounded by a recent low pipe and chain fence. A flagpole is situated to the north.</p> <p>A small marble tablet with the words 'LEST WE FORGET' is fixed to the northern side and two further metal plaques with the same inscriptions are on the east and south. A metal plaque providing information on the unveiling of the monument is fixed to the western side. The metal plaques are not original.</p> <p>The Mapleton RSL Memorial Park is located on a block stretching from Flaxton Drive in the east to Obi Obi Road in the west in the centre of town. Also located on the sloping site is the Mapleton Community Library on the eastern side – this building is not included in the assessment.</p> <p>The landscaped park contains a memorial to the fallen from both World Wars consisting of a large boulder from the Dulong Quarry set on a concrete slab. A plaque lists the names of nine members of the community under the words 'MAPLETON REMEMBERS'. The memorial is flanked by two flagpoles. The park also includes picnic facilities and amenities.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland War Memorial Register
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  Lindsey Wareham, Mapleton 100 Years: A Tribute to our Pioneers, Queensland Complete Printing Services, 1988.  'Mapleton: Soldiers Memorial Project', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 21 February 1947, 5.  'Mapleton: Tree Planting', Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 27 September 1918, 3.  Picture Sunshine Coast.  Queensland Heritage Register, 'St Isidore's', Place ID 601467.  Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</p>	

### Mapleton State School

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MPN12	
<b>Street Address</b>	24 Flaxton Rd, Mapleton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	11SP110640	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Mapleton State School is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Symbolically, the school reflects the emergence and growth of Mapleton in the early twentieth century.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Mapleton State School is important for its association with the Mapleton community. The school has been an integral part of the community for more than 120 years demonstrated by activities like agricultural education, commemorating the sacrifice of war through memorial play equipment and more recently the construction of an observatory in the school grounds.

**Historical Context**

Following the government's reservation in 1893 of approximately 5 acres for a school reserve, a decision was made at a public meeting at Mapleton in 1896 to erect a dual purpose building on the reserve, to be used both as a hall and a school. The Mapleton Provisional School commenced on 17 July 1899 with teacher, Miss Lizzie Fitzgerald and 15 pupils on the first day. By 1907, the school was in poor condition and a new building, partially funded by the government, was constructed and opened on 15 May 1908. The previous structure was removed from the site. In 1909, the school was gazetted as Mapleton State School, restricting the use of the building to teaching purposes. A teachers residence was added to the reserve in 1916 (removed to Obi Obi Road in 1997 and converted into a community centre). In 1923, a new structure was joined to the existing school building by a short walkway and in 1929, a playshed was erected.

By the 1960's, the front and rear verandahs of the school buildings had been enclosed to make a storeroom and a library. During the 1960s, a new 8 foot wide room was added to the east side of one classroom and by 2006, this had been converted to the front office and lobby. The playshed was closed in at some stage and became a storeroom in the 1990s.

In 1981, the school was officially regarded in the region as one of the worst examples of temporary and very old buildings. In 1982, a major building plan was implemented, and new permanent structures were added to the southwest of the existing buildings. In 2002, an observatory was constructed in the school grounds near the new structures.

The original 1908, 1923 and 1929 structures remained forming a small complex in the northeast. The buildings have been modified over time with the most recent change being the construction of an additional building post 2006 to the north, cutting into the 1923 building.

The site was extended in 1922 when swampy land near the tram station was exchanged for a smaller amount of land, giving the school reserve its present-day size and shape.

An agricultural plot was established on site in 1917 with crops including citrus, sugarcane, bananas and corn; the activities drew attention from neighbouring schools. Students received fruit packing lessons conducted on local farms and teams successfully competed in fruit packing competitions in the 1930s.

The War Memorial Committee decided to commemorate the community members that had died in World War II with play equipment for the school. The memorial completed in 1952 consisted of a triple boat swing, a slippery slide and a tennis court. The necessary funds of £200 were raised by the community and subsidised by the Department of Education. In 1957, the school committee built a level playing field from the former horse paddock.

In 1923, the brass bell from the Mapleton locomotive was purchased from the Maroochy Shire Council and mounted adjacent to the western verandah. It has been subsequently moved within the site.

**Description**

Mapleton State School is located on the eastern side of Obi Obi Road and the western side of Flaxton Drive in Mapleton. The site includes a number of buildings. This assessment is for the 1908 and 1923 school buildings and the 1929 playshed.

The buildings form a small complex in a landscaped setting with mature trees to the west. The 1908 building is located towards the south facing the road while the 1923 building is set on a north-south axis to the north. A recent (post 2006) extension joins onto this building, partially cutting into the northern wall.

Both early school buildings have a corrugated iron gable roof, weatherboard walls and are set on medium high stumps. The buildings have a variety of window types, such as double hung and casement configuration as well as glass louvres, indicating progressive changes over time. The original verandahs of the buildings have been filled in. Building air vents have been formed by wedged weatherboards at gable peaks.

The buildings are connected via a walkway at the front and via stairs at the rear. A wide skillion roof awning spans a concreted court yard between the school buildings and the playshed to the west.	
The former playshed consists of a wide timber structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof. The walls are clad with weatherboard. A large door on the south side provides access and there are four windows located on the north side.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings.
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings.
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/12/2019.
<b>References</b>	
Wareham, Lindsey, Tribute to our Pioneers – Mapleton 100 years, 1988.	
Mapleton State School: History, in: <a href="https://mapletonss.eq.edu.au/Ourschool/History/Pages/History.aspx">https://mapletonss.eq.edu.au/Ourschool/History/Pages/History.aspx</a> , accessed 18/12/2019.	
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 23 January 1948, p8.	
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 20 June 1952, p2.	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Mapleton Tavern

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MPN13	
<b>Street Address</b>	2 Flaxton Drive, Mapleton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP26935	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Ocean View Hotel, Mapleton Hotel Motel.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Tavern is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The Blackall Range emerged as a prominent tourist destination in the early 1900s and Mapleton Tavern was the earliest hotel to focus on attracting tourists rather than simply accommodating travellers, marking the beginning of tourist facilities on the Range. It was also the first and only hotel in Mapleton.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Tavern demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It is the oldest extant resort hotel in the Sunshine Coast, albeit no longer providing accommodation.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Mapleton Tavern is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The original external core of the building remains largely intact, including projecting gables, exposed timber framing and some decorative features, creating a pleasing impression commensurate with its original function as a mountain tourist hotel. The substantial views from the hotel to the ocean remain intact, which were integral to the location and popularity (and for a time, the name) of the hotel since its establishment in 1910.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
The first hotel to take advantage of tourism in the district was the Ocean View Hotel, opened in 1910. It remained the only hotel in Mapleton, although boarding houses appeared to supplement tourist accommodation in the 1920s, namely 'Strongarra' and 'Elanora', both located near the hotel (but no longer extant). While all hotels in this period were built to accommodate guests, the Ocean View Hotel appears to have been the first hotel on the Blackall Range to have been built exclusively to attract tourists. Indeed, it was known from its first year of operation as a 'resort'; a 1910 advertisement for the hotel claimed it was the 'coolest, best resort in Qld' and reinforcing the sanatorium aspect, the advertisement was under the heading 'Board and Residence. Health Resorts. Invalid Homes' (Brisbane Courier 8 March 1910: 2; emphasis added). The Maleny Hotel, which opened three years earlier (1907), was by its design and function less about tourists and more travellers, an important distinction. Therefore, the Ocean View has an important place in the development of tourism on the Blackall Range.	
The hotel has operated continuously since opening and indeed, as it opened as a resort, it has the distinction of the being the oldest extant resort hotel in the Sunshine Coast (although it no longer provides accommodation). It has undergone various alterations over time, including extensions and internal changes. Nonetheless, key elements of the original building remain intact: the overall form of the original building, in particular the entrance, remains substantially intact; the timber cladding survives in the original section of the hotel, key decorative features such as the projecting gables remain, and the principal attraction of the hotel – the view, from which its original name was derived – remains likewise intact. The hotel was known as the Mapleton Hotel from the 1920s. It was renamed the Mapleton Hotel Motel in 1979 and today it is known as the Mapleton Tavern.	
<b>Description</b>	

Mapleton Tavern is located on an elevated, sloping triangular block on the prominent corner of Obi Obi Road and Flaxton Drive in the centre of town. The site includes the hotel and a carpark on the western side. Landscaping including mature trees is located at the corner section and on part of the western and southern boundary.

The Mapleton Tavern is set along Flaxton Drive and addresses Obi Obi Road. The building consists of a single-storey timber structure on stumps, varying from low to high, which is bricked in underneath in some sections. The building has a corrugated iron clad complex roof including gable and hip configurations. A protruding gable extends from the north-western corner (Obi Obi Road) and features a bay window (replacing an earlier bank of three windows) with skillion window hood. The roof gable shows decorative bargeboards, reminiscent of a feature of the hotel in historic images, albeit less ornate. A verandah joins onto the protrusion, spanning the front and wrapping around the corner, continuing along the eastern side. A roof gable with decorative bargeboards (not original) extends above the verandah towards the corner and further roof gables with similar style are located on the side elevation. The main access is via timber stairs (not original) and a timber entrance door featuring fan and side lights. The verandah back wall shows exposed framework and VJ cladding. There are several sash windows at the front and the side elevation (set in banks of five). The verandah has been extended at the front to include two gazebo style sections and at the side elevation a ramp has been added.

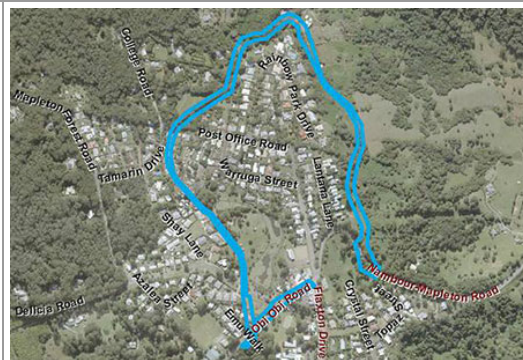
A bottle shop has been added to the rear of the building mirroring style elements of the earlier structure including gables with decorative bargeboards and chamferboard cladding.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

<b>References</b>
Lindsey Wareham, Mapleton 100 Years: A Tribute to our Pioneers, Queensland Complete Printing Services, 1988.
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
Queensland Heritage Register, 'St Isidore's', Place ID 601467.
Brisbane Courier, 8 March 1910, 2.

### Remnants of Mapleton Tramway

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MPN16	
<b>Street Address</b>	10 Delicia Road, 8, 10 & 12 Shay Lane, 68, 70 & 72 Post Office Road, 40 Lantana Lane and 894-914 Nambour-Mapleton Road, Mapleton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Part of lots 11SP110640, 2RP128245, 3SP109934, 1 & 2RP42915, 2RP197049, 1RP220186, 1RP226350, 3, 4, 5 & 6RP801761, 4RP200797, 31, 33 & 34SP209327, 32RP214818, part of Delicia Road reserve, and part of Obi Obi Road reserve, BRP167293	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Remnants of the Mapleton Tramway is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The tramway was an early and substantial tramway that facilitated the growth of settlement and the economy of Mapleton and the surrounding district (and those areas along the length of the line) by providing a secure and efficient connection to Nambour and markets for produce, as well as supporting the Moreton Central Sugar Mill.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Remnants of the Mapleton Tramway has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular examples of land modification that reflect the design and functioning of the tramway and remnant archaeological material such as tramway spikes.

**Historical Context**  
The Mapleton Tramway was opened on the 3rd of December, 1915. Plans for the tramway were first mooted in the 1890s, especially following the opening of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill in Nambour in 1897. The Mill constructed a

series of tramways to connect surrounding cane farms to the mill to expedite the transport of sugar cane. By the early 1910s, the Mill was also using the lines to transport goods and people. The service was available to Dulong farmers, prompting the Mapleton Progress Association to approach the Mill Board and request that the Mill extend the tramline to Mapleton. The Mill declined the proposal, but suggested the Association might convince the Maroochy Shire Council to purchase the line to Kureelpa. This suggestion appears to have served the interests of the Mill, as cane production in the Dulong district was declining and, strategically, the Board was interested in developing the tram network to the east rather than the west. The Council was for its part concerned that the Mill might close the western line and it secured a loan from the Queensland Government to purchase the line and its branches in 1910.

The Council immediately began planning for an extension of the line to Mapleton. To undertake the work, Council applied for a £27,000 loan, the largest in the Shire's history. The extension officially opened the same year as the Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway, although it had been operating as early as 1914. Both lines illustrated the importance of tramways in an era before the motor car and decent roads, particularly connecting mountainous settlements to the railway. The line terminated in Mapleton opposite the local hall.

The tramway operated until 1944, a period of 29 years. Services ran three times a week and carried passengers along with a variety of goods between Mapleton and Nambour. A special service ran once a month to convey visitors from Brisbane to the mountain resort, in particular to visit the Mapleton Falls. The journey up the range was an experience in-itself, particularly because of the steep gradient (1:18) and the views across the Sunshine Coast. It was also a particularly slow journey, taking approximately 1½ hours to complete. The steady improvement of roads connecting the hinterland with the railway rendered the line increasingly expensive and inefficient when compared with the journey via motor vehicles. The Maroochy Shire Council closed the track in 1944 and sold the line the following year, with most of the fabric removed shortly thereafter.

Although most of the tracks and related material were removed, various sections of the tramway remain extant. Parts of the tramway easement are still located in Mapleton, and the entrance to Lilypond Park marks an original section of the line.

Description	
The Mapleton Tramway ran along the contour lines of the escarpment between Dulong and Mapleton. All infrastructure has been removed over the years since its closure in December 1944. Reportedly there were some remnants of formwork extant in 2007. Part of the former route led along the Mapleton Lilyponds Park and interpretation panels have been installed during the tramway centenary in 2015.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016
References	
Berenis Alcorn and Robin Dunn, Moreton Sugar Mill: Sweet Heart of Nambour, Nambour, Self Published, 1997.	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.	
Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.	
<a href="http://www.starfieldobservatory.com/MapletonTramway/Index.htm">http://www.starfieldobservatory.com/MapletonTramway/Index.htm</a> , accessed 10 January 2017.	
Lindsey Wareham, Mapleton 100 Years: A Tribute to our Pioneers, Queensland Complete Printing Services, 1988.	

### St Isidore's (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MPN19	
<b>Street Address</b>	42 Post Office Road, Mapleton	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP860540	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Mapleton Homestead, Seaview Guesthouse, St Isidore's Farm College, Seaview House.	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	St Isidore's, erected in the early 1900s [in at least two stages] as the residence on Seaview Orchard, has historical significance for its association with the successful development of the Blackall Range as one of the principal citrus-producing districts in Queensland in the early 20th century.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	It is also significant as one of the few remaining substantial homes of this era left on the Range.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>

Statement	The house is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a substantial and well- detailed early 20th century rural residence.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	It has a number of aesthetic qualities, including the gabled form; decorative façade with wide verandahs intended to take advantage of the breezes and views over the Maroochy plains to the Pacific Ocean; extensive use of decorative pressed metal panelling and coloured glass; and the garden setting.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The place is significant for its association with WJ Smith and his family and their important contribution to the establishment and growth of Mapleton and to the development of fruitgrowing in Queensland in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#601467.	
<b>Description</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#601467.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	

## MAROOCHY RIVER

### Dick Ashton's House and Wharf (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MRV2	
<b>Street Address</b>	20-24 Apps Road, Maroochy River	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP26496, Road Reserve	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Gracemere, Ashton's House.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Dick Ashton's House and Wharf is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The house reflects the closer settlement of the north bank of the Maroochy River in the early twentieth century as the large pastoral stations established in the nineteenth century were progressively broken up by the Queensland Government. The house was also part of a property that was dedicated to sugar cane production, illustrating the importance of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill and its effect on the agricultural production of the surrounding region. The remnants of the wharf and tramway further illustrate this significance, and the historic important of the cane tram network to the economic viability of the mill.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Dick Ashton's House and Wharf has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The remnants of the wharf provide evidence of its prior function, as well as material, design and construction methods. The approach to the wharf may also yield evidence of the former tram line including relevant landscape modifications required to install and maintain the line (embankments, culverts and so on). Evidence of former structures such as the shelter shed built in 1944 may also be extant.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Dick Ashton's House and Wharf has a special association with Harold and his son, Dick Ashton. Harold Ashton in particular was a prominent member of the local community and his property was clearly substantial, demonstrated by the naming of Ashton's Wharf after Harold in the 1930s. As the son of Harold, Dick was also an important community member, illustrated by the historic association between Dick and the house.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Dick Ashton's house is located on land that was originally part of the Yandina station established by Daniel and Zachariah Skyring in the 1850s and taken up by Robert Fleming c1870. The large cattle stations in Queensland were progressively broken up by the Queensland Government to facilitate closer settlement and Yandina was substantially reduced in size in 1906. John Thompson selected 156 acres that included the site of Dick Ashton's house. Thompson	



named his property Gracemere and built a homestead. The architectural style of Dick Ashton's house is indicative of houses built in the early twentieth century and it is therefore probably Thompson's house.

The property was purchased by Harold Ashton in 1932. By this time, the property was planted with sugar cane, supplying the Moreton Central Sugar Mill in Nambour. Ashton appears to have been a prominent local citizen and was frequently mentioned in newspaper articles in the Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser. Indeed, the wharf located adjacent to his property was known as 'Ashton's Wharf' from the 1930s and it appears to have been used for recreational purposes, as a shelter shed was constructed there by the Maroochy Shire Council in 1944. Harold's son, Dick, assumed management of the property in 1958 and Harold died in 1961. The Ashton's no longer lived in the house by the early 2000s.

The wharf adjacent to the house was connected to a cane tramway that supplied sugar cane to the Moreton Sugar Mill. The mill was opened in 1897 and its management immediately moved to install tramlines to facilitate the supply of cane to the mill. Lines were constructed from Nambour to Bli Bli, Mapleton and eventually Coolum, the latter instrumental in the development of Coolum as a tourist destination. A small section of line was established on the north bank of the Maroochy River and servicing various cane farms, including Ashton's. The line in this section was not physically connected to the broader network; the cane was sent by tram to Ashton's Wharf and then punted across the river and loaded onto another cane tram, which then travelled along the network all the way to the sugar mill. The tram line and Ashton's Wharf remained in use until 2003, when the sugar mill closed and the tram network was largely dismantled (although a major exception are the lines still extant in Nambour). Remnants of Ashton's Wharf remain in situ, as well as discarded sections of the tramline.

**Description**

The Dick Ashton's House and Wharf (former) is located on the northern bank of the Maroochy River and encompasses the residence in the east and Ashtons Wharf Road in the west.

A gravel road leads from Apps Road to the river through the road reserve that includes grassed areas and mature vegetation. Access to the river is via a cutting. There is archaeological potential for remnants of the wharf to be present.

The residence is located towards the northeast corner of the block amidst established gardens. The house consists of a timber framed chamferboard clad Queenslander with truncated pyramid roof, covered with corrugated iron sheeting. A verandah with separate corrugated iron sheeted roof runs along three sides of the building. Decorative features include metal window hoods covering the windows on the northwest side.

A shed with corrugated iron clad gable roof is located to the northwest of the residence.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/03/2016

**References**

'Ashton's Wharf', [http://www.zelmeroz.com/albumquery/\\_search.php](http://www.zelmeroz.com/albumquery/_search.php), accessed November 2017.  
 Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Lynn Zelmer, Moreton Sugar Mill: Maroochy River Depot and Bridge, [http://www.zelmeroz.com/album\\_rail/qld/lz\\_moret/riverdepot\\_03.pdf](http://www.zelmeroz.com/album_rail/qld/lz_moret/riverdepot_03.pdf), accessed November 2017.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 30 June 1944, 1.

**Dunethin Rock (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MRV1
<b>Street Address</b>	Dunethin Rock Road Park, 24 Lake Dunethin Road, Maroochy River
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	981CG3467 (part), Road Reserve      No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	As a popular picnic spot and destination for excursionists, Dunethin Rock was associated with North Coast (now Sunshine Coast) tourism from as early as 1910. Gazetted as a scenic reserve in 1924, when the North Coast was emerging as a holiday destination for outside visitors, Dunethin Rock's increased popularity as a tourist destination from this period was enhanced through the provision of access by motor launches on the Maroochy River and Moreton Mill tram line, key components of Maroochy Shire's early tourist transport network. Road access to Dunethin Rock was improved during the 1950s in response to the

	rise of motor transport that occurred Australia-wide in this period.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Dunethin Rock illustrates the principal characteristics of an early beauty spot primarily accessed by means of a river cruise from a seaside resort, including scenic amenity and opportunities for leisure and relaxation.  Accommodating picnic tables and seats within a robust timber framed and clad structure, the picnic shed near the summit of the rock is a fine example of this shelter type designed in the 1950s and commonly found in picnic areas in south-east Queensland.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Situated on a tranquil stretch of the upper Maroochy River, viewed from land and river Dunethin Rock is the dominant feature of this place, long valued for its natural beauty. From its summit, Dunethin Rock offers a fine panorama extending from the Blackall Ranges to the coast, offering expansive views of the mountains Ninderry, Coolum and Cooroy, sugarcane fields, native vegetation and the winding Maroochy River. The esplanade between Dunethin Rock and Dunethin Lake offers the opportunity for relaxation in a river setting.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602695.	
<b>Description</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602695.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected.
<b>References</b>	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	

### Gneering Shipwreck

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	COT3
<b>Street Address</b>	Goat Island, Maroochy River, Maroochydhore
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	(E: 509275 N: 7052419)
<b>Other Names</b>	John, Granite City.



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Gneering Shipwreck has the potential to provide information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular information about coastal trading ships operating in the late 19th century.

#### Historical Context

The 'Gneering' was built near the mouth of the Logan River at Talbarnin in the mid-1850s and originally named the 'John'. The original shape was described as 'London barge', a commercial sailing ship with flat bottom, and the original owner was John Williams. In 1860, sawmiller William Pettigrew, Captain James Low and William Grigor, a timber-getter, bought the vessel and modified it for transporting timber, including adding a crane for loading timber logs. They renamed the ship 'Granite City', believed to be in reference to James Low's Scottish origin from the granite city of Aberdeen. They based their timber depot at Mooloolah Heads on the mouth of the Mooloolah River, today's Mooloolaba. The ship made regular trips from its home base to Brisbane delivering cedar and bringing back supplies for the early settlers establishing themselves in the region. Passengers travelling on the ship included timber-getters and cattlemen.

In 1863, the 'Granite City' was converted into a stern-wheel paddle steamer, extended by 18 feet, and was the first of its kind on the Brisbane River. The name was changed to 'Gneering', reportedly being the Aboriginal term for 'wild duck'. The vessel was equipped with a steam winch for loading and unloading and became an integral part of the timber industry. The 'Gneering' was also used to transport goods to and from larger vessels waiting in the Moreton Bay. Captain Watson took over from James Low in the mid-1860s until he tragically drowned in 1881. In 1866, Pettigrew became the sole owner of the ship after buying out Low and Grigor who both got into financial troubles.

The 'Gneering' had encountered difficulties crossing sand bars, including at the Maroochy River and the Noosa bar and got grounded while trying to cross the bar of the Mooloolah River in 1866. In 1891, after nearly thirty years of service, the ship was grounded and abandoned in the Maroochy River on the opposite site of Pettigrew's sawmill, and in 1892, she was dismantled and condemned. In 1997, parts of the hulk, steel cable and timber beams were

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exposed. Today, the vessel is identified as an historic shipwreck near Goat Island in the mouth of the Maroochy River at Maroochydhore.

For additional information, refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#2557.

**Description**

Refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#2557.

**Other Statutory Listings** Australian National Shipwreck Database

**Non-Statutory Listings** No non-statutory listings

**Inspection Date** Not inspected.

**References**

Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database, <https://dmzapp17p.ris.environment.gov.au/shipwreck/public/wreck/wreck.do?key=2137>, accessed 11/12/2019  
Blyth, Audienne, Celebrating 150 years: The Story of James and Christina Low, 2014.

**Tramway Lift Bridge Over Maroochy River (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB19	
<b>Street Address</b>	Maroochy River (near 70 River Store Road, Maroochy River)	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Road reserve, Maroochy River	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Moreton Central Sugar Mill operated between 1897 and December 2003. During the 20th century, sugar growing was the most important primary industry in the Maroochy district. It was a key factor in the development of Nambour and the Maroochy Shire and important in the growth of the sugar industry in Queensland. The cane tramway, which brought cane from many farms to the mill for crushing, was an essential part of the operation of the mill. The line between Nambour and Coolum was also used for passengers in the 1920s and 30s and was instrumental in the development of the tourist industry in the area, by linking the QR station next to the Nambour mill with resort areas at Coolum and Maroochydhore.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The timber lift bridge that carries the tramway across the Maroochy River is rare and may be the only surviving bridge of its type in Queensland.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The bridge, though small in scale, demonstrates the principle and working of a lift bridge well, having a moveable span set between two towers and pulleys and counterweights which raise the span to allow river traffic to pass underneath.

**Historical Context**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602527.

**Description**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602527.

**Statutory Listings** Queensland Heritage Register

**Non-Statutory Listings** No non-statutory listings

**Inspection Date** Not inspected.

**References**

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**MAROOCHYDORE**

The prominent timber getter William Pettigrew selected the land on which the principal settlement of Maroochydhore proceeded, in 1872. Pettigrew built numerous stores and wharves, and a sawmill, to support his timber trade in the region. At Maroochydhore, he appears to have constructed a store sometime after his selection of land. However, he began to develop the area more intensively in the 1880s. Pettigrew had two houses built, one for his overseer and another for the captain of one of his steamers, in 1884. In 1886, he extended the store, established a well, constructed drains and erected a wharf. In 1889, Pettigrew began construction of a sawmill, which was located on the river bank roughly between Paynter and Cornmeal Creeks. During this time, one of Pettigrew's steamers plied between the Maroochy River and Brisbane, servicing Pettigrew's interests, but also running a service for settlers along the river. The mill operated until 1898, when

Pettigrew became bankrupt and was forced to close the mill. It was purchased by James Campbell (who earlier operated the Campbellville Sawmill on Coochin Creek, and was responsible for the early development of Landsborough). The mill was closed again in 1905, this time permanently.

The Salvation Army appears to have established an annual camp over Christmas at Cotton Tree in the late 1880s. The area east of Cornmeal Creek, bounded by the ocean to the east and the Maroochy River to the north, was gazetted as a wharf and water reserve by the Queensland Government in 1873. The first reported camp was in 1896, but Salvation Army advertising after this time indicated the camp began as early as 1888. The location of the camp took advantage of the calm water of the river, rather than the surf, a preference of people in the nineteenth century. The camp proved popular and numbers of campers increased each year. A surf life saving reel was installed in 1908, as 'surfers' began swimming in the ocean (the Maroochyore Surf Lifesaving Club was officially inaugurated in 1916, one of Queensland's earliest surf life saving clubs). The campsite eventually grew beyond its Salvation Army origins, becoming a popular resort destination throughout the twentieth century, especially for the residents of the local hinterland towns such as Buderim and Nambour. Cotton Tree Caravan Park (*State heritage place*) continues to operate, now comprised primarily of cabins and caravans, the latter increasingly popular from the 1950s.

Thomas O'Connor, a surveyor, purchased Pettigrew's land holdings in 1903 and subdivided it for sale in 1907. O'Connor surveyed a 'private town' in 1908, which eventually developed as the town of Maroochyore in the early twentieth century. O'Connor's survey created and named Duporth Avenue and Ocean Street. Other streets in the survey remain extant today, including Beach Road (originally Beech Road), Church Street (Mill Street – possibly indicating that Pettigrew's mill was located in the general vicinity), Wharf Street and Baden Powell Street (BP in the original survey – presumably for Baden Powell, who established the scouting movement in the British Empire). The Government surveyed a town site in 1908 in the vicinity of the Cotton Tree camp site. The local community and the Maroochy Shire Council objected to the survey and the Government shelved the plan. A new town survey was completed in 1915, which included Cotton Tree Parade, Memorial Avenue, Alexandra Parade and Sixth Avenue, although the streets were not so-named at this time. Thus Maroochyore had two surveyed town sites, one private, the other by the government.

Interest in Maroochyore grew rapidly in the 1910s and, initially at least, it was O'Connor's town site that developed. The Club Hotel was built in 1911, with people travelling by road or the river to the accommodation (Wharf Street is so-named as the wharf for the hotel was located on the river bank at this location). A School of Arts was erected in 1916, providing a library and reading room for local residents and, presumably, tourists. Maroochyore developed more substantially in the 1920s, confirming its popularity as a seaside resort, but also as a bona fide town. The Maroochyore Progress Association was formed in 1920 and a school opened in 1921. Cornmeal Creek was also bridged in 1921, providing a connection with Cotton tree. A road from the 'North Coast Road' (Gympie Road) to Maroochyore was opened in 1928, improving access from the hinterland towns (and passengers using the North Coast Railway). Dance halls were constructed in both the private town (Murtagh's Hall, later Nonmus' Hall) and near Cotton Tree (Jazzland). Catholic, Methodist and Anglican churches were built in the private town. Two sawmills were also opened in the 1920s.

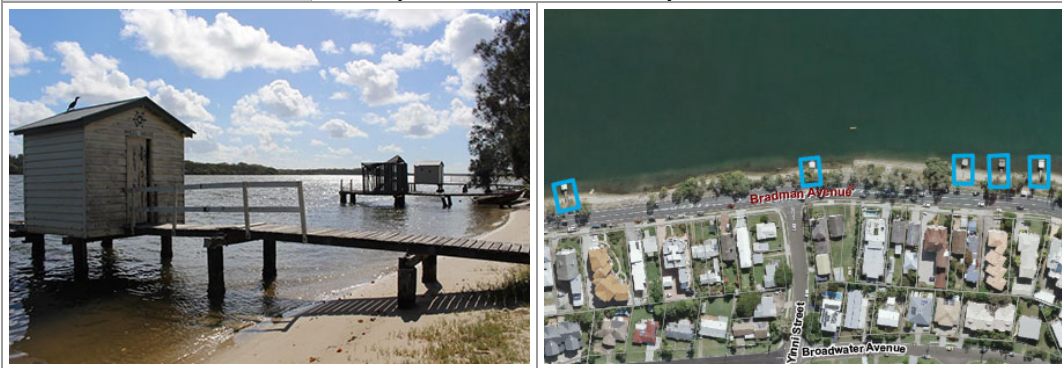
Development of Maroochyore continued in the first half of the twentieth century, and then expanded dramatically from the 1970s onward. The construction of the Bruce Highway in the 1930s and increasing private ownership of motor vehicles continued to improve access to Maroochyore. The impact of road infrastructure on Maroochyore was further illustrated by the opening of the David Low Way in 1959, a coastal road that connected Maroochyore and Noosa explicitly promoted as a means to further encourage tourism in the region. The region was officially renamed the 'Sunshine Coast' from the 'Near North Coast' on 1 August 1967 ; both the David Low Way and the renaming of the region signalled the rapid development of the region's coastal towns in the second half of the twentieth century. The first high-rise in the Sunshine Coast, Maroochy Sands, was built in Maroochyore in 1973. The town's population grew dramatically from the 1980s and more high-rise apartments were built. Although the scale of development has been dramatic in a relatively short period of time, evidence of the early history of the town remains, including buildings associated with the 'private' town and the Cotton Tree Caravan Park, the latter associated with nearly 140 years of tourism in Maroochyore.

**Further references**

'Maroochyore', Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 23 May 1908, 4.  
 Berenis Alcorn, 'Maroochy Towns: A Study of Factors Contributing to the Formation and Growth of Towns in a Queensland District', Masters Thesis, University of Queensland, 1991.

**Maroochy River Boathouse Jetties**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MRD6
<b>Street Address</b>	Maroochy River, opposite 157-205 Bradman Avenue, Maroochyore
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Maroochy River, Road Reserve No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Maroochy River Boat Houses, Maroochy River Boat Sheds.



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<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maroochy River Boathouse Jetties are important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The sheds and associated jetties began to be constructed in the 1920s and 30s as the popularity of Maroochy as a town and resort increased, and they continued to proliferate up until the 1970s. They reflect the popularity of the Maroochy River for sailing and fishing since the establishment of the town as a seaside resort in the early twentieth century.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Maroochy River Boathouse Jetties demonstrate an endangered aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Once common, there are now only five sheds still extant. Moreover, some of the material associated with the sheds may be particularly early.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Maroochy River Boathouse Jetties demonstrate the principal characteristics of boat sheds and associated jetties constructed from at least the mid-twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Maroochy River Boathouse Jetties are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of their aesthetic significance. The sheds and associated jetties create an iconic scene that evokes the history of recreational use of the Maroochy River.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Jetties and boat sheds were first erected along the foreshore of the Maroochy River along present-day Bradman Avenue from the 1920s and 30s, when tourism at Maroochy - and the first residential development - began to take shape along this stretch of the river.	
By the 1960s, jetties proliferated along the river, many of which were in poor condition and prevented public access to the foreshore. Such was the state of jetties and sheds, the Queensland Government ceased issuing permits for jetties from 1979, unless the section of the foreshore was privately owned. Five boathouses remain, the fabric of which generally dates from the late 1960s through to the early 1990s (although one shed may date to the late 1940s). A number of the boat sheds have been extensively refurbished over time, but collectively continue to reflect the historical use of the reach of the Maroochy River from the 1920s.	
<b>Description</b>	
The Maroochy River Boathouse Jetties are located on the southern bank of the Maroochy River, east of the Sunshine Motorway Bridge with access from Bradman Avenue. There are five sheds in total, varying in design, size and condition, all connected to the shore by a timber jetty supported on pylons (timber/concrete).	
The westernmost shed is clad with chamferboard and has a gable roof, clad with corrugated iron (trapezoidal profile). A residential timber entrance door with arched glass panel provides access. The jetty has simple balustrades on both sides. The shed following to the east is similar in style to the first one, albeit with a less decorative door. The jetty has a balustrade only on one side.	
The last three sheds to the east are in close proximity to each other. The westernmost of the three is clad with weatherboard and has a corrugated iron clad gable roof. Above the simple timber entrance door is a depiction of a boat's wheel followed by the inscription 'WHEEL HOUSE'. There is a porthole on the eastern side. The jetty has a single balustrade. The middle shed (including its jetty) is in need of repair and consists of a larger structure with battened walls on three sides (some battens missing) and open towards the river. The gable roof is clad with timber slats and has partially collapsed. The jetty has no balustrade. The easternmost shed has a corrugated iron clad gable roof and is clad with chamferboard of different width at the front and sides, suggesting repairs at some stage. Two small portholes, covered up with circular plates, are located on the western side. Access is via a simple timber door surmounted by an arched panel. The jetty has a metal balustrade with decorative insets.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<a href="http://www.sunshinecoastdaily.com.au/news/mysterysurroundspiecesoffourriverhistory/2822966/">http://www.sunshinecoastdaily.com.au/news/mysterysurroundspiecesoffourriverhistory/2822966/</a> accessed 14/11/2016.	
Picture Sunshine Coast	

### Maroochy Sands

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MRD7
<b>Street Address</b>	110 Sixth Avenue, Maroochy
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	0BUP592 No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	CMS14483.



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Maroochy Sands is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area. The first high rise in the Sunshine Coast Council area, it reflects changing architectural trends in the second half of the twentieth century, especially regarding holiday accommodation (which previously had consisted of flats, boarding houses and hotels) and the influence of this style of development in the seaside resort of Surfers Paradise on the Gold Coast. The high rise is also symbolic of the resistance to the so-called 'Gold Coast' style of development in the Sunshine Coast Council area, a prominent theme that continues to frame public discussion of development on the Sunshine Coast today.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Maroochy Sands is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of integrated high rise holiday accommodation built from the 1970s in the Sunshine Coast Council area. In addition to its Modernist design, features such as shops, pool and the multi-level parking garage reflect the prominent design considerations of such a development in the period.

**Historical Context**

Tourism on the 'North Coast' increased substantially in the 1930s with the construction of the Bruce Highway and the improvement of the road from Landsborough to Caloundra. Property sales reached record figures by the second half of the decade and new development – houses, flats and caravan parks – began to change the urban landscape of the coastal towns. World War II interrupted this trajectory, but it continued in the post-war period, aided by booming population and economic growth, the latter generated by post-war immigration from Britain and Europe.

New and more substantial hotels were built, especially in Caloundra, and the successive Landsborough and Maroochy Shire Councils saw in tourism an industry that could eliminate the peaks and troughs of a predominantly agricultural economy. The region was officially renamed 'Sunshine Coast' in 1967, although the term had been in use since the 1950s. Development was actively encouraged by councils and the first substantial infrastructure projects since the Bruce Highway were undertaken in the 1950s and 60s, including the construction of the airport at Marcoola, the David Low Bridge and Way and Nicklin Way. These developments opened up the resorts north of Caloundra and spurred development at Mooloolaba, Maroochydhore and Coolool, and the relatively empty spaces in-between.

The fact that development on the Gold Coast preceded the Sunshine Coast meant that residents in the north had an idea about the potential impact of development, especially the so-called 'high rise' apartment and canal estates. The first Gold Coast high-rise was 'Kinkabool', completed in 1960. The trend toward high-rises continued on the Gold Coast and as developers turned to the Sunshine Coast, residents and councils debated the future of urban development. A strong feeling developed among many in the local community that the Sunshine Coast should not replicate the Gold Coast.

Meanwhile, the first high-rise to match 'Kinkabool' - Maroochy Sands – was opened in Maroochydhore in April 1971. At eleven storeys it was the tallest building erected in the Sunshine Coast, dwarfing the surrounding urban development in Maroochydhore at the time. The building was designed by Colin Balchin & Associates and built by Kinkora Constructions, the developer of the building, at a cost of just over \$1 million. The building opened with 50 fully-furnished apartments, four shops, swimming pool, restaurant and charcoal grill. The building thus boasted 'resort' features that were becoming increasingly popular at the Gold Coast. Maroochy Sands was officially opened by John Herbert, the Queensland Minister for Labour and Tourism, on the 4th of April 1971. The presence of the tourism minister highlighted the significance of the building and tourism on the Sunshine Coast more generally at the time.

The precedent had been set with the construction of Maroochy Sands. 'Surfair International Hotel' at Marcoola opened seven months later and the Maroochy Shire Council allowed 'virtually unrestricted' development along the coast line, including buildings up to 17 storeys, in its 1973 town plan (Fitzgerald 1984: 483). Caloundra City Council approved Westaway Towers, completed in 1974 - which became the tallest building on the Sunshine Coast. Opposition to high-rise development continued to grow and in 1980 a petition signed by 16,000 Maroochy Shire residents - over 70% of the population - called for the removal of the Council and a referendum on coastal development in the Shire. Although both of the requests did not eventuate, they nonetheless revealed the divisiveness of the issue; so much so that public concern about development on the Sunshine Coast continues to be framed in opposition to the Gold Coast. Despite the protests, the new style of accommodation was popular and high-rise buildings continued to be built on the Sunshine Coast.

**Description**

Maroochy Sands is located on the north-western side of the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Aerodrome Road in the southeast of the city, about 200 metres from the beach in the east. The site contains the apartment block, a

pool/BBQ area in the northwest, shops and covered car parking.

Maroochy Sands is positioned parallel to Aerodrome Road and consists of an elongated rectangular eleven storey high-rise building comprising fifty self-contained units, influenced by modernist design principles, including material, scale and clear geometric form. The exterior walls include half-height splitface and smooth masonry blocks, offset by the exposed edge of the individual concrete bases of each storey. The exterior of the apartment block has undergone extensive refurbishment in 2013, including redesign of the balconies, installation of panels/screens at the façade and sides and decorative geometrical features, bringing the building in line with a more current architectural style, however, impacting on the original design to some degree.

The apartment windows and balconies face north, allowing views of the ocean or pool, while access is provided via stairwell/lift towers at either end of the building and covered passageways on the southern elevation. A row of single-storey lowset shops front the apartment block at the Sixth Avenue elevation, consisting of glass and aluminium fronts with cantilever awnings with straight parapet. The entrance to the multi-level car parking garage is located on the Aerodrome Road side and also features half-height splitface masonry block walls. Maroochy Sands is located on the north-western side of the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Aerodrome Road in the southeast of the city, about 200 metres from the beach in the east. The site contains the apartment block, a pool/BBQ area in the northwest, shops and covered car parking.

Maroochy Sands is positioned parallel to Aerodrome Road and consists of an elongated rectangular eleven storey high-rise building comprising fifty self-contained units, influenced by modernist design principles, including material, scale and clear geometric form. The exterior walls include half-height splitface and smooth masonry blocks, offset by the exposed edge of the individual concrete bases of each storey. The exterior of the apartment block has undergone extensive refurbishment in 2013, including redesign of the balconies, installation of panels/screens at the façade and sides and decorative geometrical features, bringing the building in line with a more current architectural style, however, impacting on the original design to some degree.

The apartment windows and balconies face north, allowing views of the ocean or pool, while access is provided via stairwell/lift towers at either end of the building and covered passageways on the southern elevation.

A row of single-storey lowset shops front the apartment block at the Sixth Avenue elevation, consisting of glass and aluminium fronts with cantilever awnings with straight parapet. The entrance to the multi-level car parking garage is located on the Aerodrome Road side and also features half-height splitface masonry block walls.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	01/03/2016

<b>References</b>	
<a href="http://allfab.com.au/projects/maroochy-sands-refurb">http://allfab.com.au/projects/maroochy-sands-refurb</a> , accessed 15/11/2016.	
<a href="http://maroochysands.com.au/wp/">http://maroochysands.com.au/wp/</a> , accessed 14/11/2016.	
Kinkabool, <a href="https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=601477">https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=601477</a> , accessed 14/11/2016.	
Picture Sunshine Coast	
Torbreck, <a href="https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=601256">https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=601256</a> , accessed 14/11/2016.	

**Maroochydoore Methodist Church and Hall (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MRD3	
<b>Street Address</b>	22-26 Beach Road, Maroochydoore	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	11RP856630	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Maroochydoore Methodist Church and Hall (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Churches were typically built when a settlement had reached a certain stage of growth. The place is also important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, as it was one of three churches built in Maroochydoore in the 1920s, illustrating the importance of that decade in the development of the town.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Maroochydoore Methodist Church and Hall (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as the church is the oldest extant building in Maroochydoore. This rarity is reinforced

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	by the scale of development in Maroochydore, particularly in the second half of the twentieth century.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Maroochydore Methodist Church and Hall (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of churches in the Sunshine Coast Council area, in particular the simple design of relatively early timber churches (allowing for later additions).
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Maroochydore Methodist Church and Hall (former) has a strong association with the former Methodist (and later, Uniting) denomination in Maroochydore, as the principal place of worship for over sixty years.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The Maroochydore Methodist Church was built in 1924, with modifications to the building occurring in the 1950s. It was the second church erected in Maroochydore. The first was the Roman Catholic Church, in 1922. An Anglican church was built in 1925. Before this date, Methodist services were held at Cotton Tree from 1918.</p> <p>The sudden appearance of three churches in such a relatively small time further reinforces the pace of development in Maroochydore in the 1920s, in addition to Murtagh's (later Nonmus') Dance Hall (1924), Nonmus' Maroochydore sawmill (1924), the Picture Palace (1925) and Jazzland (1928). An indication of the change is found in a 1924 newspaper article about the recent New Years celebrations at Maroochydore. The journalist wrote that 'Maroochydore has lost its placarded [sic] axiom of years ago, "Come to Tent Town"' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 4 January 1924, 7).</p> <p>Improvements to the church building were completed in 1951. The building was moved to its current position (within the original allotment); a new porch fitted with leadlight windows replaced the original entrance porch; transepts were added to the church, making the building resemble a cross; and a concrete fence and paths were installed. The church was also restumped with concrete stumps, new joinery was made from silky oak and the exterior painted in cream and green. The transepts in particular served a practical as well as aesthetic purpose: they provided additional room for Sunday School, which experiencing growth in demand at the time, and to accommodate increased numbers of church goers during the holiday season. A church hall was installed at the rear of the church in 1956.</p> <p>The Methodist Church became a member of the Uniting Church in 1977. In 1985, the congregation moved to a new church and sold the original building and hall. The former church building has become home to a variety of businesses since the 1990s.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Methodist Church and Hall (former) are located on a triangular site (with an add-on on the south-western corner) on the junction of Duporth Avenue and Beach Road in the centre of town. The footprint of the buildings extends to most of the north-western part of the site and the remainder is taken up by a carpark. A rendered brick pillar and panel fence with curved entrance section, installed in the early 1950s, runs along the corner section.</p> <p>The church addresses the corner and consists of a lowset cruciform weatherboard clad timber structure on a splitface masonry block base with a corrugated iron clad gable roof. The front and side gables are clad with narrow weatherboards and have jettied rafters. A curved porch in 'Spanish Mission' style with mitred corners, enclosed with narrow weatherboards and clad with Marseilles tiles, has been added to the front. Access is from both sides via concrete steps with rendered curved balustrades. There are tall leadlight windows at the front and sides of the porch. Similar windows, added to the front gable, are either no longer extant or hidden behind a large board. The side windows consist of straight single casement configuration.</p> <p>The hall is set on an east-west axis behind the church and consists of a lowset rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof. Like the church, the hall rests on a splitface masonry block base and the gables are clad with weatherboard and show jettied rafters. The main access is via a weatherboard clad gabled porch on the north-eastern corner. A double storey brick building with corrugated iron clad gabled roof is attached to the south-western side of the hall.</p> <p>Although the church and hall have been modified over time and are no longer used by the church community, the design and setting is highly interpretable of the former use.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	01/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.</p> <p>Berenis Alcorn, 'Maroochy Towns: A Study of Factors Contributing to the Formation and Growth of Towns in a Queensland District', Masters Thesis, University of Queensland, 1991.</p> <p>'Church Property Improved: Dedication at Maroochydore', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 15 June 1951, 1.</p> <p>Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.</p> <p>'Maroochydore Methodist Church: Dedication and Opening', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 25 April 1924, 5.</p> <p>'Maroochydore', Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 23 May 1908, 4.</p> <p>Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 29 December 1922, 5.</p> <p>Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.</p> <p>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</p>	

### Maroochydore Scouts' and Guides' Site

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MRD2
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<b>Street Address</b>	12-14 Beach Road, Maroochydore	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	5RP27742, 58RP27743	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Gunn Memorial Grounds	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Maroochydore Scout's and Guides' Site has a special association with the Maroochydore Scouting and Guides community, as the location of the Scouting Den since the 1930s.

### Historical Context

The Maroochydore Scout Group was established in 1937. The first meetings of the Group were held at various houses. The following year, Henry and Grace Dunn, two local residents, donated land to the group on Beach Road, to be held in trust for the use of the Scouts and Girl Guides. The Group acquired a former army hut, presumably associated with a local militia (as the building appears to date to after World War I and World War II had not yet commenced – the exact origin has not been determined). The building was supposedly used during World War II by the Red Cross and the Home Comfort Fund as a venue to prepare care packages for service personnel. The Maroochydore Lions Club erected a new hut in the 1950s (demolished in 2019), although the original ex-army building was retained. The amenities block was built in the 1970s and the storage shed in 1984. The grounds were named the Gunn Memorial Grounds in 1962 in recognition of the donation of the land by Henry and Grace Gunn.

### Description

The Maroochydore Scout Den is located on the Gunn Memorial Grounds spanning two lots in the centre of town. The rectangular cleared, grassed site is fenced and comprises the scout den, an amenities block and a storage shed.

The scout den, a former army building, is set along the south-eastern boundary and consists of a rectangular lowset timber structure with corrugated iron clad hipped roof. The walls are clad with fibrous cement sheeting with cover strips and weatherboard to sill height at the front. The main entrance is via a partially enclosed porch with separate hipped roof at the front. There are further entrances from the sides. The windows are three-light casement configuration.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	01/03/2016

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Berenis Alcorn, 'Maroochy Towns: A Study of Factors Contributing to the Formation and Growth of Towns in a Queensland District', Masters Thesis, University of Queensland, 1991.  
 Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.  
 'Maroochydore', Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 23 May 1908, 4.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## MOFFAT BEACH

### Moffat Beach Queen of the Colonies Monument

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MFB1	
<b>Street Address</b>	Moffat Beach Park, Queen of Colonies Parade, Moffat Beach	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP58314	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Queen of the Colonies Monument is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Although not the original pandanus tree, the monument has a special association with the stranding of some of the passengers and crew of the 'Queen of the Colonies', an event that made a lasting impact on the history of the Sunshine Coast Council area, in particular Moffat Beach.

**Historical Context**

The Queen of the Colonies Monument commemorates the ordeal of a fourteen people stranded at Moffat Beach in 1863. The people were members of a burial party from the ship 'Queen of the Colonies', which was bound for Brisbane. One of the passengers on the ship died towards the end of the voyage and her husband pleaded with the captain of the ship to bury her on land rather than at sea. The captain relented and on entering Moreton Bay, he commissioned a burial party to set out for Moreton Island and bury the woman there. A storm appeared while the party was on the island and their boat was blown wildly off-course while attempting to return to the ship.

The stranded party washed ashore at Moffat Beach and spent the next sixteen days attempting to reach Brisbane – unsuccessfully – before being rescued. Two of the party died from the ordeal. One member carved 'Queen of the Colonies' in a pandanus tree to aid rescuers, although a pioneer of the region, Ewen Maddock, claimed he made the carving in the 1880s after hearing the story at school. The Landsborough Shire Council installed a fence around the tree in c1920 and it became a tourist attraction. The tree grew old and declined in health, and the section of the trunk with the inscription was removed and installed at Newstead House in 1949. A concrete memorial replicating the base of the trunk and inscription was erected on the Moffat Beach headland in 1963 and the esplanade running parallel to the site was named Queen of the Colonies Parade.

**Description**

The Queen of the Colonies Monument is located on a concreted platform overlooking the foreshore area of Moffat Beach. The monument consists of a stylised Pandanus tree trunk mounted on top of a large trapezoid-shaped base. The words 'QUEEN OF THE COLONIES' are engraved into the tree trunk section. A metal plaque presented by the descendants of Captain Robert Cairncross, the captain of the 'Queen of the Colonies' at the time, is fixed to the front of the base and provides information of the 1863 event.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	02/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Caloundra City Library, Chronological List of Events in the History of Caloundra, compiled by A Wilson, 2003.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 23 December 1949, 2.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast

**No. 8 Campbell Street**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MFB2
<b>Street Address</b>	8 Campbell Street, Moffat Beach
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP92784 No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Orana.



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<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	No. 8 Campbell Street is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The construction of the flats in the 1960s continued the development of tourist accommodation and overall tourism focus of Moffat Beach in the post-war period, a trend that was initiated in the 1930s.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	No. 8 Campbell Street demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. Although modified internally, the building nonetheless is one of the last surviving holiday flats in Moffat Beach. Such accommodation was more prevalent in the twentieth century, but it has been progressively replaced with newer forms of accommodation, primarily apartments including low to medium height apartment buildings.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	No. 8 Campbell Street is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a good example of a set of holiday flats built in the immediate post war period, illustrated by key elements of architectural detail including the extensive use of fibro sheeting, lattice work, and the original verandah.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>Moffat Beach is named after JC Moffat, who purchased the land in which the suburb is located in the 1880s. It appears to have been subdivided in the 1890s, but substantial development did not occur until the 1930s, when Caloundra was in the midst of a building and investment boom due to the construction of the Bruce Highway and the improved road to Caloundra. Development of Moffat Beach was somewhat more modest at this time, and only a small number of residential houses were built in the subdivision in that decade. Nonetheless, it became a holiday destination, illustrated by the establishment of the Tooway Caravan Park on the bank of Tooway Creek, now 'Raintrees Resort', in 1938. Richard and Beatrice Overland established a café near the beach in 1937.</p> <p>The 1930s boom was interrupted by World War II, but it returned with vigour in the post-war period as wartime austerity measures were relaxed and car ownership grew along with the economy. The majority of land in the suburb was developed in the period between the 1950s and 1970s, consisting primarily of 'beach houses', which tended to be used on weekends and for holidays rather than as a permanent place of residence. No. 8 Campbell Street was built as a set of two flats in 1961, further emphasising the tourist value of development in the suburb. The preferred architecture for beach houses and flats tended to emphasise simplicity: in particular, timber frame construction and a preference for 'fibro', such as Hardie's Fibrolite and Super Six. Landscaping was similarly informal, with a lack of fences and preference for retention of large native trees rather than exotic gardens.</p> <p>Facilities continued to be developed at Moffat Beach in the post-war period to cater for tourists staying in the houses, flats or caravan park. A general store and post office was established in 1948 and the Loch Theatre was opened in 1956, which over time became an informal local hall. Development increased in the suburb toward the end of the twentieth century and older flats and houses were replaced by newer buildings, including high-rises. No. 8 Campbell Street was purchased by Sally and Roger Todd in 1984 and was renovated (primarily internally) and extended, whilst retaining the overall form and material of the original building.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>No. 8 Campbell Street is located on the western side of Campbell Street in a predominantly residential area close to the oceanfront of Moffat Beach. Along the western and northern boundaries are some mature plantings and a large Poinciana tree is located at the street front in the east.</p> <p>The building addresses the street and comprises the original 1960s holiday flats to the north and the 2007 office extension to the south.</p> <p>The original section consists of a rectangular double-storey fibro cement clad beach house with low pitched asymmetrical gable roof. The original configuration of two flats, a larger one on the upper level extending to the right and a smaller one and garage/carport on the lower level is still recognisable. Features include the use of lattice work for a valance and the northern wall of the carport. Timber stairs next to the carport lead to the upper level. Part of the upper level is recessed and fronted by a verandah typical for the era of construction, featuring a slanting front and balustrade with horizontal panels and extending past the lower level creating an awning. There is a large bank of awning windows on the upper level above the garage and banks of vertical pivot windows on both levels. Front access to the lower level is via a glass door (not original).</p> <p>The office extension, clearly identifiable as a new, albeit sympathetic, addition, replaces the southern elevation of the original building and consists of an elongated double-storey structure with skillion roof. The front protrudes towards to street and features tilted concrete panels with slanted walls on the upper level. The use of recycled material from the 1960s including porthole and silky oak casement windows and the incorporation of style elements of the era i.e. slanting walls and a skillion roof line create a harmonious unit with the original fabric.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p><a href="http://www.sunshinecoastplaces.com.au/caloundra/moffat-beach/campbell-st/8-campbell-st">http://www.sunshinecoastplaces.com.au/caloundra/moffat-beach/campbell-st/8-campbell-st</a>, accessed 06/02/2017. Picture Sunshine Coast.</p>	

## MONS

### Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway Track Foundation and Formwork Remnants (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BDM14
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<b>Street Address</b>	4A Telco Road, Mons	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4RP28211	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway (1914-35), through the transport and communication facilities it provided, played a central role in the development of the region, and as such is important in demonstrating the pattern of Queensland's history. The tramway was a specific response to the economic and social pressures encountered by Australian settlers at a particular phase of the twentieth century. The influence of World War I and the following economic depression on the establishment, operation and closure of the tramway is also of historical significance.  The tramway was funded by the Maroochy Shire Council, partly through additional levying of local ratepayers, and remained under the control of the council for the entire period of its operation.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The tramway foundation and framework remnants demonstrates an uncommon aspect of Queensland's cultural heritage as evidence of a tramway with a gauge of two feet, six inches, and being of 'private' (local government) construction.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The environment through which the tramway route traverses is of considerable visual appeal, particularly in the steeper hilly section, lending the place aesthetic significance. The appeal of the environment is complemented by the technological grandeur of the construction modifications to the landscape, especially as they were achieved in a horse-powered era. There remains a pleasing unity in the track remnants.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The place has a special association with the local communities serviced by the tramway for social and cultural reasons. The tramway, as the transportation hub for the region, facilitated community participation in sporting and cultural events, and provided a connection to Nambour and Brisbane.

### Historical Context

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601711.

### Description

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#601711.

**Statutory Listings** Queensland Heritage Register

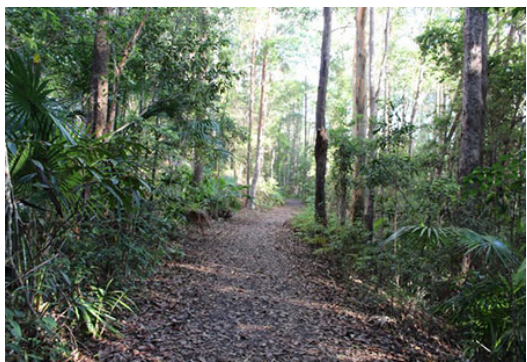
**Non-Statutory Listings** National Trust of Queensland

**Inspection Date** 04/03/2016

### References

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

### Gallery



## MONTVILLE

Settlement first occurred in Montville in the late 1880s. The area had been extensively logged prior to this decade and the escarpment is still marked by timber 'shoots' (or 'chutes' / 'shutes'), such as 'Lander's' and 'Remington's', where logs were 'shot' down the mountain to be hauled away to sawmills in the region or in Brisbane. Land was selected as early as 1881, but the first settlers did not begin to arrive until the mid-1880s. Among the first settlers were the Smith brothers, Henry (Harry), Edward and Alfred. As with nearby Mapleton, the new arrivals quickly discovered that the land was suited to fruit orchards and oranges, lemons, mandarins, limes and strawberries, amongst other crops, were soon planted. A provisional school was established in 1896, indicating the settlement – originally called Razorback, but officially Montville – was slowly growing. Palmwoods, established in 1891, became the primary outlet for the produce of Montville farms. The current Palmwoods-Montville Road was opened in 1929.

The village began to develop in the early 1900s, but particularly the 1910s. A school of arts building was erected in 1903, now the Montville Hall. Henry Smith opened a store on his property on Western Avenue, which also included the postal receiving office. A new school was built in 1908 (within the current school grounds). Smith moved to a new store on the corner of Western Avenue and Main Street in 1912 and a Methodist church was built on Main Street in the same year. St Mary's Church followed in 1914, the Manjalda Guesthouse in 1915 and the Masonic Temple in 1920. Memorial gates commemorating the district's soldiers who fought in World War I were erected at the front of the School of Arts in 1921.

Like nearby Mapleton, Montville became popular as a resort for the convalescent and tourists. The Blackall Range was promoted as 'Queensland's Blue Mountains' and guest houses abounded, especially in Montville. Guesthouses in the village in addition to Manjalda included 'Elston', 'Mayfield', 'Belvedere', 'Awatea' and 'The Lachlan'. Indeed, it appears Montville had the highest number of guesthouses on the Blackall Range. The village remains popular with tourists seeking a mountain retreat and the design of many of the buildings constructed in the second half of the twentieth century was inspired by a European 'Alps' aesthetic (consonant with mountain villages). It also developed as an arts and craft destination, particularly with the establishment of the Montville Pottery in the mid-1960s.

**Further references**

Montville State School, Montville State School 1896-1996 Centenary History, 1996.  
 'Buderim, Montville and Mapleton', Brisbane Courier, 7 December 1926, 6-8.  
 'The Lachlan, Montville', Brisbane Courier, 11 December 1926, 10

**Belbury House**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MTV1		
<b>Street Address</b>	7, 9 & 17 Western Avenue, Montville		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	53SP116528,	54SP116528,	No GPS Coordinates
	55SP237543		
<b>Other Names</b>	Eastnor.		



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Belbury is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The house, with various additions and embellishments made until the 1940s, reflects the increasing growth and prosperity of the Smiths and by extension, Montville, from the 1890s.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Belbury is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The house, including the various additions and embellishments, is a good example of a late nineteenth century house that has been extended over time as the wealth of the owners has increased.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Belbury has a special association with the life of Henry and Jane Smith. Both Henry and Jane were pioneers of the Montville district and some of its earliest settlers.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
'Belbury' was built by Henry Smith in 1895. He and his wife, Jane, called the house 'Eastnor'. The Smiths were instrumental in the community, responsible in particular for the establishment of the provisional school and, later, the primary school – especially as they had twelve children. The Smiths appear to have operated the first store in the settlement on the same property as their house, from at least the early 1900s until they opened a new store on Main Street in 1912. Indeed, Main Street was originally located on the Smith's selection. The Smiths are also credited as the pioneers of the citrus industry in Montville. Jane died in 1943 and Henry in 1951.	
The Smith's house reflects the growing prosperity of the settlement over time. The house replaced a slab hut – the	

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transformation from a simple dwelling to a substantial house illustrates the changes that occurred in Montville from the 1880s through to the mid-1890s (allowing also for the fact that the first school was opened in 1896). The building was also added to and embellished from around 1910 through to the 1940s, at which time it had effectively become the house as it is today. The house has had a number of owners since Henry's death in 1951. It was renamed 'Belbury' in 1996.

**Description**

Belbury House is located on a large sloping site spanning three lots on the southern outskirts of town. The house and associated buildings are set towards the southern boundary within landscaped gardens including various mature plantings.

The residence consists of an early Queenslander of substantial size and representation with a number of extensions added over time. The core of the building on low to high stumps has a corrugated iron clad truncated pyramid roof with two weatherboard clad dormers with skillion window hoods, placed on an east-west axis. The building is fronted by a verandah with separate bullnose roof at the front and eastern elevation. Verandah features include stop-chamfered posts with crown and collar mould and ornate brackets. The verandah back wall shows exposed framework and cross-bracing. A chamferboard clad extension with flying gable protrudes from the south-western corner, featuring fretwork gable panels with central finial and bracing, tripartite sash window with skillion hood and a skillion roof verandah on the western side incorporating a chimney. A gable roofed extension joins onto the rear on the north-western corner. Many of the decorative features and the general design of the front of the building are consistent with historic images taken in the 1940s.

A further building, reportedly a workers cottage, is located to the west of the residence and consists of a lowset timber structure with bullnose roofed enclosed verandah.

An existing shed structure is located in the north-eastern corner which does not have heritage significance.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Montville State School, 1996, Montville State School 1896-1996 Centenary History.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Montville Memorial Precinct', Place ID 602616.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Lachlan Guesthouse (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MTV3	
<b>Street Address</b>	134 Main Street, Montville	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP800176	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Bloom'n Gifts Art & Fashion of Montville, Gracemere, Rothley, Pottingers.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Lachlan Guesthouse (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the third guesthouse established in Montville, reinforcing the village as a major tourist destination in 'Queensland's Blue Mountains'. It is currently the oldest extant former guesthouse in Montville.

**Historical Context**

Settlement first occurred in Montville in the late 1880s. The area had been extensively logged prior to this decade and the escarpment is still marked by timber 'shoots' (or 'chutes' / 'shutes') where logs were 'shot' down the mountain to be hauled away to sawmills in the region or in Brisbane, such as 'Lander's' and 'Remington's'. Land was selected as early as 1881, but the first settlers did not begin to arrive until the mid-1880s. Among the first settlers were the Smith brothers, Henry (Harry), Edward and Alfred. As with nearby Mapleton, the new arrivals quickly discovered that the land was suited to fruit orchards and oranges, lemons, mandarins, limes and strawberries, amongst other crops, were soon planted. A provisional school was established in 1896, indicating the settlement – originally called Razorback, but officially Montville – was slowly growing. This was due in part to the construction of the North Coast Railway – Palmwoods, established in 1891, became the primary outlet for the produce of Montville farms. The current Palmwoods-Montville Road was opened in 1929.

The village began to develop in the early 1900s, but particularly the 1910s. A school of arts building was erected in 1903, now the Montville Hall. Henry Smith opened a store on his property on Western Avenue, which also included the postal receiving office. A new school was built in 1908 (within the current school grounds). Smith moved to a new store on the corner of Western Avenue and Main Street in 1912 and a Methodist church was built on Main Street in the same year. St Mary's Church followed in 1914, the Manjaldia Guesthouse in 1915 and the Masonic Temple in 1920. Memorial gates commemorating the district's soldiers who fought in World War I were erected at the front of the school of arts in 1921.

Like nearby Mapleton, Montville became popular as a resort for the convalescent and tourists. The Blackall Range was promoted as 'Queensland's Blue Mountains' and guest houses abounded, especially in Montville. Guesthouses in the village in addition to Manjaldia included 'Elston', 'Mayfield', 'Belvedere', 'Awatea' and 'The Lachlan'. Indeed, it appears Montville had the highest number of guesthouses on the Blackall Range. The village remains popular with tourists seeking a mountain retreat and the design of many of the buildings constructed in the second half of the twentieth century was inspired by a European 'Alps' aesthetic (consonant with mountain villages). It also developed as an arts and craft destination, particularly with the establishment of the Montville Pottery in the mid-1960s.

The former Lachlan Guest House was built c1923 by Miss E Sheridan. The 'Lachlan' as it was called was described in a 1926 newspaper article: 'The popularity of Montville as a holiday resort is rapidly increasing, and boarding establishments during the impending holidays are sure to be heavily taxed. Miss E. A. Sheridan is in charge of the 'Lachlan' establishment, which is right on the top of Montville and handy to all the sights' (Brisbane Courier, 11 December 1926: 10). It was the third major guesthouse in the village, after Manjaldia and Elston (although built in 1902, the building was originally a private residence). It is alleged to have become a private house in 1947, although references to 'Lachlan' disappear from newspapers by the end of the 1920s (it may have continued as a guesthouse under a different name from that time). The building became a commercial premises in c1987. It is the oldest guesthouse in Montville that remains extant.

**Description**

The former guesthouse is located on a sloping site on the western side of Main Street in the centre of town. The building addresses the street and consists of a lowset weatherboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad truncated pyramid roof on stumps, level with the footpath at the front and low at the rear. An enclosed verandah covered under the main roof wraps around the building and joins onto a weatherboard clad gable roof extension on the south-eastern corner. The extension has a flying gable with batted panel, central finial with bracing and decorative bargeboards. A tripartite sash window, featuring coloured textured panes is situated in the centre and covered by a skillion window hood on timber brackets. Access is via two simple double timber doors from the front. The verandah is enclosed with weatherboard and banks of casement windows at the front and north-western corner, followed by weatherboard cladding to waist height and boarded-up lattice set in-between the extant posts with decorative brackets.

The interior walls are lined with VJ tongue-and-groove cladding and French doors with fanlights (consisting of horizontal five-light casement windows) lead from the former verandah into the rooms.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Brisbane Courier, 11 December 1926, 10
- Brisbane Courier, 7 December 1926, 8.
- Montville State School, 1996, Montville State School 1896-1996 Centenary History.
- Queensland Heritage Register, 'Montville Memorial Precinct', Place ID 602616.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Montville Memorial Precinct (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MTV9
<b>Street Address</b>	Montville Memorial Precinct9
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	135, 137 & 139 Memorial Close, 141-143 Main Street and road reserve at the corner Main Street and Memorial Close, Montville
<b>Other Names</b>	281MCH4616, 10RP26417, 11RP26417, No GPS Coordinates 211MCH2121, Road Reserve
<b>Other Names</b>	Memorial Hall, Montville Village Hall (School of Arts), St Mary's Church Hall and Community Centre, Memorial Gates, Village Green and memorial trees.



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Montville Memorial Precinct is important in demonstrating the pattern of Queensland's history, being associated with Australia's involvement in two world wars and with the national expressions of grief that followed. The World War I memorials at Montville (1921 gates and 1923 memorial trees) reflect a period of strong and widespread Australian patriotism and nationalism when most Queensland communities erected a public memorial to honour local participation in the war.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Montville Memorial Gates (1921) are rare in Queensland insofar as they include the names of men who volunteered for service in World War I but were rejected. Associations of rejected volunteers often petitioned for their names to be included on memorials. However, while they appear on a number of honour boards, it is rare for them to be included on monuments.  The Montville Precinct, containing memorial gates and trees, Memorial Close, a soldiers' memorial hall, and honour rolls, is uncommon for the variety of memorial types located in close proximity to each other.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The area is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of war memorials. Designed for commemorative ceremonies, it contains a prominent monument: the memorial gates, which display the names of the local enlisted and dead and forms the centre-piece of memorial services. Memorial Close forms an open space in front of the monument that accommodates the people who participate in these services. The memorial trees display the names of the dead as well as providing a leafy canopy over the whole area. Behind the gates, the Montville Hall, containing honour rolls, provides for activities after the services.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Visually dominated by the spreading memorial fig trees (Ficus benjamina), the Montville Memorial Precinct with its well composed stone memorial gates, rustic timber and iron buildings and green lawns displays strong picturesque qualities. In a busy commercial area frequented by tourists from all over Australia, it forms a leafy, peaceful enclave.

**Historical Context**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602616.

**Description**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602616.

<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**Gallery**

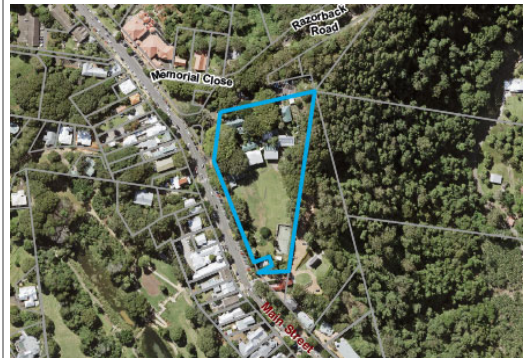


**Montville Primary School and Former Residence**

**Schedule 6**



<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MTV11	
<b>Street Address</b>	149-157 Main Street, Montville	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	758SP144743	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Montville State School Residence (Former), Razorback House, School Resource Centre.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Montville Primary School and former Residence is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The current school building is the first State school in Montville, replacing the earlier provisional school. The transition from a provisional to State school (and the erection of a teacher's residence) marked an important milestone in the development of Montville.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Montville Primary School and former Residence has a special association with the Montville community, as the school for the district for over a century.

### Historical Context

The original provisional school was replaced by a new school building in 1908. The school became a State school at this time, illustrating that the settlement had grown sufficiently for education facilities to outgrow its 'provisional' status. The provisional school was converted into a teacher's residence at the same time.

Both buildings, and the school grounds, have undergone additions and alterations over time. The school building verandahs were enclosed; the building was extended in the 1950s and divided into two classrooms; a library and store room were added around this time; the area under the building was concreted in the late 1950s; and a servery was installed in 1967, becoming the tuckshop. The use of internal space has also changed over time, primarily from the 1970s. The residence is still largely intact; a verandah was added and later enclosed, but very few other changes are notable. Sports grounds were added to the school in 1930, tennis courts constructed in the same year and a shelter shed later added to the grounds. Two demountable buildings were also added to the grounds (these are more recent).

### Description

The Montville Primary School and former Residence is located on a large triangular, sloping block adjacent to the Village Green in the centre of town. The site includes sportsgrounds and tennis courts in the centre and to the south and a number of buildings towards the northern boundary (bordering onto the Razorback Lookout access road), including the main building (1908), the former residence (1908), a shelter shed and a number of later structures not included in this assessment. The site contains a number of mature plantings, mainly on the boundaries.

The main building is situated on the north-western corner of the site and consists of a rectangular highest weatherboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof on concrete stumps (the originally lowest building was re-stumped and raised in the 1960s and the area underneath concreted). The area under the building is partially enclosed. The building was extended and modified over time (including enclosing of verandahs, removal of the original roof ventilation and addition of extensions), demonstrated amongst other things by differences in height and roof configuration. The original windows have been replaced over time and consist predominantly of banks of awning windows. On the western gable the window is covered by a skillion hood on slatted timber brackets. A modest timber bell tower is located on the boundary with the access road to the Razorback Lookout. The bell was previously used in the Buderim Sugar Mill and was donated to the school by the Dixon family (who were based at Flaxton at the time).

The former residence is situated towards the north-eastern corner of the site bordering onto mature plantings and the school gardens (including shed). The building addresses the road and consists of a lowest weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad truncated pyramid roof. An extension with gable roof protrudes from the south-eastern corner (rear). A partially enclosed verandah, covered under the main roof, spans the front and wraps around to the eastern elevation (this part was added 1919). The front verandah back wall shows exposed framework including cross-bracing, and tongue-and-groove VJ cladding, while the side verandah back wall is clad with chamferboard. Windows are sash configuration and there are French doors with fanlights providing access on the side verandah.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.

Montville State School, 1996, Montville State School 1896-1996 Centenary History.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Montville Memorial Precinct', Place ID 602616.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Montville Uniting Church**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MTV12	
<b>Street Address</b>	152 Main Street, Montville	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP176240	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Methodist (Uniting) Church, Montville.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Montville Uniting Church is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first of the major denominational churches erected in Montville, and thereby illustrative of the growth of the settlement in the early twentieth century.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Montville Uniting Church has a strong association with the former Methodist (and later, Uniting) denomination in Montville, as the principal place of worship for over a century.

**Historical Context**

The Montville Uniting church was opened in 1912. Some of the earliest families to settle in Montville were Methodist, including the Smiths. Services were originally held in yards (under trees) and then homes. In 1903, land was purchased by a local settler, Ralph Dart, with the intention of erecting a church. The allotment was later swapped for the current site, which was preferred by the congregation. A church building committee was established in 1907 and a local builder, FW Thompson, erected the church, with the timber supplied by the Mapleton Sawmill. It was the second church in the settlement; the Salvation Army had erected a barracks in 1897, but the building was destroyed by a cyclone in 1903.

The building underwent significant alterations in the 1970s. Before this decade, a room was added to the rear of the church for Sunday School and meetings. In 1974, the architect John Parker designed a new porch; an extension to the vestry created a hall and the exterior cladding was replaced with asbestos cement sheeting. The building was also put on new foundations. Despite the changes, some original elements were retained, including the ornate bargeboards. The Methodist Church became a member of the Uniting Church in 1977. The church remains in use.

**Description**

The Montville Uniting Church is located on a triangular, sloping block in the centre of town. The site includes the church with a number of extensions and some ancillary structures at the rear (not included in this assessment). The grounds are landscaped and there is a simple timber cross at the front as well as a face brick wall, functioning as a noticeboard towards the side.

The church addresses the street and consists of a modest timber structure, clad with profiled fibrous cement sheeting (replacing the original exterior timber walls cladding). The gabled roof is clad with small ribbed corrugated iron sheeting and decorated with finials at the front and rear and ornate bargeboards at the front gable. An oculus gable vent with fretwork depicting a cross is no longer extant and the emblem of the Uniting Church is displayed in its place. A face brick porch with skillion roof, modern sliding windows and access via steps, replaces the former timber porch and spans the entire front. It appears that two original pointed arch windows at the front were removed in the process of the conversion; similar windows on the side elevation, however, are intact. An extension with skillion roof was added on the south-western corner and also at the rear.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Montville State School, 1996, Montville State School 1896-1996 Centenary History.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Montville Memorial Precinct', Place ID 602616.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Schedule 6**

## Remington's Shute

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MTV18	
<b>Street Address</b>	111-145 Balmoral Road, Montville	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3CG2093 (part of)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Remington Chute	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Remington's Shute is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. 'Shutes' were a common solution to the problem of transporting felled trees down the escarpment of the Blackall Range, primarily in the nineteenth century. Other prominent shutes included Lander's and McCarthy's.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Remington's Shute demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Although other shutes existed in the past, and some may still do so, it is unlikely other shutes are so clearly marked by their previous use as Remington's, providing a unique opportunity to understand the historical configuration and purpose of the shute.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Remington's Shute has a special association with Richard Proctor Remington, an early settler in the Palmwoods district.

### Historical Context

Remington's Shute was used to slide timber logs down the escarpment of the Blackall Range for transport to sawmills. Timber getting was the first major European industry on the Blackall Range and it continued even as settlement began and fruit and dairy farms were gradually established in the late nineteenth century. Timber shutes (or 'chutes') were long shutes gouged out of the side of the hill by, and to enable, the passage of timber from the top of the range to the bottom, where it would be floated down one of the rivers or creeks or hauled by bullocks to a sawmill for processing. Shutes made the transport of logs down the range much simpler, particularly in the absence of, or poorly constructed, roads. The shutes gradually became unnecessary as roads improved and sawmills were established along the range. Well-known shutes in the region included Lander's Shute, McCarthy's Shute and Remington's Shute.

Remington's Shute is named after Richard Proctor Remington, an early settler in the Palmwoods district. Remington selected land in the Palmwoods district as early as 1883, and the land where the shute begins (near Montville) in 1889. Remington and his wife were possibly the first European settlers in the Palmwoods district, settling on land on the Gympie Road, near the road to Montville. The Remington's established a store and sawmill at Palmwoods - thus the shute was presumably used to bring timber from the range to the sawmill. 'Remington Shute Road' still exists, indicating that Remington possibly created a track to the base of the shute so as to haul the timber the remainder of the distance to the mill. The Remingtons eventually retired to Caloundra, and Richard died in 1918.

### Description

Remington's Shute is located on the southern side of Balmoral Road to the southeast of Montville on a steep escarpment. The site is heavily vegetated.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected

### References

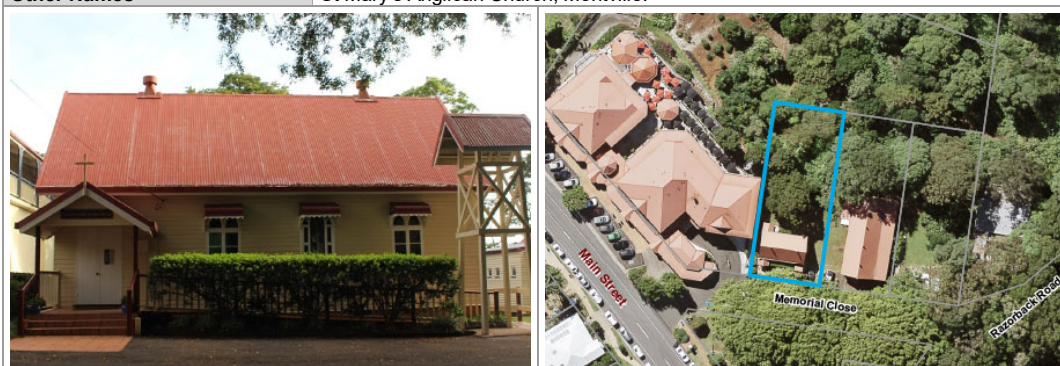
Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 18 January 1918, 5.  
 FJ Fink, Land Selection in the Maroochy Shire, Volume 1: 1860-1888, Self published, 1989.  
 FJ Fink, Land Selection in the Maroochy Shire, Volume 2: 1884-1911, Self published, 1989.  
<https://sites.google.com/site/genealogysunshinecoastinc/Home/gsc-projects/publications---take-a-walk-through-palmwoods>, accessed 29/08/2016

### Gallery



### St Mary's Anglican Church

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MTV10	
<b>Street Address</b>	135 Main Street, Montville	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	12RP26417	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	St Mary's Anglican Church, Montville.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	St Mary's Anglican Church is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was an established pattern for churches to be erected when settlements (and the concomitant congregation) had reached a point of development that warranted the expense of construction of a church.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	St Mary's Anglican Church is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early, modest timber churches in the Sunshine Coast region. These were commonly built in the Sunshine Coast Council area in the early twentieth century. Modifications to the building undertaken by the Church have not substantially altered or removed these characteristics.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	St Mary's Anglican Church is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The church building is adjacent to the Montville Memorial Precinct, which includes the Montville Memorial Hall, St Mary's Hall and the 'Village Green'. The building style and fabric of the church contribute to the precinct, despite not being included in the Queensland Heritage Register citation. The church is similar in construction to the adjacent memorial hall and along with the St Mary's Hall, the three buildings form a cohesive collection of pre-1950s buildings. The 'Village Green', by its name and nature, supports this cohesion, promoting a sense of a 'village' in a more traditional sense of the term, which is aesthetically pleasing.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	St Mary's Anglican Church has a special association with the Montville Anglican community, as the principal place of worship for most of the twentieth century.

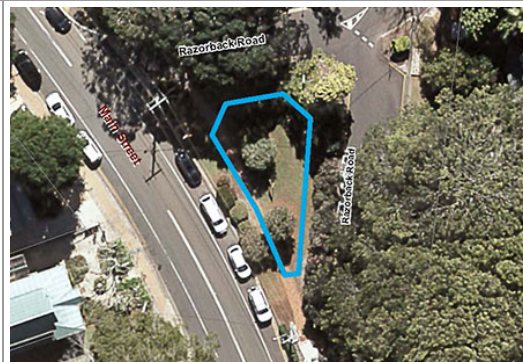
### Historical Context

St Mary's Anglican Church was opened in August 1914. The first Anglican services in Montville were held in 1908 in the School of Arts. The land for the church was donated by Edward Smith. The church was built by the local builder, FW Thompson, who also erected the Methodist (now Uniting) church two years earlier. The St Mary's Hall was originally a soldiers' memorial, opened by the Montville sub-branch of the Returned Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA, now RSL). The hall was given to the St Mary's congregation in 1978 and from that time has been known as St Mary's Hall. (The hall is included in the Queensland Heritage Register place, 'Montville Memorial Precinct', Place ID602616 – see the citation for further information.) A new site was considered for the church in 1985, it appears because the building was in poor condition, but a public meeting quashed the idea, with people pointing to the significance of the church's historical connection with the nearby 'village green'. Work was then undertaken to restore the church, including the replacement of the inner wall lining and ceiling. The church continues to be used for services.

Description	
<p>St Mary's Anglican Church borders onto the Montville Memorial Precinct in the centre of town. The precinct is listed on the Queensland Heritage Register and contains several elements, including the St Mary's Church Hall (also known as the Montville School of Arts), the Memorial Gates, the Montville Memorial Hall and a row of memorial fig trees and the Village Green in the centre. The sloping site contains the church building towards the southern boundary and landscaped gardens featuring mature plantings and incorporating St Mary's Memorial Garden towards the rear.</p> <p>The church is placed on an east-west axis and consists of a lowset chamferboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad gabled roof with two ridge ventilators. The building shows Carpenter Gothic style elements including its modest size and construction method as well as pointed arch door and windows. Access on the south-western corner is via a porch (with front steps and side ramp) with corrugated iron clad gable roof with a cross at the ridge. The double entrance door is clad with VJ boards and features a pointed arch. There are three pointed arch windows on the southern side of the nave; one three-light double casement window is located on either side of an ornate leadlight window with side- and top light in the centre. All are covered by ornate metal window hoods. A small sanctuary with gable roof joins onto the eastern side. A gable roof vestry with entrance via steps joins onto the north-western corner. The northern side of the nave also has three windows (without hoods), two ornate leadlight windows with side- and top lights and one three-light double casement window. The leadlight windows appear to be a later addition (at least one was installed in 2002) and are slightly taller than the original windows and two are missing the window sills.</p> <p>Internally, the walls are lined with tongue-and-groove VJ boards (recent) and the coved, timber lined (recent) ceiling has ceiling roses.</p> <p>An open frame bell tower with gable roof is located at the south-eastern corner.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016
References	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  <a href="http://www.cumminsstehnstainedglass.com.au">http://www.cumminsstehnstainedglass.com.au</a>, accessed 16/09/2016.            Montville State School, 1996, Montville State School 1896-1996 Centenary History.            Queensland Heritage Register, 'Montville Memorial Precinct', Place ID 602616.            Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.            Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</p>	

### T.H. Brown Park, Montville

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MTV16	
<b>Street Address</b>	Main Street, Montville	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	282MCH4616	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Village Green Park	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	T.H. Brown Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council region's history. It represents the growth and development of Montville.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	T.H. Brown Park is important to the Sunshine Coast Council region because of its aesthetic significance. The park occupies a prominent location and its mature landscaping compliment and contributes to the Montville Memorial Precinct.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	T.H. Brown Park has a special association with Thomas Henry Brown, an active community member and Councillor of Maroochy Shire.

Historical Context	
<p>T.H. Brown Park is named after Thomas Henry Brown, a prominent Montville resident. Brown moved to Montville in 1916 at the age of 25. His first job was managing a citrus and pineapple farm for William and Betsy Dart. Brown went on to marry their daughter, Ruby, and the couple purchased part of the Dart's property and built a house. William</p>	

died in 1931 and Betsy in 1932. Thomas and Ruby continued to farm citrus and pineapple until the 1940s, at which time they switched to dairying. Brown was elected to the Maroochy Shire Council in 1944, serving as Councillor until 1950. He died in 1966.

Brown became a prominent advocate for the development of Montville. He was a founding member of the Palmwoods, Buderim and Montville Amalgamated Fruit Growers' Association, which helped promote the produce of the region. He was a member of the local committee elected to lobby for an improved road to Montville, eventually built by the State Government and opened in 1929. He continued his focus on roads as Councillor. He instigated the Montville Bowling Green and held every office in the bowling club. He helped bring about the Montville Sportsground (also being a patron of Montville Rugby League Club) and worked tirelessly in the Methodist Church, holding all lay positions. He eventually became known as the 'Champion of Montville'.

A section of the Montville School playground was named the T.H. Brown Park in Brown's honour. T.H. Brown Park was relocated near the Town Green, part of the original road reserve – appropriate given Brown's contributions to road infrastructure in the district. The date of establishment of either park is unknown, or why the new park was created.

**Description**

T.H. Brown Park is located on a small triangular lot bordered by Razorback Road and Main Street in the town centre. The paved footpath runs through the park. Although separated by Razorback Road, visually the park forms part of the Village Green located to the north. The landscaped park includes grassed areas and small shrubs and trees in front of the backdrop of the memorial trees on the Village Green.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Montville Historical Group, <http://montvillehistory.org.au/projects/montville-place-names/>, accessed 9 May 2018  
 'Mrs B H Dart of Montville Passes', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 16 December 1932, 7.

**The Lookout**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MTV6	
<b>Street Address</b>	142 Main Street, Montville	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	8RP25995	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Misty's Mountain Restaurant, 'Wedding Cake Shop'.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Lookout is important in demonstrating the patter of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The addition of an observatory to the building for the benefit of tourists illustrates the significance of Montville as a tourist destination from the early twentieth century.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Lookout demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. The distinctive architectural style of the building and the observatory are unique on the Blackall Range and indeed the Sunshine Coast.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Lookout is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The distinctive architectural style of the building makes a unique contribution to the Main Street streetscape.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Lookout has a special association with the life of Alfred Smith, son of pioneers of Montville and in his own right as a prominent retailer in Montville for over fifty years.

**Historical Context**

The Lookout was originally a single storey residence and store built by Alfred Smith in 1920. Smith was the son of Henry and Jane Smith, Montville pioneers and the proprietors of the first store in Montville (originally outside their property on Western Avenue, and then by 1912 on the corner of Western Avenue and Main Street) - their son's was the second store. Smith also served in World War I. He added a second level to the shop sometime in the early 1920s, and then added a third storey in 1927. Smith opened the third level as an observatory, importing a Zeiss telescope and charging tourists to look at the view all the way to the ocean. Smith named the building the 'Lookout'.

but local residents nick-named it 'The Wedding Cake Shop' after its distinctive, tapering design. Smith operated his business for over fifty years. It was purchased in 1975 and the interior was remodelled to include a restaurant on the ground floor, called Misty's Mountain Restaurant. The observatory was retained, but the telescope removed. The building continues to operate as a restaurant, and also a microbrewery, the latter retaining the 'Misty's' moniker.

**Description**

The Lookout is located on a sloping elongated site on the western side of Main Street in the centre of town, containing two further buildings at the rear and a gabled structure at the northern side – these are not included in this assessment.

The Lookout addresses the street and consists of a large rectangular timber structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof including a shop at the front. The shop raises to three stories high, each level forming a distinct tier resulting in the nickname 'The Wedding Cake Shop'. The ground floor walls are chamferboard clad and include sash windows and a recessed entrance door. An awning supported by timber posts creates a verandah at the front. The first floor raises above the front gable and consists of a square-shaped tapered structure with a stub corrugated iron clad roof, decorated with acroteria on the corners. The walls are covered by brick patterned pressed metal cladding. A verandah with skillion roof (also with acroteria) fronts this section; the verandah has been extended at some time and now covers the awning below. Access from the verandah is via French doors, flanked by sash windows. On the northern and southern side are sash windows with skillion window hoods on slatted timber brackets. The former square-shaped telescope lookout, now enclosed with weatherboard to waist height and windows in the upper section, forms the third tier and is covered by a corrugated iron clad pyramid roof, also decorated with acroteria on the corners.

Internally, the first floor includes exposed framework walls and slanted architraves to the door and windows.

The building has been extended at the rear and the interior and some aspects of the exterior have been modified to convert the former shop into a restaurant; however, the original design and the stages of the early development are easily identifiable.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	16/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<https://www.facebook.com/WildRocket>, accessed 16/08/2016.  
 Montville State School, 1996, Montville State School 1896-1996 Centenary History.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Queensland Heritage Register, 'Montville Memorial Precinct', Place ID 602616.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**MOOLOOLABA**

Known as Mooloolah Heads until 1920, Mooloolaba is at the mouth of the Mooloolah River. Pettigrew established a base for his timber business in the area in the early 1860s and vessels such as the steamer Gneering took timber from the river to Brisbane. The depot at Mooloolaba was abandoned by the 1890s.

The township of Mooloolah Heads was surveyed in 1915 and sales of allotments continued into the 1920s. In that decade, recreational fishing was one of the many attractions to the settlement, which could be reached via the local sugar tramway network. Many of the houses in the area were let to holiday-makers and formal camping facilities enabled an affordable stay. Buderim residents were frequent visitors to the beaches and new town of Mooloolaba, and were behind the formation of the Mooloolah River Sports Club in 1919. This became the Mooloolaba Life Saving Club in 1923. There were sufficient permanent residents in 1933 to justify the provision of a State School.

Mooloolaba was a popular, yet slightly isolated seaside destination until the 1960s, when the David Low Way began to link the coastal communities by road, having a significant impact on the development context of Mooloolaba and surrounding areas.

**Charles Clarke Park**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MBA1
<b>Street Address</b>	13-47 River Esplanade, Mooloolaba
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	530SP104281 No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Charles Clarke Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Originally selected as the site of a depot for the sawmiller, William Pettigrew, it developed in the early twentieth century into a popular camping and recreational venue, especially in the first half of the twentieth century when tourists tended to prefer calm water, rather than the surf. Its current use as a park reflects yet another aspect of the place's evolution, as tourist accommodation is now focused on high rise apartments facing the ocean rather than tents and cabins along the river bank.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Charles Clarke Park demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. It is relatively unique in that the area has been consistently used since the 1860s (the earliest period of European settlement in the Sunshine Coast), but has nonetheless not been subject to major development and also remains open to the public. The park thus offers a rare opportunity to interpret the historical use of the river bank in this section.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Charles Clarke Park has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular archaeological material associated with the use of the site since the 1860s, including building footings, rubbish and other artefacts.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Charles Clarke Park has a special association with the life of Charles Clarke, after who the park is named. Clarke was a major figure in the development of tourism in Mooloolaba in an early and formative period of the town's history.

**Historical Context**

Charles Clarke Park is named in honour of Charles Clarke, an early tourism entrepreneur in Mooloolaba. However, the history of the site of the park extends back to the 1860s and marks the park as one of the earliest sites of European occupation in the Sunshine Coast.

The site of the park was selected by William Pettigrew in 1864 on which to construct a depot and store for his timber getting operation in the Sunshine Coast hinterland. By 1866, Pettigrew had drained and fenced the site, installed two boilers and built a store shed and two houses. James and Christine Low managed and lived at the depot (and a second depot Pettigrew established opposite Dunethin Rock, on the Maroochy River) before leaving and establishing a hotel and store on the newly-built Gympie Road in 1868.

Holidaying at Mooloolaba became increasingly popular in the 1920s. Holiday makers had utilised Pettigrew's shed since the 1890s, but in 1920 the Maroochy Shire Council leased this section of the foreshore, which it now owned, to John Burnett, who then sublet it to a number of other people, including Herbert Foote (after who Foote Street is named) and Charles Clarke. (This particular section of Charles Clarke Park comprises the southern end of the park, where the carpark is located). Holiday shacks were built along the shore, surrounding Pettigrew's shed. A public wharf was erected near where a creek fed into the river (the creek was filled in to create Foote Street) and holiday-makers parked their cars further along the esplanade. The shore was dotted with small boats and fishing was especially popular. Pettigrew's shed appears to have been demolished in the mid-1920s and the Council purchased the adjoining sections of the foreshore in that decade, creating a public reserve.

Charles Clarke took advantage of the interest in Mooloolaba by developing tourist facilities. Clarke began a carrying service from Buderim to Mooloolaba and Alexandra Headland in 1924, conveying passengers and mail to the fledgling settlements (he later expanded the service and included Nambour). He then built a boarding house and store, which he called 'Bondoola', in 1928 on the River Esplanade. The building was located on what is now the corner of River Esplanade and Foote Street, directly opposite from the public wharf. Charles and his wife, Minnie, managed the business until 1942, when Minnie passed away. The boarding house ceased to operate at this time, but Charles and Minnie's daughter, Gertrude, continued to run the shop until 1976. The building was renovated in the late 1980s, but eventually demolished in 2002. The development that replaced the building is named 'Bondoola'.

The park has been steadily developed over time. A rock wall was built along the shoreline after damage caused by a cyclone in the 1950s. A new public jetty was built in the early 1960s, presumably replacing the original wharf. The recreational reserve in front of 'Bondoola' was named Charles Clarke Park in 1965 at the request of the Mooloolaba-Alexandra Headland Progress Association. Clarke died three years later, in 1968.

**Description**

Charles Clarke Park is located on the western bank of the Mooloolah River, bounded by River Esplanade in the west,



within the tourist precinct in the east of town. The landscaped park stretches along the waterfront and includes grassed areas, shade trees, a playground, amenity blocks and open shelter/BBQ/picnic structures. An earlier picnic shelter consists of a timber structure with sloping timber posts (rectangular profile) with brackets and corrugated iron clad hipped roof. The lower part of two walls is clad with weatherboard.	
A feature wall at the street entrance at the northern corner bears the lettering 'CHARLES CLARKE PARK' and there is also a metal arch.	
A number of plaques mounted on an upright boulder commemorate members of the Lions Club.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	03/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.	
Brown, Pettigrew thesis.	
Picture Sunshine Coast	

## MOOLOOLAH

The town of Mooloolah developed around the railway siding of the same name that was established in 1891. However, the name Mooloolah also describes the river and the surrounding area, both of which were developed by European settlers from the early 1860s. The land in between the Mooloolah and Maroochy Rivers was designated as a reserve in 1842 by the New South Wales Governor, Sir George Gipps, ostensibly to protect the Bunya Tree from exploitation, as the tree was significant to local Aboriginal people (Gipps was acutely conscious of the effect of pastoral expansion on Aboriginal people and he actively sought to limit the size of pastoral holdings for this reason). The reserve was removed in 1860 following the passage of the Crown Lands Alienation Act 1860, one of the earliest Acts passed in the newly-created colony of Queensland. Pastoral runs, stocked with cattle, were quickly established in the region, including Edmund Lander's Mooloolah Back Plains and Maradan Plains, and John Westaway's Moolooloo Plains. The runs took in all of the land between the Mooloolah and Maroochy Rivers. Lander built a homestead on the Mooloolah River and the homestead became a stopping point for the Cobb & Co coach when the road between Brisbane and the Gympie goldfields was opened in 1868. The property was located on the southern bank of the river, directly to the left of the Gympie Road (now the Old Gympie Road).

The district was also important for timber and, increasingly, agriculture. The Sunshine Coast was particularly noted for its rich stands of pine and cedar. The prominent Brisbane timber merchant, William Pettigrew, established a depot on the Mooloolah River in 1862, from which he accepted timber logged by independent timber getters operating in the area. The depot was located on land now designated Charles Clark Park, Mooloolaba. Sugar cane production also became prominent from the late 1860s. The first sugar cane planted in the region, and the first sugar mill, were established on the Mooloolah River c1869 by the Society of Friends, otherwise known as the Quakers. The operation was called 'Friend's Farm'. One of the members of the group was Joseph Dixon, who went on to establish a sugar mill at Buderim in the late 1870s. The plantation and mill proved to be a short-lived experiment, ending in the early 1870s. Nonetheless, the agricultural potential of the district had been demonstrated by this time, and farms were increasingly taken up, focusing primarily on fruit and dairy.

The growth of the town and district relied on its location on key transport routes. The first hotel so-called 'Mooloolah' was either built, or adapted from an existing structure, by Landers on his property on the Gympie Road, and later taken over by George Land Bury after Landers' death in 1878. (Bury went on to become a major landholder in the Sunshine Coast region, and was especially associated with the Moreton Central Sugar Mill in Nambour.) The hotel undoubtedly took advantage of the traffic on the Gympie Road, as well as the increasing number of settlers in the area. The Mooloolah Plains School was established in 1878, consisting of a building used by the 'Friends' built c1870. It was located in front of the cemetery, which was gazetted two years earlier. A second school was built just north of the Mooloolah Hotel and called the Mooloolah Bridge School, around the same time. A school was later opened in the Mooloolah town, after the railway was built. Surveyors began to trace potential routes for a railway from the early 1880s, and the town of Mooloolah was allegedly surveyed in 1884. By 1902, the town consisted solely of a carpenter and blacksmith. A public hall was built c1905 and a sawmill and general store by 1908. A new 'Mooloolah Hotel' was opened in 1911 in the town and a recreation and sports ground opened near the railway station in 1916.

### Dularcha Railway Tunnel (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLH2	
<b>Street Address</b>	1.5 km South of Mooloolah township, Mooloolah	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	453NPW1114 (part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	North Coast Line No 1: Mooloolah tunnel.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Dularcha Railway Tunnel is significant as part of the original formation of the track between Brisbane and Maryborough. The Tunnel provides evidence of the importance of the railway as a means of transportation, and its expansion north, in the late 1880s. Dularcha Railway Tunnel is significant for its association with the gazettal of the Dularcha National Park in 1922. The boundaries of the Park were created around the railway line enabling steam train travelling passengers to view a part of Queensland's forests.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Dularcha Railway Tunnel is significant as one of only two tunnels constructed along the entire North Coast Line and is good example of a concrete lined tunnel constructed for Queensland's narrow-gauge railway lines.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Dularcha Railway Tunnel is significant as one of only two tunnels constructed along the entire North Coast Line and is good example of a concrete lined tunnel constructed for Queensland's narrow-gauge railway lines.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Under review.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Under review.

**Historical Context**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#601522.

**Description**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#601522.

<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected.

**References**

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**Ewen Maddock House Site**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLH3
<b>Street Address</b>	Maddock Park, 177 Connection Road, Landsborough
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	106C311616, 105C311616 No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Koongamoon, Ewan Maddock Cottage Site, Trees on Site of Ewan Maddock Cottage.



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>

Schedule 6

Statement	The Ewen Maddock House Site has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, principally archaeological material associated with the house site and dating from the late nineteenth century, including, but not restricted to, rubbish material and features relating to previous structures, including sections (if any) of the farm complex that were not subsumed by the nearby Ewen Maddock Dam. The alleged former coach house may also yield comparative information about early buildings constructed in the region, although it is considered unlikely it is in fact the original coach house built in 1868.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Ewen Maddock House Site is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance, principally the mature trees that mark the location of the former homestead and the surrounding yard.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Ewen Maddock House Site has a special association with the life of Ewen Maddock, a well-known pioneer of the Mooloolah region and son of Thomas and Barbara Maddock, amongst the earliest European settlers in the Sunshine Coast Council area.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>Ewen Maddock was the son of Thomas and Barbara Maddock. Thomas was a member of the party that drove the first head of cattle into the region in 1863, which in addition to Maddock consisted of William and Richard Westaway, Edmund Lander and Thomas Laxton. Maddock worked for John Westaway on the Moolooloo Plains run until 1867, the year he married Barbara. Thomas and Barbara had eight children, including Ewen, who was born in 1873. Ewen was old enough to attend the Mooloolah Plains School in the first year it operated (1878). The family's house at this time was situated where the Mooloolah Valley Country Club is now located, and the area taken up by the Ewen Maddock Dam was a large swamp. The swamp filled with water during the widespread flooding in 1893. Ewen selected land adjacent to his parent's property in 1897, choosing a higher position to prevent flooding of the house, based on his family's experience four years earlier (although not clear, it is possible he built the house for him and his parents – Ewen did not marry until 1922 and he did not have any children). Ewen named the house 'Koongamoon'. Barbara died in 1911 at the age of 63 and Thomas died much later, in 1938 – 95 years old. Barbara and Thomas are buried in the Mooloolah Cemetery.</p> <p>Ewen worked with his father fencing and timber getting, and even helped build a section of the North Coast line in 1890. He then cut sleepers and managed a bullock team, and later worked at the local sawmill. Ewen married Harriet Poole, a teacher at the nearby Glenview School, in 1922. He and Harriet established a poultry farm, and then switched to dairy. Harriet died in 1952, but like his father, Ewen was long-lived, reaching one hundred years of age. He is buried with his parents in the Mooloolah Cemetery. The Ewen Maddock Dam was opened in 1976, three years after Ewen's death. 'Koongamoon' remained in situ, but fell into disrepair and was eventually demolished and removed. A replica of the house was built for the Ewen Maddock Dam Camp, located on the edge of the dam (far removed from the original house site). Large, mature trees mark the location of the former house, along with an interpretative plaque.</p> <p>A building located in the parkland close to the former house site is purported to be Lander's original coach house, erected in 1868. It was saved from demolition in 1997 and moved to the current site with the assistance of the Caloundra City Council. It is unlikely that it is the original coach house. Although it is acknowledged that alterations and modifications to the building have been undertaken over time, the basic design and fabric suggest a building from c1870s onward, not the late 1860s. The original 1868 coach stop erected on the grounds of Bankfoot House (not the current house, which was built in the twentieth century) is a better example of the style that Lander's original coach house more than likely looked like. Further documentary and fabric analysis would assist in clarifying the provenance of the building.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Ewen Maddock House Site is located on the north-eastern bank of Ewen Maddock Dam and encompasses two lots. The western lot comprises dense bush vegetation and the eastern lot contains a landscaped area with open grassed sections, some mature vegetation mainly to the south, access roads, car parking and ancillary buildings.</p> <p>The house site is located in the eastern section, identified by mature trees including Hoop and Bunya pines and also a Mango tree associated with the homestead. An interpretation panel provides information on the Maddock family and the former house.</p> <p>The alleged former Cobb &amp; Co coach house of Thomas Lander has been relocated to the park and is situated towards the eastern boundary. The house has been restored (and modified) and consists of a low-set weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with a corrugated iron clad truncated pyramid roof. A verandah with separate skillion roof spans three sides and is partially enclosed with weatherboard. The verandah back walls show exposed framework and tongue-and-groove VJ cladding. Access is via French doors with fanlights and a timber door with fanlight. Windows include sash configuration, some covered by ornate metal window hoods. The building is used as a community meeting place and information centre. It is debatable that this is actually the coach house (see the history above).</p> <p>A replica of Ewen Maddock's house has been erected on the southern bank of the dam in the Ewen Maddock Dam camp and functions as an office.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.  <a href="http://www.ewenmaddockdamcamp.com.au/about-us/">http://www.ewenmaddockdamcamp.com.au/about-us/</a>.  Information panels on site.</p>	

Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Gallery**



**Mooloolah Public Hall**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLH5	
<b>Street Address</b>	42 Bray Street, Mooloolah	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP164793	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>		



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mooloolah Public Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The construction of the hall in c1905 reflected a key milestone in the maturation of the Mooloolah community. It is also potentially the oldest extant public hall in the Sunshine Coast Council area.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Mooloolah Public Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. The characteristics are defined by the relatively modest design and materials used in the construction of the hall, reflecting the means of a small rural community in the early twentieth century, when such halls were commonly constructed.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Mooloolah Public Hall has a special association with the Mooloolah community since its construction, as a focus of community activities and social events.

**Historical Context**

The Mooloolah Public Hall was built c1905. The building was built on land donated by Thomas Hall and constructed by local residents. Like most community halls, the opening of the new building was celebrated with a dance. Indeed, the hall apparently became well-known for dances, attracting people from surrounding towns, including Palmwoods, Landsborough, Beerwah and Maleny. The building was also used for various other purposes, including public meetings, religious services (in particular the local Methodist congregation) and showing movies.

Improvements to the hall were undertaken in 1934, including the replacement of the original floor and the addition of a supper room and kitchen. The alterations were completed by Jack Brandenburg, an early settler and building contractor. The floor, believed to have been Crow's Ash (*Flindersia australis*), was replaced (at least part of) in 1989, possibly with Satinay (*Syncarpia hillii*), a tree found on Fraser Island and the adjacent Cooloola Coast. Other alterations included the addition of a front verandah, replacement of sash windows with hopper windows, installation of a loading dock and double door on the side of the building and a cupboard under the stage to store tables.

**Description**

Mooloolah Public Hall is located on the northern side of Bray Street on an elevated sloping site containing the hall, a car parking area and brick amenity block in the west, mature vegetation in the north and west and terraced garden

**Schedule 6**

beds and concrete steps at the front.

The hall addresses the street and consists of a lowset rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps of varying heights. The building is covered by a corrugated iron clad gable roof. A verandah with separate skillion roof wraps around the front and sides, fully enclosed at the front and eastern elevation and partially enclosed (rear) on the western side. A sign reading 'MOOLOOLAH PUBLIC HALL, EST. 1905' is attached to the front gable. Access is provided via an additional verandah with skillion roof (1993) and double timber doors. A side entrance via timber steps leads into the northern section of the eastern side and there are also steps leading onto the verandah on the western elevation with double doors (1993) providing access into the hall. At the rear of the building is a skillion roofed extension.

The former sash windows have been replaced with awning windows (1993). Other alterations and extensions include a supper room and kitchen in 1934 and a new kitchen at the front in 1993.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland War Memorial Register
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Mooloolah State School Centenary 1894 – 1994, 112.  
Picture Queensland.

**Mooloolah Railway Shelter**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLH4	
<b>Street Address</b>	Bray Road Mooloolah	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3CP827039 (part of)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Mooloolah Railway Station.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mooloolah Railway Shelter is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The construction of the North Coast Railway had an enormous impact on the development of the Sunshine Coast. Although the shelter shed is not the original station building, it clearly dates from the construction of the North Coast Railway (or is built using material from that time).
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Mooloolah Railway Shelter is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of railway station architecture dating from the construction of the North Coast Railway in 1890, particularly decorative elements such as brackets and VJ boards and bench seats.

**Historical Context**

A railway station was constructed at Mooloolah in 1890. It was a '3rd Class Shelter Shed' and it was identical to sheds built at Eudlo, Palmwoods (known as Palm Tree Creek at the time), Woombye and Nambour. A cream shed was also added to the station some time prior to the 1930s. The local Memorial Roll of Honour for local men who died in World War I was placed in the station building, despite there being a local public hall. The current railway shelter appears to be only part of the original station building, or it was replaced at some point in the later twentieth century when the station was no longer as busy as it once was. In any case, the surviving structure reflects the design of the original railway structures (including decorative features) and therefore it reflects the development of the North Coast Railway in the late nineteenth century.

**Description**

The Mooloolah Railway Shelter is located on the northern side of the North Coast Railway line in the town centre and the pedestrian bridge crosses the line at the intersection with Bray Street. There are also a recent shelter structure and a masonry block building within the boundary – these structures are not of heritage significance.

The Railway Shelter consists of a low-set rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad gable roof extending to an awning over the platform (western side). Arched, stop-chamfered brackets support the awning and also feature in the front corners of the building. The shelter is open towards the platform. Internally, the sides are lined with VJ boards with a rail at waist height while the rear shows a low seat integrated into the exposed framework. On the northern side is an opening with decorative metal window hood. It is possible that the shelter is the remaining part of a former station building.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
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<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places. The Brisbane Courier, Thursday 28 October 1915, 10.	

### St Thomas Anglican Church

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MLH6
<b>Street Address</b>	31 Bray Street, Mooloolah
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	56SP201511 No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The St Thomas Anglican Church is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast's history. It was an established pattern for churches to be erected when settlements (and the concomitant congregation) had reached a point of development that warranted the expense of construction.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The St Thomas Anglican Church is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early, modest timber churches in the Sunshine Coast region. These were commonly built in the Sunshine Coast in the early twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The St Thomas Anglican Church is important to the Sunshine Coast because of its aesthetic significance. It is a quaint example of small timber church, which evokes an appreciation of small, rural community in the early twentieth century. It is also located on a quiet street and close to a mature fig tree that further reinforces the small country aspect the church.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The St Thomas Anglican Church has a special association with the Mooloolah Anglican community, as the principal place of worship since the 1920s.

### Historical Context

The St Thomas Anglican Church held its first service in April 1927. The idea for the church was conceived by the guild of prominent local women, with one – Mrs C Rogers - donating the land for the church. Numbers of worshippers declined in the 1930s and the local Methodist congregation, which up until that time held services in the public hall, sought permission to hold services in the Anglican church. The proposal was accepted and both denominations contributed to the maintenance of the building and the grounds.

### Description

St Thomas Anglican Church is located on the southern side of Bray Street, separated from the road by a short cul-de-sac and a narrow reserve. The grassed site includes the church and an ancillary structure (toilet?) in the north and mature vegetation along the western boundary and at the rear. A large flat boulder and a timber board with the inscription 'ST THOMAS' are located at the front of the church.

The church is set on an east-west axis and consists of a lowset T-shape painted weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad ventilated gable roof. The roof gables feature barge boards and gable brackets, the king posts extending to a cross. The building displays Carpenter Gothic style elements including its modest size, construction method, arched windows and doors. Access is via a small gabled porch with timber steps, slatted balustrade and seating. The gable is enclosed with weatherboard and has similar features as the main roof. An arched tongue-and-groove VJ clad double door, set in a rectangular architrave, leads into the church. The arched windows on the nave are three-light casement configuration, also set in rectangular architraves, and have rippled glass panes. The enclosed protruding gable on the southern side shows similar roof gable features and also has a small arched window.

A small gable roofed building clad with corrugated iron sheeting is located at the rear of the church.

Originally, the timber cladding of the church appears to have been oiled only, accentuating the painted architraves. Despite some changes occurring to the building over time (including painting of external walls and restorations) the church appears to be highly intact.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland War Memorial Register
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Mooloolah State School Centenary 1894 – 1994, 112. Picture Sunshine Coast.	

## MOUNT COOLUM

### Mount Coolum National Park

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	MTC1
<b>Street Address</b>	via Tanah Street Mount Coolum
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	154NPW867 (Part) No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Mount Coolum National Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The State Government's designation of the mountain as a national park was a direct result of environmental concerns expressed by the local community regarding development plans for the mountain. This concern was part of a broader shift of public awareness of the scale and impact of development in the Sunshine Coast Council area generated by the rapid and substantial development in the post-war period.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Mount Coolum National Park is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area for its aesthetic significance. The mountain is a substantial and important landmark in the Sunshine Coast Council area, especially in Coolum and surrounding districts.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Mount Coolum National Park has a special association with the work of the 'Save Mount Coolum Committee', the members of which successfully fought to prevent the development of the mountain and incorporate it into a national park.

#### Historical Context

Mount Coolum is a distinctive feature of the Coolum landscape. It was formed approximately 25 million years ago, when the Australian continental plate began moving north and passed over a mantle hot spot, creating volcanoes in the process – including, for example, the Glass House Mountains.

The mountain is an integral part of the Kabi Kabi dreaming story for the region. The story associated with the mountain is: Coolum was a warrior who loved a woman called Maroochy. A warrior from a different tribal group, Ninderry, also loved Maroochy and one day he kidnapped her while Coolum was away. Coolum was incensed with his loss and took after Ninderry and Maroochy. He found them both and waited until night fell so he could creep into the camp and free Maroochy. When Ninderry woke in the morning, he in turn set off after Coolum and Maroochy. He caught up with them and threw his boomerang at Coolum, cutting his head off. Coolum's headless body is represented by Coolum Mountain and Mudjimba Island his head; the gods were angry with Ninderry and turned him into stone – hence Mount Ninderry – and Maroochy, in her grief, retreated to the Blackall Range and her tears formed the Maroochy River.

The population of Coolum increased rapidly in the 1970s and 80s as part of the broader growth of the Sunshine Coast. For example, in the twenty years between 1961 and 1981 the population of the area increased from 190 to 2954, with most of the growth occurring in the 1970s. The tourism potential of Coolum also attracted developers. The first high rise resort development – 'Coolum Caprice' – was completed in 1982. The relative isolation of Coolum from Maroochydhore and Caloundra explains why the first high-rise took so long to appear (Maroochy Sands, the Sunshine Coast's first high rise resort, was built in 1971). As with Maroochydhore and Caloundra, some residents expressed concern about the impact of high rise development on the natural amenity of Coolum, whilst others saw the buildings as markers of progress and contributors to the local economy. High rise apartments were not the only developments that divided the community in the 1980s. In late 1985, the Maroochy Corporation (the exact purpose and composition of which is unclear, but presumed to be an entity established to promote economic development in the former Maroochy Shire) proposed an idea for a cableway and other tourism facilities to be erected on Mount Coolum. The cableway would convey visitors via gondolas up to the top of the mountain and a series of lookouts, café and

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restaurant. A Council-owned quarry at the bottom of the mountain would be converted into a 'colonial theme park' along with a pool and tennis courts, and adventure activities would be offered to visitors such as abseiling and hang gliding. The former Maroochy Shire Council gave provisional approval for the plan.

The proposal immediately drew public criticism. The 'Save Mount Coolum Committee' was created in 1986 to combat the plan, with the support of other local organisations, including: Sunshine Coast Environmental Council (SCEC), Yaroomba Progress Association and Fair Go Maroochy. The principal objection by the Committee was the environmental impact of the proposal. The destruction of natural habitats along the coast south of Coolum due to development – beginning with Kawana in the 1960s – had galvanised local advocates of the environment (culminating with the creation of the SCEC in 1980) and meant that opposition to the proposal was rapid and well-organised. The Committee produced a report detailing the value of the flora and fauna found on the mountain and within its vicinity – while others simply wanted the prominent landmark left untouched.

The campaign was ultimately successful. The former Maroochy Shire Council withdrew its approval for the project and recommended to the State Government that the mountain become a national park. The Government – comprised of the National Party governing in its own right – did not accede to Council's request. Labor won the 1989 election and the national park was created in late 1990. Crown land further south (closer to Marcoola) was added to the national park later (circa early 2000s).

**Description**

Mount Coolum is located in the northern section of Mount Coolum National Park south of Coolum Beach and a short distance inland from the ocean. The large site is bordered by residential areas in the north, south and east and farmland to the west. There is a carpark entrance in the east with access via Tanah Street.

Mount Coolum is a tabletop mountain formation rising out of the flat surrounds of the coastal plains. The fauna on the summit is described as montane heath containing a variety of rare and threatened species including the endangered and unique to the area Mount Coolum she-oak (*Allocasuarina thalassocopica*). The section at the foothill includes wailum, paperbark wetlands, open eucalypt forest and remnants of rainforest.

A steep walking track leads to the summit offering spectacular views across the landscape and the ocean.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016

**References**

EG Heap, 'In the Wake of the Raftsmen: A Survey of Early Settlement in the Maroochy District up to the Passing of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1868', Part III, Queensland Heritage, Volume 1, Nos 3-5, 1966, 9-20.  
 Elaine Green, Green Legends: People Power on the Sunshine Coast, Sunshine Coast Environment Council, Nambour, 2009.  
 Frances and John Windolf, An Island Surrounded by Land: The History of Earlier Coolum, Coolum, Zusammen Books, 2004.  
<http://www.nprsr.qld.gov.au/parks/mount-coolum/> (also as image source)

**NAMBOUR**

The Nambour district was first settled by Europeans in the 1860s. The road between Gympie and Brisbane was built in 1868 and it crossed Petrie Creek near contemporary Nambour. Petrie Creek was named after Tom Petrie, who navigated several miles of the creek in 1862 and who was also responsible for discovering the rich stands of timber on the Buderim Plateau. William Samwell established a cattle station on Petrie's Creek in 1868, calling it 'Nambah'. Two years later, in 1870, Thomas Carroll selected land near Samwell's property and later built a hotel to service travellers on the Gympie Road. The hotel, built in 1884, was located on the present-day Nambour Showgrounds. Despite initial interest, settlement grew slowly, primarily because of the difficulties in reaching markets due to a lack of effective transport options. By the end of the 1870s, there were only five families in the Nambour and Yandina area. Nonetheless, a school was opened between Yandina and Nambour in 1879, servicing the two settlements. The district was particularly noted for its timber and agricultural potential, especially sugar cane. Joseph Dixon's Buderim sugar mill began processing cane in 1876, providing an impetus for cane farming in the surrounding area.

As with much of the Sunshine Coast, the construction of the North Coast Railway in the early 1890s stimulated the growth of towns and closer settlement. The line to Yandina was opened in 1891 and with its opening, 'Petrie's Creek', as the settlement had been known, was renamed 'Nambour'. Nambour, rather than Yandina, benefited the most from the railway, as it was more conveniently located for farms on the coast and the Blackall Range. When the Maroochy Divisional Board was created in 1890, Nambour was selected as the site for its headquarters. The opening of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill in 1897 further cemented the importance of the town. Sugar became the dominant industry in the region and a network of cane tram lines spread out from the mill, hauling cane from surrounding areas and defining the streetscape in Nambour for decades. The region's newspaper, the Nambour Chronicle was established in 1903 – the title of the broadsheet illustrating the centrality of the town in political and economic spheres, a rapid and remarkable transformation.

The town continued to grow rapidly in the first half of the twentieth century, particularly the 1920s. By 1925, there were eight drapers and four hotels, in addition to Catholic, Methodist and Anglican churches, and the Salvation Army. A grand Shire Council building was erected in 1929, replacing the previous iteration that had been destroyed by fire (the centre of Nambour was beset by fires, in 1924, 1929 and 1948). The new building included an auditorium that could seat 650 people. The Nambour Hospital was also operating by the end of the 1920s. The Bruce Highway reached the town in the late 1930s, further stimulating development. Development of the coastal towns, especially Maroochydore, began to impact the significance of Nambour from the 1950s. However, it remained the municipal centre of the shire, with a new town hall built in 1960 and municipal offices erected in 1978. The closure of the sugar mill in 2003 was a major event in the town's history, signalling the culmination of a long process of economic growth in the region.

**Chadwick Chambers**



<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB4	
<b>Street Address</b>	89-97 Currie Street, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP84156	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Chadwick's Chambers	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Chadwick Chambers is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The building was erected after the disastrous 1924 Currie Street fire and, along with other new buildings in the street, was constructed in brick rather than timber, contrasting with the earlier timber buildings that lined the street. The substantial size of the building and ornate features marked a significant period in Nambour's history and the economic prosperity in particular evident in the 1920s.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Chadwick Chambers demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. There are a number of buildings erected after the 1924 fire that remain extant in this section of Currie Street. However, Chadwick Chambers – at least externally – is the most substantial and intact of the buildings from that period.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Chadwick Chambers is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a fine example of a commercial building erected in the mid-1920s, with its size and ornate decorative features reinforcing the relative wealth and prosperity of Chadwick's and by extension Nambour itself in the 1920s.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Chadwick Chambers has a special association with the life of Mr and Mrs Chadwick, who established a prominent local drapery business in Nambour in a relatively early period of the town's history.

**Historical Context**

Chadwick Chambers was built in 1925 for Thomas Chadwick. Chadwick worked for a pioneer merchant of Nambour, William Whalley, in the latter's 'Universal Store' in Currie Street. Whalley's family moved to Nambour in 1884, when William was only thirteen years old. William left the settlement to learn a trade – becoming a plumber – and he returned in 1896 to open his Universal Store. Chadwick and also probably his wife, who was a milliner, then opened their own drapery, calling it 'Chadwick's', possibly in 1915 (based on newspaper advertisements). They rented a premises in Currie Street, but also appear to have owned a building in the same block.

The Chadwick's store was destroyed by fire in 1924, as was the premises they owned. The fire was one of the worst in Nambour's history, affecting a large number of premises on the east side of Currie Street and including seventeen separate businesses. All of the commercial buildings in Nambour at this time, save for one bank building, were built from timber. Chadwick erected a new brick premises after the fire, calling it 'Chadwick Chambers' (although it was also referred to as 'Chadwick's Chambers'). The two-storey building contained twelve offices and four shops. As with the Chambers, the other buildings rebuilt in that section of Currie Street after the fire were masonry, illustrating the economic growth and prosperity of Nambour in the 1920s. Symbolically, the only other building constructed after the fire that rivalled Chadwick's was Whalley's new building, called 'Whalley Chambers' (and which is still extant).

When the building was completed, Chadwick's moved into one of the shops on the ground floor, while other businesses, including a photographer, dentist and café, took up tenancies. The construction of the building became a minor sensation in Nambour. The builder claimed that Chadwick owed them £3,500 for additional work, which Chadwick disputed. The matter was taken to court, and during the hearing Chadwick collapsed and died. The store continued to operate for a number of decades; the business was apparently renamed Chadwick Clothing and Millinery, but a photograph of the building in 1975 shows 'Chadwick's' on one of the awnings, just as the business had been called from its inception. The exterior of the building was rendered in 1975 and painted white.

**Description**

Chadwick Chambers is located on an elongated lot in the CBD of the town. The building is set to the footpath of Currie Street, abutting both neighbouring buildings and following the direction of the road, creating an angled front section. The building extends to approximately 1/3 of the block and the remainder of the site is taken up with car parking spaces.

The two-storey commercial brick building contains shops at ground level and commercial rooms on the first level and has a low-pitched (flat?) corrugated iron clad roof with a covered external staircase attached at the rear. The roof is concealed by a stepped parapet, spanning the façade and wrapping around the sides. Originally, the building was

face brick with decorative elements on the parapet, including stylised banners with stucco wreaths, the inscription 'CHADWICK CHAMBERS' (also on a stylised banner) and brick bas-relief panels with diamond motif. There were also face brick bas-relief panels on the first floor as well as a rendered stringcourse. Currently, the façade is rendered (1975) and painted, however, the decorations are still visible (except for the stringcourse), albeit less pronounced. An awning with parapet incorporating an arched pediment (with stylised banner motif) covers the footpath and is supported by double steel posts (2000s) and spans the whole street front. Originally, the awning was steel-suspended (the anchor points are still visible) and did not have a parapet. The windows on the first level are recent and are protected by skillion window hoods (not an original feature). The ground level shop fronts feature recessed entrances flanked by shop windows and partially tiled walls with decorative elements (not original). There is also an entrance leading to the commercial rooms on the upper level of the building.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/03/2016

**References**  
 Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<http://www.starfieldobservatory.com/Nambour/Index.htm>, accessed 26 August 2016.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*  
 Telegraph, 3 July 1925, 2.  
 Truth, 7 March 1926, 10.

**Club Hotel Nambour**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB5	
<b>Street Address</b>	78-84 Currie Street, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP26511	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Club Hotel is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The construction of the hotel in brick continued the established pattern in Nambour of building in masonry, a trend that illustrated the continued progress and development of the town and region.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Club Hotel is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. Its distinctive Art Deco architectural design and prominent corner location ensure it is a landmark building in the centre of Nambour and illustrative of the progress and sense of modernity that pervaded Nambour in the 1920s and 1930s.

**Historical Context**  
 The Club Hotel was built in 1939. It replaced an earlier, timber Club Hotel that was erected in 1911. The first version of the hotel was originally called the 'Residential Hotel' and then, one year later, changed to the 'Club Hotel'. The building was destroyed by fire in 1938, leading to the construction of the current premises. The owner at the time of building was Castlemaine Perkins, the prominent Brisbane Brewer of the XXXX brand of beer. The hotel was designed by the prominent Brisbane architects, Addison and MacDonald, who were noted designers of Art Deco hotels, in particular the Waterloo Hotel in the Fortitude Valley, which was built in the same period. Particular attention was drawn to the interior fitout in newspaper articles, including the extensive use of silky oak timber from the Tesch Bros sawmill at Witta.

The new hotel was a thoroughly modern building, designed to reflect the Art Deco architectural idiom. The design of the hotel reflected the substantial changes that had occurred in Nambour, and indeed the Sunshine Coast, since the erection of the original building. Newspapers at the time drew attention to its construction in concrete and brick as emblematic of the continued progress of Nambour. The facilities also contributed to increasing tourism in the town and region. Nambour was situated on the Bruce Highway and the design and prominence of the hotel was calculated to appeal to tourists using the road and visiting the district. The contribution to the town's progress and value to the tourist trade were encapsulated by the local newspaper at the time of the hotel's opening: 'The rapid advancement of the district – the popularity of its tourist attractions – has been responsible for establishing a house equal to the best and regarded as affording facilities and comfort coinciding with the standard of recognised ordinary home comforts, and a place in which travellers and tourists may reside whilst touring the various scenic holiday venues of the district'

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(Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 10 March 1939, 8). The hotel was extended and refurbished in the 1960s.

**Description**

The Club Hotel occupies the prominent corner of Mill and Currie Streets in the town's CBD. The footprint of the building (including extensions and ancillary structures) extends to the majority of the site. The hotel has strong Art Deco style influences including the use of concrete masonry and face brick, a streamlined curved corner section and clear geometrical lines.

The U-shaped two storey masonry building has a hipped corrugated iron clad roof. The walls on the ground floor are constructed with rendered concrete blocks while the first floor originally featured face bricks that were rendered at some stage. The most striking feature of the hotel is an Art Deco style curved façade on the corner with a decorative parapet extending along the street frontages and displaying strong horizontal and vertical lines in form of bandings, and reeded horizontal and vertical mouldings in bas-relief and the hotel name at the corner. A steel-suspended awning with pressed metal soffit spans the footpath on the corner, following the contour of the building to the end on Currie Street. The first level has a band of sash windows running along the Mill Street side and double sash windows on the corner. On the Currie Street elevation is a recessed balcony with access via glass panel doors with side lights.

The ground level has been extensively renovated (last time in 2008) and doors and windows are recent.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<http://kparchitects.com.au/portfolio/nambour-club-hotel/>, accessed 16/09/2016.  
 Ivan McDonald, Waterloo Hotel, in: Kimberley Wilson, (Ed.), Brisbane Art Deco: Stories of our Built Heritage, 2015, Brisbane.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 10 March 1939, 8.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 Truth, 19 March 1939, 30.

**Drill Hall (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB6	
<b>Street Address</b>	20-22 Price Street, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	9RP26586, 20RP26586, 3RP104604	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Drill Hall (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was one of two purpose-built facilities in the Sunshine Coast for the defence of Southeast Queensland, beginning a pattern of defence installations that accelerated after the entry of Japan into the war in 1941.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Drill Hall (former) demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. The construction of the Drill Hall is associated with the formation of the 9/49th Battalion, which was based in Nambour and created specifically in relation to the threat of war in Europe in 1939. The Drill Hall, along with the Drill Hall in Yandina, are uncommon to the extent that they were built specifically for locally-raised militia and were not specifically associated with the large-scale occupation of the region following the entry of Japan into the war in 1941.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Drill Hall (former) has a strong association with the 9/49th Battalion, which was formed on the Sunshine Coast and based in Nambour.

**Historical Context**

The Drill Hall was built by the Maroochy Shire Council for the 9/49th Battalion, which was based in Nambour. The 49th Battalion was raised in World War I. After the end of the war, the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) was

demobilised and citizen militia were created based on the same structure as the AIF. By the late 1930s, people were concerned about the potential for war in Europe and the possibility that Australia would once again need to support Britain. Volunteer militia existed, but authorities determined that more soldiers were necessary, particularly to defend Southeast Queensland (the militia could only be used in Australian territory; they were distinct from the 2nd AIF, which was a purely volunteer force). In this context, military authorities created the 9/49th Battalion in Nambour and began recruiting men by January 1939. The 9/49th was drawn from the region and a major camp was held at Caloundra in April that year. Despite the military co-ordination, the drill hall was funded by the Maroochy Shire Council. Another drill hall was built in Yandina, and completed in the same period.

By the time the hall was completed in 1939, the war in Europe had already started. The battalion was transferred to the training ground at Redbank, near Ipswich, in January 1940, to train conscripts. The threat to Australia became Japan, rather than Germany. Japan attacked Southeast Asia and the American naval base at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, in December 1941 and then advanced south into the then Australian Territory of Papua New Guinea. The battalion disembarked in Port Moresby and participated in the defence of the territory from Japanese attack, most famously on the Kokoda Track. Back in Nambour, the building was used by the local 'Area Officer', part of the broader defence plans for the Sunshine Coast. The Drill Hall does not appear to have been used in a military capacity again until 1959, when it was leased by Defence – by this time Australia's strategic concern was almost entirely focused on Asia, in particular the war in Vietnam and the communist insurgency in Malaya. Outside of its military function, the hall has served various community purposes.

**Description**

The former Drill Hall is located on the southern corner of a large site spanning three lots on the northern side of Price Street. The southern part of Petrie Park takes in the majority of the site, consisting of grassed sportsgrounds. A building used by the Petrie Park Craft Group is located close to the former Drill Hall to the east – this building is not part of this assessment.

The former Drill Hall is set along Price Street on an elevated site in sloping terrain and consists of a highset rectangular timber structure, clad with weatherboard and flat fibrous cement sheeting and enclosed with corrugated iron sheeting underneath. The hall has a corrugated iron clad hipped roof. The main access is via wide timber stairs and a covered landing through double timber doors with fanlight from the south-eastern elevation and there is a side entrance on the north-eastern elevation. Windows are six-light sash configuration. The door and windows are fitted with security screens.

The building has been modified for use as a community hall.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	09/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/49th\\_Battalion\\_\(Australia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/49th_Battalion_(Australia)), accessed 31 August 2016.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 13 January 1939, 5.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 20 January 1939, 5.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.
- Telegraph, 26 January 1940, 13.

**Moreton Central Sugar Mill Weir**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB8		
<b>Street Address</b>	In Petrie Creek approximately 420 metres downstream from Arundell Avenue Bridge, Nambour		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Petrie Creek, 5RP907803 (part),	2RP898333 (part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Moreton Mill Weir		





**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Moreton Central Sugar Mill Weir has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular the material and technique used to construct the dam wall in 1935 (and any remnant of earlier dam infrastructure potentially dating back to 1896), as well pump infrastructure from the general vicinity of the weir related to the weir's original function supplying water to the sugar mill.

<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Moreton Central Sugar Mill Weir has a strong association with the Moreton Central Sugar Mill, which was an immensely important enterprise in the history of the Sunshine Coast Council area.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
The selection of the site for the Moreton Central Sugar Mill in the 1890s included an allotment of land that spanned Petrie Creek. The availability of water was crucial for the operation of the mill, both for the processing of the sugar cane and, in the period the mill was established, for steam-driven equipment.	
Alcorn (2006) claims that a low dam wall was constructed in the location of the current weir in 1896, and that sandbags were used at various times to help dam water in the early twentieth century. However, the first substantial reference to a dam is in the late 1920s. In 1928, the Board of the sugar mill realised a dam was necessary on Petrie Creek to guarantee the water supply (indicating that earlier infrastructure may not have been permanent or particularly substantial). Despite the realisation, it was not built until 1935 – which is the basis of the weir that remains extant today. Water was pumped from the dam to a large water tank, which then supplied the mill. The level of the dam/weir was raised twice since its construction, in 1969 and in the 1980s. There is a small, but important difference between a weir and dam; both can be used to provide an increased source of water, but a weir is designed more to regulate the flow of a water course, while a dam is specifically designed to impound water behind its wall. The current structure is most certainly a weir, defined in particular by the 'v' notch in the middle of the wall, which enables water to flow over the weir at that point. The original structure was, however, referred to as a dam.	
Petrie Creek was, as expected, an important water source for early Nambour. The extra supply of water may have also been used by the Railway Department from the late 1930s, as it was concerned that the supply of water at Palmwoods (now Kolora Park) might not be sufficient. Alcorn has also suggested that the mill supplied water to the town's two hotels (the Club and the Royal George).	
<b>Description</b>	
The Moreton Central Sugar Mill Weir is situated in a section of Petrie Creek close to the former Moreton Central Sugar Mill. The area has been developed into a park and includes some landscaping. The weir consists of a concrete construction reportedly with a possible earlier timber structure used as formwork.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006. Courier Mail, 12 February 1937, 15. Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991. Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016. Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Moreton Central Sugar Mill Worker's Housing (former) (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB7		
<b>Street Address</b>	5 & 7 Mill Street and 14 Bury Street Nambour		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2SP263819,	3SP263819,	No GPS Coordinates
	4SP263819, Road reserve		
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A		
			
<b>Heritage Significance</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>		
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>		
<b>Statement</b>	As rare surviving evidence of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill, the mill staff housing is important in illustrating the development of the sugar industry in Queensland, and the impact of the sugar industry on the settlement of the North Coast region. The sugar industry influenced the pattern of growth of Nambour as a prominent mill town and regional centre, and influenced the pattern of settlement of the associated farms and townships of the region during the twentieth century.		
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>		
<b>Statement</b>	The sugar industry was an important and vital part of the economy of the region and very little physical evidence survives of the industry particularly the mill and its associated infrastructure. The mill staff housing is rare surviving evidence of the sugar industry in the region illustrating a way of life that was		

	once common but has now vanished. It is known that Moreton Central Sugar Mill constructed a number of staff houses and a bachelors' quarters. These three surviving dwellings remain as the only evidence of staff housing purpose-built by the Moreton Central Sugar Mill within the mill precinct.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	As a group the houses are good examples of purpose-built staff accommodation. The houses demonstrate the practice common to a number of industries of providing housing to encourage workers to an area especially in isolated areas or new towns where accommodation is not readily available. Provision of accommodation for senior staff and some of the mill workers was the usual practice for the company or co-operative within the central mill system in Queensland. In form and setting, the houses illustrate the practice of providing a hierarchy of size and amenity in housing corresponding with seniority within the company, e.g. the manager's residence is more substantial and set in a larger garden reflecting its function as accommodation for the manager in comparison to the cottages which were for less senior staff. In their close proximity to the mill site, the houses illustrate the practice of constructing staff accommodation close to the mill or place of work or within an associated precinct.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602648.	
<b>Description</b>	
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602648.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	

### Nambour High School

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB9	
<b>Street Address</b>	7 Carroll Street, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	729CG3675	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Nambour Rural School.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Nambour High School is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The construction of a larger school in Nambour in 1931 reflected the continued growth of the town and the success of the rural school model of education in Queensland in the first half of the twentieth century. These elements also reflected the fact that Nambour was the principal town in the region.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Nambour High School is important because of its aesthetic significance. The original main school building is a pleasing example of Queensland educational architecture of the interwar period, in particular the application of 'Californian Bungalow' features to the entrance porch.

**Historical Context**  
The first school in Nambour opened in 1890. The school building was removed from Lemon Tree, between Nambour and Yandina, and positioned on the site of Carroll's hotel, now the Nambour Showgrounds. A new school site (and building) was selected in 1892, closer to the growing urban centre of the town, based around the railway station. Five years later, the Moreton Central Sugar Mill was established on land adjacent to the school.

Nambour received the first 'rural school' in Queensland in 1917. 'Rural' schools were the culmination of several decades of interest in fostering a more practical syllabus for Queensland students, particularly in areas of high agricultural value. In addition to the standard school subjects at the time, such as English, arithmetic and history, students learnt about 'agriculture and gardening, milk and cream testing, bee keeping, poultry raising [and] keeping of farm records and accounts' (Burmester, Pullar & Kennedy 1996: 50). The curriculum was very popular and families sent children to the school from throughout the region, even as far north as Gympie. The Rural school was located on the grounds of the existing State school.

By the late 1920s, the school was overcrowded and pollution from the nearby sugar mill was becoming intolerable. The State Government had purchased land from Mathew Carroll in 1925 located near the showground, and it erected a new school on the site in 1931 for primary, secondary and rural education. When it opened, the school consisted of the

main building, teaching building, manual arts and domestic teaching buildings (behind the main building), tennis courts and various paths and gardens. Although unremarked on at the time, the entrance to the main building incorporated interwar architectural features consistent with the 'Californian Bungalow' style, which was unusual for State school buildings in this period.

The school has continued to grow since its inception in 1931. The main school building remains extant, although the manual arts and domestic buildings, if present, may have been extensively modified. The remainder of the buildings in the grounds date from the post-war period onward.

**Description**

Nambour High School is located on the south-eastern side of Coronation Avenue in the north of the town centre. The large site includes several buildings of a variety of styles reflecting the development of the school over time. The sloping site borders onto sportsgrounds in the east (not included in the curtilage). This assessment is for the 1931 timber building set along Carroll Street.

The school building addresses the street and the core consists of a large rectangular highset weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with a corrugated iron clad hipped roof; the original fleche is no longer extant. A wide centrally positioned protruding entrance gable is designed in Californian Bungalow style, generally only used in connection with residential buildings of that era. Features include a half-timbered box gable with jettied ceiling joists and scalloped barge boards, followed by a verandah with a flared weatherboard clad valance supported by double timber columns with long arched solid brackets set in-between. A slatted two-rail balustrade with higher section in-between the columns runs along the front and sides with access via timber steps from the front. The verandah back wall has exposed framework and is clad with tongue-and-groove VJ cladding. High-waisted timber/glass double doors with fanlight lead into the building and are flanked by three-light sash windows with fanlights. The sections to the left and right of the entrance are closed-in underneath and have banks of two-light casement windows with fanlights. A highset elongated wing (enclosed underneath) with hipped corrugated iron clad roof joins onto the south-eastern and north-western side of the core. Access is via covered timber steps onto the partially enclosed front verandahs covered under the main roof. The rear of the building (north-east) also has a protruding gable and banks of casement windows on both wings.

Many of the features of the school appear to be original or sympathetically restored.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 5 June 1931, 3.  
 P Burmester, M Pullar and M Kennedy, Queensland Schools – A Heritage Conservation Study, Conservation Management, A Report for the Department of Education, 1996.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.

**Nambour Masonic Temple**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB10	
<b>Street Address</b>	9-11 Blackall Terrace, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP119656	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Masonic Lodge, Nambour Masonic Centre.	


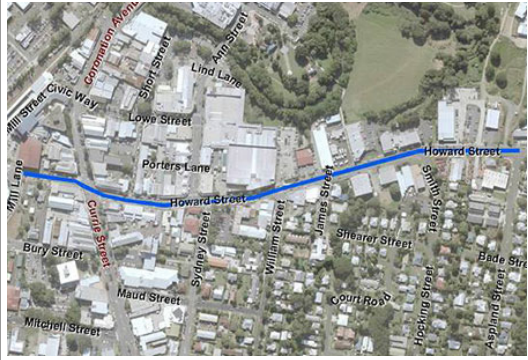


**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Nambour Masonic Temple is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast's Council area's history. The construction of a Modernist brick temple in the 1960s (versus the extant timber Masonic halls found in other towns in the Sunshine Coast Council area) reflected the prominence of Nambour as the principal town in the Sunshine Coast and its continued growth in the second half of the twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Nambour Masonic Temple is important because of its aesthetic significance. Although some key elements of the original design have been modified, the building nonetheless reflects pleasing Modernist design elements, which are moreover consistent with other major buildings constructed in Nambour in the post-war period.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>

Statement	The Nambour Masonic Temple has a special association with the Rosslyn Lodge and Nambour Lodge, both of which were established in Nambour in the early twentieth century.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
The Nambour Masonic Temple was officially dedicated on the 13th of April, 1962. The temple serves two lodges; Rosslyn and Nambour. Both lodges originated in Nambour, with Rosslyn practicing a Scottish variation of Masonry. The lodges maintained separate temples in the early twentieth century, but the Rosslyn Temple was destroyed by fire in 1918. The Nambour Lodge invited the Rosslyn members to use its lodge, which was located on Blackall Terrace (although not the current site). The two lodges formed a close relationship and Rosslyn was invited to become a co-owner of the Nambour Lodge. In 1957, the two lodges purchased land close to the original Nambour temple in order to build a new temple. The new building was thoroughly Modernist (as noted in the description below), reflecting the general architectural approach in Nambour in the post-war period. Externally, the building has undergone various changes since its construction; a portico was added to the entrance and the array of windows on the front elevation have been covered over or removed – alterations that have affected the Modernist approach of the original design.	
<b>Description</b>	
The Nambour Masonic Temple is located on an elevated, sloping site in the centre of town. The footprint of the building extends to most of the landscaped site with some mature vegetation located at the rear. A wide set of stairs set into a stone retaining wall leads onto a paved area at the front of the building.	
The temple addresses the street and displays Modernist style elements, including simplicity of design and form, straight lines and grouped elements. The Masonic Temple consists of a T-shaped, double-storey face brick building with a low pitched gable roof. The façade is visually divided into three vertical parts. On the left and in the centre are recessed, tall panels of corrugated iron, replacing the original window panels, set in-between face brick columns. On the right side is a roughcast rendered feature wall with two elongated windows (now boarded-up) and the lettering 'MASONIC TEMPLE' as well as the Masonic square and compasses emblem. Access is via a double timber door that is not original and has been retrofitted with a gabled awning supported by round columns. There are a number of windows on the side elevations, small hopper configuration on the lower level and larger sized windows at the upper level.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006. http://rosslyn102.org/wp/history/, access 11 January 2017. Picture Sunshine Coast	

### Nambour Section of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill Cane Tramway (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB12
<b>Street Address</b>	Mill Street, Currie Street & Howard Street, Nambour
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Road Reserve, 1RP123337, 2RP72793, 8RP28029, 6SP251383, 7SP251383, 1RP103927, 2RP82280
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A
 	
<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Moreton Central Sugar Mill operated between 1897 and December 2003. During the 20th century, sugar growing was the most important primary industry in the Maroochy district. It was a key factor in the development of Nambour and the Maroochy Shire and important in the growth of the sugar industry in Queensland. The cane tramway, which brought cane from many farms to the mill for crushing, was an essential part of the operation of the mill. The line between Nambour and Coolum was also used for passengers in the 1920s and 30s and was instrumental in the development of the tourist industry in the area, by linking the QR station next to the Nambour mill with resort areas at Coolum and Maroochydoore.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Although it is very uncommon for a cane tramway to pass through the centre of a town, as the line at Nambour does, the line otherwise demonstrates the features of its type well, being a narrow gauge (2 foot or 610mm) track laid without formation and links the site of the mill to the marshalling yards from where it fanned out in many separate lines forming a large network across farms, roadways and over the Maroochy River.



<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Although it is very uncommon for a cane tramway to pass through the centre of a town, as the line at Nambour does, the line otherwise demonstrates the features of its type well, being a narrow gauge (2 foot or 610mm) track laid without formation and links the site of the mill to the marshalling yards from where it fanned out in many separate lines forming a large network across farms, roadways and over the Maroochy River.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The section of the tramway that passes through the town is an important characteristic of Nambour. Laden cane trains travelling between Nambour's shops and commercial buildings featured on many post card views of the town; the sight was popular with tourists and was part of annual cane harvest festivals until very recently.

**Historical Context**  
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602522.

**Description**  
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602522.

The local heritage register boundary includes the Queensland Heritage Register boundary and extends to the former marshalling yards and sidings to the north of Howard Street at the termination of the state heritage boundary. Adjacent to the road is a commercial premise including a large industrial shed and car parking spaces. The remainder of this area comprises grassed areas and an access path leading to the north.

<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**  
Aerial imagery accessed on <https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/>.  
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.



**Nambour Showgrounds**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB23		
<b>Street Address</b>	Coronation Avenue, Nambour		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	738RP810778, 6RP220222, 2RP184379	3RP131905,	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A		



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Nambour Showgrounds is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The establishment of the showgrounds in Nambour in 1909 illustrated the growth of Nambour following the establishment of the Moreton Sugar Mill in the late 1890s. The transfer of the show from

	Woombye to Nambour also underscored the subsequent growth of Nambour at the expense of Woombye, where the district agricultural show was first held.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Nambour Showgrounds has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly archaeological material associated with Mathew Carroll's hotel, which dates from the 1880s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Nambour Showgrounds is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a showground in the area, including a show ring, grandstand and associated buildings.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The place also has a special association with the Nambour community as the venue for the agricultural show since 1909.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>It appears likely that 'Naamba' (Nambour) was in fact the Kabi Kabi name for a large camp site and meeting place, which only later became part of a cattle station (Nambour) and then the town itself. Moreover, the camp site was located on what is now the show ring of the showgrounds. Mathew Carroll Jnr, the son of one of Nambour's earliest settlers, Mathew Carroll (the latter established a hotel on the showgrounds site, somewhere near the caretaker's house and former school building) confirmed the use of the nearby ground as a campsite, particularly during the Bunya nut festivals held every 3-4 years. The length of time the site was used by the Kabi Kabi People is unclear (it could extend back hundreds or even thousands of years).</p> <p>In terms of European contact, the castaway ex-convicts Finnegan and Pamphlet may have stayed at the camp in the 1823 (the men were later found by John Oxley during his exploration of Moreton Bay that same year), and Thomas Petrie may have also sojourned at the camp in 1862 during his survey of the area for timber reserves (and after whom Petrie Creek is named). As noted above, the earliest European use of the showgrounds site was probably Mathew Carroll's hotel, the first such establishment in Nambour and potentially the earliest evidence of European settlement in the area (alongside the pastoral station).</p> <p>However, it has been the function of the place as showgrounds that constitutes most its historic use. The first agricultural show took place in Nambour in 1909, although the show was first held at Woombye from 1900-9. The first pavilion was built 1909 and replaced in 1922 by the current main pavilion (although the structure has been modified over time - and is intended to be demolished, based on the <i>Nambour Showgrounds Master Plan 2013-2023</i>, which was adopted by council following public notification). By the 1940s the showground consisted of the pavilion, show ring, cricket pitch and surrounding horse track. Pine trees may have been planted in the late 1930s and drains were installed in the late 1940s. A caretaker was appointed in 1947. The remaining structures on the site, including the grand stand, were presumably constructed sometime after the mid 1950s. The current caretaker's house appears to have been built c1960s (this building is understood to have been relocated to the site), and the former school building is believed to have been removed from the original rural school, located near the Moreton Central Sugar Mill and dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. It is unknown when the building was removed to the site.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Nambour Showgrounds is located on the eastern side of Coronation Avenue to the northeast of the town centre on a large fenced, sloping site bordering onto Petrie Creek in the south. There are two access roads connecting to a number of bitumen roads leading throughout the site; the main entry is via Showground Way from Coronation Avenue in the southwest and there is also a northern entry point via Crusher Park Drive off Nambour-Bli Bli Road. The grounds include landscaped areas including feature trees and mature plantings along the boundary, along roads and on the perimeter of the northern oval area. Also included is a community garden.</p> <p>The showgrounds comprise a number of discrete areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- main arena with grandstand</li> <li>- multi-purpose ovals</li> <li>- equestrian area</li> <li>- tennis courts</li> </ul> <p>There are several buildings of various ages and construction techniques including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- main pavilion – intended for demolition</li> <li>- school building (former)</li> <li>- scout hall</li> <li>- caretaker's residence (former)</li> </ul> <p>as well as further pavilions, administration building, sport and ancillary structures.</p> <p>The centrally located main arena comprises a grassed oval (with cricket pitch) with outer track, delineated by a high timber fence with a number of gates. The JD Grimes grandstand is situated in the northwest and consists of a modern double-storey concrete structure with cantilevered skillion roof and catering / dining facilities on ground level. Two joined ovals are situated to the north of the main arena. The equestrian area is situated in the east and comprises a number of arenas, rodeo ground with announcer's box, stables and yards. The tennis courts and club house are situated in the south.</p> <p>With the exception of the former school building, no other structures on the site are of specific heritage significance. The former school building was relocated to a sloping site north of the entrance and consists of a rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on low/medium stumps with a corrugated iron clad vented gable roof with spire. Access is via stairs on the northern side onto a partially enclosed verandah covered under the main roof. The</p>	

verandah back wall shows exposed framework with diagonal bracing and horizontal tongue-and-groove cladding. A ramp provides access to a verandah of similar design on the southern side. On the western side is a bank of windows with skillion window hood on timber brackets.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2017

**References**  
 'Nambour Showgrounds Master Plan 2013-2023' in: <https://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Council/Planning-and-Projects/Council-Plans/Nambour-Showgrounds-Master-Plan>, accessed 06/02/2017.  
<https://mysunshinecoast.com.au/news/news-display/nambour-showgrounds-upgraded-in-time-for-the-show>, 43819, accessed 06/02/2017.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 2 November 1945, 2.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 27 June 1947, 1.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast  
 Ray Kerkhove, Aspects of Nambour's Indigenous History, August 2016, unpublished manuscript.  
 Telegraph, 4 March 1938, 7.

**Gallery**



**Nambour St John the Baptist Church of England**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB13	
<b>Street Address</b>	176 Currie Street, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1SP269473 (part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	St. John the Baptist Anglican Church	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The St John the Baptist Church of England is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Its construction in 1959 and brick, Modernist design reflects the economic growth and prosperity of Nambour in the 1950s and the replacement of remaining timber buildings in Currie Street with new brick buildings.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The St John the Baptist Church of England is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The church building is a good example of a 1950s Modernist design and it forms an integral part of the broader transformation of the town centre of Nambour from timber to brick, a process that began in the 1920s and culminated in the 1950s.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The St John the Baptist Church of England has a special association with Nambour's Anglican community, as the principal place of worship since 1903 (and the current building since 1959).

**Historical Context**

Schedule 6

The current St John the Baptist church was opened in 1959. The first Anglican church in Nambour was built in 1903, on the same site as the current church. The Church organisation purchased the adjoining allotment in 1912 and the house on the site was converted into a rectory. A new rectory was built behind the church in 1948 and the old rectory became the St John's Hall, opened in 1949.

Planning for a new church began in the 1950s. The timing of the plans correlates with a major economic and population boom in Nambour and the region more generally in that decade. For example, Nambour's population grew from 3,000 in 1945 to 5,000 by 1955 and a building boom followed, with almost all of the remaining timber buildings in Currie Street replaced with brick structures. The Anglican parish population also increased dramatically over this time along with the corresponding population growth.

The Modernist architectural design of the new church, and its construction in brick, reflected these economic and demographic changes. The new building included the leadlight window from the original church; a new pipe organ and carillon system (a musical instrument utilising bells) were installed in 1960 and 1963 respectively. Alterations and additions were also undertaken to the hall in 1957 and it was reopened as St John's Memorial Hall. Modernist architecture became a hallmark of new building design in Nambour from this period through to the 1970s and the church is a relatively early example of the architectural approach.

**Description**

The church and hall are located in a landscaped setting on three adjoining lots on the western side of Currie Street in the centre of town. A low to medium height face brick fence with metal loop top panels in some sections (recent) delineates the property from the street.

The church addresses the street and features Modernist style elements, including straight, clean lines and minimal adornments. The building consists of a lowset face brick structure, level with the footpath at the front and enclosed with face bricks at the rear, with low pitched corrugated iron clad gable roof with extended roof beam at the façade. The main feature of the façade is a protruding cross shaped brick element, clad with decorative mosaic tiles, in front of large leadlight windows. Currently, two triangular palms planted in front of the church obstruct the view of this feature. The main entrance is on the southern elevation and features a flat roofed porch, supported by a mosaic tiled column and a brick wall with cross-shaped cutouts. There are banks of clerestory windows above the porch roof. The nave widens on both sides and features a number of tall windows and a covered area on the southern side.

The hall is set back from the street and consists of a rectangular lowset chamferboard clad timber structure (partially enclosed underneath) with low pitched corrugated fibrous cement clad gable roof. Access is from the front via an awning covered double glass door (recent) and also from the side. There are banks of windows on the northern elevation. A gazebo featuring lace wrought iron balustrade panels and brackets is situated in front of the entrance – this appears to be a recent addition and does not fit-in particularly well with the appearance of the hall and church.

At the street front in-between the two buildings is a tall three-legged Modernist inspired bell tower decorated with a tall cross on each side and fitted with loudspeakers at the top and a small bell at the lower section.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 14 November 1952, 9.
- Picture Sunshine Coast.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Nambour St Joseph's Roman Catholic Complex**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB14	
<b>Street Address</b>	173-179 Currie Street, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP66783, 2RP66783, 1RP28102, 1RP28109, 1RP28110, 695CG4978	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The St Joseph's Catholic Complex is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast

Schedule 6

	Council area's history. The construction of the convent and school in 1925 reflects the growth and prosperity of Nambour in that decade. The brick, Modernist church completed in 1951 also reflects the development of the town and region in the post-war period, in particular the 1950s. This process was illustrated by the replacement of remaining timber buildings in the town with new brick buildings. The church building is also a relatively early example of the Modernist architectural approach to new building design (and church buildings) in Nambour, which became increasingly prominent throughout the 1950s and through to the 1970s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The St Joseph's Catholic Complex is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of modern church design in the Sunshine Coast Council area, which focused on increased light and ventilation relative to earlier church design. The prominence of new church buildings built along these guidelines in the region since the 1950s reflects the importance of the new architectural approach, and St Joseph's is the first of these churches in the Sunshine Coast.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The St Joseph's Catholic Complex is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The convent and school building is an impressive structure that conveys the relative wealth and importance of Nambour in the 1920s as the centre of the Catholic Church in the Sunshine Coast. The church building is a good example of a 1950s Modernist (church) design and it forms an integral part of the broader transformation of the town centre of Nambour from timber to brick, a process that began in the 1920s and culminated in the 1950s.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The St Joseph's Catholic Complex has a special association with Nambour's Catholic community, as the principal place of worship and education since the late nineteenth century.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The first Catholic Masses in Nambour were held at Carroll's Hotel. In the 1870s and 80s, Catholics from anywhere between Brisbane and Gympie relied on travelling Friars and Mass was only held three to four times a year. One of Nambour's earliest settlers, Daniel Currie, donated land to the Church and Nambour's first Catholic church was built in 1893. As the population of the region, and in particular Nambour, grew, so did the Catholic community, resulting in the creation of the Parish of Nambour in 1921.</p> <p>The 1920s was a period of rapid growth in Nambour and surrounding districts. Reflecting this, St Joseph's grew in size and function. A convent and school, designed by the Brisbane architects, Cavanagh and Cavanagh, was opened in 1925. The new building reflected the optimism of the 1920s; the article about the opening of the building in the local newspaper noted that the school 'is proof of stability and a sign of progress' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 11 December 1925, 2). In line with educational developments in Queensland in the first half of the twentieth century, the Church opened the school to secondary education in 1940. The building was extended c1952.</p> <p>By the late 1940s, the original church building – although extended and updated over time – was proving to be inadequate. Planning began for a new, modern church. The timing of the plans correlates with a major economic and population boom in Nambour and the region more generally. For example, Nambour's population grew from 3,000 in 1945 to 5,000 by 1955 and a building boom followed, with almost all of the remaining timber buildings in Currie Street replaced with brick structures. The Catholic Parish population also increased dramatically over this time along with the corresponding population growth.</p> <p>The Modernist architectural design of the new church, and its construction in brick, reflected these economic and demographic changes. Designed by the prominent Brisbane architect, Frank Cullen, the church was completed in 1951. The Queensland Catholic Archbishop, Dr James Duhig, who blessed and dedicated the church, claimed it was 'the finest in Queensland outside the bigger areas of the State. This site at Nambour deserved a fine building and it was now crowned with one of rare beauty' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 6 July 1951: 2). The grandeur of the building was reflected in its cost: £24,000. It was one of the earliest of the new, modern buildings erected in Nambour in the post-war period, and it also reflected a changing attitude to church design in Queensland, one that was more suited to the local climate. The church was designed to allow more light and ventilation into the building. A 1952 Sunday Mail article analysed the new architectural direction, citing St Joseph's and the new Anglican church in Surfers Paradise as exemplars of the new style (Sunday Mail, 6 January 1952: 7).</p> <p>The church and convent form the basis of a complex of buildings and facilities on the land originally donated by Daniel Currie. A grotto was added to the complex in 1958. The old Presbytery (the priest's house) was demolished in 2007 and replaced with a Parish Community Centre. The church was also renovated in 2000.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Nambour St Joseph's Roman Catholic Complex is situated on a large, elevated, steeply sloping site encompassing six lots on the eastern side of Currie Street in the centre of town. The built structures are located towards the western boundary and extend to the centre while the eastern section is taken up by grassed areas, sportsgrounds including a tennis court, and some mature vegetation. There are also a number of car parking areas along the south-western boundary. The complex consists of the convent, the church, the Grotto of 'Our Lady of Lourdes', the primary school and the recently completed community centre. This assessment is for the convent, the church building and the grotto.</p> <p>The convent is situated towards the north-western corner of the site on a north-south axis facing Currie Street. The building consists of a two-storey face brick structure with an extension on the north-eastern corner and has a corrugated iron clad hipped roof with a gable on the north-western corner. The gable has typical interwar design elements in the roof section in form of half-timbered framing. There are two sash windows with accentuated lintel on both levels. On the upper level, a verandah, covered under the main roof and partially enclosed with horizontal cladding and banks of windows at some stage, joins onto the gable section and wraps around the corner. Access is via timber doors with fanlights and there is a bay window and a sash window. On ground level are two small single-</p>	

storey gabled projections framing a verandah with scalloped valance and bay window; the entrance porch on the left and a small altar recess on the right. Decorative features of the porch include decorative gable (similar to roof gable), double arched windows and an arched doorway with stylised columns and keystone, an integrated balustrade, decorative steps with curved sides and a leadlight oculus window facing the verandah; it is unclear whether the original tiled flooring is extant. Decorative features on the altar projection include quoining, a leadlight oculus window, inlaid crosses and the dedication plaque at the front, and a sash window with decorative architrave on the side. A double-storey verandah with timber balustrades and scalloped timber valance spans the northern elevation.

The church is situated to the south of the convent on an east-west axis facing Currie Street and has strong Modernist style elements, including straight, clear geometrical lines, tall narrow windows and minimal embellishments, a trend popular with new church buildings in the 1950s. The tall rectangular cream coloured face brick building has a tiled gable roof. A projection, slightly narrower than the building, is situated at the façade and extends to a parapet with central pediment with a cross at the apex. A bas relief, mirroring the projection on a smaller scale and featuring a tall cross in the centre is set at the front. The entrance is via wide front steps leading to tall timber doors either side of a Virgin Mary statue on a brick pilaster. On both sides of the nave are single-storey extensions/verandahs with separate tiled skillion roof and on the upper level are single and sets of double tall, narrow windows. Attached at the rear are a tall hipped roof sanctuary and single-storey side wings. The church has been modified over time and amongst other things, a tall Postmodernist entry foyer with battened front feature has been added on the southern side, connecting the church to the adjacent community centre.

The Grotto of 'Our Lady of Lourdes' is situated in between the convent and church towards the western boundary in a garden setting and consists of a replica of the rock cave at Massabielle in Lourdes and depicts the apparition of the Virgin Mary as witnessed by Bernadette Soubirous, a 14 year old girl, in 1858.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006. <http://nambourcatholics.net>, accessed 17/08/2016  
<http://www.stjosephsnambour.qld.edu.au/about-us/Pages/Facilities.aspx>, accessed 17/08/2016  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 11 December 1925, 2.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 18 December 1925, 4.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 6 July 1951, 2.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 'St Joseph's Catholic Parish Nambour', Information leaflet, n.d.  
 Sunday Mail, 6 January 1952, 7.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Gallery**



**Nambour Uniting Church**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB15	
<b>Street Address</b>	37-39 Coronation Avenue, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	5RP806977 (Part of Lot)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	St Andrews Presbyterian Church, Uniting Church Nambour.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Nambour Uniting Church are important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. In particular, the construction of the substantial brick church building in 1958 reflects the economic growth and prosperity of Nambour in the 1950s and the replacement of remaining timber buildings with new brick buildings in the town.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Nambour Uniting Church demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. The construction of a substantial Gothic style church was in direct contrast to the architectural approach to the other church buildings erected in Nambour in the 1950s, the latter adopting Modernist designs that emphasised light and ventilation. The Nambour Uniting church therefore represents an unusual anomaly in church design in the region in the decade it was built.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Nambour Uniting Church is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a good example of a substantial, Gothic-style church. The later additions and extensions to the building are complementary and do not diminish the overall aesthetic impact of the original design.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Nambour Uniting Church has a special association with Nambour's Uniting Church (and previously, Presbyterian) community, as the principal place of worship since the 1950s.

**Historical Context**

The first Presbyterian church in Nambour was opened in 1910 and was located on Church Hill, the section of Currie Street where the Anglican, Catholic and Baptist churches are and where the Methodist church was located. The church, a Gothic timber building, remained in this location until 1951. The Church decided to move to a new location and an allotment on Coronation Avenue was purchased by the Church in 1951. The original church was then moved to the new site and a new manse (residence for the minister) was built. It was not long, however, until the congregation decided it needed a new church building. Plans were drawn by the architects, Cook and Kerrison, for a large brick church in a Gothic design. It was an unusual choice: all of the other congregations in Nambour (Catholic, Anglican and Baptist) also built new churches in the 1950s, but they each opted for modern designs instead.

The new church was completed in 1958, and the original church became a hall. Despite the anachronistic building design, the timing of the plans correlates with a major economic and population boom in Nambour and the region more generally. For example, Nambour's population grew from 3,000 in 1945 to 5,000 by 1955 and a building boom followed, with almost all of the remaining timber buildings in Currie Street replaced with brick structures. The Presbyterian parish also clearly increased over this time along with the corresponding population growth, prompting the plans for the new church.

The Presbyterian Church became a member of the Uniting Church in 1977. From this date, there have been substantial additions and changes to the church and the site. A new church hall was built in 1980. The church itself was then extended (c1990) to include a larger space for worship, a hall and office accommodation. The architectural firm of Thompson and Adsett designed the extensions. Stained glass windows were added; some were commissioned at the time, others were retrieved from the former Methodist church in Maud Street, which had been damaged by fire and sold in 1989.

**Description**

Nambour Uniting Church is situated on an L-shaped lot with access via sealed driveways from Coronation Drive and also from Donaldson Road in the northern part of town.

The church addresses Coronation Drive and consists of a cathedral style face brick structure in modified cruciform shape (with an additional gable) with a tiled gabled roof. The building has simplified Gothic style elements, including buttresses, parapet, large pointed arched windows and doors and an airy interior. At the left front corner is a tall face brick tower featuring stepped buttresses with accentuated rendered caps, tall narrow windows and a copper steeple. Access is via a recessed pointed arched doorway. The façade shows similar buttresses and the gable extends to a parapet with accentuated coping. A large pointed arched tripartite leadlight window is set above a single-storey height projection with mitred corners, situated at the centre front and featuring an ornate parapet with accentuated string course and coping as well as pointed arched windows. The gables at the side elevations show similar features as the front gable. There are several pointed arched leadlight windows set in-between buttresses that extend beyond the roof line, ending in accentuated caps. Internally, the church has heavy timber trusses without bottom chords, creating a soaring 'cathedral' volume.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006. Picture Sunshine Coast. Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016. <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</i>	

### Nambour War Memorial

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB24	
<b>Street Address</b>	Coronation Avenue, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	215SP102281 (Part), Road Reserve	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Nambour Soldiers' Memorial, Cenotaph.	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Nambour War Memorial is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as it was common for local communities to establish memorials for soldiers from the local district who fought in World War I.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Nambour War Memorial demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as it was unusual for obelisks or statues to be erected to commemorate the local district's involvement in the war, with most Sunshine Coast Council area communities choosing parks, gates and memorial halls instead.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Nambour War Memorial is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. Although the setting of the park has been progressively impacted by the widening of the main road (including the loss of the original entrance stairs to the memorial), it nonetheless continues to occupy a prominent position, further emphasised by the remnant park setting and surrounding mature trees.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Nambour War Memorial has a special association with the Nambour community as a memorial for soldiers from the district who served during World War I. This association exists despite the creation of a replica of the memorial in nearby Quota Memorial Park that has since become the focus of Anzac and Remembrance Day ceremonies.

#### Historical Context

The Nambour War Memorial was officially unveiled on Anzac Day (25th of April) 1928. Planning for a memorial had begun as early as 1921, and various plans were considered, before the war memorial committee decided to proceed with a simple obelisk – a less expensive option that was feasible with the money raised by the committee. The earlier lack of action on a memorial by the committee was mitigated by private efforts. The first memorial was a fig tree planted near the railway bridge over Petrie's Creek, which commemorated the declaration of the Armistice in 1918 – from which location the notice was given by a local council officer. Several willow trees were planted along the banks of the creek and to the west of the railway bridge, in an area known as Burpi Park, in 1923. The trees were a memorial to local servicemen – name plaques were also installed, and a service held on the site on Anzac Day in 1923. Five months later, Nu Lu Park was opened. The park (now A Lions Park and also included in the Sunshine Coast Council local area as a *local heritage place*) was established as a memorial park dedicated to the memory of eight servicemen from the district who died in World War I.

The location of the Nambour War Memorial was selected only after the committee was assured that the memorial would not be affected by planned work on the main road by the Main Roads Board, especially the approach to the bridge over Petrie Creek. The park around the memorial was created before the unveiling, consisting of shrubs, trees and grass. Steps leading up to the memorial were also installed, although it is not clear whether they were present at the time of unveiling or were constructed at a later date (they were nonetheless in place by the 1960s). Although the memorial was officially unveiled in 1928, it was first used for Remembrance Day in 1927. Over four hundred people attended the unveiling of the memorial in 1928, a record for Nambour.



The setting of the war memorial has been substantially impacted by the widening of Coronation Road. The original steps leading up to the memorial have been removed and the memorial can no longer be accessed from the road, as was originally intended. Indeed, presumably due the changed road conditions, a replica of the memorial was created and installed at Quota Memorial Park so that it instead would be the focus of Anzac and Remembrance Day ceremonies. Nonetheless, much of the park remains intact, including mature trees planted at the time of construction and since.

**Description**

The Nambour War Memorial is located on the north-western side of Coronation Avenue in the town centre on an elevated site within a narrow landscaped park with grassed areas and mature plantings. A set of wide concrete steps originally leading to the monument from street level is no longer extant and the formerly grassed embankment has been replaced by a stone retaining wall and secured by a timber post-and-diamond-rail fence. The reconfiguration of the site in the 1990s resulted in the memorial being positioned close to the road. The timber fence has since been replaced with a metal fence.

The Nambour War Memorial consists of a tall painted obelisk set on a three tiered base. A scroll with the names of those who enlisted from Maroochy Shire is buried within the monument.

A marble tablet with the inscription 'THEIR NAMES LIVETH FOR EVERMORE' followed by the inscriptions and dates of World War I and II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War was originally attached at the front and has been replaced by a small metal plaque. The original tablet is reportedly stored at the Nambour Museum. A light, either original or sympathetically restored, is attached at the top of the obelisk to illuminate the memorial and the plaque.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland War Memorial Register
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/03/2016

**References**

<http://statements.qld.gov.au/Statement/Id/77606>, accessed 06/12/2016.  
Picture Sunshine Coast

**Nurse Bade's Maternity Hospital (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB22	
<b>Street Address</b>	3 Petrie Creek Road, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP114729	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Rosemount Nursing Home	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Nurse Bade's Maternity Hospital (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council region's history. The building is significant for its historical association with the provision of private nursing care in an era before public maternity hospitals.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Nurse Bade's Maternity Hospital (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council region's cultural heritage. It is a fine example of a building used as a private hospital dating from the early twentieth century.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Nurse Bade's Maternity Hospital (former) has a special association with the life and work of Nurse Martha Bade, a midwife. The contribution made by the early midwives of the Sunshine Coast meant that local babies were safely delivered, in often difficult circumstances.

**Historical Context**

Nurse Bade's Maternity Hospital was established by Martha Bade in 1924. Bade became a qualified midwife in 1913 and she began her practice in Ma Ma Creek near Gatton. She and her family moved to Nambour in 1924, purchased the current property (built in 1914) and converted the lounge and dining room into two wards. Two other rooms in the house were also used as wards. Bade named her practice 'Rosemount Nursing Home'. The nursing home operated until 1945, over which time she delivered more than 1000 babies. The house was converted into flats and more recently became a private residence. Bade passed away in 1974 at the age of 94.

**Description**

The former maternity hospital is set in landscaped gardens with some mature plantings on the northern side of Petrie Creek Road on the eastern outskirts of town on a sloping site delineated from the road by a timber fence.

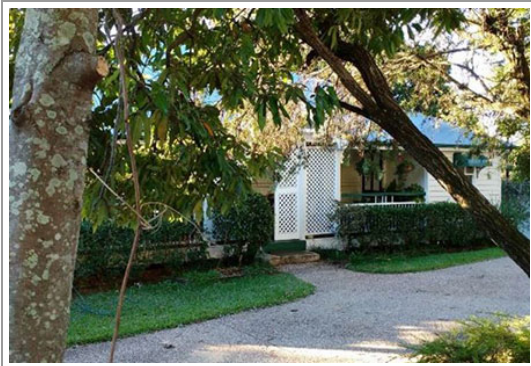
The square weatherboard clad timber structure has a corrugated iron clad truncated pyramid roof and is set on stumps, level with the ground at the front and highset at the rear (enclosed underneath). A partially enclosed verandah, covered under the main roof, wraps around the building. The main entrance, covered by a flying gable with decorative bargeboards, collar beam and finial, is at the centre front verandah via a lattice privacy door. Decorative features of the verandah include stop-chamfered posts with ornate brackets, lattice screens and three-rail broomstick balustrades. The verandah back wall has exposed framework (stop-chamfered belt rails) and is clad with vertical tongue-and-groove boards. Doors include a timber front door (reportedly with stained glass fanlight) and French doors. There is a sash window with decorative metal window hood at the enclosed verandah on the south-eastern corner.

The building has been modified over time and is currently used as a residence.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/03/2016

**References**  
 Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, 'Backward Glance: Fetch the midwife',  
<https://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/sitecore/content/Global-Content/News/Media-News/Backward-Glance-Fetch-the-midwife-0915>

**Gallery**



**Nu Lu Park**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB1
<b>Street Address</b>	Corner Lamington Terrace & Park Road, Nambour
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Road Reserve adjacent Lot 11RP28112 No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	A Lions Park.



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Nu Lu Park is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of memorial plantings and parks commemorating World War I, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Nu Lu Park is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The mature fig trees are substantial and collectively create a shady and tranquil park setting, despite the location of the park adjacent to a busy road.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Nu Lu Park has a special association with the families of the servicemen commemorated in the park and their descendants, and also the Lions Club for their renewal of the park in the late 1950s.

**Historical Context**

Nu Lu Park was established in 1923. It was, from its inception, a memorial park dedicated to the memory of eight servicemen from the district who died in World War I. The parcel of land became a reserve when a road was surveyed in 1881, and before that it was part of Daniel Currie's original selection – after which Currie Street is named. The site was overgrown with lantana and various working parties associated with the project cleared the land and also made eight tree guards, to protect the fig trees that were to be planted on the day of the park's opening. Name plaques identifying the fallen were attached to the tree guards. The park was given the name 'Nu Lu', which was believed to mean 'little' in the language of the Aboriginal people from Bribie Island. The park was officially opened on the 30th of September.

The opening was a relatively small affair, comprising only thirty people (and believed to have largely been relatives of the men commemorated in the park). The small turnout may be explained by an analysis of commemorative initiatives in Nambour in the 1920s. Nu Lu Park was one of three different projects to commemorate the war service of Nambour's citizens, and indeed one of four memorials in total to World War I. The first memorial was a fig tree planted near the railway bridge over Petrie's Creek, which commemorated the declaration of the Armistice in 1918 – from which location the notice was given by a local council officer. Several willow trees were planted along the banks of the creek and to the west of the railway bridge, in an area known as Burpi Park, in 1923. The trees were a memorial to local servicemen – name plaques were also installed, and a service held on the site on Anzac Day in 1923. Five months later, Nu Lu Park was opened; and in 1927, a memorial column was opened on the site of the current war memorial on Coronation Avenue.

Nu Lu Park fell into disrepair over the course of the next few decades. The Nambour branch of the Lions Club, formed in 1957, undertook maintenance to the park and renamed it 'A Lions Park'. A local citizen, HJ Howard, noted that the park was originally called 'Nu Lu Park', but the new name was retained. Facilities were eventually added to the park, including a picnic shelter, toilets, playground and even a disused tramway locomotive used by the Moreton Central Sugar Mill; the toilets, playground and tramway locomotive are no longer extant. There is no longer any reference in the park that it originally served a memorial purpose.

**Description**

The park is located on a sloping, elevated triangular site on the intersection of Lamington Terrace and Park Road in the town's centre and is delineated from the street frontages and the adjoining lot by a timber post and diamond rail fence. The designated entrance is on the street corner via a gate with the inscription 'A LION'S PARK'. Of the original eight fig trees, only six survive, and it appears that the memorial plaques are no longer extant. Picnic facilities are provided and a former toilet block, playground and tramway locomotive have been removed from the park.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	09/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 11 November 1927, 6
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 27 April 1923, 5
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 5 October 1923, 1.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

## Old Nambour Cemetery

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB16	
<b>Street Address</b>	926 Nambour Connection Road, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	679C8221	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Nambour Cemetery (old).	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Old Nambour Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as cemeteries were typically established following the development of settlements.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Old Nambour Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the 1890s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Old Nambour Cemetery is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a monumental cemetery in the Sunshine Coast Council area. The variety of headstones and monuments reflect the principal approach to burial practice in the region from the late nineteenth century through to the 1950s, when local councils began to encourage lawn cemeteries.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Old Nambour Cemetery is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The arrangement, variety and age of monuments evoke feelings of mourning and contemplation, which are important attributes of monumental cemeteries. The mature trees that surround the cemetery also contribute to its picturesque qualities and overall aesthetic appreciation of the setting.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Old Nambour Cemetery has a special association with the Nambour community as the principal place of burial until the 1950s, with sporadic use since that time.

### Historical Context

The Nambour district was first settled by Europeans in the 1860s. The road between Gympie and Brisbane was built in 1868 and it crossed Petrie's Creek near contemporary Nambour. Petrie's Creek was named after Tom Petrie, who navigated several miles of the creek in 1862 and who was also responsible for discovering the rich stands of timber on the Buderim Plateau. William Samwell established a cattle station on Petrie Creek's in 1868, calling it 'Nambah'. Two years later, in 1870, Thomas Carroll selected land near Samwell's property and later built a hotel to service travellers on the Gympie road. The hotel, built in 1884, was located on the present-day Nambour showgrounds. Despite initial interest, settlement grew slowly, primarily because of the difficulties in reaching markets due to a lack of effective transport options. By the end of the 1870s, there were only five families in the Nambour and Yandina area, and two brothers. Nonetheless, a school was opened between Yandina and Nambour in 1879, servicing the two settlements. The district was particularly noted for its timber and agricultural potential, especially sugar cane. Joseph Dixon's Buderim sugar mill began processing cane in 1876, providing an impetus for cane farming in the surrounding area.

As with much of the Sunshine Coast, the construction of the North Coast Railway in the early 1890s stimulated the growth of towns and closer settlement. The line to Yandina was opened in 1891 and with its opening, 'Petrie's Creek', as the settlement had been known, was renamed 'Nambour'. Nambour, rather than Yandina, benefited the most from the railway, as it was more conveniently located for farms on the coast and the Blackall Range. When the Maroochy Divisional Board was created in 1890, Nambour was selected as the site for its headquarters. The opening of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill in 1897 further cemented the importance of the town. Sugar became the dominant industry in the region and a network of cane tram lines spread out from the mill, hauling cane from surrounding areas and defining the streetscape in Nambour for decades.

The town continued to grow rapidly in the twentieth century, in particular the interwar period (1919-1939). By 1925, there were eight drapers and four hotels, in addition to Catholic, Methodist and Anglican churches, and the Salvation Army. A grand Shire Council building was erected in 1929, replacing the previous iteration that had been destroyed by fire (the centre of Nambour was beset by fires, in 1924, 1929 and 1948). The new building included an auditorium that could seat 650 people. The Nambour Hospital was also operating by the end of the 1920s. Reflecting the growth of the town in this decade, the region's newspaper, the Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, was renamed the Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser from 1922. The Bruce Highway reached the town in the late 1930s,

further stimulating development. Development of the coastal towns, especially Maroochydore, began to impact the significance of Nambour from the 1950s. However, it remained the municipal centre of the shire, with a new town hall built in 1960 and municipal offices erected in 1978. The closure of the sugar mill in 2003 was a major event in the town's history, signalling the culmination of a decade's long process of economic changes in the region.

The Old Nambour Cemetery was gazetted by the Queensland Government in 1891. Up until this time, local settlers utilised burial grounds at Woombye or Yandina. Cemeteries in this period were typically managed by Trustees, and the first Trustees included some of the earliest and most prominent residents of Nambour, including John Currie, George Etheridge and James Whalley. The first burial occurred in 1892. The Maroochy Shire Council became Trustee of the cemetery in 1920.

The original reserve consisted of ten acres. Two acres had been cleared and fenced by 1907. Water reticulation and pathways in the cemetery were improved in the late 1930s. A portion of the reserve was removed in 1948 and added to the Bruce Highway, and some graves were relocated in the process. The Nambour Lawn Cemetery was opened in 1960 and from that time only reserved grave sites have been utilised in the old cemetery. The shift to a lawn cemetery reflected a broader trend in cemetery management from the 1950s, where local governments moved away from monumental cemeteries, primarily because of logistical issues associated with their maintenance (such as mowing), issues solved by lawn cemetery design.

**Description**

Old Nambour Cemetery is located on the eastern side of Nambour Connection Road in the northeast of the town on an elevated, partially cleared sloping site containing bush vegetation along a creek in the north and northeast, and extending to the centre and south-western boundary.

The marked burials are situated in a cleared, grassed area on the western part of the site, delineated from the road by a timber post and pipe fence and framed by mature trees. The gravesites are arranged in rows. The majority of graves are surrounded by concrete/rendered brick borders, some with elaborate decorations, however, there are also some wrought iron fencing surrounds. Headstones include stelae, desk mounted tablets, stone crosses and some more elaborate statues.

The cemetery is closed for new burials and only reserved gravesites are available.

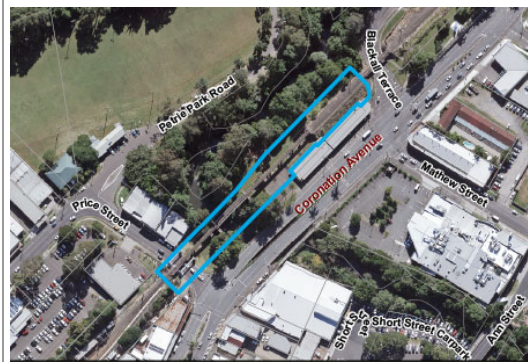
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Sunshine Coast Cemetery Plan 2012-2027: Part 1, in: <https://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Council/Planning.../cemeteryplanac.doc>, accessed 22/08/2016.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Petrie Creek Railway Bridge**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB17	
<b>Street Address</b>	Coronation Avenue, near the intersection with Price Street, Nambour, extending north-east to Blackall Terrace	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	216SP102280 (Part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Petrie Creek Railway Bridge is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The advent of the North Coast Railway transformed the settlement of the Sunshine Coast in the 1890s, facilitating the development of new towns along the line and improving the economic viability of key industries in the region, including farming, sugar production and tourism.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Petrie Creek Railway Bridge demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It is one of the only surviving examples of original rail bridge infrastructure built in the nineteenth century that remains extant in the region. It is also unusual that it remains intact given its location in the centre of

Schedule 6

	Nambour, providing a unique opportunity for public appreciation and interpretation.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Petrie Creek Railway Bridge has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly the design and construction of railway infrastructure from the original North Coast line, constructed in the early 1890s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Petrie Creek Railway Bridge is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of rail bridge construction on the North Coast line in the 1890s, with later modifications that updated the functionality of the infrastructure without unduly modifying the original design and purpose.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Petrie Creek Railway Bridge is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance, particularly the ornate features applied to the original pylons. These features clearly identify the period of construction of the pylons; decorative elements were important even for utilitarian structures in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, a practice that gradually disappeared as the twentieth century progressed.

#### Historical Context

The North Coast Railway has been one of Queensland's most enduring and successful railway projects. The line was designed to connect Gympie with Brisbane and plans were formulated for the line in the 1880s. The construction of the line was an enormous task, requiring more than 900 workers to complete the job. The line required two tunnels and four bridges, of which the Petrie Creek Bridge is one. The bridge was completed in 1890, with this section of the line (to Yandina) opened in 1891. The line remains in use today and as rail technology has changed over time, alterations were required to continue using the rail infrastructure, including the rail bridge at Petrie Creek. The changes include the following works: the railway atop the bridge supports was altered and raised in 1925; wooden supports in sections of the bridge were replaced by concrete in 1932, with additional concrete support added more recently.

#### Description

The Petrie Creek Railway Bridge forms part of the North Coast Railway Line and runs parallel (on the western side) to Coronation Avenue in between Blackall Terrace and including Price Street, spanning Petrie Creek. The bridge consists of a box girder structure supported by concrete pylons, including pairs of octagonal columns with later diagonal bracing, supporting an entablature with bullnose edges and round corners. Other, less decorative pylons include straight concrete 'blades'. Additional girder trusses are situated on either side at the creek crossing section. The approaches consist of concrete with bullnose coping (similar to entablature finish).

**Other Statutory Listings** No statutory listings

**Non-Statutory Listings** No non-statutory listings

**Inspection Date** 09/03/2016

#### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.

Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.

Picture Sunshine Coast.

Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.

*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

### Vogue Theatre (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB20	
<b>Street Address</b>	94-98 Currie Street, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	7RP43338	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Dimmeys, Maranatha House, The Plaza, Northern Warehouse, Paddys.	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
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<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Vogue Theatre (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It is the oldest extant purpose-built cinema in the region and it is the only former cinema building that demonstrates the form of like buildings from this period – the extended, arched auditorium – extant in the Sunshine Coast.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Vogue Theatre (former) has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, principally the design of cinemas constructed in the region in the 1950s and which are now lost, with the exception of the former Vogue Theatre. The design elements include the structure, form, use of internal space, areas used to house cinema equipment and retail sales, including tickets and refreshments.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Vogue Theatre (former) has a special association with the life of the Vernados Brothers, in particular Bill Vernados, the latter becoming a prominent local politician in the former Maroochy and Landsborough Shire Councils from the early 1960s through to the mid-1980s.

#### Historical Context

The Vogue Theatre was a purpose-built cinema and opened in 1957. The building was the second purpose-built cinema in Nambour, with the first, also called the Vogue, showing movies from 1949. Prior to this time, movies were shown in halls and, after 1929, in the auditorium of the new town hall. In the 1940s, when the first iteration of the Vogue Theatre was built, the only cinema in Nambour was the Savoy, which consisted of a company that played films in the town hall auditorium. After the end of World War II, a returned soldier, Eric McCorkell, moved to Nambour and applied to the Maroochy Shire Council to build the town's first dedicated cinema building.

McCorkell's plans for a cinema proved difficult to implement. At the time, cinemas could only operate under license, granted by the Picture Theatres and Films Commission. While the Council approved the new cinema, the owner of the Savoy, Christy Freeleagus, persuaded the Commission that there was insufficient justification to grant a license for a second cinema in Nambour. McCorkell proceeded with construction, naming the cinema 'Vogue'. However, on its completion, he was unable to show films as he had no license. Thus, he used it instead as a theatre with live shows and plays. McCorkell continued to apply for a cinema license and, as a returned soldier, received significant public support – all to no avail. Then, in 1948, a fire broke out in the town hall auditorium and Freeleagus was forced to move his cinema to the so-called 'Diggers' Hall', a public hall. Within months, McCorkell had purchased the Savoy Company and the Diggers' Hall, now becoming the sole cinema license holder in Nambour. Six months later, the Vogue was granted a license and the first film was shown on the 9th of March 1949, eighteen months after the building had been completed. Such was McCorkell's popularity, he was elected to the Maroochy Shire Council in 1949, one of three returned soldiers on the new Council.

McCorkell sold the Vogue in 1953 to the Venardos Brothers, William (Bill) and Mick. Bill became an important politician in the Sunshine Coast in the second half of the twentieth century (Mick was also the former Mayor of Gympie City and later Coolooloo Shire). Bill was born in Kythera, Greece and moved to Sydney in 1926. He worked in Greek cafes in New South Wales, and then central Queensland up until 1935. When a café he owned in Jericho failed, he became a railway fettler, then a cook in the 42nd Infantry Battalion in World War II. After the war, he and Mick bought a café and then the Barcoo Hotel, both in Blackall. He served as a Councillor on the Blackall Shire Council from 1952-3, and then he and Mick moved to Nambour. They purchased the Vogue, known locally as the 'tin shed', suggesting it was not a particularly opulent building. The brothers then built a new Vogue Cinema in Currie Street (the original Vogue was where the Fred Murray Building is now located). The building cost £70,000 to build and the Maroochy Shire Council Chairman, David Low, described its opening as 'one of the brightest occasions in Nambour for years' (quoted in starfieldobservatory.com).

The brothers expanded, opening drive-in cinemas in Caloundra and Gympie. Bill then served as a Councillor with the Maroochy Shire Council from 1961-76 and deputy Chairman from 1967-70. Bill was a prominent advocate for the planting of trees and establishment of parks in town. In 1976, Bill moved to Caloundra and he once again ran for office. He was elected to the Landsborough Shire Council in 1979, serving until his death in 1986. He was buried in the Caloundra Cemetery and his contribution to the Landsborough Shire Council is recognised through the naming of the Bill Venardos Park in Caloundra. The Vogue continued to operate until 1976, when it was renamed 'Maranatha Arcade' and reopened as an entertainment and family centre. Films were shown from 1978 to 1980, but it was then converted into a retail building in 1980. The main part of the former theatre is occupied by Dimmeys and remaining shop fronts occupied by different businesses.

#### Description

The former Vogue Theatre is located on the western side of Currie Street in the town's CBD. The footprint of the building extends to the whole site. The core of the building (former auditorium) takes in three-quarters of the site and consists of a rectangular lowset timber framed structure on brick base, recently covered with aluminium cladding, replacing/covering the original weatherboards including louver windows on the side elevations. This part of the building has a gambrel roof, recently clad with corrugated iron sheeting replacing the original corrugated fibre cement sheeting and also replacing/covering the original ridge ventilator with corrugated iron sheeting. Attached at the front is a slightly lower structure with gable roof and front projection, followed by a further, again slightly lower, masonry extension set at an odd angle to the original building and following the line of the footpath. This part has a low pitched gable roof running in a north-west direction, concealed by a parapet and fronted by a straight awning with short parapet.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/03/2016

#### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
Dennis Conomos, 'Venardos, William Emmaniol (Bill) (1911–1986)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/venardos-william-emmaniol-bill->

15890/text27091, published first in hardcopy 2012, accessed online 14 September 2016.  
 Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.  
<http://www.starfieldobservatory.com/Nambour/Index.htm>, accessed 26 August 2016.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Gallery**



**Whalley's Building**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB25	
<b>Street Address</b>	65-71 Currie Street, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4RP222074	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Whalley's General Store, Whalley's Universal Providers, Whalley's Motor and Engineering Works, Whalley's Chambers.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Whalley's Building is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The building was erected after the disastrous 1924 Currie Street fire and, along with other new buildings in the street, was constructed in brick rather than timber, contrasting with the earlier timber buildings that lined the street. The substantial size of the building and ornate features marked a significant period in Nambour's history and the economic prosperity in particular evident in the 1920s. The alterations undertaken to the building after another fire in 1946 were substantial, but the building nonetheless retained the overall scale, mass and material of the 1924 design.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Whalley's Building is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a fine example of a commercial building erected in the mid-1920s with alterations undertaken in the mid-1940s, with its size and ornate decorative features reinforcing the relative wealth and prosperity of Whalley and by extension Nambour in the 1920s and 1940s.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Whalley's Building has a special association with the life of William Whalley, a significant figure in the retail, political and cultural life of Nambour from the nineteenth through to the twentieth century.

**Historical Context**

Whalley's Building was a retail store built for the prominent Nambour businessman, William Whalley, in 1924. Whalley moved to Nambour with his parents in the 1880s and, at the age of 14, worked in a local sawmill and also ran mail from the mill to the town and nearby Cobb's Camp (Woombye). At 17, he accepted an apprenticeship with the Brisbane plumbing and galvanised iron firm, Watson Bros. Whalley returned to Nambour in 1896 and established a plumbing business in Mitchell Street. Amongst his first contracts was the plumbing work for the Moreton Central Sugar Mill, which opened that year, and the Royal Hotel. He moved the business to Currie Street in 1901 and Whalley progressively added different stock, thus becoming a general store. Business was strong; he opened a branch of his 'Universal Store' (as it was called) in Mapleton in 1910, the year he commissioned an architect to



design his home, 'Stoneleigh', built on Lower Blackall Terrace later that year. 'Stoneleigh' is listed on the Sunshine Coast Council local heritage register under the place name Whalley's Residence.

Whalley's business continued to grow in the first half of the twentieth century. A disastrous fire in Currie Street in 1924 destroyed his shop. The fire was one of the worst in Nambour's history, affecting a large number of premises on the east side of Currie Street and including seventeen separate businesses. All the commercial buildings in Nambour at this time, save for one bank building, were built from timber. Along with other building owners, Whalley erected a larger, brick building to replace his earlier shop – known as 'Whalley Chambers'. The store became the most important retail outlet in Nambour. A journalist writing in the local paper in 1941 stated that the business 'has become part and parcel of the traditions of Nambour. It has, as it were, grown up with the town' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 25 July 1941: 11).

Whalley also became a prominent local figure and member of various organisations. He was a Director of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill from 1913 to 1948, and the Chairman of the Board until his death; President of the Maroochy Show Society; foundation member of the Nambour branch of Rotary; and foundation member of the Rosslyn and Nambour Masonic Lodges – amongst other roles. Whalley died at his residence in 1952 at the age of 81.

The building was severely damaged by another fire, this time in 1946, and substantially rebuilt. The business continued to trade until 1965. Since that time, the building has been occupied by a variety of different tenants. The only major change to the building since its reconstruction in 1946 appears to be the installation of a panel across the upper section of the façade.

**Description**

Whalley's Building is located on the eastern side of the northern end of Currie Street. The footprint of the former store extends to the whole of the lot and abuts the adjoining premises to the north and south.

The former store addresses the street and consists of a large rectangular two-storey brick structure following the outline of the road and resulting in a slanting front elevation. The building is covered with a corrugated iron clad gable roof, concealed by a stepped parapet (two-steps) with slanting sides. The façade of the building is of face brick with rendered panels on the parapet bearing the name of the business. There were a number of iterations of the parapet over time including straight and three-stepped configuration. A bank of windows spans the front and in one iteration had a combined skillion window hood. The façade was later covered with panels in the upper section extending to the parapet, and included a band of grille panels in the window section. In 2019, the panels covering the façade were removed, revealing the original façade. A steel suspended awning with straight parapet covers the footpath in front of the modern shop front on the lower level. The side and rear elevations are rendered and there are short straight parapets on the sides. At the south-eastern corner is a double-storey extension with skillion roof.

Windows include tall sash configuration at the southern side and rear and what appears to be a former loading hatch is located at the rear gable.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	24/09/2019

**References**

- Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 20 December 1946, 1.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 25 July 1941, 11.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 5 December 1952, 3.
- Picture Sunshine Coast

**Whalley's Residence**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NMB21	
<b>Street Address</b>	37 Blackall Terrace, Nambour	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP94123	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Stoneleigh.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	Whalley's Residence is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a good example of a large Federation-era house with corresponding timber detailing,

	illustrating the wealth and importance of Whalley and his family in Nambour at the time it was constructed.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Whalley's Residence has a special association with the life of William Whalley, who was a major business and community leader in Nambour from the late 1890s through to the 1950s in a key period of the town's development. His department store was closely associated with Nambour and its growth, becoming a local institution. Whalley's role in various boards and community organisations meant that he played a central role in the commercial and public life of Nambour.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>'Whalley's Residence' was called 'Stoneleigh', built for the prominent Nambour businessman, William Whalley c1910. Whalley moved to Nambour with his parents in the 1880s and, at the age of 14, worked in a local sawmill and also ran mail from the mill to the town and nearby Cobb's Camp (Woombye). At 17, he accepted an apprenticeship with the Brisbane plumbing and galvanised iron firm, Watson Bros. Whalley returned to Nambour in 1896 and established a plumbing business in Mitchell Street. Amongst his first contracts was the plumbing work for the Moreton Central Sugar Mill, which opened that year, and the Royal Hotel. He moved the business to Currie Street in 1901 and Whalley progressively added different stock, thus becoming a general store. Business was strong; he opened a branch of his 'Universal Store' (as it was called) in Mapleton in 1910, the year that he commissioned an architect to prepare plans for the house. The house itself can be described as an asymmetrical hip roof design, which was popular from the 1890s through to the 1910s. This period is typically designated 'Federation', as it represents a distinct design approach that coincided with the creation of the Australian Commonwealth and the emergence of a strong national identity. The asymmetrical design generally refers to the addition of a projecting gable, which added decoration, but also additional room to the core of the house, making a larger residence.</p> <p>Whalley's business continued to grow in the first half of the twentieth century. A disastrous fire in Currie Street in 1924 destroyed his shop. The fire was one of the worst in Nambour's history, affecting a large number of premises on the east side of Currie Street and including seventeen separate businesses. All of the commercial buildings in Nambour at this time, save for one bank building, were built from timber. Along with other building owners, Whalley erected a larger, brick building to replace his earlier shop – known as 'Whalley Chambers', the building remains extant. He also opened a motor garage next to the shop, which also still exists (As an aside, Whalley was the first owner of a car in Nambour, having purchased a Ford – presumably the famous Model T – in 1913). The store became the most important retail outlet in Nambour. A journalist writing in the local paper in 1941 wrote that the business 'has become part and parcel of the traditions of Nambour. It has, as it were, grown up with the town' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 25 July 1941: 11). As his business expanded, so did his house; Whalley employed Robert Whitecross, who had built Whalley Chambers, to construct an extension to the house in the 1930s.</p> <p>Whalley also became a prominent local figure and member of various organisations. He was the Director of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill from 1913 to 1948, and the Chairman of the Board until his death; President of the Maroochy Show Society; foundation member of the Nambour branch of Rotary; and foundation member of the Rosslyn and Nambour Masonic Lodges – amongst other roles. Whalley died at his residence in 1952 at the age of 81. His wife passed away six years later and their house was then sold. Sections of the property were transferred to the Maroochy Shire Council and added to Petrie Park. The house was restored in 1990 and by the mid-2000s it was occupied by a medical business.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Whalley's Residence is located on the southern side of Blackall Terrace on a sloping site close to the centre of town. The building is set within established gardens including mature plantings and delineated from the Blackall Terrace by a scalloped timber picket fence, featuring a trellis pergola at the entrance.</p> <p>The residence addresses the street and consists of a rectangular chamferboard clad timber structure on stumps, medium height at the front and high at the rear. The building has a corrugated iron clad hipped roof with three projecting gables; a large hipped gable at the rear (south-eastern corner), a gable roof projection at the eastern elevation and a gabled front projection. An ornate rendered brick chimney is located at the rear of the main roof. The front projection has a flying roof gable, extending to the adjacent entrance section on the left and featuring decorative bargeboards depicting a five-point star in the centre and Star of David motif on either side. Underneath is a bay window with separate roof and three sash windows featuring nine-light and six-light stained glass top panels at the front and sides respectively. A wrap-around verandah covered under the main roof joins onto the projection with access via some steps. Decorative features include stop-chamfered posts with crown and collar moulds and cast iron lace brackets and balustrade panels. The verandah back wall has exposed framework and tongue-and-groove VJ cladding. The main entrance door features highly decorative timber mouldings and side- and top lights. Further access is via French doors and there are also a number of sash windows. Side access is via a staircase leading to the eastern verandah. The eastern projection joins onto an enclosed section of the verandah and features a flying gable and a bay window with separate roof, flared shingle clad panel and sash windows with diamond-shaped lead lighting.</p> <p>Many of the features of the residence are visible in an undated historic image and are most likely original/early.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.  Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 25 July 1941, 11.  Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 5 December 1952, 3.  Picture Sunshine Coast.</p>	

## NORTH ARM

North Arm is so-called for its location on the 'north arm' of the Maroochy River. North Arm is close to Yandina, which was one of the key stops along the Gympie Road when it was opened in 1868. In c1876, Thomas Chambers selected land in the district and felled timber, rafting the logs down the Maroochy River to its mouth. Chambers Island in the Maroochy River is named after Thomas. More selections were taken up in the 1880s, prompted by the survey of the proposed North Coast Railway, and sugar cane was planted – probably to supply the mills at Buderim. The growth of North Arm was tied to the development of Yandina and indeed Ninderry, the latter emerging as a Government-selected agricultural village in 1888 (the village was located on the corner of Ninderry and Fairhill roads). The Fairhill Provisional School was built in 1885, adjacent to the village settlement.

By the 1910s, the Fairhill school building was in poor condition, and the District Inspector of Schools noted that there was settlement in North Arm – the first tangible references to North Arm appear around this time in newspapers. The Inspector determined that a site closer to North Arm would be more central to the children of the district, and so the North Arm School was established in 1915 (the original school building remains extant in the school grounds). A School of Arts building was erected the following year, providing a library and public hall for the community. A town soon developed and the area was noted for its agricultural output, including bananas and dairy cattle, and its sawmill. Surprisingly, the district was also noted for its gold, with a gold mine operating throughout the 1930s and re-opening for a short period in the early 2000s.

### References

North Arm School, 'Timeline North Arm History', <https://ntharmss.eq.edu.au/Ourschool/History/Pages/History.aspx>.

### North Arm Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NRM1	
<b>Street Address</b>	52 North Arm Road, North Arm	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	978C311442	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	North Arm School of Arts.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The North Arm Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of settlement of the North Arm district developed from the 1910s and construction of the School of Arts hall in 1926 and its replacement in 1954 by the current hall reflected key milestones in the maturation of the community.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The North Arm Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. The characteristics are defined by the relatively modest design and materials, reflecting the means of a small rural community in the early twentieth century, when such halls were commonly constructed.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The North Arm Hall has a special association with the North Arm community as a focus of community activities and social events.

### Historical Context

North Arm is so-called for its location on the 'north arm' of the Maroochy River. North Arm is close to Yandina, which was one of the key stops along the Gympie Road when it was opened in 1868. In c1876, Thomas Chambers selected land in the district and felled timber, rafting the logs down the Maroochy River to its mouth. Chambers Island in the Maroochy River is named after Thomas. More selections were taken up in the 1880s, prompted by the survey of the proposed North Coast railway, and sugar cane was planted – probably to supply the mills at Buderim. The growth of North Arm was tied to the development of Yandina and indeed Ninderry, the latter emerging as a Government-selected agricultural village in 1888 (the village was located on the corner of Ninderry and Fairhill Roads). The Fairhill Provisional School was built in 1885, adjacent to the village settlement.

By the 1910s, the Fairhill school building was in poor condition, and the District Inspector of Schools noted that there was settlement in North Arm – the first tangible references to North Arm appear around this time in newspapers. The

Inspector determined that a site closer to North Arm would be more central to the children of the district, and so the North Arm School was established in 1915 (the original school building remains extant in the school grounds). A School of Arts building was erected the following year, providing a library and public hall for the community. A town soon developed and the area was noted for its agricultural output, including bananas and dairy cattle, and its sawmill. Surprisingly, the district was also noted for its gold, with a gold mine operating throughout the 1930s and more recently.

The School of Arts was the social core of the North Arm settlement. It was the library, public hall and place of worship (as there were no churches erected in North Arm). However, a cyclone hit the town in 1954, destroying the School of Arts. The building was rebuilt and renamed the North Arm Hall – the name change resulted from the fact that a library was not reinstated in the building, removing the essential function of a School of Arts (which by this period were increasingly replaced by Council-operated libraries). A skillion extension was added to the side of the hall in 2007.

**Description**

North Arm Hall is located on the eastern side of the Bruce Highway and the North Coast Railway Line within a rural setting. The hall addresses the street and is set in the centre of the grassed site with some mature shrubs and trees that also includes a car parking area at the front.

The lowset rectangular timber structure on stumps has a corrugated iron clad gable roof and is clad with weatherboard (to three-quarter height) and fibrous cement sheeting with cover strips (not original). The name of the hall is painted onto the façade above the entrance that comprises a recessed porch with ticket window, exposed framework, tongue-and-groove VJ cladding and a simple double timber door. A gable roofed portico visible in a historic image taken before the reconstruction of the hall is no longer extant. Either side of the entrance are original/early sash windows. An extension with similar wall configuration as the main hall spans the southern elevation and is extended by a later add-on clad with sheeting with cover strips. Both are covered under the same skillion roof. A side entrance and a number of recent windows are located on the northern elevation, joining onto a recent masonry amenities block. A small annex formerly located on the north-western corner is no longer extant. There is a rainwater tank on medium height stumps located at the rear of the hall.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 North Arm School, 'Timeline North Arm History', <https://ntharmss.eq.edu.au/Ourschool/History/Pages/History.aspx>, accessed 15 September 2016.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**North Arm State School**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	NRM2	
<b>Street Address</b>	130 North Arm-Yandina Creek Road, North Arm	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	11RP845440, 1RP52190	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Fairhill School	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The North Arm State School is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Symbolically, the school reflects the emergence and growth of North Arm in the early twentieth century, contrasted with the decline of Ninderry and the lack of success of the village scheme established there in the late nineteenth century.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The North Arm State School demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as a substantially intact example of an early twentieth century school. Most other early school infrastructure in the region has either been lost or substantially altered over time.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The North Arm State School is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of education architecture in the Sunshine Coast Council area in the early twentieth century, based on standard designs

developed by the Queensland Department of Education.

**Historical Context**

The Fairhill Provisional School was built in 1885, adjacent to the Ninderry Village settlement. By the 1910s, the Fairhill school building was in poor condition, and the District Inspector of Schools noted that there was settlement in North Arm. The Inspector determined that a site closer to North Arm would be more central to the children of the district – reflecting the ultimate failure of the Ninderry Village Scheme – and the North Arm School was established in 1915. The school's name was changed to reflect its new location. The school was becoming overcrowded by the mid-1920s and an extension was constructed in 1926. A school master's residence was added to the grounds in 1934. Although the school has continued to grow over time, the original building, extension and residence remain in situ and quite intact.

**Description**

North Arm State School is located on the southern side of the intersection of the North Arm Yandina Creek Road and Fairhill Road. The site includes a number of buildings and there are further recent structures and sporting facilities in the west on an additional lot (not included in the curtilage). There are a number of mature trees on the parameter and also some shade trees within the site especially in the south-eastern corner and at the front of the original school, Camphor Laurel trees along the fence (1926) and Kauri Pines (1938). This assessment is for the 1915 school building and 1926 & 1934 additions.

The 1915 school building addresses the road and consists of a highset weatherboard clad timber structure on medium high stumps covered by a corrugated iron clad gable roof. The standard single class room building has a front and back verandah with two-rail dowel balustrade covered under the main roof. The verandah back wall is clad with weatherboard. Access is via centrally located timber stairs. A centrally positioned door, flanked by casement windows, provides access into the building. On the eastern elevation is a bank of casement windows covered by skillion window hood with battened side panels. Most features of the building appear either original or sympathetically restored.

Two similar structures are located to the southeast and southwest and are joined directly (east) or by a short connection (west) to the original building – extra class room (1926) and school master's residence (1934).

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<https://www.facebook.com/northarmschoolreunion/>, 22/11/2016.  
 North Arm School, 'Timeline North Arm History', <https://ntharmss.eq.edu.au/Ourschool/History/Pages/History.aspx>, accessed 15 September 2016.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

**Obi Obi and Kidaman Creek District Community Hall**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	OBI1	
<b>Street Address</b>	856 Obi Obi Road, Obi Obi	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP26317	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Obi Obi School of Arts	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Obi Obi and Kidaman Creek District Community Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council region's history. The construction of the hall in 1913 reflected a key milestone in the maturation of the Obi Obi community (and likewise the Kidaman community in 1921 when its hall was built).
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Obi Obi and Kidaman Creek District Community Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council region. The characteristics are defined by the relatively modest design and materials used in the construction of the hall, reflecting the means of a small rural community in the early twentieth century, when such halls were commonly constructed.

Schedule 6

<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Obi Obi and Kidaman Creek District Community Hall has a special association with the Obi Obi community since its construction (and later the Kidaman Creek community), as a focus of community activities and social events.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The Obi Obi and Kidaman Creek District Community Hall was originally the Obi Obi Public Hall. The Obi Obi and Kidaman (also spelt Kidamann) districts each had their own hall; the Obi Obi building was opened in 1913 and the Kidaman hall in 1921. The Kidaman hall was in use until 1995, when a storm blew the hall off its stumps, resulting in the demolition of the building.</p> <p>The Obi Obi hall was erected on land donated by a local landowner, AH Goeth, who was also Chairman of the hall committee. On its opening, a journalist covering the event drew attention to the Crow's Ash (<i>Flindersia australis</i>) floor and the posts set on either side of the hall, creating a boundary beyond which people who had finished dancing could retire. A stage was added to the hall in 1933, and this appears to have constituted the only major alteration to the building in the twentieth century. The building was substantially renovated in 2012, including the addition of a rear porch and the extension of the roof. The hall, owned by the Obi Obi and Kidaman Creek communities (via the Obi Obi and Kidaman Creek District Community Hall Association Inc.) continues to be patronised today.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Obi Obi and Kidaman Creek District Community Hall is located in a rural setting on the corner of Obi Obi and Staves Road on a cleared grassed site. A large shed of the Obi Obi Rural Fire Brigade is situated towards the western boundary. This assessment is for the hall.</p> <p>The hall addresses Obi Obi Road and consists of a large rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on low stumps with a wide corrugated iron clad gable roof with three ventilators (not original, however, a sympathetic addition). The front access is via an enclosed porch with gable roof; signs reading 'OBI OBI HALL, EST. 1913' are attached at the front. Either side of the porch is a tall narrow sash window with metal window hood.</p> <p>A side entrance is provided on the south-western corner via a small verandah covered under the main roof; a ramp joins onto the verandah from the rear and there is a further entrance. There are several sash windows on both side elevations.</p> <p>Historic images suggest that the building has been renovated over time (and probably extended at the rear during renovations in 2012) to guarantee ongoing use, however, the hall appears to be generally intact and is used for its original purpose.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 24 October 1913, 2.  <a href="https://kidobi.wordpress.com/about/history-kidaman-hall/">https://kidobi.wordpress.com/about/history-kidaman-hall/</a>, accessed 24/01/2017.  Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 1 December 1933, 1.</p>	

## PACIFIC PARADISE

Pacific Paradise was originally unselected land when European settlers first began to take up pastoral runs in the region. Inland from the coast was comprised of enormous cattle runs such as Yandina and Moolooloo Plains – the head station of the latter located near Bli Bli. However, the stretch of land directly along the coast was not included in the runs. By the late 1860s, the Queensland Government progressively broke up the pastoral runs and created smaller units of land to encourage closer settlement. By the early 1880s, settlers were increasingly taking up land around Diddillibah and Bli Bli, running cattle and growing sugar cane to supply the two sugar mills at Buderim (established in 1876 and 1880 respectively).

The Queensland Government surveyed the land along the area including Pacific Paradise into small holdings to encourage agriculture. The survey occurred in 1888, but selectors began to take up land from 1887. Settlers first grew fruit, then over time dairies and sugar cane farms were established. Broader changes occurred in 1950s. David Low was elected the Maroochy Shire Council Chairman in 1952 on a platform of developing the tourist potential of the region and the transport infrastructure required to support it, including a coast road connecting Caloundra with Coolool. Land was set aside for an airport at Mudjimba in 1954; the David Low Bridge was completed in 1959, providing the first road (and tram) connection between the north and south banks of Maroochy River at Bli Bli and work began on the coast road, later named the David Low Way, in 1959. The construction of the road relied on funds derived from land sales to developers, who would then subdivide the land and build estates. The first of these proposals was for Kawana Waters, approved by Landsborough Shire Council in 1960. Pacific Paradise soon followed. The Sunshine Coast's first high-rise building, Surf Air, was erected on the David Low Way in 1971.

## Blazed Tree Boundary Marker

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PPS1	
<b>Street Address</b>	End of Godfreys Road (eastern side of Sunshine Motorway), Pacific Paradise	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP103117 (Part) and adjacent road reserve	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Blazed Tree Boundary Marker is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The blazed Moreton Bay Ash tree ( <i>Eucalyptus tessellaris</i> ), marked during an April 1888 survey of the area, is evidence of the early development of the Pacific Paradise area for farming purposes.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Blazed Tree Boundary Marker demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as a tangible remnant of the early selection and settlement of the area in the late nineteenth century. As well as this, it is one of very few known trees of its kind locally, reflecting an early surveying practice no longer used in the Sunshine Coast area.

### Historical Context

In 1876, the flat dry land where the tree boundary marker grew was predominantly covered with bloodwood, eucalyptus and oak trees. W P Clarke selected 359 acres as pastoral land, Portion 51 Parish Maroochy County Canning, on which to graze cattle. The venture was unsuccessful. When the Land Agent for the Brisbane District visited in 1886, the selection was not improved as required under the terms of the lease. The selection was declared forfeited. The Crown Land Commissioner pronounced that the black sandy soil flats and the large expanse of swampland that could be drained were more suitable for agriculture. The land was thrown open to selection before survey.

In 1887 William Godfrey applied to select 117 acres and in January 1888 James Thomas Lowe applied to select 162 acres of the forfeited land. The Surveyor-General commissioned G C Reid in April 1888 to survey Portion 51 into two portions 51B and 51C. In the course of the survey, 4 acres of land were set aside for roads. One of the roads was surveyed running north and south in order to separate the two selections and give access to the river by selectors on their northern boundaries. To survey the eastern boundary of the road and the western boundary of the portion 51C, Surveyor G C Reid marked a Moreton Bay ash tree (*Eucalyptus tessellaris*) growing on north-east corner of the road reserve and portion 51C as sight tree No 15 from which he took his bearings. He also scored several nearby saplings as reference trees in case the Moreton Bay ash tree was cut down or blown down by wind. An axeman blazed the trees by slicing a piece of the bark and the sapwood off the side of them. A broad arrow and the number of selection 51C in numerals would have been incised into the sight tree on the boundary line.

The tree is also significant for Aboriginal people (Kabi Kabi First Nation), who have strong associations with this area. Kabi Kabi First Nation people also worked for European pioneer families in the general area around the site during the era in which the Blazed Tree Boundary Marker was created.

### Description

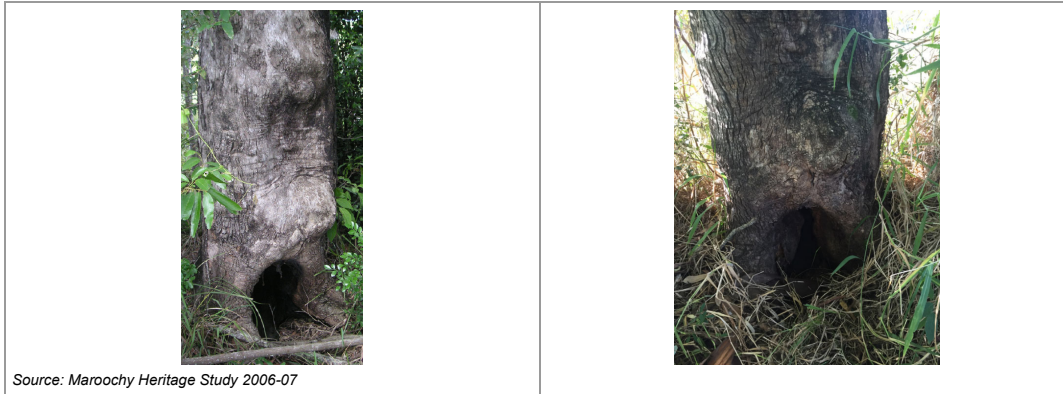
The blazed tree is believed to be either the original sight tree or one of the original reference trees. Fire has created a hole in the trunk. Bark has grown back over the blaze and a sawn timber peg driven into the ground acts as the boundary marker. Other eucalyptus and other native shrubs form a small clump of vegetation around the Moreton Bay Ash tree.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings.
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings.
<b>Inspection Date</b>	20/07/2017

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

### Gallery



### Settlers' Park

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PPS2	
<b>Street Address</b>	Corner Ocean Drive & David Low Way, Pacific Paradise	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	8RP812125	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Settler's Park.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Settlers' Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The mature mango trees, planted in the 1890s during a period of early settlement in the district, are now located in Pacific Paradise, a suburban development that occurred following the construction of the David Low Way in the early 1960s. The trees reflect the evolution of the area, from isolated farms in the late nineteenth century to tourism and suburban housing in the second half of the twentieth century, along with the development of amenities such as parks.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Settlers' Park demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage, as a tangible remnant of the early selection and settlement of the area in the late nineteenth century.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Settlers' Park has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, primarily archaeological material such as evidence of former structures, refuse and other common materials associated with the selection and development of the site in the late 1880s and 1890s. This material, if present, would provide a helpful insight into the life of selectors in the district in this period.

### Historical Context

The area in which the Settlers' Park is located was originally unselected land when European settlers first began to take up pastoral runs in the region. Inland from the coast was comprised of enormous cattle runs such as Yandina and Moolooloo Plains – the head station of the latter located near Bli Bli. However, the stretch of land directly along the coast – and in the vicinity of Settlers' Park, on the north bank of the Maroochy River – was not included in the runs. By the late 1860s, the Queensland Government progressively broke up the pastoral runs and created smaller units of land to encourage closer settlement. By the early 1880s, settlers were increasingly taking up land around Diddillibah and Bli Bli, running cattle and growing sugar cane to supply the two sugar mills at Buderim (established in 1876 and 1880 respectively).

Land in the vicinity of Settlers' Park may have been used to run cattle in the late 1870s and early 1880s, but by the mid-1880s there were no reported improvements to the land. The Government then decided to survey it into smaller holdings to encourage agriculture. The survey occurred in 1888, but selectors began to take up land from 1887 (see, for example, the place card for 'Godfrey's House'). The area occupied in part by Settlers' Park was taken up by Frederick John Peatling in 1888. Peatling erected a house on high stumps, erected stockyards and planted a fruit orchard, including the mango trees that remain extant today. Peatling sold the land in the 1890s (sometime after 1894, when it became freehold) and the new owner, Alfred Dennis, established a dairy on the property.



The land was then purchased by Eddie De Vere in 1964, who cultivated sugar cane (the dairy industry was contracting in the region by this decade). De Vere became the Maroochy Shire Chairman in 1967, holding that position until 1982. The former Maroochy Shire Council Chambers (1978) in Nambour is named after him. Broader changes occurred in the vicinity of the property from the 1950s. David Low was elected the Maroochy Shire Council Chairman in 1952 on a platform of developing the tourist potential of the region and the transport infrastructure required to support it, including a coast road connecting Caloundra with Coolum. Land was set aside for an airport at Mudjimba in 1954; the David Low Bridge was completed in 1959, providing the first road (and tram) connection between the north and south banks of Maroochy River at Bli Bli and work began on the coast road, later named the David Low Way, in 1959. The construction of the road relied on funds derived from land sales to developers, who would then subdivide the land and build estates. The first of these proposals was for Kawana Waters, approved by Council in 1960. Pacific Paradise, in which Settlers' Park is now located, soon followed. The Sunshine Coast's first high-rise building, Surf Air, was erected on the David Low Way in 1971.

Descendants of Frederick Peatling approached De Vere in the 1970s and asked him to donate a quarter acre of land, on which the mango trees were located, to the Maroochy Shire Council and for it to be used as a park. This appears to have occurred, as the land became known locally as 'Settler's Park', although it was not officially named as such until the 1990s, following interest in the preservation of the site by the Pacific Paradise Progress Association.

#### Description

Settlers' Park is located on the southern side of David Low Way on the southern boundary of Pacific Paradise and adjacent to farmland in the south. The main feature of the small landscaped area is a stand of four mango trees, reportedly planted by the first European settlers to the area. Recently, two shelters with tables and benches, interpretation panels and art installations have been added to the park.

**Other Statutory Listings** No statutory listings

**Non-Statutory Listings** No non-statutory listings

**Inspection Date** 04/03/2016

#### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.

Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.

Queensland Places, 'Twin Towns', 'Mudjimba' and 'Marcoola', [www.queenslandplaces.com.au](http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au), accessed 16 September 2016.

Sunshine Coast Council, 'Settlers Park interpretive sign – appreciating our heritage', press release 12/05/2011, in: <https://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/Council/News-Centre/Settlers-Park-interpretive-sign--appreciating-our-heritage>, accessed 30 August 2016.

Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.

Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## PALMWOODS

Palmwoods was originally known as 'Merriman's Flat', a name provided by the selector Peter Kuskoff who settled in the district in 1881. Land selection had begun earlier in the 1870s and by 1889 there were approximately 100 selectors growing primarily fruit. The arrival of the North Coast Railway in the district in 1891 provided an important economic boon. The population doubled, the district (and town) was renamed Palmwoods and farmers now had easy access to markets with the proximity of the railway. The Palmwoods' Fruit Growers' Association was formed in 1899 and Palmwoods Progress Association in 1902.

The town was greatly improved in the 1910s. A general store and hotel were constructed in 1912 and the English, Scottish & Australian (ES&A) bank and residence were built in 1915. At the time, the local newspaper noted that the bank had 'shown its confidence by erecting a commodious building with a fine large residence adjoining' (Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 1 October 1915: 3). It is the first purpose-built bank in Palmwoods and the 'fine large residence' was a strong projection of the bank's status in the small town. The ES&A Bank was a prominent banking institution in the Sunshine Coast region, opening branches in Palmwoods, Landsborough, Maleny, Yandina, Nambour, Kenilworth, Eumundi, Caloundra, Eudlo and Beerwah.

The bank was confident because of the construction of the Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway, opened in January 1915. The tramway connected Buderim to the railway and also prompted interest in Buderim as a resort, with tourists travelling to Palmwoods by rail and then to Buderim by tram. The tramway, built by the Maroochy Shire Council, operated until 1935. The value of the tramway declined from the 1920s primarily due to the advent of motorised transport. However, in its early years it promoted the development of Buderim and, by extension, Palmwoods. Palmwoods was also a gateway to Montville, a favoured resort in the Blackall Range, otherwise referred to at the time as 'Queensland's Blue Mountains'.

#### Further references

Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, Schooling in Palmwoods: The first hundred years, Nambour, Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, 1989.

'Landmark Going', Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 7 October 1911, 2.

'Licensed Victuallers', Brisbane Courier, 20 November 1912, 10.

'Palmwoods Hotel', Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 November 1912, 6.

#### Palmwoods Anglican Church and Manse

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PMD2	
<b>Street Address</b>	9-13 Hill Street, Palmwoods	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	205SP105646	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	St Augustine's Church of England, Palmwoods Anglican Church	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Anglican Church and Manse is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The church was the first purpose-built church in Palmwoods, and therefore demonstrates the evolution of the settlement to a thriving town.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Anglican Church and Manse is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of churches, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. In particular, the original 'Carpenter Gothic' church is consistent with the design of churches in the settlements in the region, as most of the settlements were relatively small and the scale of the local churches reflected this.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Anglican Church and Manse has a strong association with the Anglican community in Palmwoods, as the church has been the principal place of worship since 1925 and the associated hall has been the venue for the Anglican community since its erection in 1931.

**Historical Context**

The prospects for Palmwoods seemed good as soon as the railway had been completed – the Anglican Church purchased land in the nascent town in 1891. However, a church was not built until 1925. Nonetheless, the construction of the church at this time reflected the broader prosperity of Palmwoods after the construction of the tramway. It was also the first purpose-built church in the town. The building was designed and built by Vince Battwood, of Palmwoods, and several items of furniture including the lectern, alter ornaments and a prayer desk were donated by Mrs M Smith in memory of her son, Private C Smith, who died in World War I.

The site has expanded and alterations have taken place since the erection of the church. Palmwoods was selected as the location of the parish rectory, which was built in 1928. A hall was built at the rear of the church in 1931. The hall was later moved parallel to the church and a physical connection established between the two buildings.

**Description**

Palmwoods Anglican Church is located on the southern side of Hill Street on a large, sloping, landscaped block framed by mature plantings. In front of the church is a large metal cross of modern design, set in a circular, paved area. The site includes the church, the hall and the manse.

The church (1925) is set parallel to the street and consists of a rectangular lowset timber structure on stumps, clad with weatherboard to window sill height and sheeting with cover strips in the upper section. The roof is corrugated iron clad, hipped at the front (southwest) and gabled at the rear (northeast) with a cross placed at the northern end. The entrance porch on the south-western side has been removed at some stage and been replaced with an awning spanning a verandah that extends to the adjacent structures in the southeast. The wall on this side is clad with weatherboard to full height and incorporates the adjacent buildings. A timber and glass panel door leads into the church. A sanctuary with similar style but slightly lesser height than the nave joins onto the building at the rear and also features a cross at the end of the roof gable. The windows on the nave and sanctuary are six-light casement configuration with arched top, set in a straight topped frame.

The hall (1931) is set parallel to the church in the southeast and consists of a rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof. The awning, continuing on from the church, spans the front. In 2007, an infill was constructed in between the church and hall connecting the two buildings, leaving the south-eastern wall of the nave including its windows intact. Access is via glass sliding doors.

The church has been modified over time and some of the alterations, i.e. the replacement of the porch with an extended awning and the south-eastern infill are not sympathetic to its aesthetic significance.

The manse (1928) is situated to the north of the church and consists of an interwar weatherboard clad residence on stumps of varying heights (enclosed underneath) with truncated pyramid roof with projecting gable at the front and adjacent verandah. The roof gable features jettied rafters and half-timbered framing. There are a casement window with skillion window hood and an oculus window at the front. The verandah is covered by skillion roof and has a slatted balustrade. An annex on low stumps with skillion roof is attached at the western elevation and has a number of casement windows.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

## References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<https://sites.google.com/site/genealogysunshinecoastinc/Home/gsc-projects/publications---take-a-walk-through-palmwoods>, accessed 29/08/2016  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 29 May 1925, 3. Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## Palmwoods ES&A Bank and Residence (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PMD3	
<b>Street Address</b>	36-38 Main Street, Palmwoods	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	45RP903227	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



## Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods ES&A Bank and Residence (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The bank was the first purpose-built bank in Palmwoods and its construction coincided with the opening of the Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway, reflecting the bank's confidence in the town and Shire resulting from the substantial infrastructure investment.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods ES&A Bank and Residence (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It is the last and earliest extant ES&A bank and residence and possibly the only former bank and residence still extant in the region. This rarity is demonstrated by the fact that it is one of only two banks entered on the Sunshine Coast local heritage register and the only bank to still include a residence, illustrating a practice that was once common, but is no longer prevalent in the region.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods ES&A Bank and Residence (former) has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The style of bank building and separate residence are rare and may assist in the comparative analysis of similar places if identified, for example banks with residences.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods ES&A Bank and Residence (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of small rural banks, particularly the small bank service area and construction of a residence for the bank manager. Banks performed an important function in the pattern of the region's history and bank buildings and residences (combined or detached) have made a noticeable contribution to the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's development.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods ES&A Bank and Residence (former) is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area for its aesthetic significance. The bank and residence are substantial landmarks in the early town core of Palmwoods. They also possess evocative qualities; the bank building is quaint in its proportions and evokes a sense of a small rural settlement and bank in an early phase of the region's history. The house is evocative as a large and imposing residence expressing the status of the bank manager in a small town, a situation that naturally evokes a sense of the past, as this is no longer a common feature in the region.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods ES&A Bank and Residence (former) has a special association with the Palmwoods community for cultural reasons important to the region. The recent 100th anniversary of the bank's opening celebrated by the Palmwoods community and concern exhibited for the proposed removal of the residence demonstrate that the former ES&A Bank and Residence has a special association with the Palmwoods community as a key place reflecting the history and heritage of Palmwoods.

## Historical Context

The English, Scottish & Australian (ES&A) bank and residence were built in 1915. The land on which the bank and residence were built was owned by JT Lowe, who was a Maroochy Shire Councillor and Shire Chairman at various times. Lowe appears to have built the buildings and leased them to the bank. At the time, the local newspaper noted that the bank had 'shown its confidence by erecting a commodious building with a fine large residence adjoining' (Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 1 October 1915: 3). It was the first purpose-built bank in Palmwoods and the

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'fine large residence' was a strong projection of the bank's status in the small town. The bank and residence were also conveniently located near the railway station, hotel and store, forming the urban core of early Palmwoods. The ES&A Bank was a prominent banking institution in the Sunshine Coast region, opening branches in Palmwoods, Landsborough, Maleny, Yandina, Nambour, Kenilworth, Eumundi, Caloundra, Eudlo and Beerwah.

The erection of the bank closely coincided with the construction of the Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway, opened in January 1915. The tramway connected Buderim to the railway and also prompted interest in Buderim as a resort, with tourists travelling to Palmwoods by rail and then to Buderim by tram. The tramway, built by the Maroochy Shire Council, operated until 1935. Planning for the tramway had begun as early as 1911. The value of the tramway declined from the 1920s primarily due to the advent of motorised transport. However, in its early years it promoted the development of Buderim and, by extension, Palmwoods. It is in this context that the 'confidence' expressed by the bank in 1915 should be understood.

The ES&A Bank eventually merged with the ANZ Bank and the branch was closed when the bank moved to another location in Palmwoods. It has been privately owned since that time. The residence was used for a period of time as an office. The bank building and residence are important landmarks in the Palmwoods community. Community interest in the bank and its heritage value was reflected in the 100th anniversary event held at the Country Women's Association building across the road from the former bank in 2015, as well as recent community interest in protecting the former bank and residence.

The bank and residence were modified over time. Modifications include an extension to the rear of the bank building, enclosure of verandahs on the residence, loss of one set of stairs leading up to the house, and some internal modifications associated with the use of the residence as office space after 1971. However, it is unknown precisely when most of these modifications occurred, and it is likely that key modifications to the residence, primarily the enclosure of the verandahs, occurred during the bank's ownership of the property.

**Description**

The Palmwoods ES&A Bank and Residence (former) is located on the western side of Main Street close to the Palmwoods railway station and adjacent to the Palmwoods Hotel. The narrow sloping block includes the former bank building at the street front and the former manager's residence set towards the rear of the property. A driveway runs along the southern boundary leading to car parking spaces at the rear of the residence. There is a garden at the front and rear of the residence including mature trees. The residential section of the street frontage is delineated by a picket fence.

The bank building consists of a rectangular single storey chamferboard clad timber structure on low stumps covered by a corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. The façade shows a simple framed timber parapet featuring a pediment in the centre. A straight awning (possibly installed in the 1950s or 60s) spans the entire front, replacing the original individual window hoods that covered the entrance door on the right and the double sash window on the left. The door and window configurations appear unchanged and indicate original fabric. There are three sash windows with individual window hoods similar to the front on both side elevations. The windows are barred on the inside. A small, later timber clad extension with corrugated iron clad roof joins onto the rear of the bank building. The original strongroom is still extant.

The residence consists of a single storey timber structure on medium height stumps with truncated pyramid roof, clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. A partially enclosed verandah wraps around the front and side elevations. What appears to be a detached kitchen joins onto the rear of the building. The front access is via timber stairs, reconfigured from double sided to single side access, and through a lattice privacy screen door onto the verandah. The verandah back wall shows exposed framework and VJ tongue-and-groove cladding. Features include stop chamfered posts, decorative brackets, single stump three rail dowel balustrade and an Edwardian style entrance door with fielded panels, bolection mouldings, fanlight and sidelights. French doors lead into the building. There are several sash windows on the enclosed verandah and detached kitchen, some with skillion hood on decorative brackets, and a number of later louvre and casement windows. Internal features include tongue-and-groove VJ cladding, hardwood floors and fretwork breeze panels above doors.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 1 October 1915.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

**Palmwoods General Store**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PMD1	
<b>Street Address</b>	7-9 Main Street, Palmwoods	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1SP170766	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	General Store.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods General Store is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The appearance of the store in 1912, along with the hotel, signalled the growth and progress of Palmwoods in a critical decade of its history. The changes that occurred over time to the store are also important in demonstrating the continuing evolution of the town and retail shopping across the twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods General Store is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The building forms an unusual shape, primarily due to the 1930s additions that more fully orientated the building toward Main Street. Moreover, the store continues to make a strong contribution to the streetscape of Palmwoods, indicating the original urban core of the town along with the ES&A Bank and Residence and Palmwoods Hotel.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods General Store has a special association with the Collins family, in particular Walter Scott Collins, who owned the store from c1916 through to 1978, a period of 62 years. The length of ownership and service meant the family was an integral part of the early development and growth of Palmwoods in the twentieth century.

**Historical Context**

The Palmwoods General Store was built by Henry Williams. It is located in what is the original town centre of Palmwoods – which continues to be readable given the presence of the hotel (1912) and ES & A Bank (1915) along this stretch of Main Street. The early town centre necessarily developed around the railway, which these three buildings continue to demonstrate. The growth of shops and civic facilities along Margaret Street is illustrative of the importance of the motor car from the 1920s onward and the connection between Montville and Palmwoods.

The store apparently changed hands soon after; 'H Smith General Storekeeper' of Palmwoods and Montville is painted on the building in a 1916 photograph. It was then purchased by Walter Scott Collins c1916 and from this time it remained in the Collins family until 1978. Scott is credited with expanding the store range to include groceries, drapery and ironmongery and petrol – the timing coinciding with the period immediately after the construction of the tramway to Buderim, further illustrating the growth of the town.

Collins undertook a major addition and alterations to the shop in 1939, adding a new façade facing Main Street (including four plate glass windows) and remodelling the interior of the store. Outbuildings were also added to store oil and petrol (reflecting a broader trend in this period for increased motor vehicle travel, in particular due to the completion of the Bruce Highway in the 1930s). The 1930s shop front remains largely intact.

Collins died in 1949 and his sons continued to run the business. In 1972, the grocery section of the store was once again remodelled, including the installation of refrigeration units and self-serve shelving – the latter a significant change to grocery stores in this period (previously shop assistants completed the order as all stock was behind the counter). Along with the internal work, the shop was renamed 'Collins & Co Four Square Store'. The Collins family sold the business in 1978. It became the Palmwoods IGA in 2006.

**Description**

Palmwoods General Store is located on a prominent triangular-shaped sloping corner block on the intersection of Main and Church Streets and in close proximity to the Palmwoods Railway Station to the east. The footprint of the building extends to most of the site with a car parking area situated towards the south.

The store is set at an odd angle to the street and consists of a single-storey rectangular weatherboard clad shop building on stumps, low at the front and high at the rear, with a corrugated iron clad gable roof. A triangular shaped extension fronts the building, bringing it in line with the footpath, and is covered with a skillion roof, concealed by a stepped parapet with a decorative panel towards the top reading 'EST. 1914'. An awning with straight parapet covering the footpath and supported by straight timber posts, spans the front. To the left is a shopfront with recessed entrance and large windows. The front entrance towards the right is via an internal porch and is flanked by large glass panels, indicating a modified recessed shopfront.

Additions over time include a large gabled projection and a weatherboard enclosed verandah with skillion roof on the north-eastern corner, and a flat roofed masonry extension on the north-western side. There are also extensions at the rear of the building (southeast) including a weatherboard clad skillion roofed annex and a free- standing gable-roofed timber and corrugated iron clad shed.

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<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.	
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 July 1939, 12.	
Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, Schooling in Palmwoods: The first hundred years, Nambour, Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, 1989.	
Picture Sunshine Coast.	
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Palmwoods Hotel

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PMD4	
<b>Street Address</b>	28-34 Main Street, Palmwoods	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1SP170745	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Railway Hotel.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Hotel is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast's history. It was the first (and only) hotel built in Palmwoods, and the date of construction in 1912 signalled the growth and progress of Palmwoods in a critical decade of its history.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Hotel is important to the Sunshine Coast because of its aesthetic significance. It retains much of the architectural design and ornate features that marked the original hotel, including lattice work, decorative brackets and prominent two-storey projections marking the original façade of the building. The hotel also continues to make a strong contribution to the streetscape of Palmwoods, indicating the original urban core of the town along with the ES&A Bank and Residence and Palmwoods Hotel.

### Historical Context

Palmwoods Hotel was originally planned to be built on the site of an 'old' sawmill – which was possibly located on the northern side of the Woombye Palmwoods Road (the precise date the mill opened is unclear, but presumably the early 1890s). The mill was sold off in parts in 1905, but the main shed was still extant in 1911; it was rumoured at the time that timber from the shed would be used in the construction of the hotel. Nonetheless, when the hotel was built it was situated on land opposite the railway station, a much more strategic location. Along with the store, it was one of the first commercial buildings constructed in Palmwoods and, with the store and ES & A Bank and Residence, formed the original town centre of Palmwoods.

Tourism was a key selling point for the hotel when it opened. An advertisement in the Brisbane Courier in November 1912 claimed the hotel possessed 'Excellent facilities [sic] sketching parties, artists and tourists' (Brisbane Courier, 20 November 1912: 10). The tourism market was guaranteed by Palmwoods' strategic position as the gateway to two key resorts: Buderim and Montville. Visitors would arrive by rail and then either take the tramway to Buderim or travel by road to Montville. Guesthouses began to appear in Buderim and Montville in the 1910s, but visitors were making their way to the mountain resorts well before this time – a fact clearly recognised by the proprietor of the hotel.

The hotel remained largely unchanged throughout much of the twentieth century, with a low brick wall installed around the foundation of the building and drive through bottle shop built at the rear of the hotel by the 1970s. The hotel has undergone more changes since that time, including the removal of the original entrance, changes to the ground floor verandahs and substantial extensions to the southern elevation of the building. Nonetheless, much of the original hotel remains intact and the approach to the building from the north along Main Street remains much as it was when the hotel opened in 1912. It was the first – and only – hotel in Palmwoods.

### Description

Palmwoods Hotel is located on the prominent corner of Church and Main Streets in close proximity to the railway station on a large sloping block containing the hotel on the northern corner and large car parking areas framed by vegetation.

The hotel is set along Main Street and consists of a double-storey L-shaped weatherboard clad timber structure on a rendered brick base of varying height, covered by a corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A double-storey open tower

with pyramid roof is attached at the northern corner and features double timber posts, lattice panelling and a three-rail slatted balustrade on both levels, a lattice frieze on the upper level and decorative brackets and a slatted frieze on ground level. These features are either original or sympathetically restored. The tower is integrated into a wrap-around verandah on both levels featuring the same balustrade on both levels and the decorative brackets on ground level. The front verandah joins onto a double-storey weatherboard clad projection towards the south-eastern corner, originally the end of the building. Features include a flying gable with slatted roof gable panel and a bay window with a bank of three four-light sash windows.

Extensions and alterations to the façade over time include a double-storey weatherboard clad extension and a further gable in the southeast and a single-storey enclosed add-on fronting the gable and extending to the south-eastern corner. The original entrance via steps into the tower and the south-eastern projection has also been remodelled at some stage, and the verandah has been extended and covered with a skillion roof. The upper level verandah on the Church Street elevation is enclosed with weatherboard towards the northwest and has a bank of sash windows similar to the front projection. The ground level verandah has been extended towards the footpath and is covered by a skillion roof. At the rear are a number of extensions, generally constructed sympathetically to the original building and including a beer garden and a bottle shop.

Although Palmwoods Hotel has been altered and modified over time, the exterior of the building greatly resembles the original fabric.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/0/2016

References	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.	
Brisbane Courier, 20 November 1912, 10.	
Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 November 1912, 6.	
Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 7 October 1911, 2.	
<a href="https://sites.google.com/site/genealogysunshinecoastinc/Home/gsc-projects/publications---take-a-walk-through-palmwoods">https://sites.google.com/site/genealogysunshinecoastinc/Home/gsc-projects/publications---take-a-walk-through-palmwoods</a> , accessed 29/08/2016	
Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, Schooling in Palmwoods: The first hundred years, Nambour, Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, 1989.	
Picture Sunshine Coast.	
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Palmwoods Memorial Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PMD5	
<b>Street Address</b>	1 Main Street, Palmwoods	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP107111, Road reserve	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Memorial Hall, Palmwoods.	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Memorial Hall is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. As settlements grew the local community required public facilities and halls were typically built to satisfy this need, also often serving as a 'practical' war memorial. To that extent, the erection of the memorial hall in Palmwoods represents a key milestone in the development of the town and district in addition to its commemorative function.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Memorial Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. The characteristics are defined by the relatively modest design and materials used in the construction of the hall, reflecting the means of a small rural community in the early twentieth century, when such halls were commonly constructed.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Memorial Hall is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. Its location was, from its opening, deemed symbolic – within the town, but also separate from it, emphasising its symbolic purpose. Its location also ensures the building makes a strong contribution to the streetscape of Palmwoods.

<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Memorial Hall has a special association with the Palmwoods community since its construction, as a focus of community activities and social events, including memorial services associated with its function as a memorial hall.

#### Historical Context

The Memorial Hall was opened in May 1922, with planning for the hall beginning approximately one year earlier. The hall was dedicated at its opening to the men from the district that had served in World War I, a popular choice of memorial in the region (there is a distinct lack of statues and similar stone memorials from this time, but plenty of memorial halls, parks and trees). The Federal Member for the region, GH Mackay, addressed the crowd and drew attention to the importance of the hall in reminding the citizens of the district of the example set by those who volunteered to fight; the grief experienced by the families of those who died during the fighting; and the obligation the community had to care for those who returned. It became the venue for the commemoration of Anzac Day, and even the location of the building was symbolic: it was 'quite a landmark in Palmwoods, situated on a triangular reserve surrounded by streets and thus kept apart from the rest of the township' (Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 12 May 1922: 5). As with all community halls, it also became the venue for events such as balls, dinners and meetings. Its construction in the early 1920s also marked a key milestone in the development of the town and district, reflected in the growth of the town centre in this period (a School of Arts was located on the Montville Road, but the Memorial Hall appears to have supplanted the School of Arts as the key public venue in Palmwoods).

The hall required upgrading by the late 1930s. A letter to the editor of the Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser written under the nom-de-plume of 'Sunny Jim' argued that the hall needed improvements to accommodate non-dancers, protect the floor (from the effect of sand tramped in by would-be dancers, damp, scraping of the chairs used for movie night on Saturdays and chewing gum) and provide better dining and kitchen facilities. 'Sunny Jim' concluded the letter: 'Now, wake up, Palmwoods! For fourteen years we have had the big hall and the big crowds, now let us have some big improvements to give the big band of lady workers some encouragement to carry on in the future' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 12 June 1936: 8). The letter conveys just how central the hall was to the Palmwoods community, but it appears the author's sentiment reflected a broader consensus, as the rear of the building was extended in 1939, possibly to accommodate updated kitchen and dining facilities.

The hall continued to grow larger in the second half of the twentieth century, and more tangible memorials of the soldiers' sacrifice were installed. Honour boards were placed inside the hall in 1943. The hall was enlarged in 1967, along with other improvements, including the construction of a new entrance porch. A cairn was erected in the grounds at this time, as was presumably the arch and flag poles that surround the monument.

#### Description

Palmwoods Memorial Hall is located on a prominent triangular sloping block in the centre of town bounded by Margaret, Main and Hill Streets. The terraced site includes the hall and the war memorial; an amenity block, adjacent to the hall in the north, is situated on a separate lot and not included in this assessment. A number of mature plantings are located on the Main Street boundary.

The hall is set on a north-south axis and consists of a rectangular timber structure on stumps, level with the footpath at the western side and high at the eastern elevation. The core of the building has a ventilated, steeply pitched corrugated iron clad gable roof with an elongated ridge ventilator. A verandah, enclosed with weatherboard and covered with a skillion roof spans the western elevation and joins onto the refurbished entrance area (southern side) that replaces the original small gable roofed porch. The new portico has a low pitched gable roof and consists of face brick walls, framing an asymmetrical panel, featuring a bank of modern sliding windows set into sheeting. A skillion roof verandah on high stumps and enclosed with weatherboard spans the eastern elevation. At the northern side (rear) is a weatherboard clad extension with a corrugated iron clad gable roof with a lesser pitch than the main roof, followed by a skillion roof extension, also weatherboard clad. Besides the main entrance in the south, there are entrances at the sides and also at the rear. There are several windows on the sides and rear, all appear not to be original.

The war memorial is located in a landscaped area at the western street frontage and consists of a black stone cairn with memorial plaques attached to the front, commemorating the fallen of both World Wars and also the Vietnam War. A decorative wrought iron metal arch frames the cairn and carries the inscription 'LEST WE FORGET, 1914- 1918 and 1939-45' at the top, and the war campaigns are listed on the side panels. Either side of the arch is a flag pole.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland War Memorial Register
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

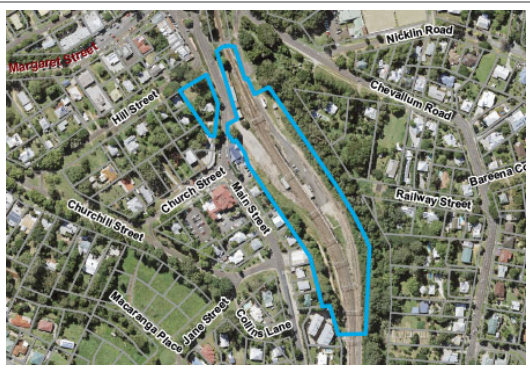
#### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 12 May 1922, 5.  
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 12 June 1936, 8.  
Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, Schooling in Palmwoods: The first hundred years, Nambour, Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, 1989.  
Picture Sunshine Coast.  
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

#### Palmwoods Railway Complex

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PMD6
<b>Street Address</b>	3-5 Main Street, Palmwoods and 3 Hill Street, Palmwoods
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	171SP102276 (Part), 21RP178340 No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Palmwoods Railway Station and Goods Sheds, Railway Station and Goods Shed.





**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The railway itself had an enormous impact on the settlement and economic development of the region from its construction in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Palmwoods in particular became a major station on the line as the railhead for Buderim (via the tramway) and Montville, both in receiving produce to transport to southern markets or as a connection for tourists to the mountain resorts. The railway was thus central to the economic development of the town and district and the steady development of infrastructure in the complex over time reflected this.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Railway Complex demonstrates an endangered aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. Although the complex as a whole has been substantially reduced over time, the extant structures, including the railway station building and the Palmwoods, Montville and Buderim Amalgamated Fruit Growers Association (PMB) sheds and two former residences constitute the most substantial and intact early twentieth century railway complexes that remain extant in the region. Some of the buildings, such as the PMB sheds, are nonetheless in a state of neglect with consequent dilapidation and other factors currently endangering the integrity of the complex.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Railway Complex has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the scale and function of an early twentieth century railway complex in the Sunshine Coast Council area, including (but not limited to) the design and use of goods sheds, station design (for a substantial regional railway station) and connection to the nearby lagoon for water for steam trains (and the design of the two former residences, in particular the night officer's residence). Evidence of the former Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway may also be present.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Railway Complex is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. This significance applies primarily (but not exclusively) to the former PMB sheds that line Main Street. The sheds make a strong visual contribution to the street at an important entry to the early urban core of Palmwoods, which is defined by key historic buildings (the general store, Palmwoods Hotel and the former ES&A Bank and Residence). The overall scale of the former rail yards, although largely empty due to the removal of structures over time, nonetheless, provides visual evidence of the size of the complex at its peak of use.

**Historical Context**

The railway connecting Brisbane and Gympie was called the North Coast Railway and construction of the line began in the 1880s. The current site of Palmwoods was selected as a station on the route in 1887 and the Government initially called it 'Palmtree' after the 'Palmtree Gully' in close proximity. The name of the station was changed to Palmwoods by the time the railway opened in 1891. The station itself was relatively small at the time of opening, consisting of a simple shelter shed and goods shed.

The North Coast Rail Line eventually became the State's busiest and traffic on the line at Palmwoods was very busy, reaching up to 30 trains every 24 hours by the 1920s. Part of the reason for the traffic was Palmwoods' connection with Montville and Buderim – the produce from these districts had to pass through Palmwoods before going to market. This relationship was encapsulated by the establishment of the 'Palmwoods, Montville and Buderim (PMB) Amalgamated Fruit Growers Association. Palmwoods was thus one of the more important railway stations on the North Coast line in the Sunshine Coast, especially when tourists also used the town to disembark on their way to the mountain resorts of Montville and Buderim.

The station infrastructure was progressively improved and added to as the amount of traffic on the line increased. Changes included a new station building to replace the original shelter shed, the erection of a second station building on the town side of the line, a station master's residence, relieving railway night officer's residence, water tanks (which drew water from Kolora Park Lagoon – the water supply led to the station becoming a scheduled water stop for the steam trains) and additional goods sheds, including for the PMB Amalgamated Fruit Growers Association. The Palmwoods to Buderim Tramway entered Palmwoods along the eastern side of the railway complex.

Much of the railway complex is no longer extant, primarily due to the increased reliance on road transport and the electrification of the line. Remaining structures within the railyard include the second station building (non-town side, replacing the original shelter shed), a goods shed opposite the station building, and the PMB Amalgamated Fruit Growers Association sheds. These are in addition to other infrastructure, including branch lines and platforms. The station master's and night officer's residences are also still extant, located on Main Street directly opposite the PMB

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sheds. The relative integrity of the complex is in direct contrast to all other railway stations along the line and within the Sunshine Coast, including Landsborough and Nambour.

**Description**

The Palmwoods Railway Complex is located on the North Coast Rail Line in the town centre; the railway station is towards the south on the eastern side of the tracks and a row of goods sheds adjacent to Main Street on the western side towards the north. A further shed is situated opposite the station building. The site includes more recent masonry sheds and remnant concrete walls, presumably loading ramps or platform remains, in the northeast. There are some mature trees on the northwest boundary close to the sheds and also along the south-western boundary, and bush vegetation on the eastern boundary. The former station master's and night officer's residences are located on the opposite side of Main Street, on an elevated sloping site with stone retaining walls. Access is via steps. There are a number of mature plantings and the buildings are obscured by vegetation.

The railway station is set along the platform with access from Chevallum Road and consists of a lowset rectangular weatherboard clad structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof, extending to an awning over the platform. The awning is supported by arched stop-chamfered brackets resting on decorative mouldings (some missing). The building contains amenities, a station master's office with ticket window and also a VJ lined waiting area with integrated bench, open to the platform and featuring similar brackets at the front. Set parallel to the tracks opposite the station building with access from Main Street is a lowset rectangular weatherboard clad storage shed with corrugated iron clad gable roof. There are large timber doors on both side elevations and boarded-up windows on the gable sides.

The row of goods sheds, including the former Palmwoods-Montville-Buderim Amalgamated Fruit Growers' shed, is set on a sloping site in-between Main Street and the railway tracks and includes a number of joined weatherboard clad structures on stumps/masonry base with corrugated iron clad gable roofs of varying heights; the weatherboard and corrugated iron cladding is of varying age and condition. Large timber and roller doors open toward the street. On the eastern side, the roofs extend to an awning covering a loading platform. A separate shed with corrugated iron clad walls and gable roof is connected by a low infill on the southern side, followed by a recent tall, free-standing rib-deck clad structure on masonry base. A further free-standing small shed structure with corrugated iron clad walls and gable roof is located close-by to the south.

The former station master's residence addresses the street and consists of a highset timber structure on stumps with a corrugated iron clad gable roof at the core. Over time, a skillion roofed extension and an infill connecting the core to the former detached kitchen at the rear as well as a verandah at the southern and northern side have been added.

The former night relief officer's residence is located to the south of the former station master's residence and addresses the street. The building consists of a small weatherboard clad timber structure on medium height stumps covered by a corrugated iron clad gable roof.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<https://sites.google.com/site/genealogysunshinecoastinc/Home/gsc-projects/publications---take-a-walk-through-palmwoods>, accessed 29/08/2016  
 National Trust QLD, Submission of Palmwoods Station Master's House (former) for Entry to the LHR, 15/08/2013.  
 Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, Schooling in Palmwoods: The first hundred years, Nambour, Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, 1989.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Palmwoods Uniting Church**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PMD7	
<b>Street Address</b>	10-12 Church Street, Palmwoods	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP45853, 14RP45853	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Palmwoods Methodist Church.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Palmwoods Uniting Church is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council

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	area's history. Although it was an established pattern for churches to be erected when settlements (and the concomitant congregation) had reached a point of development that warranted the expense of construction, the church was also a tangible illustration of the evolution of the region's history. It represented the creation of the Palmwoods Circuit, distinct from Nambour, demonstrating the growth of the Sunshine Coast Council area in the 1920s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Uniting Church is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early, modest timber churches in the Sunshine Coast Council area. These were commonly built in the Sunshine Coast in the early twentieth century. Modifications to the building undertaken by the Church have not substantially altered or removed these characteristics.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Uniting Church is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The church building occupies a commanding position near the top of 'Church Hill', a deliberate position selected by the Church at the time of construction (and the other churches in the town).
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Palmwoods Uniting Church has a special association with the Palmwoods Uniting Church community, as the principal place of worship for most of the twentieth century.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The Uniting Church building was originally built for the Methodist Church. The Methodist community in the Palmwoods district began worship in the 'Union Church', situated just outside Palmwoods (and what was essentially Palmwoods' first church) from 1902. In 1924, the Church purchased land in Margaret Street with the intent of building a church. However, in 1927 the Church purchased land in Church Street, on what was known as 'Church Hill' (where three other denominations had already erected churches: Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian - note also that the two principal streets on the rise, and in which the churches are located, are called 'Church' and 'Hill').</p> <p>The Methodist church was opened in November 1928. It was designed by the Brisbane architects Cook &amp; Kerrison, who appear to have been regularly commissioned by the Church. The building itself was built by the local builder, Vince Batt, who was also responsible for erecting the Anglican Church in Hill Street. Significantly, the opening of the new church closely coincided with the creation of the Palmwoods Circuit (in other words, church district), which was created out of the Nambour Circuit. The design of the building elicited high praise and it was dubbed the 'cathedral of the Palmwoods Circuit' (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 9 November 1928: 8). A manse was built the following year, but not on the same allotment as the church; it was located rather on the corner of Church and Churchill Streets.</p> <p>The Church – and church building – experienced change over the twentieth century. The Methodist Church became the Uniting Church in 1977 along with several other denominations. The church building itself was extended and a kitchen added in 1965; in 1998, a new entry, ramp and toilets were added and the worship area reversed. The additions in 1998 were relatively sympathetic, being much smaller in scale and complementary to the original church building.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>Palmwoods Uniting Church is located on a landscaped sloping site spanning two lots on the northern side of Church Street. The eastern lot contains some mature trees.</p> <p>The church addresses the street and consists of a rectangular lowset weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps. The gable roof is clad with short sheeted corrugated iron and features a typical interwar gable with accentuated half-timbered framework, however, modified for a church building and incorporating an arched leadlight window. A gable roofed porch, also with accentuated framework and a stained glass window and access via double timber doors is located at the centre front. A new entrance (1998), a rectangular weatherboard clad gable roofed structure is situated parallel to the northeast side of the nave and is connected by an awning. Access is via timber stairs onto a wraparound verandah and there is also a ramp at the rear. The windows on the nave are tall with a three-light arched top panel set in a rectangular frame.</p> <p>The church has been extended and altered over time, including installation of a kitchen, restumping and lowering of the building and construction of a new entrance porch, toilet facilities and reconfiguration of the nave and altar.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 9 November 1928, 8.  Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, Schooling in Palmwoods: The first hundred years, Nambour, Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, 1989.  Picture Sunshine Coast.  Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</p>	

### Row of Shops

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PMD8		
<b>Street Address</b>	2, 4-6, 8 & 10 Main Street, Palmwoods		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP153805, 2RP153805, 10RP40559,	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	Main Street Palmwoods - Row Of Shops.		



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Row of Shops is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The shops were built over a period stretching from the 1910s through to the 1930s, in some cases replacing earlier buildings, establishing this section of Main Street as an integral part of Palmwoods' commercial precinct in an early and important period of the town's history.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Row of Shops is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early twentieth century commercial precincts in the Sunshine Coast Council area, which (outside of the major centre of Nambour) generally consisted of modest timber shops buildings with a variety of parapet styles.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Row of Shops is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area for its aesthetic significance. The collection of buildings has remained largely unchanged since construction and collectively they form a cohesive representation of a rural commercial precinct developed in the early twentieth century.

**Historical Context**

The Row of Shops in Main Street were built in stages from c1916. The earliest of the extant building are the two structures addressed as 8 Main Street. The smaller of the two buildings was the first post and telegraph office in Palmwoods (prior to its location in the building, these functions were carried out at the railway station). The larger of the two shops was a grocery store owned by SJ Hobson. There appear to have been earlier structures adjacent to these two buildings, and indeed the post and telegraph office was located on the site of an earlier building. By the 1920s, two buildings at the southern end of the row (down from the post and telegraph office) were demolished and new buildings erected in their place, consisting of Page's Café (on the corner of Main and Hill Streets), a two storey residence and smaller building, which was allegedly a bakery outlet – then the post and telegraph office and Hobson's grocery store. At this time there were no other buildings north of Hobson's – what appears to have been the residence next to Hobson's must have been removed or demolished. The next two shops were then erected later, probably in the late 1920s or 1930s (the fabric and design of the buildings certainly indicates construction in the interwar period, in other words prior to 1939).

The 'core' of Palmwoods developed initially around the railway complex and was symbolically represented in particular by the Palmwoods Hotel (1912) and also a general store (1912) and the ES&A Bank (1915). Based on historical images – and the dates are not absolutely clear – the row of shops appeared in the mid-1910s, but generally on a more modest scale than the other commercial buildings in Main Street. Commercial development continued along Main Street in the late 1910s and through to the 1930s, including the row of shops. The buildings in the row became more substantial, reflecting the growth and economic development of Palmwoods in this period, and confirming the section of Main Street as an integral part of the commercial precinct of the town. Although internal modifications have occurred in the shops, the external appearance has remained largely unchanged from the first half of the twentieth century. Their centrality in Palmwoods' central business district was further attested by the installation of a memorial clock to Frank Nicklin, former Premier of Queensland (1957-1969) and member for Landsborough, who had purchased a pineapple farm in Palmwoods on his return from World War I.

**Description**

The Row of Shops incorporates four lots (some with rear access via a small laneway from Margaret Street) and extends from the corner of Margaret and Main Streets along the western side of Main Street in sloping terrain. All buildings address Main Street and are set to the footpath; the rear of the lots are generally taken up by gardens. The Sir Francis Nicklin Memorial Clock is located on an elevated traffic island in the centre of Main Street, opposite the southernmost shop.

The shop at the north-eastern corner consists of a weatherboard (formerly cement sheeting) clad interwar building on low stumps with stepped double front gable and has a corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. The roof gables feature accentuated half-timbered framing. A straight awning, supported on timber posts, spans the footpath. Two shop windows with fanlights frame the recessed timber and glass entrance door, also with a fanlight. It appears that the building has been extended and modified over time, particularly at the rear.

The following building (the former barber's building) is a large terraced structure on low stumps following the sloping terrain and comprising three individual shops. The shops are covered by corrugated iron clad skillion roofs, concealed by a combined stepped parapet covered with sheeting. A single and a double awning with corrugated iron clad skillion roof, supported by timber posts, extend over the footpath. The shopfronts are clad with chamferboard/sheeting and consist of recessed entrances with timber and glass doors, flanked by large shopwindows.

The next building (the former Hobson's shops) follows on from a small gated laneway and comprises two attached rectangular structures on low stumps with corrugated iron clad gable roof, concealed by a combined sheet covered parapet with two arched pediments. An awning with corrugated iron clad skillion roof, supported on timber stumps and concealed by a straight parapet, spans the footpath. The shopfronts are recessed with large shopwindows.

Adjacent is a rectangular single shop (the former post office) on low stumps with corrugated iron clad roof, concealed by a sheet covered parapet with central pediment. A corrugated iron clad skillion awning with straight parapet and supported on timber posts spans the footpath. This building also has a recessed shopfront with central entrance door, flanked by large shopwindows.

A small, narrow rectangular weatherboard clad building (a former bakery outlet) on low stumps with corrugated iron clad gable roof follows to the south. Features include decorative bargeboards and a finial. A modern retractable awning spans the front and protects a four-light window and the eight-light double glass entrance doors.

Following is a double-storey square weatherboard clad timber structure (the former Page's Café) on low stumps with truncated corrugated iron clad pyramid roof. A verandah with skillion roof spans the front at the upper level forming an awning over the footpath, supported by stop-chamfered posts with decorative brackets. The verandah is enclosed with sheeting and sliding windows; the balustrade is still in place, however, with a different design as visible in historic images. On ground level are three shopfronts with recessed entrances and large shopwindows. Windows on the side elevations include awning and casement configuration, covered by decorative metal window hoods.

A small building, abutting the double-storey former café, forms the southern end of the row of shops and consists of a rectangular chamferboard clad timber structure on low stumps with corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. The front gable is concealed by a chamferboard clad parapet with central arched pediment. A wide corrugated iron clad skillion awning with straight parapet supported by timber posts spans the footpath and wraps around the southern corner. The recessed shop front features large shopwindows on the left corner, smaller windows on the left (replacing earlier sash configuration) and a timber and glass entrance door. The southern elevation has exposed framework.

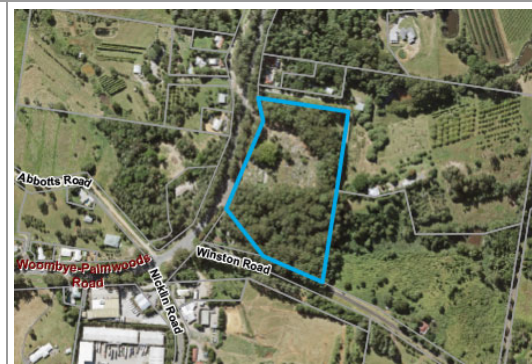
The current Sir Francis Nicklin Memorial Clock (in a faux heritage style) replaces the original Modernist styled clock erected in 1979.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.	
<a href="https://sites.google.com/site/genealogysunshinecoastinc/Home/gsc-projects/publications---take-a-walk-through-palmwoods">https://sites.google.com/site/genealogysunshinecoastinc/Home/gsc-projects/publications---take-a-walk-through-palmwoods</a> , accessed 29/08/2016	
Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, Schooling in Palmwoods: The first hundred years, Nambour, Palmwoods State Primary School Parents and Citizens Association, 1989.	
Picture Sunshine Coast.	
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Woombye-Palmwoods Cemetery

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WMB8	
<b>Street Address</b>	154-172 Woombye-Palmwoods Road, Palmwoods	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	746C8193	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Woombye Cemetery Including War Cemetery	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Woombye-Palmwoods Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Cemeteries were typically established following the development of settlements in the region, reflecting an established pattern.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Woombye-Palmwoods Cemetery demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage, as it is one of only two cemeteries in the region that include war graves (the other

	being Nambour), and it is the largest of the two Commonwealth War Graves sections.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Woombye-Palmwoods Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the late nineteenth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Woombye-Palmwoods Cemetery has aesthetic significance, as it is surrounded by mature vegetation that evokes a sense of the conditions faced by early settlers to the district, and creates a pleasing setting for the contemplation of the deceased.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Woombye-Palmwoods Cemetery has a special association with current and former residents of the Woombye and Palmwoods communities.

#### Historical Context

The Woombye-Palmwoods Cemetery was gazetted in 1889 and the first burial occurred in that year. Newspaper references to the shared responsibility of the cemetery between Woombye and Palmwoods are rare; it is often simply referred to as either the 'Woombye Cemetery' or 'Palmwoods Cemetery', although there is a reference to the 'Woombye-Palmwoods Cemetery Trust' in the 1920s. Certainly both towns were present (or at least gazetted) in 1889, so it is likely that the cemetery was always intended to serve both communities, given its location almost halfway between the two towns. There were twenty four burials up until 1899 and 223 from then to 1928, illustrating the growth of the Palmwoods and Woombye districts over that period.

The cemetery was reportedly in poor condition in the early 1920s, but the situation had improved by the 1930s. In 1936, approval was given by the Cemetery Trustees to erect a new shelter shed – more than likely the structure that currently spans the main path into the cemetery, otherwise referred to as a 'lychgate'. It is unknown when the large fig trees were planted, although it is possible this occurred at the same time the shelter shed was installed.

The cemetery includes a war cemetery, established in the early 1940s following the death of a soldier stationed in the region. The Imperial War Graves Commission leased a section of the cemetery in the event further burials were necessary – this proved necessary, as a total of 26 service personnel were buried in the section, with one other buried in the general section of the cemetery (bringing the total to 27). The Commission was renamed the Commonwealth War Graves Commission after the war ended.

#### Description

The Woombye-Palmwoods Cemetery is located northeast of the junction of Woombye-Palmwoods and Winston Roads, approximately 2.5 kilometres southeast of the town centre of Woombye and 1.4km northeast of the town centre of Palmwoods on a partially cleared steeply sloping site. The marked graves are located in the northern half of the block. An avenue of mature fig trees leads into the cemetery via a lychgate/shelter shed in the form of a wide timber structure with low pitch corrugated iron clad gable roof and half-timbered gable and lattice panels at the front and rear. On the southern side is an extension with skillion roof.

The graves are arranged in rows and are generally surrounded by a concrete/rendered brick border, however, there is also wrought iron fencing. Grave ornamentation is mostly modest and includes stelae, desk mounted tablets and also some crosses.

A designated war cemetery is delineated by a low hedge and terraced garden beds.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

#### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<http://www.interment.net/data/aus/qld/maroochy/woombye/woombye.htm>  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 'Woombye Cemetery Trust: First Constituted Fifty Years Ago', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 3 February 1939, 8.  
 'Woombye Cemetery Trust: New Shelter Shed to be Erected', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 February 1936, 2.

## PEACHESTER

The area occupied by Peachester (an anagram of Peach Trees) was originally part of the Durundur sheep station owned by the Archer Brothers and taken up in 1841. Timber getters were attracted to the area from at least the early 1880s, probably supplying timber to James Campbell's sawmill at Campbellville, on nearby Coochin Creek (established 1881). The designation of 'Peach Tree' allegedly occurred when a timber getter from Toowoomba brought with him a peach; a tree grew from the discarded seed and over time more peach trees began to appear around the camp site.

The first settlers appear to have taken up land in the area from 1884 and a town was surveyed in 1889. A School of Arts was established in the same year to provide a library for reading and a public hall. The first school lessons for children from the area were conducted from the School of Arts building in 1892. A second wave of development occurred between 1898-1902, with the remaining land from the former Durundur station sold by the Queensland Government, thus encouraging further settlement. William Grigor, the son of William (Senior) and Mary Grigor who established the Cobb & Co coach stop 'Bankfoot House' in 1868, erected a sawmill in Peachester in 1899 on the bank of the Stanley River, at the location of the original timber getters' camp. St Andrews Anglican Church was built c1906.

The district continued to grow in the first half of the twentieth century. The first purpose-built school building was established in 1911, next to the School of Arts. A Methodist church was erected in 1922, also next to the School of Arts, forming a small educational and cultural precinct. Dairying became the principal industry, in addition to timber, with cream taken to either the Caboolture or Eumundi butter factories. Fruit and other crops were also grown on farms. Crohamhurst, adjacent to Peachester, became famous for the presence of the Crohamhurst Observatory, built for Inigo Jones in 1935 as a long-range weather forecasting facility.

**Further references**

WPH Harden, 'The History of the Peachester and Crohamhurst District', in The Journal of the Historical Society of Queensland, vol 3 (2), 1940, [https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:207890/s18378366\\_1940\\_3\\_2\\_123.pdf](https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:207890/s18378366_1940_3_2_123.pdf).

**Crohamhurst Observatory (former) (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PEA2	
<b>Street Address</b>	131 Crohamhurst Road, Crohamhurst	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	576CP883202	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	SEQ-1F4	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Crohamhurst Observatory with its observatory building and surviving meteorological equipment dating from the 1930s is important in demonstrating the evolution of weather forecasting and recording in Queensland. It is the site of nationally-recognised long-range weather forecasting undertaken for dissemination throughout Australia and provides important early evidence of the techniques used.  The establishment and funding of the Crohamhurst Observatory with support from businesses, government departments and individuals demonstrates the growing community belief, starting in the nineteenth century, that through scientific research and understanding, humans could solve all problems, including withstanding future weather events through long-range weather prediction.  It also demonstrates the importance of long-range weather forecasting to the rural communities of Australia which encouraged and largely financed the observatory. This enthusiasm and demand is evidenced by the wide distribution of these forecasts throughout Australia in journals, newspapers, published material and correspondence.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Crohamhurst Observatory is rare as the only known long-range weather forecasting observatory in Queensland. Its purpose-built observatory building and surviving open-air meteorological apparatus including deep earth temperature pits, Stevenson Screen and other meteorological devices provide rare surviving evidence of the early practice of long-range weather forecasting, an uncommon aspect of Queensland's cultural heritage.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Crohamhurst Observatory has a strong association with the life and work of Inigo Jones, well-known long-range weather forecaster throughout Queensland and Australia, from the 1920s until his death in 1954.

**Historical Context**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602682.

**Description**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602682.

**Statutory Listings** Queensland Heritage Register

**Non-Statutory Listings** No non-statutory listings

**Inspection Date** 15/03/2016

**References**

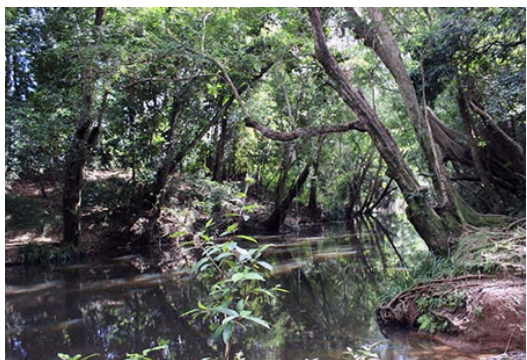
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**Peach Trees Settlement Site**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PEA5
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Schedule 6

<b>Street Address</b>	Peachester Road, Peachester	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	100SP129482	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Stanley River Park.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Peach Trees Settlement Site is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the site of the first, albeit temporary, European settlement in the Peachester district and it was from this place that the district was so-named, after the peach trees that grew there. The first major industry in the district besides farming, William Grigor's sawmill, also operated from this site, further contributing to the economic development of Peachester. The sawmill reflected the change in the district, from a period where timber getters felled trees and took them to the sawmill at Campbellville on Coochin Creek.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Peach Trees Settlement Site has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, primarily archaeological material associated with the use of the place as a camping site and, later, a sawmill, as well as the presence of any extant peach trees (which, if present, may be related to the original peach trees that grew in the site).

### Historical Context

The Peach Trees Settlement Site refers to a former timber getters camp located at this site. The area occupied by Peachester (an anagram of Peach Trees) was originally part of the Durundur sheep station owned by the Archer Brothers and taken up in 1841. Timber getters were attracted to the area from at least the early 1880s, probably supplying timber to James Campbell's sawmill at Campbellville, on nearby Coochin Creek (established 1881). The designation of 'Peach Tree' allegedly occurred when a timber getter from Toowoomba brought with him a peach; a tree grew from the discarded seed and over time more peach trees began to appear around the camp site.

### Description

The Peach Trees Settlement Site is located on the southern side of Peachester Road northwest of the town in a forested area within farmland and bordered by the Stanley Rivers in the west.

The site contains endangered rainforest and riparian vegetation, including Black Bean (*Castanospermum australe*), Weeping Lilly Pilly (*Syzygium floribunda*), Native Elm (*Aphananthe philippinensis*), Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus grandis*) and Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*). A track with stone reinforced embankment leads to the riverbank. Picnic facilities, car parking areas and a walking circuit have been established in recent years.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

### References

Peachester Hall Committee Facebook page.  
 Sunshine Coast Council interpretive signage for Stanley River Park.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 WPH Harden, 'The History of the Peachester and Crohamhurst District', in *The Journal of the Historical Society of Queensland*, vol 3 (2), 1940, pp in: [https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:207890/s18378366\\_1940\\_3\\_2\\_123.pdf](https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:207890/s18378366_1940_3_2_123.pdf), accessed 30 August 2016.

### Peachester Cemetery

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PEA1	
<b>Street Address</b>	Cemetery Road, Crohamhurst	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	6CG114	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	





**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
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**A** *The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.*

**Statement** The Peachester Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Cemeteries were typically established following the development of settlements in the region, reflecting an established pattern.

**C** *The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.*

**Statement** The Peachester Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the late nineteenth century.

**E** *The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.*

**Statement** The Peachester Cemetery has aesthetic significance, as it is surrounded by mature vegetation that evokes a sense of the conditions faced by early settlers to the district, and creates a pleasing setting for the contemplation of the deceased.

**G** *The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.*

**Statement** The Peachester Cemetery has a special association with current and former residents of the Peachester and Crohamhurst communities.

**Historical Context**

The area occupied by Peachester (an anagram of Peach Trees) was originally part of the Durundur sheep station owned by the Archer Brothers and taken up in 1841. Timber getters were attracted to the area from at least the early 1880s, probably supplying timber to James Campbell's sawmill at Campbellville, on nearby Coochin Creek (established 1881). The designation of 'Peach Tree' allegedly occurred when a timber getter from Toowoomba brought with him a peach; a tree grew from the discarded seed and over time more peach trees began to appear around the camp site.

The first settlers appear to have taken up land in the area from 1884 and a town was surveyed in 1889. A School of Arts was established in the same year to provide a library for reading and a public hall. The first school lessons for children from the area were conducted from the School of Arts building in 1892. A second wave of development occurred between 1898-1902, with the remaining land from the former Durundur station sold by the Queensland Government, thus encouraging further settlement. William Grigor, the son of William (Senior) and Mary Grigor who established the Cobb & Co coach stop 'Bankfoot House' in 1868, erected a sawmill in Peachester in 1899 on the bank of the Stanley River, at the location of the original timber getters' camp. St Andrews Anglican Church was built c1906.

The district continued to grow in the first half of the twentieth century. The first purpose-built school building was established in 1911, next to the School of Arts. A Methodist church was erected in 1922, also next to the School of Arts, forming a small educational and cultural precinct. Dairying became the principal industry, in addition to timber, with cream taken to either the Caboolture or Eumundi butter factories. Fruit and other crops were also grown on farms. Crohamhurst, adjacent to Peachester, became famous for the presence of the Crohamhurst Observatory, built for Inigo Jones in 1935 as a long-range weather forecasting facility.

The Peachester Cemetery was gazetted in 1905. It is unclear where people from the area were buried before this date – possibly on private land. Various additions and improvements have been made to the cemetery over time, including the addition of a lawn section, columbarium and memorial walls, all of which date from the second half of the twentieth century.

**Description**

Peachester Cemetery is located approximately 3km northwest of the town on a large forested reserve in sloping terrain. The marked graves are situated in a cleared, grassed, terraced semi-circular area on the western boundary delineated from the road by a timber fence. The front entrance is via a gable roofed lychgate with slatted gable panel with the lettering 'PEACHESTER CEMETERY' and finial. The burials are arranged in rows and are generally surrounded by concrete/rendered brick borders. Headstones are modest and include desk mounted tablets and stone crosses.

The cemetery also includes a lawn burial section, columbarium walls and memorial walls (one section commemorating residents buried in the cemetery who served in World War I).

A number of early settlers are buried in the Peachester Cemetery, including Inigo Jones.

The picturesque setting of the modestly decorated graves in a clearing with a forest backdrop is highly evocative.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Peachester Hall Committee Facebook page.	
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	
WPH Harden, 'The History of the Peachester and Crohamhurst District', in The Journal of the Historical Society of Queensland, vol 3 (2), 1940, pp in: <a href="https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:207890/s18378366_1940_3_2_123.pdf">https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:207890/s18378366_1940_3_2_123.pdf</a> , accessed 30 August 2016.	

## Peachester Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PEA3	
<b>Street Address</b>	Peachester Road, Peachester	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	7CP851932	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	The Old School of Arts.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Peachester Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. As the second iteration of the district hall, incorporating various additions and alterations, it reflects the continued prosperity of the community over the twentieth century.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Peachester Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of public halls, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. The core of the timber building is a very simple design, reflecting the rural context in which it was built.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Peachester Hall has a special association with the Peachester and Crohamhurst community since its construction, as a focus of community activities and social events.

### Historical Context

The current Peachester Hall was built in 1947, replacing the original School of Arts building. The new hall allegedly incorporates material from the former building. When built, the hall was a very simple, rectangular structure. The entrance remains relatively intact, although a concrete path, stairs and sign have been added. The windows have also been altered. The overall form of the hall has changed substantially as a result of extensions to both sides and the rear of the building. The extensions appear to have been added around the late twentieth and early twenty-first century.

### Description

Peachester Hall is located on the northern side of Peachester Road adjacent to Peachester School in the west and the Uniting Church in the east. The grassed cleared site contains some mature plantings on the western and north-eastern boundary and is fronted by a car parking area in the south. A memorial to the first settlers, consisting of a plaque mounted on a small boulder, is located at the front of the hall next to a flag pole.

The hall addresses the car park in the south and consists of a lowset rectangular weatherboard clad structure on stumps with a corrugated iron (rib deck) clad vented gable roof. Access is via concrete steps into a recessed portico, featuring tongue-and-groove VJ cladding, and exposed framing at the back wall, framing the timber double doors. There is a small ticket window on the left side. Either side of the entrance is a sash window, protected by a straight, narrow awning spanning both windows and also the entrance. A sign above the door reads 'PEACHESTER HALL EST 1889'.

A weatherboard clad extension with corrugated iron clad skillion roof spans the eastern elevation and continues at the rear. There are two covered entrances on this side, one with access via a ramp. A sash window is located at the front (south) and on the side are recent sliding windows. There is also a further entrance and a number of windows (some with skillion metal hood with valance) at the rear. On the western elevation is a secured entertainment area with skillion roof.

Further structures on site include concrete water tanks and a weatherboard/corrugated iron clad amenities block with skillion roof.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 14 November 1947, 2. Peachester Hall Committee Facebook page. Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016. <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014</i> Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places. WPH Harden, 'The History of the Peachester and Crohamhurst District', in <i>The Journal of the Historical Society of Queensland</i> , vol 3 (2), 1940, pp in: <a href="https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:207890/s18378366_1940_3_2_123.pdf">https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:207890/s18378366_1940_3_2_123.pdf</a> , accessed 30 August 2016.	

### Peachester Public Dip (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PEA6	
<b>Street Address</b>	Peachester Road, Peachester	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	489CG3957	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Peachester Public Dip (built 1915) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Queensland government's response to the threat to its cattle-based industries that the spread of tick fever caused from the 1890s by providing public dips on reserved land. Peachester Public Dip was an important component in the management of dairy cattle within the North Coast region, one of the major dairy production areas in Queensland.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Peachester Public Dip is important as rare surviving evidence of the practice of plunge dipping cattle at locally-developed, small public dips that was common in the first few decades of the 20th century. This practice has been largely superseded by large public dips at the borders of tick-free areas and technological innovations in the treatment of cattle tick infestation.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Peachester Public Dip demonstrates the principal characteristics of a plunge cattle dip used to combat cattle tick in the early part of the 20th century. These characteristics include the rectilinear dip formed in concrete with a stepped concrete ramp up from the dip; a timber-framed, gabled roof clad in corrugated iron sheeting and posts of the associated holding yards.

**Historical Context**  
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602705.

**Description**  
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#602705.

<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

**References**  
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

### Peachester Uniting Church

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PEA7	
<b>Street Address</b>	956 Peachester Road, Peachester	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP40185	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Peachester Methodist Church, Uniting Church.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Peachester Uniting Church is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. As the second church in Peachester, it reflects the growth of the district and, in particular, the Methodist community.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Peachester Uniting Church demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as the last extant church in Peachester.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Peachester Uniting Church is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early timber churches in the region, which were typically very simple timber buildings that reflected the modest means of the community that erected them in an early period of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Peachester Uniting Church has a special association with the Peachester Uniting (and former Methodist) Church community as the principal place of worship since 1922.

**Historical Context**

The Methodist Church appears to have remained largely unchanged over time. The Methodist Church became a member of the Uniting Church in 1977 and the Peachester Church therefore also became a Uniting Church. The Anglican Church, St Andrews, appears to be no longer extant.

**Description**

The Peachester Uniting Church is located next to the Peachester Hall on the northern side of Peachester Road on a cleared grassed block fronted by an access road in the centre of town.

The church addresses the access road in the south and consists of a small rectangular lowset weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with steeply pitched gable roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. The building features Carpenter Gothic style elements including its size, construction material and pointed arched windows. Access is via a small weatherboard clad gabled porch, featuring a cross at the front. There are three tall louvre windows with pointed arch top section on either side of the nave. A straight louvre window on the north-eastern corner (rear) replaces a former door, the lower part of the opening has been closed with weatherboard.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

**References**

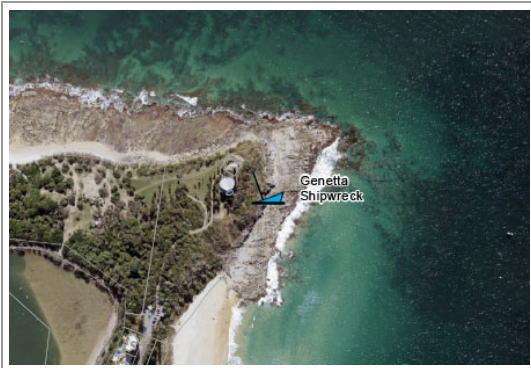
- Brisbane Courier, 16 December 1922, 4.
- Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 June 1906, 4.
- Peachester Hall Committee Facebook page.
- Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.
- WPH Harden, 'The History of the Peachester and Crohamhurst District', in The Journal of the Historical Society of Queensland, vol 3 (2), 1940, pp in: [https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:207890/s18378366\\_1940\\_3\\_2\\_123.pdf](https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:207890/s18378366_1940_3_2_123.pdf), accessed 30 August 2016.

**POINT CARTWRIGHT**

**Genetta Shipwreck**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	PCW1
<b>Street Address</b>	Point Cartwright
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	(E: 513830 N: 7048999)
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A

**Schedule 6**



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Genetta Shipwreck has the potential to provide information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular information about coastal ships operating in the late 19th century.
Historical Context	
Refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#7975.	
Description	
Refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#7975.	
Other Statutory Listings	Australian National Shipwreck Database
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	Not inspected.
References	
Australian National Shipwreck Database citation	

### Hoolet Shipwreck


Local Place ID Number	PCW2	
Street Address	Parrearra Channel, Point Cartwright	
Title Details/GPS Coordinates		(E: 513332 N: 7048889)
Other Names	N/A	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Hoolet Shipwreck has the potential to provide information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular information about coastal trading ships operating in the late 19th century.
Historical Context	
Refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#2609.	
Description	
Refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#2609.	
Other Statutory Listings	Australian National Shipwreck Database
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	Not inspected.
References	
Australian National Shipwreck Database Citation.	


### Maria Ann Shipwreck

Local Place ID Number	PCW3
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<b>Street Address</b>	Parrearra Channel, Point Cartwright	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>		(E: 513233 N: 7049000)
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Maria Ann Shipwreck has the potential to provide information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular information about coastal trading ships operating in the mid 19th century.	
<b>Historical Context</b>		
Refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#2819.		
<b>Description</b>		
Refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#2819.		
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	Australian National Shipwreck Database	
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings	
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected.	
<b>References</b>		
Australian National Shipwreck Database Citation.		

## PUMICESTONE PASSAGE

### Cowie Bank Site

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	BBM7	
<b>Street Address</b>	Tripcony Bight, Pumicestone Passage	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP93905, 25AP22461 (part), 24FTY1877 (part), Road Reserve, Pumicestone Passage Esplanade	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Cowie Bank, Cowrie Bank Site.	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	Cowie Bank is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The property, established in 1861, is a very early example of European settlement in the Sunshine Coast region, predating the creation of the region's first major road (between Brisbane and the Gympie Goldfields in 1869) and the North Coast Railway (late 1880s and early 1890s). The property also illustrates the importance of the oyster industry in the Sunshine Coast region, and it is also an early example, thus contributing to the evolution of the industry.	
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	Cowie Bank has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history. The potential in particular is represented by archaeological evidence of the homestead, associated buildings, structures and plantings dating from the early 1860s onward, and any remnant of the oyster lease located on the property.	

<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	Cowie Bank has a special association with the life and work of Thomas and Catherine Tripcony and their sons, Andrew and Constantine. The Tripconys' were early settlers and pioneers in the Sunshine Coast region, responsible for the survey of the Pumicestone Passage and also associated with the oyster industry and the growth and development of Caloundra.

#### Historical Context

Cowie Bank was the home of Thomas Tripcony who was a prominent identity in the Bribie and Pumicestone Passage area in the nineteenth century. Tripcony was a sailor in the Royal Navy and he fought in the Crimean War (1853-6). He sailed to Melbourne in 1859 and sought his luck on the Victorian goldfields. Unsuccessful, he turned north, working his way to Brisbane. He selected 1100 acres of land on the Pumicestone Passage in 1861, between Glass Mountain and Hussey Creeks. He and his wife, Catherine, built a house there and they called the property 'Cowie Bank' after the farm in Scotland where Catherine was born.

Tripcony took up an oyster lease in 1874 on the Passage near his house. The oyster trade was a valuable commodity in Queensland in this period (supported by popular 'oyster bars') and it was also an early and important industry in the Sunshine Coast region, along with timber. Tripcony also played an important role in the mapping of the region; he had the Pumicestone Passage surveyed and shipping beacons established in 1879.

Tripcony died in 1896, but his family continued to farm oysters into the twentieth century. His three sons, Andrew, Constantine and Thomas Jr., were prominent Caloundra figures; Andrew operated the first store in Caloundra, opened in 1910; Constantine continued the oyster trade and operated a fleet of boats between Caloundra and Brisbane; and Thomas Jr. owned cargo and recreational boats. The Tripcony house at Cowie Bank was first destroyed by cyclone in around 1923, it was rebuilt and then destroyed by fire in 1990.

#### Description

The Cowie Bank Site borders onto the western bank of the Pumicestone Passage. The site is partly located in the Pumicestone National park. There is a forest plantation on the western part of the site. The site contains remnant maritime structures as well as evidence of its earlier use in the cleared portion of the site, most notably through the presence of the brick fireplace and chimney that was associated with previous residential structures located on the site. It is understood that the site contains both Aboriginal and European burial sites.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected.

#### References

Sunshine Coast Heritage Library, pers. Comm.

#### Gallery



## SIPPY DOWNS

### University of the Sunshine Coast Library Building

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	SPD1		
<b>Street Address</b>	90 Sippy Downs Drive, Sippy Downs		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2SP239743 (part), 6SP239743 (part)	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A		



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The University of the Sunshine Coast Library Building is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The design of the building reflects architectural principles associated with the so-called Sunshine Coast School of Architecture and it is therefore uniquely connected to the area in which it is built. The application of the style naturally demonstrates an evolution of architectural styles for buildings in the region, in this case a public building.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The University of the Sunshine Coast Library Building is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area for its aesthetic significance. It is a landmark building in the campus grounds. Moreover, the design of the building, in particular the 'verandah', is distinctive and striking.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The University of the Sunshine Coast Library Building has a special association with John Mainwaring, a prominent architect closely associated with architectural innovations of the Queensland house developed in the Sunshine Coast from the 1960s colloquially referred to as the Sunshine Coast School of Architecture.

**Historical Context**

The University of Sunshine Coast Library Building was co-designed by the prominent architect, John Mainwaring and Lawrence Nield. The library was the first major building erected at the university, which was established in 1996 (the first so-called 'greenfield university' in Queensland since 1971).

John Mainwaring, along with Gabriel Poole and Lindsay and Kerry Clare, is a key figure in the so-called Sunshine Coast School of Architecture – not an actual school, but a group of architects that represent a design philosophy that developed on the Sunshine Coast. Each of the architects combine modernist architectural design with an interpretation and enhancement of the function of vernacular Queensland architecture – in particular the verandah – focusing on key elements such as light, ventilation and lightweight materials to design houses that suited the State's subtropical climate. Mainwaring's connection to the Sunshine Coast began with his employment by Poole in the late 1970s through to 1985 – when he opened his own practice (based in Noosa), John Mainwaring and Associates (JMA).

The library was built the year the university opened in 1996, and it was intended from the beginning to be a landmark feature of the campus. Mainwaring designed the library based around a 'grand Queensland verandah', the central feature of the building (Architecture Australia archives, 'Sir Zelman Cowen Award for Public Buildings'). Likewise, the interior of the building was designed to maximize natural light, further emphasising the values gained from his mentoring from Poole. The building was awarded the Sir Zelman Cowen Award for Public Buildings in 1997 by the Australian Institute of Architects. The jury drew attention to the verandah, lauding Mainwaring for taking 'this feature from the traditional Queensland house to a new dimension' (Architecture Australia archives, 'Sir Zelman Cowen Award for Public Buildings'). An extension was added to the library in the 2000s, a possibility envisaged at the time of the building's original construction. The University Recreation Club, likewise built in 1996, was designed by Clare Design.

Mainwaring won a series of architectural awards for his residential designs throughout the 1990s. He was also responsible for the design of the refurbished Queen Street Mall in Brisbane (1998). He continues to practice today.

**Description**

The University of the Sunshine Coast Library Building is the focal point of the campus and is set on a northwest-southeast axis within landscaped grassed areas. Further buildings are situated to the northeast and southwest of this axis.

The library building consists of a three-storey articulated contemporary structure comprised of joined elongated structures with individual skillion roofs reminiscent of industrial saw-tooth roof constructions. Construction material includes steel framing, glass, timber slats, plywood, concrete and corrugated steel. A main feature is a large tall verandah space, resonant of vernacular Queenslander architecture albeit on a much grander scale, with a skillion timber-battened sunshade spanning the northeast elevation on the first level. The façade consists of large banks of windows, glass doors and timber panels on the first and second floor and concrete masonry walls on the lower level. Wide concrete steps on the northwest corner lead into the first floor of the building via the verandah. The northwest elevation is characterised by a juxtaposition of steel and glass with vertical corrugated steel sunshades. The southeast side includes further access to the verandah via stairs on the northeast corner adjacent to a full height glass paneled internal staircase and wall sections of banks of windows and corrugated steel panels. The southwest elevation features two protruding structures on high slanted upright concrete blades, creating colonnades on ground



level. These structures are also clad with corrugated steel, covered with a skillion roof and featuring clerestory windows. A recent extension, set in between, connects the library building to the newly added ICT building in the southwest.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	23/03/2017.
<b>References</b>	
Bill MacMahon, <i>The Architecture of East Australia: An Architectural History in 432 individual presentations</i> , 2001, Edition Axel Menges, p213.	
Centre for the Government of Queensland, Sippy Downs, <a href="http://queenslandplaces.com.au/sippy-downs">http://queenslandplaces.com.au/sippy-downs</a> , accessed 13/02/2017.	
Heather Gordon (2003) <i>Function Changes Form: Evolution of the Sunshine Coast University Library</i> , Australian Academic & Research Libraries, 34:3, 169-176, DOI: 10.1080/00048623.2003.10755231, <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00048623.2003.10755231">http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00048623.2003.10755231</a> , accessed 13/02/2017.	
Heather Gordon, <i>Designing a contemporary classic</i> , in: incite: Magazine of the Australian Library and Information Association, March 1998, p16-17, <a href="http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/inCiteALIA/1998/58.html">http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/inCiteALIA/1998/58.html</a> , accessed 13/02/2017.	
<a href="http://www.jma-arch.com/proDetail.asp?proCategory=1&amp;proID=31">http://www.jma-arch.com/proDetail.asp?proCategory=1&amp;proID=31</a> , accessed 13/02/2017.	
Philip Goad and Julie Willis (ed.), <i>The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture</i> , Cambridge University Press, 2012, p148-149.	
Sir Zelman Cowen Award for Public Buildings, in: <a href="http://architectureau.com/articles/sir-zelman-cowen-award-for-public-buildings-6/">http://architectureau.com/articles/sir-zelman-cowen-award-for-public-buildings-6/</a> , accessed 13/02/2017.	

## TWIN WATERS

Twin Waters was originally unselected land when European settlers first began to take up pastoral runs in the region. Inland from the coast was comprised of enormous cattle runs such as Yandina and Moolooloo Plains – the head station of the latter located near Bli Bli. However, the stretch of land directly along the coast was not included in the runs. By the late 1860s, the Queensland Government progressively broke up the pastoral runs and created smaller units of land to encourage closer settlement. By the early 1880s, settlers were increasingly taking up land around Diddillibah and Bli Bli, running cattle and growing sugar cane to supply the two sugar mills at Buderim (established in 1876 and 1880 respectively).

The Queensland Government surveyed the land along the area including Twin Waters into small holdings to encourage agriculture. The survey occurred in 1888, but selectors began to take up land from 1887. Settlers first grew fruit, then over time dairies and sugar cane farms were established. Broader changes occurred in 1950s. David Low was elected the Maroochy Shire Council Chairman in 1952 on a platform of developing the tourist potential of the region and the transport infrastructure required to support it, including a coast road connecting Caloundra with Coolum. Land was set aside for an airport at Mudjimba in 1954; the David Low Bridge was completed in 1959, providing the first road (and tram) connection between the north and south banks of Maroochy River at Bli Bli and work began on the coast road, later named the David Low Way, in 1959. The construction of the road relied on funds derived from land sales to developers, who would then subdivide the land and build estates. The first of these proposals was for Kawana Waters, approved by Landsborough Shire Council in 1960. Pacific Paradise soon followed. The Sunshine Coast's first high-rise building, Surf Air, was erected on the David Low Way in 1971.

## Parsons Bank Park

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	TWW1	
<b>Street Address</b>	Parsons Bank Drive, Twin Waters	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	862SP144483	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Cheddar Farm.	



## Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Parsons Bank Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The mature mango trees and grave, established in the 1890s during a period of early settlement in the district, are now located in Twin Waters, a suburban development that occurred following the construction of the David Low Way in the early 1960s, and more specifically Twin Waters, developed in the 1990s. The trees and grave reflect the evolution of the area, from isolated farms in the late nineteenth

	century to tourism and suburban housing in the second half of the twentieth century, along with the development of amenities such as parks.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Parsons Bank Park demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage, as a tangible remnant of the early selection and settlement of the area in the late nineteenth century.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Parsons Bank Park has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, primarily archaeological material such as evidence of the grave site, former structures, refuse and other common materials associated with the selection and development of the site in the late 1880s and 1890s. This material, if present, would provide a helpful insight into the life of selectors in the district in this period.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The area in which Parsons Bank Park is located was originally unselected land when European settlers first began to take up pastoral runs in the region. Inland from the coast was comprised of enormous cattle runs such as Yandina and Moolooloo Plains – the head station of the latter located near Bli Bli. However, the stretch of land directly along the coast was not included in the runs. By the late 1860s, the Queensland Government progressively broke up the pastoral runs and created smaller units of land to encourage closer settlement. By the early 1880s, settlers were increasingly taking up land around Diddillibah and Bli Bli, running cattle and growing sugar cane to supply the two sugar mills at Buderim (established in 1876 and 1880 respectively).</p> <p>Land in the vicinity of Parsons Bank Park may have been used to run cattle in the late 1870s and early 1880s, but by the mid-1880s there were no reported improvements to the land. The Government then decided to survey it into smaller holdings to encourage agriculture. The survey occurred in 1888, but selectors began to take up land from 1887 (see, for example, the place card for 'Godfrey's House' and 'Settler's Park'). The area occupied in part by Parsons Bank was taken up by William Parsons and his family in 1888. Parsons erected a house, stockyards and planted a fruit orchard, including mango trees. Parsons manufactured goats cheese which he then sold to surrounding settlers. One of Parsons' children died and is allegedly buried on the former property.</p> <p>Parsons and his family left the property and moved to Eudlo Flats in the late 1890s. (Other settlers appear to have left within a decade or so of selection, reflecting the lack of development in the region and the difficulty reaching markets – a problem not fully overcome until the opening of the David Low Bridge over the Maroochy River in 1959). It is understood the buildings were abandoned, and the mango trees continued to spread over time. The land was purchased by Lend Lease in the early 1990s, which was responsible for the development of Twin Waters, a canal estate based around the Novatel Resort Golf Club (opened in 1990). Lend Lease designated the portion of land a park in 2002 in order to protect the mango trees, grave site and some (allegedly) original fence posts. A plaque was also installed to commemorate the occupation of the site by the Parsons family.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
Parsons Bank Park is a small park located on the southern side of Parsons Bank Drive in a recently developed residential area and borders onto bushland on the northern bank of the Maroochy River. The north-western corner of the site (street front) is cleared and delineated from the road by bollards. A plaque, illustrating the historic context of the park, is fixed to a small stone/concrete monument set in a grassed area. The majority of the site is covered with mature plantings (reportedly planted in the late 19th century), including mango trees. Reportedly, the site contains remnants of a timber fence and a grave site, which have not been located during the site inspection.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.  Picture Sunshine Coast – background info in caption text.  Queensland Places, 'Twin Towns', 'Mudjimba' and 'Maroola', www.queenslandplaces.com.au, accessed 16 September 2016.  Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</p>	

## WITTA

The Maleny district was first settled by Europeans in the 1870s. Settlers were attracted to the area because of the extensive stands of Red cedar. Cedar logs were taken by bullock teams to the coast and then rafted down the Pumicestone Passage to a site on Bribie Island, from where they were loaded on to ships and exported to market. Early selectors included Isaac Burgess (of Landsborough) and Joseph McCarthy, both of who took up land in 1878-9. They were soon joined by other selectors, including the Simpson Brothers and Francis Dunlop, the latter owning the land on which the present day town of Maleny is situated.

Several key settlements emerged by the 1880s: along Obi Obi Creek, later named Maleny; Wootha and Teutoburg. Teutoburg is believed to have been first settled by the Nothling family c1887, followed by other German families. Various authors theorise that the name reflects that the settlers came from the Teutoburg area in Germany. However, 'Teutoburg' only refers to a forest, not a town or 'area' and, at least in the case of the Nothlings, that family did not live anywhere near the forest. Instead, the naming of the new settlement is probably symbolic. The forest was the site of a battle in 9CE in which a confederation of Germanic tribes defeated a Roman army. The ridgeline on which the forest is located was for centuries called 'Osning', but it was renamed 'Teutoburg' in the 1870s, which roughly translates as 'people's castle'; Germany had only recently unified following the 1870-1 Franco-Prussian War and the defeat of the Romans provided a foundation story to support the creation of the German nation. Teutoburg (Witta) became known as 'Little Germany' in newspapers in the late nineteenth century and the settlers more than likely named the settlement Teutoburg to symbolically reflect the majority German population there.

A town reserve was surveyed there in 1888 and, interestingly, it was called 'Maleny', but the local residents lobbied for the name to be changed to Teutoburg. 'Maleny' was transferred to the settlement on Obi Obi Creek, which still bears the name today. Key developments in Teutoburg included the establishment of a school in 1892 and the erection of a Lutheran church in 1893. The congregation apparently split soon after and was only reconciled in 1902. The current church was erected in 1911. The area was noted for its crops, cheese and wine, as well as the timber industry. The Witta Sawmill, owned by the Tesch family and established in the 1910s, was a major business in Witta, eventually expanding to Caloundra and Landsborough.

Teutoburg was renamed Witta in 1916 due to anti-German feeling in Queensland as a result of World War I, an approach reflected elsewhere in Australia at the time.

**Further references**

'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6.  
<https://blogs.archives.qld.gov.au/2016/05/23/whats-in-a-name-teutoberg-or-teutoburg-no-its-witta>.

**Bergann's Farm House, Witta**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WTA1	
<b>Street Address</b>	89 Berganns Road, Witta	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP188056	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Tardis Cottage	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Bergann's Farm House is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a modest timber house built in the Sunshine Coast Council region in the early twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Bergann's Farm House is important because of its aesthetic significance. The house includes elements consistent with early twentieth century timber houses in the region, including a front verandah, VJ tongue-and-groove cladding and decorative features such as stop-chamfered posts, brackets and slatted balustrade. These elements represent pleasing and expressive attributes that combine to create a strong aesthetic quality (especially in contrast to surrounding development) and streetscape contribution. The mature trees at the front of the property also contribute to the aesthetic appreciation of the house, evoking reflection of the earlier context of the property as a farm.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Bergann's Farm House, Witta, has a special association with the Bergann family, a significant family of German migrants who settled in the area, then known as Teutoburg, in the late 1880s.

**Historical Context**

Bergann's Farm house was built for Carl (Charlie) Bergann in the early 1920s. Bergann was the son of Ludwig and Auguste Bergann, German immigrants who migrated to Queensland in the 1880s, selecting land on the Logan River before eventually settling in Witta in 1887. The couple established a dairy farm. Early pioneers of the Witta district, the couple donated land to the Lutheran Church. Ludwig died in 1895 and Auguste carried on management of the farm with her children, Carl, Otto, William and a daughter (noted only as 'JH Tanner' of Maryborough in newspapers). Carl was born c1886. His mother, Auguste, died in 1931. Carl and his brother William inherited the family property.

Carl Bergann's house is located on Bergann Road, named presumably after Ludwig and Auguste. Carl is believed to have built his house in the 1920s, probably on land originally owned by his parents. He also operated a dairy farm. Bergann died in 1941 at the age of 55 and his wife, Bertha, assumed ownership of the property. Carl was described as 'the most successful and industrious farmer of the Maleny district' at his death (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 24 January 1941, 5). He was buried at the Witta Cemetery.

His death briefly made headlines in the local community and throughout Queensland because when he died he was found to have unusually high levels of arsenic in his body. An inquest concluded that the level of arsenic was not high enough to have caused his death. Instead, the chemical probably accumulated in Bergann's system from operating the farm, specifically the solution he used in the cattle dip.

**Description**

Bergann's Farm House is located on the western side of Berganns Road in Witta on a slightly sloping site. The

Schedule 6

rectangular block contains the building including recent ancillary structures towards the road (east) fronted by an established garden delineated from the road by a low fence/hedge. Mature trees including native and exotic species are situated on the perimeter and at the front and rear of the building, while the rear of the property (west) is taken up by lawn.

The building consists of two joined timber weatherboard clad structures on stumps of varying heights (partially enclosed), both with corrugated iron clad roofs.

The front part addresses the street and has a truncated pyramid roof. Access is via stairs onto the front verandah covered under the main roof. Decorative features include stop-chamfered posts with ornate brackets and a cricket stump three-rail dowel balustrade. The verandah back wall shows exposed framing and there is a sash window either side of the central timber entrance door. The side windows are casement and sash configuration and are covered by decorative metal window hoods. A small skillion roof annex is attached on the northwest corner at the junction with the rear part.

The rear part of the building faces north and consists of an interwar style building with hipped roof at the rear (south), gabled at the front and a protruding gable with bay window at the northwest corner. Access is via stairs onto a verandah (north) with skillion roof featuring a similar balustrade as the verandah at the front part. An extension with skillion roof on high stumps is attached on the southern side and a carport is attached at the western side of the building. Original/early windows include casement configuration, some protected by window hoods.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Inspection Date</b>	03/07/2017

<b>References</b>	
Domain.com.au <a href="https://www.domain.com.au/property-profile/89-berganns-road-witta-qld-4552">https://www.domain.com.au/property-profile/89-berganns-road-witta-qld-4552</a> , accessed 11/06/2018.	
'Mrs A. H. Bergann', Brisbane Courier, 14 July 1931, 10.	
'Maleny Farmer's Death Investigated', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 24 January 1941, 5.	
Margaret Holzheimer-Denman, The Bergann Family Witta Pioneers – Who were they? 1998.	
Queensland Government, <a href="http://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/Image/DigitalImageDetails.aspx?ImageId=2386&amp;ExhibitionId=42">http://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/Image/DigitalImageDetails.aspx?ImageId=2386&amp;ExhibitionId=42</a> , accessed 17 May 2018.	

### Good Shepherd Lutheran Church

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WTA3	
<b>Street Address</b>	295 Witta Road, Witta	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1W4633	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Good Shepherd Lutheran Church is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history as the second iteration of the Lutheran church in Witta in the early twentieth century.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Good Shepherd Lutheran Church is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early timber churches in the region, which were typically very simple, timber buildings that reflected the modest means of the community that erected them in an early period of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Good Shepherd Lutheran Church has a special association with the Witta Lutheran church community as the principal place of worship since 1911 (and on this site since 1893).

**Historical Context**

The Maleny district was first settled by Europeans in the 1870s. Settlers were attracted to the area because of the extensive stands of cedar. Cedar logs were taken by bullock teams to the coast and then rafted down the Pumicestone Passage to a site on Bribie Island, from where they were loaded on to ships and exported to market. Early selectors included Isaac Burgess (of Landsborough) and Joseph McCarthy, both of who took up land in 1878-9. They were soon joined by other selectors, including the Simpson Brothers and Francis Dunlop, the latter owning the land on which the present day town of Maleny is situated.

Several key settlements emerged by the 1880s: along Obi Obi Creek, later named Maleny; Wootha and Teutoburg. Teutoburg is believed to have been first settled by the Nothling family c1887, followed by other German families. Various authors theorise that the name reflects that the settlers came from the Teutoburg area in Germany. However, 'Teutoburg' only refers to a forest, not a town or 'area' and, at least in the case of the Nothlings, that family did not live anywhere near the forest. Instead, the naming of the new settlement is probably symbolic. The forest was the site of a battle in 9CE in which a confederation of Germanic tribes defeated a Roman army. The ridgeline on which the forest is located was for centuries called 'Osning', but it was renamed 'Teutoburg' in the 1870s, which roughly translates as 'people's castle'; Germany had only recently unified following the 1870-1 Franco- Prussian War and the defeat of the Romans provided a foundation story to support the creation of the German nation. Teutoburg (Witta) became known as 'Little Germany' in newspapers in the late nineteenth century and the settlers more than likely named the settlement Teutoburg to symbolically reflect the majority German population there.

A town reserve was surveyed there in 1888 and, interestingly, it was called 'Maleny', but the local residents lobbied for the name to be changed to Teutoburg. 'Maleny' was transferred to the settlement on Obi Obi Creek, which still bears the name today. Key developments in Teutoburg included the establishment of a school in 1892 and the erection of a Lutheran church in 1893. The congregation apparently split soon after and was only reconciled in 1902. The current church was erected in 1911. The area was noted for its crops, cheese and wine, as well as the timber industry. The Witta Sawmill, owned by the Tesch family and established in the 1910s, was a major business in Witta, eventually expanding to Caloundra and Landsborough.

Teutoburg was renamed Witta in 1916 due to anti-German feeling in Queensland as a result of World War I, an approach reflected elsewhere in Australia at the time.

**Description**

The Good Shepherd Lutheran Church is located on a triangular-shaped sloping site on the western side of Witta Road. The mostly cleared, grassed site is partly delineated from the road by a post-and-three-rail timber fence and includes mature plantings on the northern corner of the block and on the south-eastern side of the church.

The church, set on a northeast-southwest axis, addresses the road and consists of a tall lowset rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with a corrugated iron clad gable roof. The church features Carpenter Gothic style elements, including its size, construction method and pointed arched windows and front door. Access is via a weatherboard clad porch with corrugated iron clad gable roof, featuring a timber cross at the gable front; there is also a larger timber cross at the roof gable front of the main building. There is a front- and a side entrance into the porch and a stained glass sash window on the south-eastern side. A sign in the shape of a shield is attached next to the entrance reading 'WITTA LUTHERAN CHURCH 1910' followed by the 'Lippish rose, the Coat of Arms of the German state of Lippe that includes the Teutoburg forest. Three tall sash windows with pointed arch top panel are located on either side of the nave. The sanctuary at the rear of the building also has a corrugated iron clad gable roof. A sacristy is attached at the south-western corner and consists of a weatherboard clad annex on medium high stumps with skillion roof with access from the front and a window on the side.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

**References**

<https://blogs.archives.qld.gov.au/2016/05/23/whats-in-a-name-teutoburg-or-teutoburg-no-its-witta>. Queensland Places, 'Witta', <http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/witta>, accessed 21 September 2016. 'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6. Queensland Places, 'Witta', <http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/witta>, accessed 21 September 2016. Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016. *Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

**Nothing's Homestead**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WTA4	
<b>Street Address</b>	223 Curramore Road, Curramore	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4RP163542 (Part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Nothlings House.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Nothling's Homestead is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Although the precise date of its construction is unclear, it was probably built in the early 1890s and

	as such it demonstrates an early residence in Witta, reflecting the settlement and growth of the district in a formative period of its history.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Nothing's Homestead is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early farm cottages in the Sunshine Coast Council area, particularly the simple, gable design, which was common up until the 1890s.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Nothing's Homestead is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The house design and its rural setting evoke an appreciation of the early settlement of the Witta district in the nineteenth century and the centrality of farming in the district's history and development.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Nothing's Homestead has a special association with the life of Carl Nothing, one of the first European settlers in the Witta district and an important community member and politician in the Sunshine Coast Council area.

#### Historical Context

Nothing's Homestead belonged to Carl Nothing, one of Martin Nothing's sons. Carl was born in Berlin in 1873 and he came to Australia with his family, settling first at Beenleigh and then moving to Witta. There appears to be some confusion as to when Carl moved to Witta and took up land. His obituary in the Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser claims he moved to the locality 34 years ago – Carl died in 1939, which would entail a date of 1905 (see Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 17 February 1939: 14). However, other sources claim he moved to the district a few years after his father. Carl was the Secretary of the Maleny School Committee and a letter sent by him to the Queensland Government regarding the name of the district is dated 1892, suggesting an earlier date for his arrival is more accurate.

Certainly the design of the house suggests an earlier, rather than later, date. Its simple gable form indicates that it was built in the earlier phase of settlement in Witta when the district was still being formed, understood to be c1887, rather than later, when the area was more economically dynamic and surer income meant new houses could be bigger and adopt a more standard 'Queenslander' form. A barn located near the original house also appears to date from a relatively early period, warranting designation of the property as a 'homestead' (and thus implying a primary residential building and other buildings on the property related to its occupation and use).

Carl's position as Secretary of the school committee was indicative of his interest in the development of Witta. The author of his obituary claimed that 'He was connected with practically every committee for the advancement and welfare of the Witta area'. He was elected to the Landsborough Shire Council in 1921 and served as Councillor for seventeen years. He was also very active economically. Notations on historic photographs of Carl's homestead show that he maintained a vineyard. He also took up dairying and was a Director of the Maleny Co-operative Dairy Association for many years.

#### Description

Nothing's Homestead is located on the south-western side of Curramore Road on the north-western fringe of Witta on a large block in cleared sloping terrain within farmland. The buildings are set back from the road on a rise delineated by rural fences including timber post-and-slab and barbed wire configuration. The fences are of varying ages and provenance. There are several mature plantings. The site includes the homestead, a barn and sheds, as well as yards and the former milking bails towards the north.

The homestead consists of a lowset rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with a high-pitched corrugated iron clad gable roof. A verandah with skillion roof wraps around the building and is partially enclosed with weatherboard and also with banks of sash windows featuring coloured panes and metal window hoods with scalloped valance; there is also a single sash window with metal hood at the northern side. Access is via steps onto the verandah on the eastern side.

The barn is located to the northwest of the homestead and consists of a small lowset weatherboard clad structure with high-pitched corrugated iron clad gable roof. On both sides of the core section are skillion roof extensions, also weatherboard clad. A casement window is situated next to the timber entrance door at the front (north); the door is covered by a metal hood.

In-between the two buildings is a small shed, the former wash house, clad with sheeting (asbestos and corrugated iron) and covered by a curved corrugated iron roof.

The former milking bails appear to be early and show varying stages of repair. The rectangular bails consist of a timber structure on a concrete base and are clad with timber boards and corrugated iron sheeting, open on the northern side and featuring several doors on the southern side. The bails have a corrugated iron clad skillion roof.

Adjacent to the southern boundary is a rectangular timber structure with corrugated iron clad roof, used as a chook shed in the past. The shed appears to be of considerable age and shows varying stages of repair. It is clad with weatherboard and features a row of large timber doors, likely to be of a later date, on the northern side.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
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<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
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<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/12/2019
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#### References

Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 17 February 1939, 14.  
Picture Sunshine Coast.  
Queensland State Archives, 'What's in a name – Teutoberg or Teutoburg? NO ... it's Witta!', Stories from the Archives, 23 May 2016.  
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## Witta Cemetery

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WTA2	
<b>Street Address</b>	360 Witta Road, Witta	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	188C8229	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Teutoberg cemetery.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Witta Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Cemeteries were typically established following the development of settlements in the region, reflecting an established pattern.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Witta Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, particularly an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the late nineteenth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Witta Cemetery has aesthetic significance, as it is surrounded by landscaping that creates a pleasing setting for the contemplation of the deceased.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Witta Cemetery has a special association with current and former residents of the Witta community.

### Historical Context

The first burial in the cemetery occurred in 1899. Since that time, the cemetery has developed along with changes in burial practices. There are two sections: one section consists of headstones and the other section of a lawn cemetery, the latter becoming more popular in Queensland from the 1950s. The cemetery includes the graves of early pioneers in the district, including the Nothling family, as well as a grave for 'Mitchell', a local Aboriginal man who died from the so-called Spanish Influenza in 1919 (the disease was spread worldwide by soldiers returning from service in World War I).

### Description

Witta Cemetery is located on a partially cleared sloping site in a forested area in the northeast of the town. An avenue of trees leads into the cemetery from the entrance in the west through a metal gate, featuring the words 'WITTA CEMETERY', set in a short brick pillar-and-panel fence. The marked graves are located in a grassed area and include a monumental section, lawn section and columbarium walls (arranged in a circular set-up with a pyramid roof covered centre). There is a World War II memorial in the centre of the cemetery, consisting of a plaque fixed to a large boulder set in a landscaped setting.

Graves are arranged in rows and grave surrounds are mostly concrete/rendered brick, some with decorative elements. Headstones include desk mounted tablets and stelae, and there are also a number of timber crosses. The cemetery also includes a headstone dedicated to an Aboriginal person named Mitchell, who died in 1919.

Members of early European settler families, including the Nothling and Bergann family are buried in the cemetery.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

### References

<https://blogs.archives.qld.gov.au/2016/05/23/whats-in-a-name-teutoberg-or-teutoburg-no-its-witta>  
 Queensland Places, 'Witta', <http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/witta>, accessed 21 September 2016.  
<https://cs.billiongraves.com/grave/Mitchell-Aboriginal/7797441>, accessed 2 September 2016.  
 'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6.  
 Queensland Places, 'Witta', <http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/witta>, accessed 21 September 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## Witta School (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WTA5	
<b>Street Address</b>	316 Witta Road, Witta	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4MCH3566	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Witta School Community Centre (Old), Witta State School	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Witta School (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It is the second school building in the district, replacing the original school, thereby illustrating the growth and development of the district in the first quarter of the twentieth century.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Witta School (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a sectional school building, a standard (and typical) school building design used in Queensland schools in the first half of the twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Witta School (former) is important because of its aesthetic significance, in particular the setting of the small timber school building within landscaped grounds defined by mature trees.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Witta School (former) has a special association with former pupils of the school and the community more generally as the site of the current local community centre.

### Historical Context

The Witta School (former) is the second school building built in Witta, erected in 1925 and replacing the original 1892 school. The school operated until 1974, when it was closed. The building has since been used as a public hall and more recently a community centre. The grounds of the school are landscaped with a variety of mature trees, many (or most) of which were planted as part of Arbor Day celebrations, an event to beautify the environment through the planting of trees. The school grounds also include a forestry plot (consisting of hoop pines), a common feature of regional schools and reflecting the importance of the forestry industry in the district and wider region.

### Description

The Witta School (former) is situated on the eastern side of Witta Road on a large, slightly sloping block measuring over 3ha. The oddly shaped site includes the former school building towards the eastern boundary in the northern half of the block, overlooking a sportsgrounds/cricket pitch to the west. Concreted areas and an amenities block are located to the north and east. This area is roughly square-shaped and delineated by mature trees on the boundaries, including a forestry plot consisting of mature hoop pines on the eastern boundary. A rectangular section containing dense mature vegetation joins onto the north-eastern corner. The southern part of the block has a triangular shape and contains a highset timber-and-tin residence, which may have been the school master's residence, in a garden setting and dense mature vegetation in the south-eastern corner.

The former school was originally a standard sectional school building, a design used from 1914/20 that consisted of two classrooms and a wrap-around verandah on two sides and allowed for later extensions and additions to be made should the need arise. Although modified over time, the building is still easily identifiable and consists of a high-set timber chamferboard clad structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof, extending to the north to cover the now partially enclosed verandah. The area under the verandah has been partially enclosed. Access is via steps onto the northern verandah. The verandah on the eastern elevation has also been enclosed with cladding and windows.

The building is currently used as a community centre.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	15/03/2016

### References

Brisbane Courier, 5 June 1925, 11.  
'Maleny's Early Settlement', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 December 1923, 6.  
P Burmester, M Pullar and M Kennedy, Queensland Schools – A Heritage Conservation Study, Conservation Management, A Report for the Department of Education, 1996.  
Queensland Places, 'Witta'.  
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.



## WOOMBYE

Woombye began as 'Cobb's Camp' in the early 1870s. Cobb's Camp was established by Cobb & Co, which ran a coach service between Brisbane and Gympie starting in 1868. The company erected the 'Cobb's Camp Hotel' in 1871, and the hotel remained operating until the construction of the Criterion Hotel in 1900. The hotel was a modest, single storey structure, comprised primarily of pit-sawn timber and a shingle roof.

Closer settlement of Woombye accelerated in the 1880s. The first school in the district was opened in 1885. Work on the North Coast Railway began in the late 1880s and Cobb's Camp was selected as a station on the route. The name of the settlement was then changed to Woombye – to avoid confusion with the many other 'Cobb's Camps' located throughout the colony – and a town surveyed in 1889. The town began to develop in the 1890s along Blackall Street: a police station and court house was erected in the early 1890s, St Margaret's Anglican Church was built in 1898, John Tytherleigh of Landsborough opened a general store in the same year and the School of Arts and Criterion Hotel were erected in 1900. The police station and court house were removed to Nambour in the late 1890s, as that town rapidly developed following the opening of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill. Relations between the residents of the two towns fared poorly as a result.

The Woombye district became synonymous with fruit growing, especially pineapples. The first commercial crop of pineapples was grown at Woombye in 1895 and the strength of the connection between the fruit and district eventually culminated in the erection of the 'Big Pineapple' on Nambour Connection Road Woombye in 1971. Woombye also had the distinction of initiating the 'special fruit train', which consisted of chartered trains that transported excess fruit to southern markets. The first train departed Woombye station in 1919 and the scheme was an immediate success. A pineapple pulping plant was also established in 1920 and Woombye farmers even formed a Pineapple Protection League in the 1930s to protect the price paid for the fruit. Other crops grown in the district included sugar cane (possibly as early as the 1870s), bananas, strawberries and citrus. Timber was also an early industry and the town boasted a sawmill from the late 1890s.

### Further references

'History of Woombye', Daily Mail, 27 August 1925, 14.

'Nambour in Ninety Seven: Woombye of that Period', Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 4 October 1918, 6.

'Progress of Woombye', Daily Mail, 26 November 1924, 16.

'Woombye and District: Reminiscences of the Early Days', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 21 December 1923, 8.

### Criterion Hotel

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WMB2	
<b>Street Address</b>	Blackall Street, Woombye	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	5SP156931 (Part of Lot)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	The Woombye Hotel, The Woombye Pub.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Criterion Hotel is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The hotel replaced the Cobb's Camp Hotel in 1900. The new hotel illustrates the growth of Woombye from the 1890s following the construction of the North Coast Railway. Its location and orientation also demonstrate the importance of the railway to the trade of the hotel.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Criterion Hotel is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early timber hotels in the Sunshine Coast Council area. These characteristics are demonstrated by, but not limited to, extensive use of weatherboard and chamferboard, exposed framing and bracing, verandahs on both levels, decorative gable and bargeboards, stop-chamfered posts and railed balustrade. The additions and alterations from the 1960s and more recently also demonstrate the imperative for owners of hotels to modernise and provide new facilities, although these elements are not as significant as the original fabric.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Criterion Hotel is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. It is a prominent landmark in Woombye, particularly as it occupies a corner and addresses the railway station. It is also a good example of a Federation-era hotel and key original decorative (and functional) elements remain intact (as described for Criterion D), further reinforcing the aesthetic value of the building. The juxtaposition between Federation-era fabric and 1960s alterations also contributes to the aesthetic

Schedule 6

	value of the hotel.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Criterion Hotel has a special association with the life of Frederick Schubert, an important figure in the early history and development of Woombye.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>Cobb's Camp Hotel was purchased by Frederick (Friederich) Schubert in c1884, taking over the license from the Stumpf family, which had managed the hotel for Cobb &amp; Co from 1877 and then on their own after the company gave up the hotel (and the coach run) in 1880. Schubert became a major figure in the early development of Woombye. He purchased a substantial amount of land in the district (apparently when it was auctioned by the Government in 1889), was instrumental in establishing the school and also became a member of the Maroochy Divisional Board in the 1890s. He also created a residential estate in 1909, from land he had purchased in the late 1880s.</p> <p>Schubert erected the Criterion Hotel in 1900, apparently using some of the material from the original Cobb's Camp Hotel in the construction. Interestingly, Cobb's Camp Hotel was built on the former Gympie Road (part of which is now presumably Blackall Street, or thereabout), while the Criterion Hotel was clearly designed to address the railway station – illustrating the shift from coaches to trains in the nineteenth century as the primary means of transport through the region. Schubert soon after sold the hotel and he died in 1917. The hotel has been extended and modified over time, but it remains substantially intact.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Criterion Hotel is located on a sloping corner block on the intersection of Blackall and Barts Street close to the railway station in the main street of town. The hotel occupies the western section of a U-shaped lot that also includes a number of ancillary structures (including a drive-through bottleshop) to the north and east. This assessment is for the hotel only.</p> <p>The hotel addresses the corner (and by extension the railway station, which would have been a primary consideration when constructed in 1900) and consists of a lowset double-storey weatherboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad Dutch gable roof featuring ornate soffit brackets. A Federation style brick chimney with double cowl extends from the ridge on the south-eastern side. A verandah wraps around the front elevations on the upper level, creating an awning underneath. The verandah is integrated under the main roof and features a decorative gable on the corner with fretted bargeboards, slatted curved gable bracket and stop- chamfered posts. A timber flagpole extends in front of the gable. There is a three rail balustrade with timber slats. These features are visible in an early (c1900) image, suggesting that they are either original or sympathetically restored. Ornate brackets on the timber supports are not original. The verandah back wall is clad with horizontal chamferboards and shows exposed framework with diagonal bracing. Part of the western verandah section has been enclosed with sheeting and recent windows. Access is via French doors with fanlights. The verandah back wall on the lower level is similar to the upper level and there are a number of French doors with fanlight leading into the building. The floor is tiled in a design fashionable in the 1960s, creating an interesting juxtaposition to the original 1900 fabric. The side elevations include sash windows with metal window hoods.</p> <p>The front of the building has been modified over time and alterations include an additional awning and single storey extension at the Blackall Street front and enclosing of the verandah on the corner and at Barts Street. A number of single storey extensions have been added over time to the rear and the sides of the original building, however, this does not detract from the overall appearance of the building.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.          'History of Woombye', Daily Mail, 27 August 1925, 14.          'Nambour in Ninety Seven: Woombye of that Period', Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 4 October 1918, 6.          'Progress of Woombye', Daily Mail, 26 November 1924, 16.  <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014</i> Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.          'Woombye and District: Reminiscences of the Early Days', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 21 December 1923, 8.</p>	

#### No. 45 Blackall Street

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WMB1	
<b>Street Address</b>	45 Blackall Street, Woombye	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	316W4181	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	No. 45 Blackall Street is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast's history. As a particularly early residential house in Woombye constructed at the turn of the twentieth century, it reflects the steady growth and development of the town and district in this period.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	No. 45 Blackall Street demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast's history, as one of only a small number of houses constructed in Woombye at the beginning of the twentieth century that is still extant.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	No. 45 Blackall Street is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a modest timber house built in Woombye in the early twentieth century.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	No. 45 Blackall Street is important because of its aesthetic significance. The house includes elements consistent with early timber houses in the region, including a pyramid roof (a particularly distinctive architectural feature), front verandah, exposed framework across the external wall cladding and decorative features such as brackets. These elements represent pleasing and expressive attributes that combine to create a strong landmark quality (especially in contrast to surrounding development) and streetscape contribution.

**Historical Context**

No. 45 Blackall Street appears to have been constructed in c1902. The house was more than likely built for Joseph Rose Jnr, the son of Joseph Rose who, along with his wife and family, was amongst the first settlers at 'Cobb's Camp' in the early 1880s. The building was used as a boarding house for approximately a decade from 1913; since that time it has remained a single residential dwelling. An early photograph of Blackall Street (c1922) on Picture Sunshine Coast includes the building and at this time it appears to be one of the only houses in this section of the street. Certainly, surrounding houses in the street today appear to have been erected from the interwar period (1919-1939) onward. Although it would not have been one of the earliest houses in Woombye, it appears to be one of the earliest extant houses still used as a residence (14 Blackall Street was a former residence associated with an adjacent bakery and was built around the same time, but it is now a commercial premises).

**Description**

No. 45 Blackall Street is located on the northern side of the street close to the intersection with the Nambour Connection Road in the east of town. The sloping site is delineated from the street by a timber fence and contains an established garden and mature vegetation.

The building addresses the road and consists of a square weather and chamferboard clad timber cottage with corrugated iron clad truncated pyramid roof, lowset at the front and built-in underneath with concrete blocks towards the rear. A verandah with separate bullnose roof supported by posts with decorative brackets spans the front elevation and features a diagonal-cross balustrade. The verandah back wall has exposed framework and is clad with chamferboard. The front door and windows are fitted with metal bars and the side windows are protected by ornate metal window hoods.

At the rear (northwest corner) is a weatherboard clad extension with corrugated iron clad roof, followed by further add-ons to the east and north.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
Picture Sunshine Coast.

**North Coast Roadside Rest Areas – Paynters Creek Rest Area (State heritage place)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WMB4
<b>Street Address</b>	399 Nambour Connection Road, Woombye
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP98305 No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	North Coast Roadside Rest Area – Paynters Creek Rest Area



**Heritage Significance**

**Criteria Definition**

**A** *The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.*

**Statement** The old Bruce Highway (and feeder road) Rest Areas [Petrie, Jowarra and Paynter's Creek] (1951-1960) are among the earliest known places of this type associated with a highway that was, at the time, Queensland's most important tourist road. As such, they demonstrate an important phase in the evolution of the State's road network and tourist industry. The early 1950s saw a major increase in medium to long-distance car travel and tourism. The road rest areas were developed to accommodate this trend by providing places at convenient locations where motorists could rest or camp.

The rest areas are also evidence of the early development of caravanning. When caravanning became popular from the early 1950s relatively few sites in Queensland offered the appropriate infrastructure and rest areas throughout the North Coast became important as short term caravanning sites.

**D** *The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.*

**Statement** Petrie, Jowarra and Paynter's Creek road rest areas are fine examples of this place type. Designed to provide a place for travellers to stop to rest, eat and drink before continuing on their journey, they are located in road reserves and/or scenic spots, being easily accessible from a roadway, providing convenient parking for vehicles and accommodating picnic tables and barbeque facilities. Petrie and Jowarra also provide camping and van parking spaces and toilets.

**E** *The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.*

**Statement** Shady havens, these road rest areas are valued as restful spaces providing travellers with opportunities to relax and enjoy picnicking and other informal leisure activities in pleasant surroundings.

**Historical Context**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602698.

**Description**

Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602698.

**Statutory Listings** Queensland Heritage Register

**Non-Statutory Listings** No non-statutory listings

**Inspection Date** 10/03/2016

**References**

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

**Gallery**



**St Margaret's Anglican Church**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WMB6
<b>Street Address</b>	16 Blackall Street, Woombye
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	104W4181 No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	St Margaret's Anglican Church, Woombye



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	St Margaret's Anglican Church is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first purpose-built church in Woombye, illustrating the growth of the town in the 1890s following the construction of the North Coast Railway.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	St Margaret's Anglican Church demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. The design and construction of the church, particularly the use of plaster and concrete render, are highly unusual for the region, particularly in a period when so-called 'bush churches' were built using timber.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	St Margaret's Anglican Church is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The church remains 'pretty' in the manner in which it was originally described at its opening in 1898, displaying quaint attributes defined by its modest size and aspect – and its location in the heart of the main street of Woombye.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	St Margaret's Anglican Church has a special association with the Anglican community of Woombye and the surrounding district, as the principal place of worship since its construction in 1898.

**Historical Context**

St Margaret's Anglican Church was built in 1898, primarily by volunteer labour. It was the first purpose-built church in Woombye. Its construction drew interest at the time – the walls were constructed using laths, horse hair and plaster, and finished in cement (originally with an Ashlar pattern, which has since been rendered over). Even the altar and font were made from cement. This approach was in contrast to the more typical building style for churches in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, which were built entirely from timber. The building was described as a 'pretty little bush church'. The interior was also remarked on: the walls were 'prettily tinted' and the ceiling painted blue and studded with gold stars (Brisbane Courier, 2 April 1898, 6). Moreover, it was from its inception a small church, a fact noted at the time.

The church has survived despite concerns that the materials used in the construction may not stand the test of weather and use by the congregation. Nonetheless, improvements to the building contributed to this outcome: in 1923, the original timber stumps were replaced with concrete, and the shingle roof replaced with galvanised iron. Since that time, the original arched windows were replaced with casement windows, making an impact on the original aesthetic of the church. The original porch was also replaced, presumably sometime in the second half of the twentieth century, also detracting from the 'pretty' nature of the early church. Nonetheless, it retains its quaint design and aspect to the street.

**Description**

St Margaret's Anglican Church is located on the southern side of Blackall Street on an elongated narrow block within the main commercial and cultural street of town. The site contains the church and ancillary structures to the north, and the remainder is taken up by grassed areas and includes mature plantings on the southern boundary. The church is set on an east-west axis, slightly off-set from the street front, and is fronted by a landscaped garden including a small memorial rose garden section (recent) towards the eastern boundary. A low masonry pillar-and-panel fence, incorporating breeze blocks, with access via metal gates, replaces the original picket fence.

The church consists of a lowset rectangular rendered timber structure on concrete brick foundation (incorporating breeze blocks). The unusual wall construction of the building reportedly included a timber frame clad with laths internally and externally and covered with plaster and horsehair and rendered with cement. Early photos suggest that an Ashlar effect was created on the external walls by cutting horizontal grooves into the render. Currently, the walls are rough rendered cement without embellishments.

The building has a high pitched vented gable roof covered with short sheeted corrugated iron (replacing the original shingle cover in 1923). At both gable ends are Celtic crosses. The original shingle covered gable roofed portico with timber framing has been replaced at some stage by a flat roofed metal awning supported by metal posts connected to metal balustrades. The original tall narrow pointed arched tripartite awning windows have been replaced with two-light casement windows with straight top, double at the nave and single at the sanctuary. The church retains its original layout and position, however, alterations over the years have impacted on the aesthetic value and fabric of the building.

A small freestanding belltower consisting of a bell suspended between three timber posts is located near the rose

garden.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.	
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 12 October 1923, 5.	
'Opening of a Church at Woombye: An Interesting Experiment', Brisbane Courier, 2 April 1898, 6.	
Picture Sunshine Coast.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### The Big Pineapple (former Sunshine Plantation) (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WMB7	
<b>Street Address</b>	76 Nambour Connection Road, Woombye	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	197CG2939 (part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Sunshine Plantation.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Big Pineapple complex, including the iconic Big Pineapple structure and associated tramway, train, nut mobile, attractions, activities, plantations and buildings, is important in demonstrating the development of agri-tourism and roadside attractions in Queensland. The establishment of the Sunshine Plantation and its continued operation as the Big Pineapple combines the operation of a tourist attraction and the promotion of tourism in the Sunshine Coast with the promotion of the area's tropical fruit production. The uniqueness of the project was well documented in the contemporary local press and other promotional and tourist material as well as in the newsletters and annual reports of various agricultural industry associations. The working plantation sections of the complex provide visitors with an opportunity to learn about the growing of various tropical agricultural products in Queensland, especially pineapples and sugar cane, which used to be the predominant agricultural crops in the area. In addition, the complex reflects a response to the increased use of motor cars for family holidays in Australia since World War II and the associated development of tourist attractions to cater for this. Important in accommodating one of the earliest "Big Things", the complex also reflects the growth of the phenomenon of the Big Thing as a tourist attraction and destination in Australian tourism.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Big Pineapple complex is important in demonstrating the characteristics of an agri-tourism attraction combining the entertainment of tourists with the promotion of the features, facilities and industries of the region. Accommodating a nationally recognised iconic "Big Thing" the complex combines leisure and retail activities and attractions with educational displays and experiences. The plantings of many varieties of fruits, nuts, spice and cane provide a place for visitors to see and learn about tropical agricultural production. The panoramic layout of the plantation is designed to show visitors from vantage points around the main building complex the diversity of crops grown in the region. The Big Pineapple structure is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of an outdoor cultural object or "Big Thing" in its fabric and setting. Big Things represent flora or fauna, are larger-than-life size, are constructed from materials like fibreglass and steel, are associated with a tourist attraction and occupy a roadside location to entice tourists to visit the attraction. Big Things often advertise the produce of the area in which they are located, and the Big Pineapple is located on a working pineapple farm, in a region where the pineapple industry once predominated. This authenticity contributes to its enduring appeal. As one of Queensland's first Big Things, the Big Pineapple structure is generally intact and retains its interior displays, internal staircase and distinctive fibre-glass shell. The associated retail and restaurant buildings and the plantation setting remain.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	As a popular and landmark tourist attraction and through representation in tourist guides and brochures, the Big Pineapple complex is a highly identifiable and recognised place, both nationally and internationally. The Big Pineapple tourist attraction has a special association with thousands of tourists who have experienced road trips on the old Bruce Highway and have enjoyed a stop at the iconic tourist attraction. The Sunshine Plantation also attracted support from the local community, and had close associations with key regional and state agricultural industry associations. The Big Pineapple structure has iconic and landmark status as one of Australia's most well-known Big Things. Its most recent recognition is inclusion

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	in a special stamp issue of Big Things by Australia Post.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Please refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602694.	
<b>Description</b>	
Please refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID#602694.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	

### Waverley-Palmwoods Masonic Lodge

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WMB9		
<b>Street Address</b>	8 Hill Street, Woombye		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP64786	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	Woombye Masonic Centre, Woombye Masonic Hall.		



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Waverley-Palmwoods Masonic Lodge is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It is the first purpose-built masonic lodge in Woombye, and its construction reflects the continuing importance of the Freemasons in the Sunshine Coast community across the twentieth century.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Waverley-Palmwoods Masonic Lodge has a strong association with the Woombye and Palmwoods Freemason community.

**Historical Context**

The Waverley-Palmwoods Masonic Lodge was built in 1951 by Vickers, a Mooloolaba firm, and was designed by the architect Walter Burgher. The Woombye Masonic Lodge was formed in 1906 and meetings were initially held in the School of Arts building. The Lodge purchased the first Methodist church building, located on the Gympie Road, in 1911. After acquiring the former church, the Lodge turned the building around so that one side faced the road and raised it up. The Lodge continued to use the former church until the 1940s when it was sold. For the remainder of the decade, Lodge members met at the Palmwoods Lodge. The two Lodges then merged, forming the Waverley-Palmwoods Masonic Lodge, leading to the acquisition of the current site and construction of the new Lodge building.

**Description**

The Masonic Lodge is located on the western side of Hill Street in an area characterised by sporting and cultural activities. The sloping site contains the lodge along the southern boundary and a large Poinciana tree taking up most of the northern half.

The building addresses the street and consists of a simple rectangular chamferboard clad timber structure on stumps, low at the front and enclosed with masonry blocks at the rear. The building has a corrugated iron clad gable roof, concealed at the front by a stepped parapet that wraps around the front corners. The façade has recently been modified including the removal of two windows and also two vents in the gable section; the design of the square and compasses emblem was changed and the emblem was relocated from above the entrance to the right front. The centrally located entrance consists of an open porch raised on a two stepped base and is covered by a gable roof, replacing the former low pitch skillion roof, supported by two octagonal columns. Access to the hall is via a simple timber door. At the southern elevation is a further entrance via a high-waisted timber door with glass panel, typical for the post war era. There are four small highset awning windows on both sides, reflecting a common window configuration in Masonic buildings.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## Woombye Memorial Park

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WMB3	
<b>Street Address</b>	Blackall Street, Woombye	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	387CG1225	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Memorial Park, Soldiers' Memorial Park.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Woombye Memorial Park is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as it was common for local communities to establish memorials for soldiers from the local district who fought in World War I, including the development of memorial parks.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Woombye Memorial Park is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The park occupies a prominent location in the main street of Woombye and the mature trees and landscaped setting of the park contribute to the solemn purpose of the memorial and commemoration ceremonies.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Woombye Memorial Park has a special association with the Woombye community as a memorial for soldiers from the district who served during World War I.

### Historical Context

The Woombye Memorial Park was established in 1921, when the vacant land on which it is located was set aside as a memorial park. Funds were then collected during Anzac Day services (held at the showgrounds across from the railway station, or the School of Arts building if the weather was inclement) in order to erect a war memorial. The memorial was unveiled in 1925 by the Queensland Governor, Sir William Glasgow. The park appears to have been relatively undeveloped, even at this time; memorial gates were installed the following year and the ground in the park was levelled and grass and trees planted in 1928. The idea for a memorial park was a popular one in the Sunshine Coast, with similar proposals developed in Landsborough and Nambour.

The park has undergone some minor changes since its establishment in the 1920s. The State member for Landsborough, George Francis (Frank) Nicklin, unveiled a plaque commemorating local soldiers who died in action in World War II in 1958, adding to the list of World War I servicemen. Local residents undertook improvements to the park in 1960. It is possible the arch over the entrance, with the words 'Memorial Park', was installed at this time. The reasoning for the supposition is that references to the memorial gates in 1926 were plural rather than singular (as the arch would be). Moreover, the configuration of the fence (which is probably original) at the entrance to the park suggests the earlier presence of a set of large gates, flanked by two smaller gates – a common approach to memorial gates in the 1920s in other places and settings. Another plaque was added later still, commemorating service personnel who fought in military campaigns after 1945.

### Description

Woombye Memorial Park comprises a small landscaped park on a triangular site at the prominent intersection of Blackall, Barts and Keil Streets opposite the Criterion Hotel. The park is delineated by a timber diamond post-and-two rail fence and features mature plantings on the boundaries. The entrance is on the eastern corner via memorial gates consisting of a metal arch with the lettering 'MEMORIAL PARK' and wrought iron decorations resting on timber posts; the provenance of the gates is unknown. In the centre of the park is a sandstone monument by AL Petrie & Sons featuring a broken obelisk with laurel wreath on an ornate tiered square pedestal, showing the Australian Army's Rising Sun badge at the front.

Dark granite plaques commemorating the to date fallen from both World Wars and also those who returned are attached at the front and sides and replace earlier white marble tablets (pre 1994). A separate desk mounted tablet was added (1994) in front of the monument at the base and commemorates Australian service personnel who served after 1945, especially in conflicts in Asia.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland War Memorial Register
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 29 April 1921, 4.  
 'Dedication Service: Woombye War Memorial', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 10 July 1925, 8.



<http://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/conflict/multiple/display/92956-woombye-war-memorial/>  
<http://www.qldwarmemorials.com.au/memorial/?id=1365>  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*  
 'Woombye', Brisbane Courier, 18 May 1926, 14.  
 'Woombye: Memorial Park Improvements', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 5 October 1928, 9.

### Woombye Post Office (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WMB10	
<b>Street Address</b>	5-7 Blackall Street, Woombye	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3RP65629, 4RP65629	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Woombye Post Office, Old Woombye Post Office.	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Woombye Post Office (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first purpose-built post office in Woombye and its construction reflected the continuing growth of the town since its establishment, illustrated in particular by the construction of a residence along with the post office.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Woombye Post Office (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage, as the building includes a residence, which is now rare in the remaining post offices built in the first half of the twentieth century in the Sunshine Coast Council area.

#### Historical Context

The former Woombye Post Office was erected in 1934. The postal service in the period of Cobb's Camp was managed from a cottage on the Woombye-Nambour Road; the cottage was destroyed by fire in 1937. The post office was then located in the railway station when the North Coast Railway was completed in 1891.

Locating the post office in the station building was common throughout the region, but it was not without its problems. The residents of Woombye approached the Postal Inspector in 1909 and requested a separate post office, primarily because the station master attended to railway work first before post and telegraph business – out of necessity – but due to the busyness of the station, this often meant that it was all but impossible to send telegraphs. Despite the strength of their pleas, the residents were compelled to wait until 1914 before their request was granted. The post office was located along Blackall Street and it was only designated as an 'allowance office', which meant demand was not sufficient to justify a full-time postmaster. It is not clear whether the post office was located in a purpose-built building, but it is likely that this was not the case given its status.

The former Woombye Post Office was therefore the first purpose-built post office in Woombye. Construction of the post office was approved by the Posts and Telegraph Department in 1934 and the building was erected shortly thereafter. The office included a residence – illustrating that the volume of mail in the district had grown substantially since the opening of the first separate post office in 1914 (it also appears to be the only extant post office with an attached residence in the Sunshine Coast). It included a telephone exchange, reflecting the increasing use of telephones over the older technology of telegraphs. The post office was in use until at least the late 1970s, and has been used for commercial purposes since that time. The current Woombye post office is located in 12 Blackall Street.

#### Description

The former Woombye Post Office is located on the northern side of Blackall Street on a sloping grassed site comprising two lots. The footprint of the building extends to half of the western lot and the remainder of the site is vacant. A high mesh fence delineates the site from the street; two earlier timber gate posts remain extant.

The building comprises two joined structures; the former post office and the former post master's residence. The post office addresses the street and is set back a small distance from the boundary. The square weatherboard clad timber building on medium/low stumps has a corrugated iron clad pyramid roof. A verandah, covered under the main roof with some original/ early ornate brackets on the support posts, spans the front with access via centrally located stairs. The balustrade consists of weatherboard cladding, a feature visible in images dated 1955. The verandah has been extended by a short length on the eastern side (probably 1955) impacting also on the fabric of the residence. The verandah back wall has exposed framework and VJ tongue-and-groove cladding. There is a sash window either side of the timber-and-glass entrance door and a further sash window with metal window hood on the western side.

The residence joins onto the north-eastern corner of the post office and consists of a rectangular weatherboard clad

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structure on low stumps with corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A truncated bay window with flat roof is located next to the extended office verandah on the southern side. A verandah covered under the main roof and enclosed with weatherboard to sill height and banks of two-light casement windows and louvre windows spans the eastern elevation. A later skillion roof awning on steel support covers the entrance on this side.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

<b>References</b>
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 18 September 1914, 2.
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 19 November 1937, 5.
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 26 January 1934, 5.
Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 29 May 1909, 4.
Picture Sunshine Coast.
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.
Week, 4 April 1934, 26.

### Woombye School of Arts

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WMB11	
<b>Street Address</b>	1-3 Hill Street, Woombye	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1CG838777	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	School Of Arts, Woombye.	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Woombye School of Arts is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. School of Arts were typically built in towns and settlements throughout the Sunshine Coast in the nineteenth and early twentieth century and they served the local community both as a library and public hall, two important social and cultural functions in this period.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Woombye School of Arts is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of School of Arts buildings in the Sunshine Coast Council area. This is typified by the design of the building, particularly the project wings off the entrance and the remainder of the building occupied by the hall and stage.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Woombye School of Arts has a special association with the Woombye community, as a community facility that continues to function much as it has done for over a century.

Historical Context
<p>The first Woombye School of Arts was constructed in 1900. It consisted of a small hall and lending library, and the building was constructed by volunteers using locally-milled timber. Schools of Arts provided a local library for subscribers before libraries were managed by local councils (generally from the 1960s). More broadly, Schools of Arts promoted reading as a means of self-improvement and cultivation of civic virtue. The building also performed a variety of public functions, including public and organisational meetings, lectures, concerts, balls and dances, and showing movies.</p> <p>The current School of Arts building was erected in 1910, replacing the original hall. As with other School of Arts in the region, it adopted a unique design consisting of a T-shape. Two rooms flanked the entrance, one of which was the library and reading room and the other set aside for various purposes – in the case of Woombye, as an agency for the London Bank of Australia (the hall was later the premises for two bank agencies, and a solicitor). The public hall occupied the remainder of the building.</p> <p>Illustrating the centrality of the School of Arts to the local community, the Maroochy Pastoral Agricultural Horticultural and Industrial Society was formed at a meeting in the building and the Maroochy region's first horticultural and agricultural show was held in the grounds of the School of Arts, with the building used as a pavilion. (The show continued to be held at the School of Arts until 1909, when it was transferred to Nambour.) It was also the venue for meetings of the Woombye District Fruitgrowers' Association, and later the Woombye Fruitgrowers' Cooperative Association.</p>

The building and grounds have undergone various alterations and additions over time as the needs of the community have changed. In 1948, the Woombye Bowling Club was formed and the bowling green constructed on the School of Arts' reserve, where the local show was originally held. A supper room, now referred to as the lower hall was added in 1958 (and extended in 1966). The current front porch and ramp was also added in 1969, apparently a controversial decision at the time. The hall continues to be used today for various events and as a venue for community organisations. Importantly, the local community library remains in the building (in the space previously occupied by the bank) – an important connection with the original function of the School of Arts.

**Description**

The Woombye School of Arts is located on a triangular sloping site on the prominent corner of Blackall and Hill Streets. The site contains two structures; the School of Arts building and an associated hall. The footprint of the buildings extends to most of the site, the remainder being grassed areas, some mature plantings on the western boundary and landscaped front garden including two mature palm trees.

The School of Arts building addresses Blackall Street and consists of a lowset chamferboard clad T-shaped timber structure on low stumps with gable roof, clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. The front elevation features decorative soffit brackets and a gable bracket. The lettering '1898 WOOMBYE SCHOOL OF ARTS' is painted on the gable; two arched vents and a central louvre window, formerly in that place, are no longer extant. Access is via a portico (with ramps /stairs) on a brick base, covered by a flat roof with metal post support and metal pipe balustrade (1970s), replacing a small porch with low gable roof supported by decorative brackets. Two sash windows are located either side of the central double entrance door. The corners of the side gables feature accentuated pilasters with crown and collar moulds, decorated with soffit brackets supporting the eave returns of the gable. Originally, similar pilasters marked the joint of the side gables with the main building, however, these are no longer extant. There is a single sash window on each gable. Similar to the front gable, arched vents are no longer extant. An enclosed verandah with skillion roof spans most of the eastern elevation and features a number of single- and two-light sash windows as well as two entrances. Access is via a ramp/stairs onto a later verandah with separate skillion roof supported by timber posts with decorative brackets and crown moulds. There is also a side entrance via stairs on the western elevation flanked by three three-light windows.

The hall is set back and connected to the School of Arts towards the rear. This building is comparatively plain and consists of a lowset rectangular chamferboard clad structure on low stumps with a corrugated iron clad box gable roof. Access is via a porch with wide low pitched gable roof supported on columns resting on a concrete base. Front and side entrances are via double timber doors and windows are triple awning configuration.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Picture Sunshine Coast.
- Roger Todd Architects, Woombye School of Arts – Report on Proposed Addition, 2015.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Woombye Wesleyan Church (former)**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	WMB12	
<b>Street Address</b>	34 Wilson Avenue, Woombye	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4RP110226	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Blue Church.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Woombye Wesleyan Church (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. In addition to being one of the earliest churches built in Woombye (and the first Methodist church), its location on the road to Gympie – rather than in Blackall Street – reflected the continuing importance of the Gympie Road at the turn of the twentieth century and contrasts with the growth of the Woombye town centre along Blackall Street, which developed relative to the railway station.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Woombye Wesleyan Church (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of churches, which are important to the Sunshine Coast Council area. This 'Carpenter Gothic' church is

	consistent with the design of churches in the settlements in the region, as most of the settlements were relatively small and the modest scale of the local churches reflected this. Moreover, the design was common for small regional church buildings in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
The Woombye Methodist community purchased the current allotment in 1895 with the intention of erecting a church. The building was completed and ready for services in 1900. The church building was sold in 1911 to the local Masonic Lodge, and the congregation moved to a new church, which opened in the following year (which is no longer extant). The Masonic Lodge owned the former church building until the 1940s, moving it so that one side faced the road and raising it. The Lodge then sold it and the former church became a private residence. The Evangelical Lutheran Church then purchased the building and used it for services until the early 1960s, moving the church back to its original position. The building was then sold again; this time it became, and remained, a private residence. The interior of the former church has apparently undergone various alterations as its use changed over time, but the exterior remains recognisably an early church building.	
<b>Description</b>	
The former Wesleyan Church is located on the western side of Wilson Avenue. The sloping site includes the former church towards the eastern boundary and mature vegetation on the western half of the block.	
The building addresses the street and consists of a lowset weatherboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof on stumps, low at the front and high at the rear, displaying Carpenter Gothic style elements including its modest size, construction technique and arched windows. Front access is via a gable roofed porch, partially enclosed with weatherboard. Decorative features include ornate brackets and finial. A single light casement window with straight metal hood is located above the porch and surmounted by a small triangular window – these are later additions. A number of two-light casement windows with arched top are extant on the side elevations.	
The building has been converted into a residence, however, it is still interpretable as a former church.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006. Picture Sunshine Coast. <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</i>	

## YANDINA

Daniel and Zachariah Skyring established 'Yandina' and 'Canando' stations on the northern side of the Maroochy River in 1853. Stations were taken up to the south of the river when the Bunya Bunya Reserve, declared in 1842 to protect the Bunya forests for Aboriginal use, was removed. Edmund Lander took up the Mooloolah Back Plains in 1861, and one year later John Westaway selected land to the east, later known as Moolooloo Plains. The Maroochy River functioned as a common boundary to the four stations.

The cattle stations were not particularly successful and timber instead became the principal economic activity in the region. William Pettigrew, a prominent timber merchant based in Brisbane, took up timber leases and established depots at the mouth of the Maroochy and Mooloolah rivers in the early 1860s, where timber from his leases was taken and then loaded on to steamers for delivery to Pettigrew's sawmill in Brisbane. James Low took over Pettigrew's Maroochy timber lease in the mid-1860s and built a new depot on the north bank of the Maroochy River, across from Dunethin Rock. Gold had recently been discovered at Gympie, and Low and other timber getters constructed a track in the region so people could travel from Brisbane to Gympie overland, and Low built a post office and store in 1868.

A new road was opened later in the year and Low moved his depot upstream to be closer to the road, on the south bank of the Maroochy River, near present-day Yandina. He re-established the post office and store and opened a butcher shop, a hotel called 'Maroochie House', a brick-making plant and boat shed. A police hut was also located in the default commercial centre for the surrounding region. The town of Yandina, also called 'Maroochie', was surveyed in 1871 on the opposite bank (in an area called 'Native Dog Flat' at the time) and a small number of selectors began to take up land in the district during the decade. A school was erected between Yandina and Nambour in 1879, reflecting modest population growth. The North Coast Railway reached the settlement in 1891 with the station located in the town; as a result, Low's small commercial precinct on the south bank of the river declined in importance and the hotel was eventually demolished.

The population of the district increased dramatically in the 1880s and 1890s. The promise of the railway encouraged closer settlement and the town grew as a result. The 'Australian Hotel' was built in c1888 and moved to its current location in 1891 (now known as the Yandina Hotel). General stores were opened in the late 1880s and early 1890s and the town continued to grow in the early 1900s, with a School of Arts opened in 1916 and Anglican, Baptist and Catholic churches built between 1919-23. Farmers grew fruit, operated dairies and grew sugar, particularly after the Moreton Central Sugar Mill opened in Nambour in 1897, and they were supported by the Maroochy Co-operative Society, which was formed in 1921. The agricultural value of the land around Yandina was recognised by the Colonial Government with the establishment of the village settlement schemes of Gneering and Ninderry in 1888. The scheme provided 80 acre blocks for settlers who, after they satisfied the conditions of selection, were given a 'free' allotment in the surveyed village – despite interest in the scheme, it was not successful and the villages never eventuated. Timber remained a mainstay of the local economy into the twentieth century, but instead of rafting timber down the Maroochy River, it was sent to local sawmills in and around the district.

From the 1960s, the town underwent an economic transformation with the creation of three industrial estates. The most prominent of these estates was that taken up by the Buderim Ginger Factory, which moved from Buderim to Yandina in the 1980s.

### Further references

**Block A Yandina State School**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA2	
<b>Street Address</b>	48 School Road, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	9CP862421	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Yandina State School is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Symbolically, the school reflects the development of Yandina from the early twentieth century. The integration of the school building from Yandina Creek within the site demonstrates the practice of relocating and re-using of surplus structures by the Department of Education in the past.

**Historical Context**

The first school building for Yandina students was constructed by the community and completed in October 1889. In 1890, a state school reserve measuring 10 acres (4.046ha) was gazetted along School Road in the north of town. With student numbers increasing the School Committee asked for the provisional school to be converted into a state school, a request that was granted by the department on the condition that one fifth of the cost for a new school building be contributed by the community and assistance be provided to the amenities.

By 1901, the committee had raised sufficient funds for the school to be built after plans to include a teacher's residence had been given up due to limited finances. The tender by Thomas Cusack for £390 was accepted, however his brother Lawrence completed the building in February 1902 after Thomas' death in November 1901. The one-room school measured 34 feet by 20 feet with 12 feet high ceilings and a 9 foot wide front verandah, fitted with 'four-holer lavatories' (wash basins with taps) on either side. Access was via stairs at the front and back. The Yandina State School was officially opened by the Minister for Public Instruction, John Murray, on the 23 April 1902 in attendance of JD Campbell, local MLA. The building was described as 'a very nice little building, capable of accommodating eighty scholars'.

Over time, improvements and alterations were made. In 1916, the wash basins were removed from the front verandah, a back verandah was added, and the interior was lined. By 1923, student numbers had more than doubled from 65 in 1902 to 132 and it was decided that more space was needed. Alterations and expansions included dividing the school room in two, addition of two new rooms, shifting of the back verandah to the front, placing the building on high blocks and turning the building to face north. During the seven months of refurbishment students attended school in the School of Arts building. In the 1950s a library, staffroom and a storeroom were added and in 1964, the Yandina Creek School (opened in 1914) was relocated to the site to provide additional space. Other buildings and infrastructure have been added to the site over time.

**Description**

Yandina State School is located on the eastern side of School Road in the northern part of the town. The rectangular site comprises a large grassed sportsground in the east and a number of school buildings and related infrastructure of varying age in the west. Along the boundaries are mature trees and there are also some signature trees throughout the site. This assessment is for the 1902 school building (Block A).

Block A is located towards the western boundary and set on an east-west axis. The highest timber framed building with a corrugated iron gable roof has weatherboard clad walls. A verandah spans the northern side and is enclosed with metal sheeting to half-height followed by sliding windows. Access is via stairs to the enclosed verandah in the north. The building is connected to a further smaller school building in the south and to the relocated Yandina Creek school building in the east via walkways. The building is partially enclosed underneath with weatherboard cladding and louver windows. Window types differ according to age, from three-light casement configuration with fanlights and sliding windows (at the enclosed verandah) to glass louvres.

As a functioning school building, it has been progressively changed and upgraded. The earliest portions of the building date from 1902, with alterations and additions in 1916, 1923, the 1950's and 1964.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings.
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings.
<b>Inspection Date</b>	11/12/2019

Schedule 6

## References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
Brisbane Courier, 4 December 1900, p4.  
Brisbane Courier, 28 April 1902, p6.

## Bowder's House

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA3	
<b>Street Address</b>	44 Fleming Street, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP190653	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Dear Holme, Colsterworth, Kyalami.	



## Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Bowder's House is important because of its aesthetic significance. It is a pleasing example of a relatively substantial early twentieth century house in the Sunshine Coast Council area. Its substantial decorative elements and architectural features reflect its importance as the residence at the centre of a major farm in the district. The context for the house, including the rambling garden and surrounding land, reinforces its historic rural setting.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Bowder's House has a special association with Andrew Bowder, a significant figure in the Yandina farming community in the early twentieth century.

## Historical Context

'Bowder's House' was built for Andrew Bowder in c1910. Bowder moved to Yandina with his wife and family in 1904, having recently emigrated from England. Bowder purchased the land on which the house is located in 1909 and over this time established a sugar cane farm. By 1913, Bowder's farm was the largest sugar cane farm between Maryborough and Brisbane (Alcorn 2006-7, 'Bowder's House' citation). The extent of his farm reflected Bowder's importance in the local agricultural community. He was responsible for establishing the North Coast Sugar Company, which aimed to build a sugar mill at Yandina (a plan that was ultimately unsuccessful) and also the so-called 'Bowder's Siding', opened in 1920. This was a railway siding south of Yandina that was located adjacent to sugar cane plantations planted by Bowder and a number of other farmers (with Bowder's being the largest area). He was also noted for his agricultural experimentation, creating a breed of maize that was widely distributed throughout Queensland. Two of Bowder's children, Daisy and Kathleen, continued to live in the house after Bowder's death in 1944 and when they eventually sold the house, the money was used to endow 'Bowder Lodge' at the Sundale Nursing Home in Nambour.

## Description

Bowder's House is located on a large triangular block to the east of the railway tracks. The residence is set in an established garden with a number of mature trees within and on the boundaries. This assessment is based on Berenis Alcorn's study and images from 2015 published on the realestate.com website.

The building consists of a highset chamferboard clad timber structure on stumps; the core of the building is covered by a corrugated iron clad hipped roof with a projecting gable on both sides of the southern elevation, gabled in the west and hipped in the east. The western gable has a decorative gable bracket with king post. A partially enclosed wrap-around verandah extends along the west, north and east sides; features include three-rail dowel balustrade, crown moulds and lattice panels. Access is via timber stairs onto a covered porch at the western gable. The verandah back wall has exposed framework and tongue-and-groove VJ cladding. The front entrance is via a door with sidelights and fanlight and there are also a number of French doors. Windows include casement, sash and awning configuration, some with metal window hoods (2006).

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/03/2016.

## References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 19 November 1920, 3.  
Daily Mail, 28 November 1924, 11.  
<https://www.realestate.com.au/property/44-fleming-st-yandina-ql-4561>, accessed 02/12/2016.

## Carinya

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA7	
<b>Street Address</b>	82 Farrell Street Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4SP161925	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Orangerania, Wilkston.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Carinya is important because of its aesthetic significance. It is an excellent example of a substantial house from the Sunshine Coast Council area, reflecting the wealth and importance of its original owner, David Williams, and the prominence of the fruit industry on the Blackall Range in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This significance is retained despite its removal from its original location.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Carinya has a special association with David Williams, an early and successful pioneer of Mapleton.

### Historical Context

'Carinya' was originally located in Mapleton and built for a pioneer of that district, David Williams. Williams selected land in Mapleton in 1892 and planted banana and citrus trees. He and his wife first built a slab hut, then a pit-sawn timber house – allegedly the first of its kind in the area. Williams' farm, called 'Orangerania', was clearly successful, for in 1911 he commissioned the erection of a large and ornate house. He sold the property in 1917, and it was described thus in the local paper: 'This property always commands attention, from its prominent position, its splendid state of cultivation, and the palatial residence which adorned the surrounding grounds' (Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 24 August 1917: 5). One of the later owners of the house gave it the name 'Carinya'.

The house was relocated to Yandina in 1984. It was broken down into three sections and rebuilt and allegedly restored. It apparently formed a part of a tourist attraction at the time, which included the so-called 'Ginger Bread Cottage'. 'Carinya' became an art gallery and antique furniture store. In 2003, the house once again became a private residence. The relocation of the house coincided with an increased public interest in local history in the lead-up to the Australian Bicentenary celebrations in 1988, and the establishment of the Buderim Ginger Factory in Yandina in the mid-1980s.

### Description

Carinya was relocated to a site in between the North Coast Railway line and Farrell Street in the north of Yandina, set in recent gardens. The site is delineated from the road by a picket fence and contains two further structures in the northwest and southeast corners. This assessment is for the residence. This assessment is based on Berenis Alcorn's study and images published on the Day & Grimes Real Estate website.

Carinya addresses Farrell Street in the west and consists of a chamferboard clad timber structure on medium high stumps, covered by a complex corrugated iron clad Dutch gable roof incorporating several gables and extensions. The gable peaks are decorated with ornate finials. A verandah with separate bullnose roof wraps around most of the building; decorative features include double stop-chamfered timber posts with collar mould and cast iron lace balustrade, brackets and valance. The verandah back wall shows exposed framework and tongue-and-groove VJ cladding. Front access is via an elaborate timber door with sidelights (coloured/textured), fanlights, fielded panels and bolection moulding. Other doors include a panelled timber door with ornate architrave, timber and glass (coloured/textured) door and recent French doors. There are large bay windows in sash configuration with coloured and textured side- and fanlights. Internal features include pressed metal ceilings, ornate timber brackets and architraves, vented ceiling roses and fretwork.

Carinya has reportedly been restored to 'as new' condition.

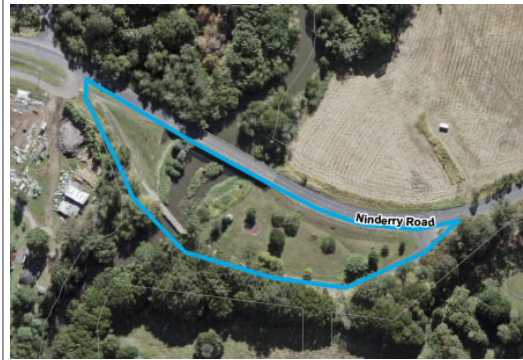
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 24 August 1917, 5.  
<https://www.realestate.com.au/property/82-farrell-st-yandina-qld-4561>, accessed 23-01-2017.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

## Chambers Crossing Bridge and George Best Park

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA22	
<b>Street Address</b>	Ninderry Road, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	Road Reserve, Water Reserve	-26.548760, 152.963852
<b>Other Names</b>	Old Rattley.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Chambers Crossing Bridge and George Best Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Although altered over time, the bridge nonetheless was the first such structure to span the Maroochy River at this point, with access previously achieved by simply crossing the river (hence Chambers Crossing). The construction of the bridge reflected the increasing settlement on the other side of the river from Yandina, particularly North Arm, and the continuing importance of a road connection with Yandina for settlers in the surrounding district.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Chambers Crossing Bridge and George Best Park demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage, as one of the earliest extant timber road bridges in the Sunshine Coast Council area.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Chambers Crossing Bridge and George Best Park has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular remnant structures inclusive of rocks formed to facilitate crossing of the river at this point prior to the construction of the bridge.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Chambers Crossing Bridge and George Best Park is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early road bridges in the Sunshine Coast Council area, in particular the wooden decking, girders and tracks.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Chambers Crossing Bridge and George Best Park is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. Its setting across the river and adjacent to the George Best Park – and now separate from the new road and bridge – creates a pleasing context that evokes earlier (and simpler) modes of travel in the region.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Chambers Crossing Bridge and George Best Park has a special association with Thomas Chambers, one of the Sunshine Coast Council area's (and Yandina's) earliest European settlers and after who the bridge and original crossing is named.

### Historical Context

The Chambers Crossing Bridge was built in 1896. The bridge is named after Thomas Chambers, who selected land beside the crossing in 1876. Thomas and his brother, Charles, came to the Maroochy region in the 1860s and felled cedar, beech and pine trees and sold the timber to William Pettigrew – either at his depot on the Maroochy River or, later, his sawmill, both located near modern-day Maroochydore. As a measure of their early influence in the region, Chambers Island is named after Thomas and Charles.

The river adjacent to Thomas's property was originally crossed without the aid of a bridge. The population on the north bank of the river grew steadily in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (in particular North Arm) and a bridge was built in 1896. Local historian, Audienne Blythe, wrote that the bridge has undergone replacements and repairs over time, although judging by the extant fabric such alterations that may have been undertaken occurred in the first half of the twentieth century at the latest. The current Chambers Crossing Bridge was opened in 1996, a century to the year after the original bridge was built. The original bridge is now part of George Best Park, named after a prominent local butcher, George Best, who moved to Yandina in 1892. Best was a Maroochy Shire Councillor from 1916-1918.

### Description

Chambers Crossing Bridge and George Best Park is located on the southern side of Ninderry Road on a grassed landscaped site bounded by a pedestrian path/bikeway to the south. The North Maroochy River traverses through the western part of the site in a north-south direction. There are some feature trees within the site that is bounded by mature vegetation in the south, west and east.

The bridge spans the river on the south-western boundary of the site as part of the pedestrian/bike path and consists



of a timber structure comprising timber pylons and bearers, wooden decking and girders, the fittings reportedly including brass bolts. The tracks consists of timber planks and are partially filled-in in between with bitumen. The bridge is in a fair to poor condition, the decking showing signs of deterioration and grass overgrowth.

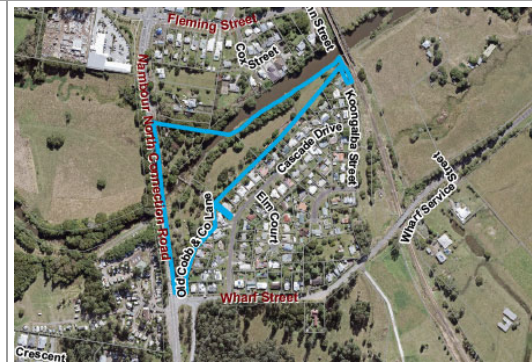
George Best Park consists of a landscaped area featuring a picnic shelter, playground and car parking area.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016

<b>References</b>	Audienne Blyth, Streets and Roads of Yandina and District: Their History and Origins, Yandina, 2003, pp95, 100 and 102.
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### Christina Low Park

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA23
<b>Street Address</b>	1538 Nambour North Connection Road, Yandina
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	10Y16412, 1048CG6171, 999RP228262, No GPS Coordinates 998CP895706, Road Reserve, Water Reserve
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Christina Low Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The park was the site of the first European settlement in the Yandina district and some of the earliest settlement anywhere in the Sunshine Coast. It was located on the Gympie Road, which contributed to the development and closer settlement of the region. The presence of the Aboriginal camp opposite the Low's premises further highlights this evolution in the Sunshine Coast's history, as the continuing presence of new settlers in the region had a profound impact on the first people of the Sunshine Coast.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Christina Low Park demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. Along with Charles Clarke Park in Mooloolaba, it is one of the few sites of early European occupation in proximity to a major town or city in the region that has remained relatively undeveloped since the 1860s.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Christina Low Park has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. This information may include, but is not limited to, archaeological and landscape evidence of the development of the place by the Lows in the 1860s and also the presence of local Kabi Kabi people during the pre- and post-contact periods. Evidence may include building footings, middens (both Aboriginal and European) and other artefacts associated with the use of the site by both cultural groups over time.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Christina Low Park has a special association with the life of James and Christina Low, early European settlers in the Sunshine Coast Council area and responsible for some of the earliest commercial development of the region in its history.

**Historical Context**  
 The Christina Low Park was opened in 1985. The park is located on the north and south banks of the South Maroochy River. The river in this section includes a natural ford that was utilised as part of the original Gympie Road. The first bridge across the Maroochy River was located at this point and was opened in 1878. The bridge was destroyed during a flood event in 1928 and a new, concrete bridge replaced it in 1929. The current James Low Bridge was completed in 1970 and a footbridge was constructed over the 1929 bridge at the request of local residents.

**Description**  
 Christina Low Park is located on the eastern side of Nambour North Connection Road south of the town's centre. The South Maroochy River runs through the slightly sloping site in a northeast-southwest direction with mature native vegetation lining the river banks (reportedly including replanted beech trees). Old Cobb and Co Lane (pedestrian only in the northern section) crosses through the park in a north-south direction.

The landscaped section north of the river contains grassed areas and mature vegetation including feature trees.

Access is via a car parking area in the northern corner. A playground is situated towards the northern border. Old Cobb and Co Lane leads along the western boundary and crosses the river at a natural ford via a footbridge on trapezoid concrete panel supports.

Vehicular access to the southern sections of the park is via Old Cobb and Co Lane. The south-western part comprises grassed areas and some shade trees and has been developed into a picnic area with barbeque facilities, shelter structures and benches and tables. The section in the northeast consists of extensive grassed areas with mature vegetation on the river bank and on the eastern boundary.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	Not inspected

<b>References</b>	
Audienne Blyth, Streets and Roads of Yandina and District: Their History and Origins, Yandina, 2003, pp95, 100 and 102.	
Helen Gregory, Making Maroochy: A History of the land, the people and the Shire, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications, 1991.	
Picture Sunshine Coast	
Queensland Heritage Register, 'Dunethin Rock', Place ID 602695. Queensland Heritage Register, 'Koongalba', Place ID 601613.	
Sunshine Coast Council, Thematic History of the Sunshine Coast, 2016.	
Yandina and District Historical Project Group, Yandina: 125 Years 1871-1996, Yandina, Yandina and District Historical Project Group, 1996.	

### Koongalba (State heritage place)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA4	
<b>Street Address</b>	12 Wharf Street, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP26457	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	John Low's House.	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Criterion under review.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The residence, with its landscaped grounds and plantings of mature trees, makes a considerable contribution to the amenity of the Wharf Street streetscape and the Yandina townscape.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	As a building erected on land which has been continuously owned by members of the Low family from the late 1860s, Koongalba is important for its association with the family which was influential in the development of the timber industry in the Mooloolah-Maroochy area, and in the development of Yandina as a commercial centre from the late 1860s.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
Please refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#601613.	
<b>Description</b>	
Please refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID#601613.	
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland Heritage Register
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.	

### Maroochy Co-Op Store (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA24	
<b>Street Address</b>	2 and 2a Stevens Street, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	4RP167389, 2RP175853	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	McNab's Store, Yandina IGA	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maroochy Co-Op Store (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Co-operative associations became increasingly common in the region from the late 1910s and the Maroochy Co-Op Store is a relatively early example. Although the shop was not originally built or owned by the Co-Op, its significance under this criterion is defined by the duration of its occupancy of the building and the importance of the association in Yandina's history.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Maroochy Co-Op Store (former) is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area for its aesthetic significance. The building makes a strong contribution to the streetscape of Stevens Street, reinforcing the predominantly timber and tin building materials and style of shops built in the street in the early twentieth century, many of which remain largely intact.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Maroochy Co-Op Store (former) has a special association with the work of the Maroochy Co-Operative Cash Stores, a significant organisation in the history of Yandina from the 1910s through to the 1960s.

**Historical Context**

The former Maroochy Co-Op Store was built in 1909 for John McNab, a prominent early citizen. McNab first owned a store in Landsborough and then opened a general store in Yandina in the late 1880s or early 1890s, which he sold in c1895. He then re-entered the retail business with the construction of the former Maroochy Co-Op Store building in 1909, operating it as a general store. He was also a Councillor and Chairman of the Caboolture Shire Council (of which Landsborough was a part until the formation of the Landsborough Shire Council in 1912). He then went on to serve in the former Landsborough Shire Council.

McNab sold his new store in 1911 and after two new owners, the shop was purchased by the Maroochy Co-operative Cash Stores Ltd. in 1919. The Co-Operative was formed in 1918, with the main shop in Yandina and a branch on the Maroochy River. Approximately 60 farmers were present at the meeting when it was decided to proceed with the creation of the store (at which time various options were considered, including joining the Kenilworth co-operative store, which had a shop in Eumundi). The principal advantage to the scheme was that customers became shareholders and any profit generated by the store was divided up amongst the shareholders. Interestingly, McNab was the Chair of the committee formed to discuss the co-operative scheme in 1918. The Maroochy Co-operative Cash Store continued to operate from the building for around fifty years. The co-operative spirit that motivated the establishment of the store extended to the period of the Great Depression, when farmers in the district struggled to survive and the shop provided twelve months' credit. The most profitable period of the store's history was the 1940s; perhaps reflecting this, the Store built an extension to the building in the 1950s. However, the store struggled to survive financially in the early 1960s and in 1963 it merged with the Nambour and District Co-operative Society. The Maroochy Co-operative Cash Store was the longest operating co-operative store in Queensland at the time it merged with the Nambour society. The building continues to function as a grocery store today.

**Description**

The former Maroochy Co-Op Store is located on the corner of Steven and Railway Streets within the Yandina character area in the centre of town. A later shop building joins onto the original store in the west, forming a shopping complex. At the northern boundary of the slightly sloping site is a car parking area.

The buildings address Stevens Street and consist of single-storey chamferboard (front) and weatherboard (sides and rear) clad timber structures. The building on the corner is clad with a corrugated iron double roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. A straight chamferboard clad parapet with two roof gables runs along the façade and continues around the corner section and eastern elevation. Decorative features include timber soffit brackets (on the parapet and gables) and slatted gable panels. The section to the west is slightly shorter and covered by a corrugated iron roof, also gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. The façade shows similar features as the earlier building albeit less ornate and with only one gable. A corrugated iron clad skillion awning on post supports (with brackets in the western section) spans the footpath at the front and wraps around the corner.

The shop front of the former Maroochy Co-Op Store has large shop windows featuring bands of textured glass windows above that appear either original or sympathetically restored. The two former recessed entrances have been remodelled; one has been converted to a shop window and the second is in line with the footpath via a recent glass/aluminium double door. The shop front of the later building shows simple large shop windows and a modern entrance door. There are several small windows with metal window hoods in the upper section of the eastern elevation as well as sash windows and a bank of recent windows with fanlights. A loading deck with roller door

access fronts the rear and there are further sash windows and small windows in the upper section.	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
'Obituary, Mr J McNab', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 28 October 1932, 7. Picture Sunshine Coast Yandina and District Historical Project Group, Yandina: 125 Years 1871-1996, Yandina, Yandina and District Historical Project Group, 1996.	

## No. 11 North Street

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA21	
<b>Street Address</b>	11 North Street, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	46Y1642	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



<b>Heritage Significance</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The house is significant as a good representative example of a modest scale timber house from an early phase of the town's development.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	No 11 North Street is important to the Sunshine Coast Council region because of its aesthetic significance. The building and its timber construction and modest scale are evocative of an early phase of the town's development.

**Historical Context**

No. 11 North Street was surveyed as part of the Township of Yandina in 1890. However, according to an earlier heritage study (Alcorn 2006), for some reason it appears it was not offered for sale until 1902 and even then, it did not attract any interest from buyers. It was eventually sold in 1919 to A. Fredin. The allotment was located directly across from the Yandina Race Course.

Joe Ivins, a Yandina builder, constructed the house on site in 1930. His daughter, Lorna, was born in the house in 1932. The house was sold in 1935 and the Ivins family moved to a house which Joe Ivins had also built about 200 metres away on Cooloolabin Road.

The house at 11 North Street was occupied for a considerable time in the 1940s and 1950s by Vic Cordwell and his family.

**Description**

No. 11 North Street is located on the southern side of North Street in a residential area in the northwest of the CBD. The rectangular block contains the original building in the northern half and a number of additional structures attached to the rear. There are a large number of mature trees at the street front, the sides and also the rear. The property is delineated from the street and neighbouring blocks by a timber fence.

The building addresses the street and is fronted by mature vegetation and a grassed area. The low-set timber framed cottage on stumps has weatherboard clad walls and a truncated corrugated iron clad pyramid roof. Access is via some steps onto the front verandah covered under the main roof. Verandah features include stop-chamfered posts with ornate brackets and crown collar moulds, and a broomstick balustrade. The central entrance door with fanlight is flanked by French doors. The verandah back wall shows exposed framing and vertical tongue-and-groove timber board cladding. The windows are reportedly sash configuration with corrugated iron sheeted window hoods with side battens.

It is noted that the house was mounted on high blocks until the 1970s, with the front of the house having a long, straight staircase.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	N/A
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/07/2017

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.

QImagery

### Old Railway Bridge

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA5		
<b>Street Address</b>	Conn/Fleming St, Yandina & northern termination of Koongalba St, Yandina		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	234SP102284, 231RP102283 (Part)	30CP895706, Maroochy River	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A		



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Old Railway Bridge is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The railway itself had an enormous impact on the settlement and economic development of the region from its construction in the late 1880s and early 1890s. The various iterations of the bridge therefore illustrate the continuing importance of the railway in the region across the nineteenth and twentieth century.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Old Railway Bridge demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. It is the most substantial of the original/early bridge spans across a creek or river in the Sunshine Coast Council area.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Old Railway Bridge is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of railway bridges constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the Sunshine Coast Council area, in particular the detailing of concrete columns, timber supports, concrete bases and steel bridge girders.

#### Historical Context

The North Coast Railway has been one of the Queensland's most enduring and successful railway projects. The line was designed to connect Gympie with Brisbane and plans were formulated for the line in the 1880s. The construction of the line was an enormous task, requiring more than 900 workers to complete the job. Once completed, the railway provided a more efficient means to transport the produce from the region, including fruit, vegetables, sugar and timber, as well as encourage tourists to visit the various resorts along the line, on the Blackall Range or by the coast.

The Old Railway Bridge was constructed in 1913. Based on historical photographs, the 'new' bridge was simply the span, while the original foundations built in 1890, including timber supports and concrete columns, remained intact. The bridge remained in use until 1995, when the line was realigned and a new concrete bridge was built adjacent to the original bridge.

#### Description

The old railway bridge spans the Maroochy River between Fleming Street in the northwest and the northern termination of Koongalba Street in the southeast and runs parallel to the concrete bridge constructed in the 1990s. The bridge has a length of 33 meters and consists of steel beams resting on solid concrete columns with moulded capitals, and a steel truss superstructure. The timber approaches are supported by three-legged cross-braced timber supports on concrete bases.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	10/03/2016

#### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 Yandina and District Historical Project Group, Yandina: 125 Years 1871-1996, Yandina, Yandina and District Historical Project Group, 1996.

### Railway Gatehouse (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA6		
<b>Street Address</b>	44 School Road, Yandina		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP198736	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A		



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Railway Gatehouse (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The North Coast Railway fundamentally altered the economy and development of the Sunshine Coast Council area from the time of its construction. The gatekeepers' houses were a core element of the urban landscape generated by the railway construction and, along with the railway stations and associated infrastructure, reflected the shift from road and river transport to the railway at the end of the nineteenth century. The continued presence of the house illustrates the original/early road network in Yandina and, relative to the current conditions, demonstrates the evolution of the road system in the district across the twentieth century.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Railway Gatehouse (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. It is possibly one of only two extant gatehouses in the Sunshine Coast Council area, when in the past such cottages were more common.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Railway Gatehouse (former) has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, principally (together with the second railway gatehouse in Yandina) offering comparative information in the event other similar houses are discovered, and also for revealing the road network in Yandina around the turn of the twentieth century.

**Historical Context**

The North Coast Railway has been one of the Queensland's most enduring and successful railway projects. The line was designed to connect Gympie with Brisbane and plans were formulated for the line in the 1880s. The construction of the line was an enormous task, requiring more than 900 workers to complete the job. Once completed, the railway provided a more efficient means to transport the produce from the region, including fruit, vegetables, sugar and timber, as well as encourage tourists to visit the various resorts along the line, on the Blackall Range or by the coast. The Yandina Railway Station, consisting of a railway shelter (station building) and goods shed was opened in 1891. Gatekeepers' houses were constructed in 1889, with two built in Yandina, one in School Road and the second in Wharf Street. The gatekeepers were responsible for managing the gates at level crossings, closing them when a train was scheduled to arrive to prevent accidents. There were four level crossings in the Yandina district: one at the railway station, one associated with this former gatehouse, one at Bridges and the other at Wharf Street.

A 1902 map of the district showing where school students lived and the distance they needed to travel to school clearly marks the gatekeeper's cottage at the southern boundary of the school grounds. The road configuration is different to that today; Ninderry Road angled more gently toward the level crossing and then crossed the railway, to what became Gympie Road at the time (now Farrell Street, although this was not the alignment of the original Gympie Road, which turned northwest just after crossing the South Maroochy River). There appears to be evidence of the level crossing still extant in the form of a bitumen lane leading to the pedestrian crossing from the western side of the line (which replaced the level crossing); the former gatekeeper's house is directly opposite on what is now School Road. The small lane and the location of the gatekeeper's house more than likely indicate the road configuration of Yandina at the turn of the twentieth century, which was markedly different than that which exists today. The house has undergone alterations over time. The house was raised by the Railway Department in 1937.

The house was under renovation in 2006 and various changes have been effected as a result. However, the original form of the building, principally the small, gable-roofed cottage, remains clearly recognisable (see for comparison a similar cottage listed on Picture Sunshine Coast), and its location continues to mark the location of the level crossing, particularly in relation to the small lane on the opposite side of the railway.

**Description**

The former Railway Gatehouse is located on the eastern side of the railway line in the north of the town. The building is set parallel to the road within a garden and consists of a highset weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps, covered by a corrugated iron clad gable roof. The former verandah, covered under the main roof on the western elevation, is enclosed and fronted by an additional verandah on metal supports and covered with a corrugated iron clad skillion roof. A timber structure with gable roof is attached at the eastern elevation and comprises a weatherboard clad section and a verandah. It appears that all windows have been replaced with aluminium sliding windows over time.

Historic imagery suggests that the gatehouses were originally lowset cottages with open front verandah, brick chimney and sash windows, indicating that the former gatehouse in School Road has been significantly altered, however, its original form is still recognisable.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
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<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006. Picture Sunshine Coast. <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</i>	

### Starlight Community Hall

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA10	
<b>Street Address</b>	399 Browns Creek Road, Bridges	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	12SP254387 (Part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
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**A** *The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.*

**Statement** The Starlight Community Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was one of the first 'alternative' communities established on the Sunshine Coast, with other prominent examples such as the Chenrezig Institute and Frog's Hollow (and the Maleny co-operatives) also created in the 1970s. Starlight is one of the leading communities that helped establish Sunshine Coast's alternative reputation and the hall is the symbolic manifestation of the communal intent that forms the core of the community.

**E** *The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.*

**Statement** The Starlight Community Hall is important because of its aesthetic significance. The layers of construction and the methods employed to build the hall reflect the nature and ideals of the community that it serves. It is also nestled in a rainforest setting and near a creek, which contributes to the purpose and symbolism of the hall.

**G** *The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.*

**Statement** The Starlight Community Hall has a strong association with the current and former residents of the community.

#### Historical Context

In the 1970s, the Sunshine Coast became popular with people wishing to establish intentional or 'alternative' communities. Prominent examples include the Chenrezig Institute, a Buddhist retreat located west of Eudlo (established 1974), Frog's Hollow at Maleny, from where the famous hinterland co-operative community was developed, and also Crystal Waters, a permaculture community at Conondale.

Starlight was one of the first of these communities, with so-called 'hippies' (according to the parlance of the time) taking up land along Brown's Creek near Yandina in 1971. At first the land was an undifferentiated whole, consistent with the philosophy of sharing the land. However, this approach did not prove immediately viable. One of the early members of the community was a surveyor and he subdivided the land into large blocks and a communal area. The subdivision was technically illegal; however, the Maroochy Shire Council was sympathetic and rezoned the land, and the community engaged a law firm to create a legal company to protect the structure of the community and land use. The community's focus has been predominantly on self-sufficiency and sustainability, and conservation of flora and fauna.

The early iteration of the Starlight Community Hall was built around this time, and improved over the next few decades. The community's most famous resident, the Australian author Peter Carey, wrote about how it retained its original beauty, derived from the bloodwood poles and pitched roof. However, it had been transformed by 'a beautiful verandah rail and an arched slatted skirt for the underfloor', with the changes reflecting the 'Queensland vernacular and hippy-chainsaw architecture'. The hall is the focus of community activities, hosting every conceivable social event in the community. By its nature, and location, it is literally and symbolically the communal heart of the Starlight Community and its architecture reflects the ad hoc and organic development of the community since the early 1970s.

#### Description

The Starlight Community Hall is located on the eastern side of Browns Creek Road approximately 4km distance (straight line) from the outskirts of Yandina within the large forested area of the Starlight Community.

The hall consists of a rectangular highset open-walled structure on medium height timber stumps with a gable roof, clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. A skillion roofed verandah joins onto the core structure at the front and rear.

Both the main and verandah roofs are supported by round bush timber posts and the main roof has an open ceiling with exposed round ceiling joists. A balustrade, comprising dowels and round timber top and bottom rails, runs along the edge of the hall. In between the stumps is a tall arched valance consisting of timber slats. Access is via double timber stairs covered under a separate roof and featuring a similar balustrade and valance as the main building. The hall has a timber floor and a number of benches fitted in-between the uprights.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016

**References**  
 Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Bill Metcalfe, 'Utopian Communities', in Queensland Historical Atlas, <http://www.qhatlas.com.au/content/utopian-communities>, accessed 8/11/2016.  
<http://www.starlightcommunity.com>, accessed 10/10/2016  
<https://www.facebook.com/Starlight-Hall-101892046521239/>, accessed 10/10/2016  
 Peter Carey, Home and Away, The Age, 29/01/1995, accessed 10/10/2016 online at [http://newsstore.fairfax.com.au/apps/viewDocument.ac?page=1&sy=age&kw=peter+carey&pb=all\\_ffx&dt=selectRange&dr=entire&so=relevance&sf=author&rc=10&rm=200&sp=nrm&clsPage=1&docID=news950129\\_0119\\_5674](http://newsstore.fairfax.com.au/apps/viewDocument.ac?page=1&sy=age&kw=peter+carey&pb=all_ffx&dt=selectRange&dr=entire&so=relevance&sf=author&rc=10&rm=200&sp=nrm&clsPage=1&docID=news950129_0119_5674)  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 Yandina and District Historical Project Group, Yandina: 125 Years 1871-1996, Yandina, Yandina and District Historical Project Group, 1996.

### Yandina All Saints Church of England

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA1	
<b>Street Address</b>	3 Farrell Street, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	5RP841819	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Anglican Church, All Saints Anglican Church (Including Surrounding Trees).	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Yandina All Saints Church of England is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the first church built in the former Maroochy Shire and its construction in Yandina, which was located on the road to Gympie, marked the town as the principal settlement in the former Shire at the time.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Yandina All Saints Church of England demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as the oldest extant church in the former Maroochy Shire area and one of the oldest churches constructed in the Sunshine Coast.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Yandina All Saints Church of England is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of small, timber churches typically constructed in rural parts of the Sunshine Coast Council area in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Yandina All Saints Church of England has a special association with the Yandina and district Anglican congregation, which has used the church as a place of worship since the nineteenth century.

**Historical Context**  
 The Yandina All Saints church was built in 1881. As with other nascent settlements in the region, church services in Yandina were originally provided by a travelling parson, in this case Reverend Joseph Buckle. A local settler, Arthur Gawthorn, erected the All Saints Church in 1881 originally as a non-denominational church. That is, all congregations, whether they were Anglican, Catholic, Baptist, Methodist or Presbyterian (the common denominations in the region at this time) could use the church for their services. The church was the first building of its kind in the Maroochy Divisional Board (later the Maroochy Shire), and one of the earliest churches in the entire Sunshine Coast. It was apparently constructed from pit-sawn Beech timber and had a shingle roof at the time it was built. A non-denominational church was also erected for the residents of Ninderry and North Arm in 1899.  
 Gawthorn died in 1919 and he bequeathed the land and church building to the Nambour Anglican Parish in his will. By this time, the church was exclusively used as a Church of England.



The church was extended in the 1950s and 60s. A vestry and new font were added in 1951, at the time of the 70th anniversary of its construction. (The celebration of the anniversary was a significant event in the region. Mathew Carroll, associated with the early settlement of Nambour, gave an address – he was present at the time the church was built.) The font was a memorial to two children. A memorial cross was also installed in memory of a local man, Corporal Ken Clark, who died in World War II. A baptistry and porch were added in 1961. The church has remained relatively unchanged since this time and it is believed to be the oldest church still in use in the Sunshine Coast region.

**Description**

The Yandina All Saints Church of England is situated on the western side of Farrell Street in the centre of town. The site is framed by mature trees on three sides, the church being located in a grassed area in the centre. The church addresses the street and consists of a small lowset weatherboard clad timber structure on metal stumps with a corrugated iron clad gable roof with timber crosses. An enclosed porch (1961) fronts the nave and features a corrugated iron clad gable roof with flying gable without any embellishments. The gable is clad with sheeting while the sides are weatherboard clad. Access is from the northern side via French doors with coloured panes. At the front (east) is a three-light casement window, also with coloured panes and on the southern side is a single-light casement window. The nave has single casement windows. A weatherboard clad vestry (1951) with corrugated iron clad gable roof joins onto the nave at the rear (west) and is accessed via some steps and timber door. At the rear is a five-light casement window with coloured panes. A narrow weatherboard clad annex with skillion roof joins onto the building towards the southwest. Access was from the south, however, the door has been boarded-up and the stairs have been removed. A small skillion roofed shed with corrugated iron cladding is located at the rear of the church. The Yandina All Saints Church of England is situated on the western side of Farrell Street in the centre of town. The site is framed by mature trees on three sides, the church being located in a grassed area in the centre.

The church addresses the street and consists of a small lowset weatherboard clad timber structure on metal stumps with a corrugated iron clad gable roof with timber crosses. An enclosed porch (1961) fronts the nave and features a corrugated iron clad gable roof with flying gable without any embellishments. The gable is clad with sheeting while the sides are weatherboard clad. Access is from the northern side via a French door with coloured panes. At the front (east) is a three-light casement window, also with coloured panes and on the southern side is a single-light casement window. The nave has single casement windows. A weatherboard clad vestry (1951) with corrugated iron clad gable roof joins onto the nave at the rear (west) and is accessed via some steps and timber door. At the rear is a five-light casement window with coloured panes. A narrow weatherboard clad annex with skillion roof joins onto the building towards the southwest. Access was from the south, however, the door has been boarded-up and the stairs have been removed. A small skillion roofed shed with corrugated iron cladding is located at the rear of the church.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Brisbane Courier, 15 March 1919, 7.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 2 February 1951, 2.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 9 February 1951, 11.
- 'New Church Opened', The Week, 30 June 1899, 11.
- Queenslander, 15 January 1881, 90.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.
- Yandina and District Historical Project Group, Yandina: 125 Years 1871-1996, Yandina, Yandina and District Historical Project Group, 1996.

**Yandina Cemetery**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA12	
<b>Street Address</b>	33 Cordwell Road, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1024CG6069	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Maroochy General Cemetery.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	The Yandina Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as cemeteries were typically established following the development of settlements.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>

Schedule 6

Statement	The Yandina Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly an understanding of burial practices, which illustrate the religious, cultural and economic patterns of settlement and life in the district from the 1890s.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Cemetery is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a monumental cemetery in the Sunshine Coast Council area. The variety of headstones and monuments reflect the principal approach to burial practice in the region from the late nineteenth century through to the 1950s, when local councils began to encourage lawn cemeteries.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Cemetery has a special association with the Yandina and district community as the principal place of burial until the 1950s, with sporadic use since that time.
<b>Historical Context</b>	
<p>The Yandina Cemetery was gazetted in 1882. It was originally known as the Maroochy General Cemetery, a name that persisted until the 1950s when the Maroochy Shire Council assumed control of the cemetery and renamed it. The earliest burial is that of James Low (1883), the earliest of the European settlers in the district. The cemetery was, at various times, in poor condition. A beautification program was undertaken in the early 1950s, resulting in the planting of Cypress pines on the southern fence line, Jacaranda trees along the fence line facing the former Bruce Highway (which at the time passed directly in front of the cemetery – and planted by the Main Roads Commission at the time), a garden for roses and other flowers, a 'motor pathway' to facilitate car access and a new set of gates at the southwest corner of the reserve. The only evidence of the improvement is at least one Jacaranda Tree. The Maroochy Shire Council assumed management of the cemetery in 1956 and a shelter shed (still extant) was erected some time after this date. The entrance was restored in 2001 by the Yandina &amp; District Historical Society. The Kulangoor Lawn Cemetery was established in 1987 and it is now the principal burial ground for Yandina.</p>	
<b>Description</b>	
<p>The Yandina Cemetery is located on the corner of Cordwell Road and Central Park Drive within an industrial estate in the south of town. The mostly cleared site contains some mature trees in the north-eastern corner and on the eastern boundary, as well as some signature trees throughout. Two Jacaranda trees of the eight planted in 1951 are remaining along Cordwell Street. The cemetery is delineated from the roads by a timber post and pipe fence with the main access from Cordwell Street via a wrought iron gate set into a timber portal with the inscription 'YANDINA CEMETERY EST 1882' and followed by an avenue of trees leading to a shelter shed. The shelter shed consists of a lowset rectangular timber structure on a concrete base covered by a corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A skillion roofed annex is attached at the southern side. The shed is partially enclosed with weatherboard and shows exposed framework with cross-bracing. Low seating is fixed to the enclosed walls.</p> <p>The marked burials are located in a grassed area in the western half of the cemetery and are arranged in rows. Grave surrounds include rendered brick/concrete edging, some with ornate corners and piping, as well as wrought iron fencing. There are a number of large family plots, some surrounded by elaborate fencing. The gravestones reflect the changes in funerary custom over more than 130 years and include stelae and some elaborate monuments as well as modest desk mounted tablets and crosses. Many of the older grave ornaments show a patina acquired over time.</p> <p>The cemetery includes burials of a number of early settler families including Best, Browne, Chambers, Coulson, Dyne, Galt, Goeths, Low, Meldrum, Sommer and Stevens.</p>	
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016
<b>References</b>	
<p>Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  <a href="http://www.interment.net/data/aus/qld/maroochy/yandina/yandina.htm">http://www.interment.net/data/aus/qld/maroochy/yandina/yandina.htm</a>, accessed 11/10/2016.  Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 16 February 1951, 1.  Picture Sunshine Coast.  <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.</i></p>	

### Yandina Historic House

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA11	
<b>Street Address</b>	3-11 Pioneer Road, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	3Y16431 (Part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Kenaldare, Tillstead, Tilstead.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Yandina Historic House is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The removal of the house from its original location in the 1990s reflected the increasing impact of upgrades to the Bruce Highway and road infrastructure more generally on the historic landscape of Yandina and the Sunshine Coast.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Yandina Historic House is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a substantial, turn of the century farm house in the region, in particular the design of the house, its internal layout and extensive use of decorative timber elements.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Yandina Historic House has a strong association with the Yandina & District Historical Society Inc., as the location of the Society's headquarters since 2003.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Yandina Historic House has a special association with the life of John Gustave Sommer, who was a prominent settler in Yandina in a formative period of the district's development.

**Historical Context**

Yandina Historic House was built as 'Tillstead' for John Gustave Sommer in c1899. Sommer purchased land in the district in 1882 and he built a house on his property and cultivated crops by at least 1887, at which time he also married. His family moved to the district as well, and his father owned property adjacent to Sommer's farm. In addition to his farm, Sommer owned land in the town of Yandina and in 1888-9 he erected a hotel, called the Australian Hotel from at least 1892. He purchased an allotment across from the new railway station in 1891 and moved his hotel there in the following year. Sommer appears to have lived in the hotel after its construction (one of his sons was born in it as it was being moved), but he sold it in the late 1890s and returned to his farm. It was at this time 'Tillstead' is believed to have been built, possibly by Sommer himself. The name of the house relates to either the birth place of Sommer's wife or mother, both of whom were named Fredericka, of Tellingstedt, in Germany.

Sommer subdivided his property in 1910 and sold 'Tillstead' and the farm, and built a new house called 'Rosemere'. The property was occupied by a variety of people from this period, with names including Sommerville, Sharpe, Somerset and Williams. Ben Williams purchased the property in 1923 and reportedly renamed it 'Kenaldare'. It was in poor condition at the time, and Williams undertook repairs and also built new kitchen and dining rooms. The house has undergone a variety of alterations over time, including the addition of a rear verandah in 1935, new front porch in the interwar style (c1941-2), modernisation of the interior from the 1950s (new internal cladding and ceilings) and a new rear deck in 1978. Williams farmed sugar cane, and they were apparently the first cane farmers in the district to practice soil conservation, using a form of contour cultivation. He was also a prominent community member, including acting as Director of the Maroochy Co-operative Society for thirty-four years. The Williams children were also prominent community members.

The house remained in the Williams family until 1995, when the property was resumed by the Queensland Government for the construction of the Yandina Bypass. The Government offered the house to the Maroochy Shire Council, which accepted the offer, and proposed to use the house as a tourist information centre and driver reviver facility. The Yandina & District Historical Society Inc assumed the lease for the house in 2003 and renamed it 'Yandina Historic House'.

**Description**

Yandina Historic House was relocated to Teatree Park on the corner block bounded by Pioneer and Coulson Roads in the northeast of the town centre and is situated towards the northern boundary of the grassed site; the curtilage includes the immediate surrounds of the house and an ancillary structure in the northwest.

The former residence consists of an L-shaped lowset timber framed building on stumps with corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A verandah with separate bullnose roof, supported on stop-chamfered posts, wraps around the front and sides. Decorative features include ornate post brackets and decorative timber slats in the balustrade, although these appear not to be original. Front access is via a central gabled porch with inter-war style gable panel (c1941/42) and there is also a recent side entrance via a ramp on the eastern elevation. The verandah back walls show exposed framework and tongue-and-groove VJ cladding. A number of French doors with fanlights lead from the verandah into the building. A skillion roofed weatherboard clad extension joins onto the northern corner and features a casement window with metal hood. The north-western section of the verandah is enclosed and has two casement windows,

also with metal window hoods. A small rectangular lowset timber structure with corrugated iron clad hipped roof is located close to the north-western corner.

Yandina Historic House currently houses historic displays, an art gallery, a gift shop, a cafe and an information centre.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016

<b>References</b>	
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.	
Picture Sunshine Coast.	
Roger Todd Architects, 'Tillstead – Conservation Study for Maroochy Shire Council', 1998.	
Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.	

### Yandina Hotel

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA13	
<b>Street Address</b>	1 Stevens Street, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	21SP205405	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Australian Hotel.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Hotel is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the second hotel in the Yandina district (after the Maroochie Hotel) and the first in the surveyed town of Yandina. The shift of the hotel from the Gympie Road to near the railway also illustrates the importance of the railway to the development of Yandina (and more broadly towns in the region), particularly where those towns pre-dated the railway. The addition of the second building also further demonstrates the evolution of Yandina, presumably in the 1930s when the Bruce Highway was constructed and the region became increasingly popular with motorists.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Hotel (original building) demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. It is the second-oldest extant hotel in the region, pre-dated only by the Mellum Club Hotel in Landsborough. However, the Yandina Hotel, despite alterations and extensions over time, is the most intact of the two, particularly as it has largely retained its early/original façade, whereas the Mellum Club Hotel façade was modernised in 1970.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Hotel is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of hotels in the Sunshine Coast Council area, in particular later nineteenth century timber hotels. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, exposed timber framing on the façade, verandah on the first floor and decorative timber elements on the façade more generally. Taken as a whole, the hotel clearly reflects timber hotels versus the modernist hotel design predominantly used in the region from the 1930s onward. Although the provenance of the second building is unclear, it demonstrates similar characteristics.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Hotel is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The hotel illustrates pleasing timber detail relating to its design and construction in the late nineteenth century, reflecting the early history of Yandina and the region more generally. Later alterations have not fundamentally affected this effect. The two buildings (in particular the original building) also occupy a prominent corner position that denotes the importance of the railway, hotel and central business district in early Yandina, a significance further reinforced by the close proximity of the Yandina war memorial.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Hotel has a special association with JG Sommer, the first owner of the hotel. Sommer was an early settler in Yandina and one of its most prominent citizens, also noted for the construction of 'Tillstead' homestead.

### Historical Context

The Yandina Hotel was originally built c1888-9 for John Gustave Sommer. Sommer purchased land in the district in 1882 and he built a house on his property and cultivated crops by at least 1887, at which time he also married. His

family moved to the district as well, and his father owned property adjacent to Sommer's farm. In addition to his farm, Sommer owned land in the town of Yandina and in 1888-9 he erected a hotel (called the Australian Hotel from at least 1892) originally located on the Gympie Road. He then purchased an allotment across from the new railway station and moved the hotel there in 1892, illustrating the importance of the railway to the emerging Yandina business centre over the road – a process also reflected in Landsborough for the Mellum Club Hotel, albeit much later (1914). He was granted a hotel license in 1892 and the name of the hotel at the time was recorded as the 'Australian'. Sommer appears to have lived in the hotel after its construction (one of his sons was born in it as it was being moved, hauled to its new location by bullock teams), but he sold it in the late 1890s and returned to his farm. It was at this time Sommer built his new home, 'Tillstead' (now known as Yandina Historic House), also recognised as a *local heritage place*.

The hotel was transferred to various owners over the next few decades, culminating in the 1930s with its purchase by Castlemaine Brewery in 1935. Plans for an extension to the hotel were mooted at the time of the sale, and the second building on the site, facing the junction between Stevens and Conn streets, was probably moved to its current location around this time. It is unlike the building is an 'extension' in the typical sense; it appears as a wholly individual building loosely connected to the original hotel. Historical photographs indicate cosmetic elements such as verandah skirting date from the interwar period; however, the core of the building appears to date from around the turn of the century – its original location or purpose are currently unknown. Castlemaine Perkins also purchased the Club Hotel in Nambour in the 1930s, taking commercial advantage of the Bruce Highway. The Courier Mail noted in relation to the purchase of the hotel (and others in the North Coast at the time): 'Since the Bruce Highway was opened there have been many inquiries for real estate and businesses in North Coast townships, many sales being effected' (Courier Mail, 3 May 1935: 6). The addition of a second building is undoubtedly related to the (anticipated) increase in business as a result of the Bruce Highway.

The hotel – both parts of it – has undergone various alterations since the 1930s, but both buildings remains largely intact. Indeed, of the two nineteenth century hotels in the region that remain extant – the Yandina and Mellum Club (Landsborough), the Yandina Hotel is the most intact, as the Mellum Club exterior was substantially altered in 1970, lending the building a modernist aesthetic. The hotel was renamed the Yandina Hotel by 2005. A previous heritage study (2006) suggested the hotel was originally called the Yandina, then Railway and later the Australian. Newspaper records indicate it was called the Australian from as early as 1892 and remained so-called throughout the first half of the twentieth century.

**Description**

The Yandina Hotel is located on a triangular block on the corner of Stevens, Scott and Conn Streets, a short distance to the south from the railway station. The slightly sloping site includes the original hotel and the 1930s extension in the north and northeast respectively, and a number of later extensions (including a bottle shop), a carpark and landscaped areas towards the south. This assessment is for the original hotel and the early extension – other modern buildings on the site are not considered to have heritage significance.

The original hotel is set on an east-west axis parallel to Stevens Street and consists of a double storey weatherboard clad timber structure on low stumps with corrugated iron clad hipped roof. A verandah, extending to both levels, fronts the façade (north) and is covered by a separate corrugated iron clad skillion roof, replacing the original bullnose configuration. Solar panels have been mounted on the roof. Both levels have a balustrade with timber slats and the upper level also features decorative brackets. A scalloped VJ timber valance bearing the lettering 'YANDINA HOTEL ESTABLISHED 1891' runs along the front of the verandah. Based on historic images, the balustrade, brackets and valance are not original, however, they are reflecting the original style of the building. The sides of the upper level have been closed in with weatherboard at some stage, incorporating a door leading to an external staircase on the north-western corner. The verandah back walls show exposed framework with cross-bracing and tongue-and-groove VJ cladding on both levels. Access into the building is via a number of French doors with fanlights on the upper level and timber doors with fanlights on ground level. Windows are mainly sash configuration, covered by metal window hoods on the side elevations.

The 1930s extension is set parallel to Conn Street and joins onto the south-eastern corner of the original hotel building. The two buildings are linked by a small weatherboard clad triangular connection on the upper level and a larger curved corrugated iron clad inset on the lower level. The 1930s building consists of a double storey weatherboard clad timber structure on low stumps, level with the original hotel building, and covered by a corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the joint (northern side) and hipped at the southern side. Solar panels have been mounted on the roof. The gable shows typical inter-war style elements including half-timbering and jettied joists. A verandah with integrated skillion roof fronts the façade (east) on the upper level, creating an awning over the footpath and has similar brackets as the original building. Panels with half-timbering in the upper section of the sides appear to be original or sympathetically restored. The original panelled balustrade extending to a valance and also featuring half-timbering, has been replaced with a balustrade and valance similar to the original hotel, however, the valance is straight. A curved pediment visible in historic imagery is no longer extant. The verandah back walls on both levels show exposed framework with cross-bracing and tongue-and-groove VJ cladding. Eight-light French doors with fanlights lead into the upper section while a recessed door provides access to the lower level. Windows are mainly sash configuration, with metal hoods on the side elevations.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	27/11/2019

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Courier Mail, 3 May 1935, 6.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 November 1935, 2.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Roger Todd Architects, 'Tillstead – Conservation Study for Maroochy Shire Council', 1998.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*

## Yandina Masonic Temple

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA14	
<b>Street Address</b>	39 Farrell Street, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP226353	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Maroochy Masonic Lodge.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Masonic Temple is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The rear of the building constitutes the first purpose-built Masonic Lodge in Yandina, and the 1950s extension demonstrates the continuing importance of the Freemasons in the Sunshine Coast community across the twentieth century.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Masonic Temple has a strong association with the Yandina Freemason community.

### Historical Context

Maroochy Lodge was formed in 1906. The title 'Maroochy' reflected the original name for the Yandina area, prior to its survey in 1871. The first lodge meetings were held in the school. A dedicated lodge was built in 1908. The original building was similar in form to a timber church, but elevated and the area underneath the hall was enclosed and used for dances, suppers and banquets.

The hall remained virtually unchanged until 1958, when it was moved within the allotment and an extension built from it. The original building was substantially altered in the process: it was lowered with the removal of the understorey; the front entrance was removed and replaced with a new entrance (or side entrance) that spans the old building and the extension; a small skillion addition was also added to one side and, as a result of this addition and the larger (primary) extension, the original high windows (characteristic of masonic lodges, given the fundamentally secret nature of their ceremonies in this period) were lost. The first lodge subsequently became the dining hall.

### Description

The Yandina Masonic Temple is located on the corner of Farrell and North Streets to the northwest of the CBD. The cleared, grassed, slightly sloping site contains the original Masonic Temple (1908) and the extension (1958).

The original temple building addresses North Street and consists of a tall lowset weatherboard clad timber structure in low stumps, replacing the highset configuration of the original setting. The building has a high pitched corrugated iron clad ventilated gable roof with a battened gable panel incorporating remnants of the former finial (top section missing). The Masonic insignia, square and compasses, are attached to the façade flanked by two tall windows that have been boarded up and are partially obscured by a skillion roofed entrance section extending east that replaces the former gabled entrance porch. A lowset annex with skillion roof spans the western side of the original temple. There are a number of windows including sash configuration in this section as well as a side entrance.


The 1958 extension is set on an east-west axis parallel to North Street and joins onto the original temple on the eastern side. The building consists of a rectangular lowset chamferboard clad structure on medium stumps and is covered by corrugated iron clad gable roof with recent roof vents. The gable on the eastern elevation forms a stylised pediment supported by two round columns on three tiered bases and is clad with sheeting; the Masonic insignia as well as a sign reading 'FREEMASONS CENTRE YANDINA' are displayed at the front. In the centre is a tall boarded-up opening. A number of small rectangular windows are located close to the roof on the side elevations, a feature that is common in Freemason buildings.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016

### References

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

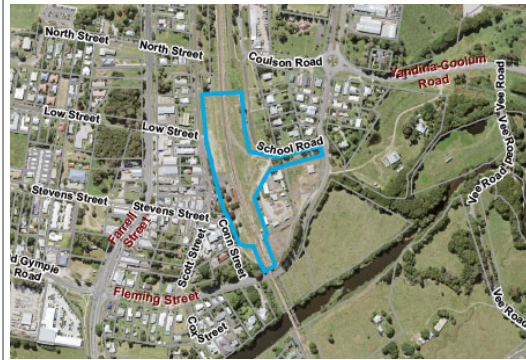
## Yandina Post Office (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA15	
<b>Street Address</b>	11 Stevens Street, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1SP223697	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Yandina QCWA.	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Yandina Post Office (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was the final, and most substantial, of the purpose-built post offices constructed in Yandina, illustrating the gradual development of the town and the concomitant need for postal and telegraph/telephony services.	
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Yandina Post Office (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of regional timber post offices built in the region in the first half of the twentieth century, which were constructed according to standard designs – in this case the single porch and gable.	
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Yandina Post Office (former) is important because of its aesthetic significance. The building makes a contribution to the streetscape as a pleasing timber building with key decorative features that reflect the period of its construction, including the projecting gable, entrance porch and VJ walls and exposed framing.	
<b>Historical Context</b>		
<p>The Yandina Post Office (Former) was built in c1935. It was the last in a series of post offices for Yandina. The first was the receiving office managed by James and Christine Low on the south bank of the South Maroochy River. The receiving office moved to the railway station building after the opening of the North Coast Railway in 1891. In 1914, the receiving office moved to a premises on the corner of Stevens and Scott Streets. The branch was upgraded to full post office status in 1923 – a good indicator of the growth of the district – and a new building erected on the site of the previous receiving office. The current building was built in c1935, during a period of building activity in Yandina. It also provided a telegraph service and phone exchange, a common practice for post offices in regional areas. The post office closed in 1995. It was used for various commercial purposes, and it is now occupied by the Queensland Country Women's Association.</p>		
<b>Description</b>		
<p>The former Yandina Post Office is located on the southern side of Stevens Street in the town centre on a site containing the building towards the northern boundary and a grassed area at the rear. There is a landscaped area at the street front including mature plantings. Picket fence segments are situated to either side of the building; based on historic imagery, these are either original or sympathetically restored.</p> <p>The former post office displays typical design elements of the 'Single Porch and Gable' post office layout (T22), predominantly used in the late 1920s and 1930s; further examples of this popular type of post office building are extant in Buderim, Eumundi and Palmwoods.</p> <p>The building addresses the street and consists of a single storey lowset weatherboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad roof, gabled at the front and side, with a hipped extension at the rear. The projecting front gable has a half-timbered roof gable panel and a centrally positioned bank of eight-light casement windows with skillion window hood with side battens; this feature appears original or sympathetically restored. A sign reading 'NAMBOUR NORTH COAST DIVISION' and the Queensland Country Women's Association emblem are displayed at the gable, replacing the original Yandina post office sign. Access is via some timber steps onto a verandah, integrated under the main roof, joining onto the projection to the right and featuring a slatted balustrade. The verandah back wall has exposed framework and tongue-and-groove VJ cladding; two glass panels replace former postal infrastructure. Timber doors lead into the main building as well as into the projection. The side gable also has a half-timbered roof gable panel and a centrally located eight-light window with skillion window hood with side battens. On the eastern elevation are two further similar windows. The building is currently used by the Queensland Country Women's Association.</p>		
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings	
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings	
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016	
<b>References</b>		
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.		

Brisbane Courier, 30 July 1923, 10.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 November 1935, 2.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*  
 University of Queensland, 1983. Historic Post Offices in Queensland: A National Estate Study, Department of Architecture.

### Yandina Railway Complex

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA16	
<b>Street Address</b>	School Road, Yandina (accessed from Railway Street, Yandina)	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	241SP102285 (Part)	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Yandina Railway Station.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The railway itself had an enormous impact on the settlement and economic development of the region from its construction in the late 1880s and early 1890s. The railway was thus central to the economic development of the town and district and the steady development of infrastructure in the complex over time reflected this.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Railway Complex demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. Although the complex as a whole has been substantially reduced over time, the extant structures, including the railway station building, goods shed, crane and sidings constitute one of only two early and relatively intact railway complexes in the Sunshine Coast Council area (the other is Palmwoods). The complex also includes the only extant railway loading crane in the Sunshine Coast Council area.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Railway Complex has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the scale and function of an early twentieth century railway complex in the Sunshine Coast Council area, including (but not limited to) the design and use of the goods shed, station design (for a substantial regional railway station) and the function of the sidings, elements which are now rare and no longer used for their original purpose.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Railway Complex is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The station building, goods shed, crane, sidings and mature trees present a quaint and pleasing tableau of early rail infrastructure that, when combined with the proximity to the war memorial, hotel and shops in Stevens Street, illustrates key elements of the urban landscape from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Yandina.

### Historical Context

The North Coast Railway has been one of the Queensland's most enduring and successful railway projects. The line was designed to connect Gympie with Brisbane and plans were formulated for the line in the 1880s. The construction of the line was an enormous task, requiring more than 900 workers to complete the job. Once completed, the railway provided a more efficient means to transport the produce from the region, including fruit, vegetables, sugar and timber, as well as encourage tourists to visit the various resorts along the line, on the Blackall Range or by the coast.

The Yandina Railway Complex, originally consisting of a railway shelter (station building) and goods shed, was opened in 1891. The railway complex grew over time; by the early 1900s, there was a large iron water tank to supply water to steam trains, a loading crane adjacent to the goods shed and other sheds, one of which was a cream shed to store cream from local dairies. Calls for the extension of the platform and addition of refreshment rooms in the building were made by local residents in 1924. The platform was extended in 1926 and the building was also extended by the early 1940s – changing relatively little since that time. New sidings were introduced in 1924 due to the large amount of traffic on the line and the need to reduce or make up trains at the station. The sidings enabled Yandina to become a terminus for trains from Brisbane, which remained the case until the late 1980s. The additions to the complex in the 1920s reflected the improved economic conditions in that decade and following the end of World War I.

### Description

The Yandina Railway Complex is located on the North Coast Line on the eastern boundary of the CBD and consists of a number of discrete elements including the station building, goods shed, hand-operated crane, track lines and a buffer stop. There are some mature plantings on the western boundary along the entrance to the station and the



Yandina War Memorial as well as a row of mature Hoop pine plantings on the School Street boundary.

The station building is situated on the western side of the line parallel to the tracks and consists of a lowset elongated weatherboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof. The roof extends to the east and forms an awning over the platform, supported by arched stop-chamfered brackets resting on mouldings (one straight timber replacement). The building appears to have been extended at some time and includes a waiting shelter, open at the front, with arched brackets and clad with tongue-and-groove VJ boards, flanked by enclosed sections with access from the platform via a number of doors with various configurations (some original or early). Access to the waiting shelter on the western elevation is via timber steps. Also located on this side are several windows including sash and three panes configuration, some with security screens or timber louvres, and timber doors towards the north-western corner.

A small goods shed is located to the southwest of the station building and consists of a lowset rectangular weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with a corrugated iron clad gable roof extended to the east, forming an awning over a small loading platform. Similar to the station building, the awning is supported by stop- chamfered arched brackets, albeit without mouldings. A double timber door provides access on both side elevations. A loading crane, mounted on a concrete base, is positioned next to the shed in the south.

Single track lines veer off to the east from the main tracks, ending at a buffer stop on the Fleming Street boundary.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016

**References**

- Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
- Brisbane Courier, 1 March 1926, 10.
- Brisbane Courier, 25 February 1924, 15.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 31 October 1924, 9.
- Picture Sunshine Coast.
- Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.

**Yandina Returned Soldiers Hall**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA8	
<b>Street Address</b>	24 North Street, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	674CG3560	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Yandina RSL Hall, RSL Hall, Yandina-Eumundi RSL Hall.	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Returned Soldiers Hall is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. It was one of two purpose-built facilities (originally being a drill hall) in the Sunshine Coast Council area for the defence of Southeast Queensland, beginning a pattern of defence installations that accelerated after the entry of Japan into the war in 1941.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Returned Soldiers Hall demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the Sunshine Coast's cultural heritage. The construction of the drill hall is associated with the formation of the 9/49th Battalion, which was based in Nambour and created specifically in relation to the threat of war in Europe in 1939. The drill hall, along with the hall in Nambour, are uncommon to the extent that they were built specifically for locally-raised militia and were not specifically associated with the large- scale occupation of the region following the entry of Japan into the war in 1941.
<b>H</b>	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Returned Soldiers Hall has a strong association with the 9/49th Battalion, which was formed on the Sunshine Coast and based in Nambour, and the Yandina sub-branch of the Returned Services League.

**Historical Context**

The Yandina Returned Soldiers Hall began as a drill hall built for the 9/49th Battalion, which was based in Nambour. The 49th Battalion was raised in World War I. After the end of the war, the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) was demobilised and citizen militia were created based on the same structure as the AIF. By the late 1930s, people were

concerned about the potential for war in Europe and the possibility that Australia would once again need to support Britain. Volunteer militia existed, but authorities determined that more soldiers were necessary, particularly to defend Southeast Queensland (the militia could only be used in Australian territory; they were distinct from the 2nd AIF, which was a purely volunteer force).

In this context, military authorities created the 9/49th Battalion in Nambour and began recruiting men from the region by January 1939. The Maroochy Shire Council built a drill hall in Nambour for the battalion, completed in December 1939, and presumably the Council also constructed the drill hall at Yandina (although this is not confirmed) – which was finished around the same time. The building included space for a lecture hall, staff office, officer's room and Quartermaster's room. The building was located on the edge of the local recreational reserve, and the reserve was presumably used for parade purposes – just as Petrie Park was used in Nambour at this time. Yandina and Eumundi apparently had very high enlistment rates, and a major camp was held at Caloundra in April.

By the time the hall was completed in 1939, the war in Europe had already started. The battalion was transferred to the training ground at Redbank, near Ipswich, in January 1940, to train conscripts. The threat to Australia became Japan, rather than Germany. Japan attacked Southeast Asia and the American naval base at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, in December 1941 and then advanced south into the Australian territory of Papua New Guinea. The battalion disembarked for Port Moresby and participated in the defence of the territory from Japanese attack, most famously on the Kokoda Track. It is unclear how (or if) the building was used once the battalion had departed the region.

The drill hall was purchased by the Yandina sub-branch of the Returned Services League in 1957. It was named the 'Returned Soldier's Hall' in 1959 – an appropriate use given men from the district had probably learnt drill in the hall before serving in the war. The hall was moved to its current location in 1989 due to a proposed re-alignment of the Bruce Highway (notably, the Bruce Highway did not end being constructed in the original location of the Hall).

**Description**

The Yandina Returned Soldiers Hall is located on the northern side of North Street northwest of the CBD, bordering onto sportsfield in the north, having been moved to this location from the corner of North and Farrell Streets in 1989. The site includes the hall towards the eastern boundary and a car parking area in the west, and is delineated from the road by a low hedge.

The hall is set on a north-south axis with a south-facing façade and consists of a highset timber structure on stumps, clad with chamferboard replacing the original weatherboard, and covered with a corrugated iron clad gable roof. The area underneath is enclosed with lattice panels. The insignia of the Returned Services League of Australia is displayed at the gable, replacing/obscuring a roof vent of the original building. A large porch, clad with chamferboard replacing the original sheeting and covered with a skillion roof, fronts the façade with access provided via a ramp. At the front is a large opening and a sign reading 'YANDINA – EUMUNDI R.S.L. HALL'; the stepped parapet of the original building is no longer extant. Double timber doors next to a centrally located window lead into the building; there is a further door to the right. Six-light sash windows are positioned on both front and side corners as well as on both side elevations. A skillion roofed annex is attached at the rear of the building with access via stairs.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
<http://yandinaeumundirsl.com.au/rsl-hall/hall-history/>, accessed 12/10/2016.  
 Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 22 December 1939, 4.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.*  
 Yandina and District Historical Project Group, Yandina: 125 Years 1871-1996, Yandina, Yandina and District Historical Project Group, 1996.

**Yandina School of Arts**

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA17	
<b>Street Address</b>	9-11 Farrell Street, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP6101, 1RP58940	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



**Heritage Significance**

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>

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Statement	The Yandina School of Arts is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. School of Arts were typically built in towns and settlements throughout the Sunshine Coast in the nineteenth and early twentieth century and they served the local community both as a library and public hall, two important social and cultural functions in this period.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Yandina School of Arts is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of School of Arts buildings in the Sunshine Coast Council area. This is typified by the design of the building, particularly the project wings off the entrance and the remainder of the building occupied by the hall and stage.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Yandina School of Arts has a special association with the Yandina community, as a community facility that continues to function much as it has done for over a century.

#### Historical Context

The Yandina School of Arts was opened in 1916. Schools of Arts provided a local library for subscribers before libraries were managed by local councils (generally from the 1960s). More broadly, Schools of Arts promoted reading as a means of self-improvement and cultivation of civic virtue. The building also performed a variety of public functions, including public and organisational meetings (for example, the Country Womens' Association), lectures, concerts, balls and dances, and showing movies. Prior to the building of the School of Arts, the only public hall in Yandina was privately owned – the Excelsior Hall, which was located behind the hotel.

As with other School of Arts in the region, it adopted a unique design consisting of a T-shape. Two rooms flanked the entrance, one of which was typically the library and reading room, and the other used for various (often commercial) purposes – in the case of Yandina, it was first rented by a Commission Agent, and in the mid-twentieth century it was used as a baby clinic. The public hall occupied the remainder of the building. A billiard room and two commercial shops were built underneath the hall.

The building has undergone various alterations and additions over time. For example, the verandah on the southern side of the building was extended in 1926. The billiard room was converted into a supper room and kitchen in 1936. An internal wall between the hall and a verandah was removed in 1938, enlarging the hall space, and the hall itself extended in the 1940s. Other smaller alterations have also occurred over time. The exterior of the building was oiled rather than painted until the 1960s, with only the window frames painted white. In 1961, the exterior of the hall was painted a 'driftwood' colour. The original decorative gable at the front of the building was removed at this time and replaced with Fibrolite. Toilets were built inside the building in the 1970's. In 1988, the casement windows in the verandah were replaced with aluminium frame sliding windows.

The library was closed in 1978, ending one of the core functions of the School of Arts, although the Council's mobile library continued to use the venue. The hall remains in use today, accommodating community groups and organisations, much as it has done for one hundred years.

#### Description

The Yandina School of Arts occupies two lots on the western corner of Farrell and Stevens Streets in the centre of town. The grassed, sloping site contains the School of Arts building towards the corner and a grassed area at the rear with mature vegetation on the western and southern boundaries. The area at the front is landscaped and includes two mature date palms.

The building addresses Stevens Street and consists of a T-shaped chamferboard clad timber structure with corrugated iron clad gable roof on low/medium height stumps at the front and on high stumps at the rear, built-in underneath in this section. Originally, the dark timber of the building was oiled, however, from the early 1960s onwards, the exterior was painted, changing its appearance significantly. A projecting gable extends to either side at the front. The front gable has a sheeted roof gable panel with extended finial and decorative barge boards (similar to the original style); original gable features including ornate valance and brackets are no longer extant. A board reading 'YANDINA SCHOOL OF ARTS ESTABLISHED 1916' is located above the central recessed entrance porch, covered by a skillion awning (rib tec) supported by ornate timber brackets. The entrance also features ornate timber brackets that appear original or sympathetically restored. Internally, the porch has exposed framework. Casement windows with arctic glass panes and coloured margin lights are positioned on either side of the entrance and are covered by skillion roof awnings similar to the entrance; the windows appear to be original or sympathetically restored. Both side gables have slatted gable roof panels with tall finials and decorative brackets and barge boards; these features appear original or sympathetically restored. At the front of each gable is a window similar to the façade. A highset side entrance with enclosed porch and a ground level double timber door with awning lead into the northern side and there are a number of casement windows including highset three-light configuration towards the rear section (stage). An enclosed verandah on stumps and with skillion roof joins onto the southern projection and spans most of this side. The gable at the rear of the building is clad with weatherboard, changing to chamferboard towards the lower section of the wall. There is a small weatherboard clad skillion roofed extension with add-ons towards the north-western corner. What appears to be a centrally located former entrance with skillion hood is located on the upper level, however, the stairs are missing. Access is via the ground floor on the south-western corner. Some of the former windows on this elevation are boarded up with chamferboard.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016

#### References

Audienne Blyth, Yandina School of Arts, 1916 – 2006, Yandina School of Arts Inc, 2006.  
 Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 Yandina and District Historical Project Group, Yandina: 125 Years 1871-1996, Yandina, Yandina and District Historical Project Group, 1996.

## Yandina Uniting Church (former)

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA19	
<b>Street Address</b>	19 Farrell Street, Yandina	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	24Y1642	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	Uniting Church Yandina, Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church.	



### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Uniting Church (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The church was the first purpose-built denominational church in Yandina.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Uniting Church (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of small, timber churches typically constructed in rural areas of the Sunshine Coast Council area in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The former Presbyterian church, located at the rear of the property, demonstrates similar characteristics.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Yandina Uniting Church (former) has a strong association with the former Methodist, Presbyterian and Uniting Church congregations in Yandina and the surrounding district.

### Historical Context

The former Uniting Church in Yandina was originally erected as a Methodist church, in 1904. Until this time, services were held in a non-denominational church built by Arthur Gawthorn in 1881 (now the All Saints Anglican Church, entered in the local heritage register and also the oldest church still in use in the Sunshine Coast region) and a similarly non-denominational church erected in 1899 for the residents of Ninderry and North Arm (no longer extant). Nonetheless, the Methodist church was the first purpose-built denominational church in Yandina, predating all other congregations. The church in Yandina was damaged in a storm in 1955 and it was subsequently restored.

The Methodist Church joined with the Presbyterian Church in 1977 to form the Uniting Church. The Yandina Presbyterian Church, St Stephen's, was moved from its original location to the rear of the former Methodist Church, and became the church hall. St Stephen's was built in 1940. Church services at the former Methodist Church building ceased in 2004 after one hundred years.

### Description

The former Yandina Uniting Church occupies an elongated block on the western side of Farrell Street in the centre of town, joining onto a commercial site in the south and remnant bushland in the north. The site contains two former church buildings on the eastern half of the block; the former Methodist Church at the street front (east) and the former Presbyterian Church building following at the rear. The remainder of the site includes mature vegetation and a grassed area.

The former Methodist Church addresses the street and consists of a lowset weatherboard clad timber structure on a ventilated concrete masonry base. The building has a corrugated iron clad vented gable roof and displays Carpenter Gothic style elements in form of size, construction method and pointed arch windows and internal door. The front gable has pointed arch vents and a decorative arched bracket as well as a finial; these details appear to be original or sympathetically restored. The original gable roofed entrance porch with ornate bargeboards and two pointed arch windows has been replaced by a flat roofed chamferboard clad extension spanning the entire front. Access is via a ramp on the south-eastern corner. There are several pointed arch windows on the sides of the nave. A vestry with side entrance joins onto the nave at the rear. A recent cantilevered awning, resting on a shipping container situated to the north, partially obscures the windows on the northern elevation.

The former Presbyterian Church was relocated to the site and positioned on a north-south axis towards the rear of the Methodist Church, joined by an inset with skillion roof at the south-western corner. The former church consists of a lowset chamferboard clad timber structure on concrete masonry base and is covered by corrugated iron clad gable roof. This building also shows Carpenter Gothic style elements including pointed arch windows with tripartite top section at the front, the sides of the nave and the rear of the vestry. The church is currently used for commercial purposes.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016
<b>References</b>	

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 'New Church Opened', The Week, 30 June 1899, 11.  
 Picture Sunshine Coast.  
 Sunshine Coast Council, 'Yandina All Saints Church of England', draft place citation, 2016.  
 Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 Yandina and District Historical Project Group, Yandina: 125 Years 1871-1996, Yandina, Yandina and District Historical Project Group, 1996.

### Yandina War Memorial

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA20		
<b>Street Address</b>	Railway Street, Yandina		
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	20CG6427	No GPS Coordinates	
<b>Other Names</b>	Yandina and District War Memorial, War Memorial, Yandina Cenotaph.		



#### Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Yandina War Memorial is important in demonstrating the pattern of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, as it was common for local communities to establish memorials for soldiers from the local district who fought in World War I.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Yandina War Memorial is important to the Sunshine Coast Council area because of its aesthetic significance. The memorial occupies a prominent location in Stevens Street, across from the Yandina Hotel and railway station. Its presence in this location reflects the fact that this spot was in the centre of Yandina in the early twentieth century, at a time when the railway was the principal infrastructure in the town. The combination of early buildings and infrastructure that still surround the memorial reflects the urban landscape of Yandina at the time of the monument's erection.
<b>G</b>	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Yandina War Memorial has a special association with the Yandina community as a memorial for soldiers from the district who served and died during World War I.

#### Historical Context

The Yandina War Memorial was unveiled on Anzac Day in 1924. As with other communities in the region, a memorial committee was formed to decide on an appropriate memorial to commemorate the soldiers from the district who had died in World War I. The committee decided on an obelisk and preparation of the space for its erection outside the hotel and near the railway station was undertaken in 1922. The site was considered the centre of town at the time. The Brisbane monument firm of AL Petrie was selected to produce the memorial; Petrie was the largest producer of war memorials in Queensland. The choice of an obelisk was similar to that of Woombye and Nambour, although Yandina was the earliest (Woombye's memorial was unveiled in 1925 and Nambour's in 1927). Other towns in the region chose different forms of memorials, including avenues of trees (for example, Beerburrum and Eumundi), halls (for example, the Landsborough Memorial School of Arts) or parks (for example, Peace Park in Landsborough). A plaque was added to the memorial in 1948 commemorating local servicemen who died during service in World War II.

The memorial surrounds have undergone some changes since it was installed. The original fence surrounding the monument was a simple timber construction; this was later replaced by a more substantial concrete fence by the 1940s, which has also now been removed (some time since 1990, based on historical photographs). The monument surrounds have since been landscaped.

#### Description

The Yandina War Memorial is located in a small park on the prominent corner of Railway and Stevens Streets opposite the Yandina Hotel and bordering onto the railway complex. The grassed site includes the war memorial in the south-western corner and a recent concrete masonry amenity block in the northern corner, as well as benches and mature plantings.

The war memorial is positioned in the centre of a circular concrete area facing north and is flanked by garden beds containing rosemary, replacing the original and later fencing. The monument consists of a draped sandstone obelisk on a tiered pedestal resting on a granite base. A bas-relief of crossed rifles is displayed at the front, surmounted by a tasselled shroud. On the pedestal underneath is a marble tablet with the inscription 'IN MEMORY OF THE MEN OF YANDINA AND DISTRICT WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES SERVING THEIR KING AND COUNTRY DURING THE GREAT WAR 1914-1919. THEIR NAME LIVETH FOREVERMORE' followed by tablets on two further sides listing

the names of the fallen. A fourth tablet commemorates the fallen from the second World War and reads 'IM MEMORY OF MEN WHO FELL IN WORLD WAR II 1939-1945' followed by their names.

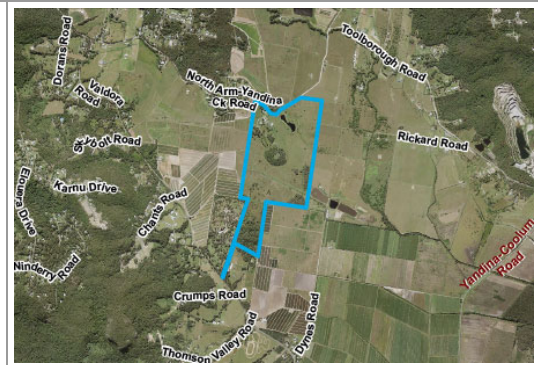
A plaque of the Yandina Heritage Trail is fixed to the bottom tier of the plinth on the western side.

<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	Queensland War Memorial Register
<b>Inspection Date</b>	08/03/2016

<b>References</b>
Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.
'Diggers' Memorial', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 27 April 1923, 3.
'Memorial Plaque Unveiling at Yandina', Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 16 April 1948, 7. Picture Sunshine Coast.
'Soldier's Memorial', Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 5 May 1922, 3.
<i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014</i> Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.
'Yandina Memorial', Brisbane Courier, 9 June 1924, 8.

### Yandina Station Homestead

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YDA18	
<b>Street Address</b>	684 North Arm-Yandina Creek Road, Yandina Creek	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP221267	No GPS Coordinates
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	



Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Yandina Station Homestead is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. The station represents the first subdivision of the original pastoral stations in the region (established in the 1850s) as part of the Queensland Government's aim to encourage closer settlement. The extant dairy infrastructure also reflects the shift from beef to dairy cattle in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
<b>B</b>	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Yandina Station Homestead demonstrates a rare aspect of the Sunshine Coast Council area's cultural heritage. The original homestead is one of the earliest extant pastoral homesteads in the Sunshine Coast, predated only by Kenilworth Homestead (c1865). The extant dairy and cream shed are also rare.
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Yandina Station Homestead has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history. Some of this potential is embodied in the extant structures – for example, early construction methods, being in use of pit sawn timber. There is also archaeological potential, given how early the station was developed and the extent of former infrastructure that is no longer present. For example, there is likely to be evidence of early rubbish disposal and also other former structures that related to the early use of the station. All of these elements would make a useful contribution to an understanding of life on a cattle station in a formative and early part of the region's history.
<b>D</b>	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Yandina Station Homestead is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early homesteads in the region, in particular the overall design (including verandahs), manufacture of the timber used in the house construction and unpainted surfaces. The dairy and cream shed also demonstrate these types of infrastructure typically constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, that were once common throughout the Sunshine Coast Council area.
<b>E</b>	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Yandina Station Homestead is important because of its aesthetic significance. The buildings - their appearance, design and construction techniques – evoke a sense of an old rural past, which is no longer common in the Sunshine Coast Council area.

**Historical Context**  
 Daniel and Zachariah Skyring established 'Yandina' and 'Canando' stations on the northern side of the Maroochy River in 1853. Stations were taken up to the south of the river when the Bunya Bunya Reserve, declared in 1842 to protect the Bunya forests for Aboriginal use, was removed. Edmund Lander took up the Mooloolah Back Plains in 1861, and one year later John Westaway selected land to the east, later known as Moolooloo Plains. The Maroochy River functioned as a common boundary to the four stations.

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The large stations were broken up by the Queensland Government to encourage closer settlement in the 1860s. Yandina cattle station was taken up by Robert Fleming c1870, a smaller selection of the original Yandina station and located on Yandina Creek. When Fleming took the lease there were, it appears, no improvements on the original station. Fleming had a house built in 1872, consisting of a four-roomed cottage surrounded by a verandah and connected by a landing to a detached kitchen. Other improvements included various cattle yards (for stock, drafting and milking) and a garden. The property was managed by George Brown on behalf of Fleming, the latter residing in Brisbane.

Fleming put the property up for sale in 1877 and it was eventually leased (or purchased) by Brown, who ran cattle until the early twentieth century – when, it appears, Brown was forced to sell because of the impact of the great 'Federation Drought' that racked the nation at the turn of the twentieth century, resulting in a loss of £500 of stock. An advertisement for the property appeared in 1906. It had been subdivided into smaller allotments (varying between 123 to 379 acres) and the portions were marketed specifically for dairying purposes, the agents in particular spruiking the possibility that a dairy factory might be erected in the district in the near future (it was not).

The property with the house was then purchased by William and Elspeth Galt in 1906 (it is unclear whether they purchased the entire former station or only one or more of the allotments). William died in 1911 and management of the property fell to Elspeth, and possibly assisted by her son, Bill and later Bill's wife, Gwen. Bill was still living in the house in 1981. The house appears to have remained largely unimproved during the occupation by the Galts. Minor changes included the removal of a fireplace, with the bricks used to build a storage shed for cream; replacement of the original shingle roof with galvanised iron; and the enclosure of some of the verandah. The former dairy on the property may have also been built by William and Elspeth, somewhere between 1906-1911, therefore the advertisement for the property in 1906 promoted the possibility of dairy farming, rather than it being a function of the property at that time.

The property was purchased by the Schmidts (first names unknown) in the 1970s, to run Brahman cattle. They occupied the house in 1993 and undertook renovations, including an extension for a new kitchen. Despite the reference to renovations, the house remained unpainted, and photographs taken by Berenis Alcorn in 2006-7 indicate that much of the exterior and interior remained original. The property became the Yandina Station Restaurant and Function Venue in 1996, although by 2007 it was once again a private residence. It is once more a function venue, especially for weddings, with the dairy typically used as a reception room. New cottages have also been added, named after the original cattle stations in the region. The property remains a working cattle station, with about 200 head of Brahman cattle. The current owners claim it is the oldest working cattle station in the Sunshine Coast, stretching all the way back to 1853; although the type of cattle changed over time (beef to dairy, back to beef), the claim is valid.

**Description**

Yandina Station Homestead is located on the southern side of the North Arm Yandina Creek Road on a large block extending south. A number of buildings of various ages, designs and use (including the homestead, outbuildings, dairy and cooling shed) are situated in the north-western section of the site that also includes several mature trees, including a large fig tree. There are further buildings in a pocket of remnant bushland towards the centre (potentially recent holiday cottages). The remainder mainly consists of grazing/farmland including dams and some further pockets of remnant bushland.

The following description is based on photos taken at an in-depth site visit undertaken in 2007.

The homestead is surrounded by gardens delineated by a timber slat fence and is set on an east-west axis. The building consists of two distinct parts; the homestead to the east and an extension, the former detached kitchen, to the west. The homestead consists of a lowset rectangular unpainted timber structure on medium stumps covered with a hipped corrugated iron clad roof. The extension is attached to the homestead and consists of a rectangular lowset structure on stumps with steep gable roof. A verandah with two rail dowel balustrade spans the front of both parts, covered under the main roof at the homestead and with a separate skillion roof at the extension, and wraps around both buildings. A skillion roofed awning supported by timber slats joins onto the verandah roof. Access is via a gable roofed porch at the extension. The verandah back wall is clad with wide chamferboard (homestead), reportedly some pit sawn, and weatherboards (extension). Several French doors with fanlights lead into the building. Windows are sash configuration. Internal features of the homestead include wide skirting boards, complex architraves and timber lined walls and ceilings. A number of extensions have been added to the building at the rear (south-western corner).

A short distance to the west of the homestead is a cooling shed, consisting of a small lowset square clay brick structure (reportedly using bricks repurposed from the former chimney) with shingle clad pyramid roof.

The Yandina Station homestead has been converted into an events venue in recent years and three holiday cottages have also been added to the site.

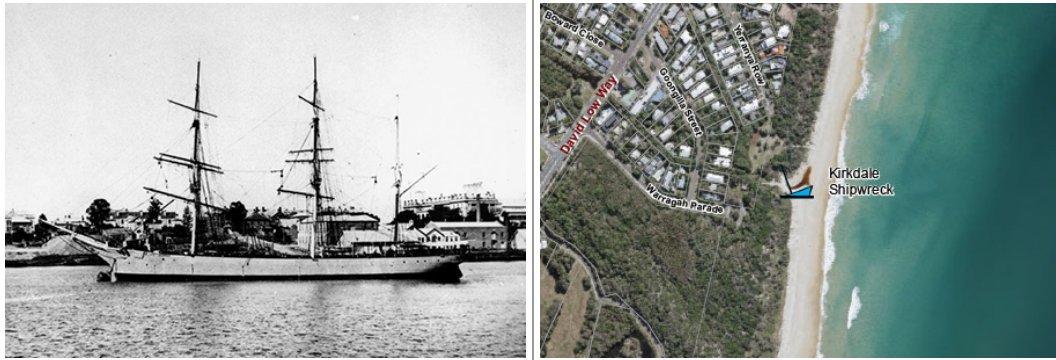
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	No statutory listings
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings
<b>Inspection Date</b>	17/03/2016 & 17/04/2007

**References**

Berenis Alcorn, Maroochy Heritage Study, 2006.  
 Brisbane Courier, 12 July 1867, 4.  
 Brisbane Courier, 19 May 1906, 16. Brisbane Courier, 28 May 1877, 3. <http://yandinastation.com.au>, accessed 17/10/2016. Picture Sunshine Coast.  
*Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014* Appendix 6.10A Significance Statements for local heritage places.  
 Yandina and District Historical Project Group, Yandina: 125 Years 1871-1996, Yandina, Yandina and District Historical Project Group, 1996.

## YAROOMBA

### Kirkdale Shipwreck

<b>Local Place ID Number</b>	YAR1	
<b>Street Address</b>	Yaroomba Beach, Yaroomba	
<b>Title Details/GPS Coordinates</b>		(E: 510010 N: 7062958)
<b>Other Names</b>	N/A	
		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>	
<b>C</b>	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>	
<b>Statement</b>	The Kirkdale Shipwreck has the potential to provide information that will contribute to an understanding of the Sunshine Coast Council area's history, in particular information about coastal trading ships operating in the mid 19th century.	
<b>Historical Context</b>		
Refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#2725.		
<b>Description</b>		
Refer to Australian National Shipwreck Database ID#2725.		
<b>Other Statutory Listings</b>	Australian National Shipwreck Database	
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No non-statutory listings	
<b>Inspection Date</b>	04/03/2016	
<b>References</b>		
Australian National Shipwreck Database Citation.		



## Appendix SC6.10B Significance statements for character areas


### Eudlo Rosebed Street Character Area

LHR ID	CHR1
Address	<u>Anzac Street:</u> 2 <u>Rosebed Street:</u> 3, 6, 7, 9-11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21
Lot/Plan details	2RP173221, 21RP173221, 2RP70836, 1RP70836, 5RP28183, 7RP28183, 8RP28183, 3RP28183, 1RP28183, 1RP197847, 50CP848476, 6RP906864.
Protected area	Whole of lots Protected area includes Rosebed Street, Corlis Ave and Anzac Road Reserve.
Statement of significance	<p>The town of Eudlo is located on the original Gympie Road, which was created in 1868. Land was taken up in the vicinity of the town from the 1880s and the railway station was created with the construction of the North Coast Railway in 1890-1. However, the town was not surveyed until 1908 and the first allotments were sold at a public auction in 1913. By 1915, there were two general stores located on either side of the main street, and a number of houses. Olsen's Sawmill, which was established in c1910s, was located on the north bank of Eudlo Creek, adjacent to the railway line.</p> <p>The main street continued to be known as Gympie Road until at least the 1920s. An avenue of trees was planted in the street in 1925 to commemorate local servicemen and it appears to have been unofficially called Memorial Avenue from this time. The commemorative focus of the town centre is reinforced by the connection with Anzac Road and the war memorial in the middle of the street, which was erected in 1955. The street was called 'Rosebed Street' by 1940, presumably in reference to flower beds that were established in the median strip.</p> <p>Due to the nature of the settlement and development of Eudlo, the town centre has taken on characteristics that make it distinct from other small towns along the railway. These characteristics include: the confluence of three roads on Rosebed Street, which create a definable town core rather than a linear 'through' main street; the lack of a clear boundary between the small number of commercial premises, public buildings and residential properties; and the strong sense of enclosure created by surrounding vegetation and the railway. Indeed, the vegetation creates a background panorama that emphasises the rural character of the town.</p> <p>Despite the lack of a clear boundary between the public, commercial and residential elements in the town, key landmarks and urban features contribute to the demarcation of the character area as the core of the town. These include: the former butcher shop (2 Anzac Road), war memorial cairn, public hall and the general store. The store in particular reinforces the rural character of the town centre. The wide, open street also makes a contribution in this regard, as does the small traffic bridge over Eudlo Creek (indeed, the width of the street may be related to the earlier creation of a memorial avenue).</p> <p>The residential premises vary to some degree in design, period of construction and extent of alterations (including height and setback). Nonetheless, they are predominantly constructed from timber and corrugated steel roofing and these broad design features cohere with the commercial and public buildings in the street, further reinforcing the historic rural aspect of the town.</p> <p>Key characteristics of the Rosebed Street character area which are desirable to be retained include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A wide, open main street.</li> <li>• The existing small scale of commercial development and lack of a distinct central business district.</li> <li>• The Rosebed Street/Corlis Avenue/Highlands Road intersection.</li> <li>• Strong urban edges defined by the railway, Eudlo Creek and vegetation to create a sense of containment and thereby maintain a distinct rural atmosphere.</li> <li>• Continuing emphasis on traditional construction material, scale and bulk, whilst encouraging modern interpretations of the vernacular architecture. Do not mimic existing forms.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the Eudlo Public Hall, which is a <i>local heritage place</i>, the following places make a strong contribution to the character of the area:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Anzac Road (Former Butcher Shop).</li> <li>• 3 Rosebed Street (Post-War Timber House).</li> <li>• 7 Rosebed Street (House and Post Office).</li> <li>• 9 – 11 Rosebed Street (General Store).</li> <li>• War memorial.</li> </ul>



### Eumundi Cook Street Character Area

LHR ID	CHR2
Address	Cook Street: 3A, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23
Lot/Plan details	3RP26668, 2RP224579, 1RP151041, 1RP216199, 2CG2109, 21RP849428, 12RP226587, 6SP126353, 81SP221086, 10RP803544, 11RP867629,
Protected area	Whole of lots, protected area includes road reserve in Alice Street for the depth of the lots fronting Cook Street.
Statement of significance	<p>The properties along Cook Street were originally part of a single, large block of land owned by Joseph Gridley, an early land owner in Eumundi. It was subdivided between 1909 and 1912 into allotments and commercial premises, houses and a church (1912) were built in the street from this time. The street was recognised as 'one of the largest residential areas in Eumundi' in the 1950s (Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 20 November 1953: 8). Cook Street was named after AE Cook, a local auctioneer and Councillor in the former Maroochy Shire Council. The commercial buildings that used to be located in the street were removed or split up by the 1920s.</p> <p>The character area is represented by a range of early twentieth century detached timber houses of modest size. The houses typically demonstrate traditional Queensland timber house features from the period, including: corrugated iron roofs in hip and gable form at moderate roof pitches; timber-clad walls; a single floor level supported on stumps; and a solid core with attached or integrated verandahs. The houses are also typically located relatively close to the front boundary, reflecting their placement on a ridgeline where the allotments slope down and away from the street. Collectively, the houses form a unified and highly-attractive residential streetscape that reflects the subdivision and residential development of the street in the early twentieth century. Overall the integrity of the street remains highly intact.</p> <p>St George's Anglican Church, opened in 1912, forms a key component of the street. It is entered on the Queensland Heritage Register. It is also constructed from timber and tin, and its architectural style complements the surrounding houses. The former church invests the street with a strong social presence that reinforces the historic residential qualities of the street. The overall height of the former church is also greater than the surrounding houses. The physical prominence of the former church provides a tangible symbol of its significance, and by extension that of the street, in Eumundi's historic urban landscape. The location of the allotment (and street) on a prominent ridgeline would have contributed to the selection of the allotment by the Anglican Church.</p> <p>As the street was predominantly residential, it is likely that gardens and trees were planted relatively early. However, it is also clear that a substantial proportion of vegetation has been planted more recently. With the exception of large, mature trees that can be tentatively dated to the first half of the twentieth century, the existing vegetation does not make a strong contribution to the character of the street and in some cases obscures character features. Selective removal of shrubs and street plantings may enhance, rather than detract from, the street's character.</p> <p>Key characteristics of the Cook Street character area that are desirable to be retained include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modest Queensland timber-style houses.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual prominence of St George's Anglican Church.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to St George's Anglican Church, the following places make a strong contribution to the character of the area:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3A Cook Street (House, possibly part of former Beddington's Boarding House);</li> <li>• 5 Cook Street (House, possibly part of former Beddington's Boarding House);</li> <li>• 9 Cook Street (House);</li> <li>• 11 Cook Street (House);</li> <li>• 13 Cook Street (House);</li> <li>• 17 Cook Street (House);</li> <li>• 19 Cook Street (House, also possibly part of Beddington's Boarding House)</li> <li>• 21 Cook Street (House); and</li> <li>• 23 Cook Street (House).</li> </ul> <p>Note, regarding the former Beddington's Boarding House: The Maroochy Heritage Study (2006-7) posited that No 5 was one half of the former Beddington's Boarding House, owned and managed by Esther Beddington. 3A was also apparently identified in the 1980s as the other half of the boarding house. It is understood from the research for the heritage study that the boarding house – effectively two buildings joined together – spanned Nos 3A and possibly 5. The boarding house and the land it was located on was sold in 1926 and purchased by GE Adams, a local blacksmith, wheelwright and garage owner. Adams' original blacksmith and wheelwright business was located at the entrance to Cook Street. Some architectural characteristics of No 3A indicate that it may indeed be one half of the former boarding house. However, No 5 does not easily match the extant historical image of the half of the boarding house, and information attached to the image (Picture Sunshine Coast) indicates that the other half was moved toward the end of the street. Certainly, No 19 is a better match than No 5 (and therefore conforming with the statement that it was moved down the street), although there is insufficient evidence to finalise the matter. Nonetheless, the key point is that the two halves appear to have been reverted to residential use from an early period, which is consistent with the historical use of the street.</p>
Map image	

**Eumundi Memorial Drive Character Area**

LHR ID	CHR3
Address	Caplick Way: 9 Elizabeth Street: 18 Etheridge Street: 1, 2-6 Gridley Street: 3 Lonergan Lane: 7 Memorial Drive: 61, 61A, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 78, 80, 84, 85, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 97, 97A, 100, 100, 101-103, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 124, Napier Road: 8-16, 18, 20-56
Lot/Plan details	208E4317, 2RP219279, 2RP46504, 5RP50595, 4RP207522, 21E4319, 4RP50595, 6CG1676, 1RP26664, 5E4319, 8RP162172, 1RP70842, 2RP165364, 1RP165364, 1RP69823, 203E4311, 202E4311, 2RP70842, 6RP166383, 204E4311, 109RP898327, 210RP810558, 16CP817354, 1AP1903, 8RP852001, 110RP898327, 205RP802200, 10RP867922, 215CP817354, 7RP852001, 200CP817354, 204RP802200,

	206RP802200, 202RP810558, 208RP810558, 207CP817354, 3RP165364, 5RP207522, 201RP802200, 211RP810558, 16SP242411, 209RP810558, 203RP802200, 5RP810711, 212RP810558, 1SP103951, 1E43112, 2CG1676, 2SP107586, 4SP107586, 0SP107586, 1SP107586, 3SP107586, 5SP115861, 0SP115861, 6SP115861, 4SP115861, 1SP115861, 3SP115861, 2SP115861, 6BUP10280, 2CG803982, 1BUP10280, 5BUP10280, 2BUP10280, 7BUP10280, 3BUP10280, 4BUP10280,).
Protected area	Whole of lots. Protected area includes the road reserve in Memorial Drive, Etheridge Street, Gridley Street, Pacey Street, Caplick Way and Lonergan Lane.
Statement of significance	<p>The town of Eumundi was created with the construction of the North Coast Railway in 1891. Initially called 'Eerwah', it was renamed Eumundi to avoid confusion with Beerwah. The railway ran along the length of Memorial Drive (so-named in the 1970s) and the railway station was located near the Queensland Country Women's Association (QCWA) building. The large fig trees that dominate the southern section of the street were planted in 1919 as a memorial to soldiers from the district who died in World War I. Etheridge's sawmill was located where Dick Caplick Park is now situated. The town has two hotels; although the original buildings were destroyed by fire, the current buildings replaced them early in the twentieth century. The hotels are taller than the surrounding commercial premises, ensuring they present a visually dominant feature characteristic of a former railway town. The sawmill was also a dominant feature of the streetscape until its closure in the 1930s.</p> <p>The main street developed around the railway. Some commercial premises were located at Cook Street in the early twentieth century, but these were relocated to the main street (Memorial Drive) in the 1920s. Key buildings remain extant from this period and the mix of hotels, small shops, community facilities such as the School of Arts and early twentieth century timber and tin housing reinforce the small-town character of the street. Importantly, most of the public and commercial development occurred on the western side of the street, as the eastern side was dominated by the rail yards, railway station and the sawmill. This division continues to exist, albeit in a modified form. The markets took over the former rail yards and the nature of the enterprise ensures open space is retained and only filled on market days. The sawmill has been replaced by Dick Caplick Park. The former butter factory is visually connected to the sawmill site by the former railway line extending to the northwest.</p> <p>The historical development of the street and the character created as a result is influenced substantially by the local topography. When approaching the town centre from the south, the base of the hill shields the town from view until a sweeping left-hand curve in the road brings the Memorial Drive character area into focus. This provides a heightened sense of arrival in the town centre. Natural topographic features play a similarly important role when approaching the Memorial Drive precinct from the Eumundi-Noosa road. The road gently winds its way past the school, rises slightly, then curves sharply at the Memorial Drive intersection to bring the main streetscape into view. This configuration is extremely important in defining the main street, in heightening the sense of arrival in the town centre and in creating one of Eumundi's most distinctive urban characteristics.</p> <p>Key characteristics of the Memorial Drive character area which are desirable to be retained include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The current road layout at both the northern and southern ends of the main street;</li> <li>• A wide open main street;</li> <li>• The memorial Camphor Laurel and Fig street trees;</li> <li>• The sections of open space and general lack of commercial development therein on the eastern side of the street, including Dick Caplick Park;</li> <li>• The former railway line connecting the former industrial sites of the sawmill and butter factory;</li> <li>• The large industrial site of the former butter factory;</li> <li>• Small-scale commercial buildings built to the street alignment;</li> <li>• Visual dominance of the hotels over the surrounding commercial premises.</li> <li>• A predominance of street parapets of various shapes together with post-supported street awnings;</li> <li>• Buildings which close the vista at the northern end of the street; and</li> <li>• A dispersion of community facilities along the main street.</li> </ul> <p>As well as individual <i>State heritage places</i> and <i>local heritage places</i> within the character area, buildings which are important contributors to the character include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 61 Memorial Drive (House);</li> <li>• 65 Memorial Drive (House);</li> <li>• 67 Memorial Drive (House);</li> <li>• 69 Memorial Drive (Dick "Tree-Feller" Caplick's House);</li> <li>• 73 Memorial Drive (specifically the 'Lock Up' building);</li> <li>• 84 Memorial Drive;</li> <li>• 87 Memorial Drive;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 88 Memorial Drive;</li> <li>• 92 Memorial Drive;</li> <li>• 95 Memorial Drive;</li> <li>• 97 Memorial Drive;</li> <li>• 97A Memorial Drive;</li> <li>• 100 Memorial Drive;</li> <li>• 102 Memorial Drive;</li> <li>• 105 Memorial Drive;</li> <li>• 106 Memorial Drive (Former Highway Motors);</li> <li>• 107 Memorial Drive (Former Queen Alexandra Lodge);</li> <li>• 124 Memorial Drive (Former Butter Factory); and</li> <li>• 9 Caplick Way and 18 Elizabeth Street (former railway line).</li> </ul>
Map image	

### Kenilworth Elizabeth Street Character Area

LHR ID	CHR4
Address	<u>Elizabeth Street</u> : 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 7A, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 Town Park
Lot/Plan details	3RP111378, 9RP13877, 2RP74444, 5RP13877, 4RP74444, 31RP13877, 7RP74444, 1RP103283, 33RP13877, 1RP109781, 32RP13877, 3RP74444, 1RP100768, 2RP13877, 7RP13877, 1RP142927, 2RP100768, 2RP84442, 1RP84442, 6SP141180, 29RP13877, 8RP13877, 1SP187995, 2RP82092, 3RP82092, 2RP92056, 2RP92027, 2RP101713.
Protected area	Whole of lots, Protected area includes road reserve in Elizabeth Street.
Statement of significance	<p>The town of Kenilworth was privately surveyed and development did not begin until the 1920s. The town and district experienced rapid growth in the interwar period (1919-1939) and much of the townscape was established in that time, with a few (although notable) additions in the immediate post-war period. Consequently, the majority of Elizabeth Street reflects a highly intact interwar rural town centre, and comprises a large number of small, single-storey timber premises built to the footpath and characterised by a parapeted street façade, glazed shopfronts and post-supported street awnings. Parapet styles vary, reflecting modest shops erected in the 1920s through to more substantial buildings and parapets built in the 1930s incorporating Art Deco elements (for example, 13 Elizabeth Street).</p> <p>Kenilworth became a key stop on the Sunshine Coast tourist drive, especially promoted following the construction of the Bruce Highway in the 1930s. The tourist route has had a particular impact on the development of the town centre. Weekend travellers, invariably from Brisbane and its surrounds, would drive along the railway towns from Landsborough to Eumundi, then turn towards Kenilworth before continuing to Maleny and then Landsborough, completing the loop. Thus, the approach to Kenilworth from the north was especially important, and this is reflected in the architecture of the town. The Kenilworth Hotel, built in 1939, was erected directly as a consequence of the Bruce Highway and anticipated tourist traffic to the town, and it forms a dominant architectural feature that announces arrival in the town centre. Moreover, it is the biggest building in the town centre, a common feature of hotels in rural towns. The former Sims Brothers Garage, whilst modest in comparison, also reinforces the primary entry to the town. Moved to its current location in 1937, its new position invariably took advantage of the increased motor car traffic created by visitors.</p>

The Boxsells Building located directly opposite the hotel similarly announces arrival in the town. It was built in the 1950s and it marks the growth of the town at the time as a result of the erection of the Kraft cheese factory. The design of the Kenilworth Hotel and Boxsells building makes a strong architectural statement about the development of the town. Both are Modernist in design and their construction spans two distinct approaches to architectural Modernism. The hotel is built with modest Art Deco elements consistent with its design in the late 1930s. The Boxsells building displays a geometric structure and distinct lack of embellishment. The design of the two buildings creates a strong contrast with the remaining commercial premises in the street and they reflect two distinct developments in the history of the town. Any extensions or modifications to these buildings should preserve the Modernist idiom and resist incorporating 'timber and tin' elements more consistent with the other, older premises in the street.

The topography of the town centre also plays a key role. The presence of the two most substantial buildings in the town at the top of a rise contributes to their significance and reinforces a sense of arrival in, or departure from, the town. In historic images – most notably a photograph taken in the late 1960s (see Picture Sunshine Coast) – the northern approach to the street incorporated a clear view to the range in the vicinity of the Maleny National Park. The hills provided a dramatic backdrop when looking along the street and substantially contributed to its rural characteristics and tourist potential. Moreover, the topography was combined with the architecture to reflect the logical development of the centre. The large, Modernist buildings dominate the rise; the smaller commercial premises follow as the street gradually drops, and at the bottom are/were located the prominent town industries: the cheese factory and sawmill (the latter no longer extant). The Kenilworth Town Park, purchased and developed by the residents of the town (rather than the local Council) creates a visual buffer between the commercial centre and the cheese factory.

In the 1960s, and presumably before this time, the street was notable for the absence of street trees and ornamental vegetation. This absence strongly marked the street as the urban centre of the town and ensured views to the commercial buildings and surrounding landscape were relatively unimpeded. Since that time, numerous street trees and gardens have been planted in the street and other trees in the distance have grown so that the historic view has been lost and the impact of the town architecture has been diminished. Whilst street planting can provide amenity, from a historic character perspective their removal could be supported, especially if views to the buildings and the background of hills are restored.

Key characteristics of the Elizabeth Street character area which are desirable to be retained or revealed include:-

- The current road layout at both the northern and southern ends of the main street;
- A wide open main street;
- Visual dominance of the hotel and Boxsells Building at the northern approach to the town centre;
- A clear visual contrast between the Modernist architectural features of the hotel and Boxsells Building and the remainder of the premises in the character area;
- For the remainder, retention of small-scale commercial buildings built to the street alignment and a predominance of street parapets of various shapes together with post-supported street awnings;
- A strong concentration of commercial premises in the street; and
- Consideration of street plantings and opportunities to reveal the surrounding topography to reactivate historical views to the surrounding range and countryside.

As well as individual *local heritage places* within the character area, buildings which are important contributors to the character include:-

- 4 Elizabeth Street (Store);
- 6 Elizabeth Street (Art Gallery);
- 7 Elizabeth Street (Real Estate);
- 7A Elizabeth Street (Pharmacy & Medical Centre);
- 8 Elizabeth Street (Bakery);
- 11 Elizabeth Street (McGinn's Restaurant);
- 12 Elizabeth Street (Top Café);
- 13 Elizabeth Street (4 Square);
- 14 Elizabeth Street (Butcher Shop);
- 15 Elizabeth Street (Newsagent);
- 16 Elizabeth Street (Post Office & Residence);
- 19 Elizabeth Street (Boxsells Real Estate); and
- 24 Elizabeth Street (Former QCWA).



### Landsborough Cribb Street Character Area

LHR ID	CHR5
Address	<u>Caloundra Street: 1</u> <u>Cribb Street: 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32, 34, 38, 40, 42, 44</u> <u>Mill Street: 1</u> <u>Old Landsborough Road: 485, 489</u>
Lot/Plan details	2RP183302, 0BUP7500, 0BUP6643, 4RP217605, 9RP183302, 12RP8439, 1RP3389, 6RP858465, 5RP217605, 12L2588, 2L2588, 0GTP998, 2RP195540, 122CP827064, 2RP62782, 1RP47512, 3RP217605, 3RP62782, 121CP827064 (part) 191SP105000, 1RP62782, 3BUP7500, 1BUP7500, 2BUP7500, 3BUP6643, 1BUP6643, 2BUP6643, 4BUP6643, 2GTP998, 4GTP998, 3GTP998, 1GTP998.
Protected area	Whole of lots. Protected area does not include road reserve.
Statement of significance	<p>Cribb Street was not the original town centre for Landsborough. The first commercial development of the settlement occurred in the early 1870s, following the opening of the road between Brisbane and the Gympie goldfields. A small hotel and store were located on the south bank of Mellum Creek, on the left of what is now Gympie Street South. A new 'centre' appeared in the 1880s with the establishment of the Mellum Club Hotel at the intersection of Gympie and Maleny Roads (on what is now 1 Illing Court). A public hall was soon constructed and Landsborough's first police station and court house were erected directly across from the hotel (still extant and identified as <i>local heritage places</i>). The North Coast Railway was completed in 1891 and a station was established at Landsborough. However, the station was some distance east of Gympie Road –with the land adjacent to the station being privately owned. It was not sold until 1910 and Cribb Street was eventually created in 1914. Businesses were soon moved to the street, most prominently the Mellum Club Hotel. Thus, Landsborough has had three commercial precincts in its history.</p> <p>Cribb Street has undergone substantial changes over the course of the twentieth century, although it still retains elements that contribute to its historic character. The basic form of the street was fixed by the 1950s: the hotel formed the nexus of the street, dominating the streetscape; modest timber shops were located immediately south and north of the hotel, including the ES &amp; A Bank, bakery and butcher. The former 'Dyer's Hall', a public hall located next to the hotel on Gympie Road, was moved near the hotel at its new location in Cribb Street, although it appears to have been replaced with a small timber shop, possibly in the 1930s. A number of Queenslander style homes were located further north, on the western side of the street. In general, buildings were separated by gaps of varying sizes, creating a relatively open and relaxed aesthetic. The street continued south of the intersection with the Maleny Road; a shop was erected on the corner in the 1930s and the School of Arts was built next door – both buildings remain extant.</p> <p>The eastern side of the street was dominated by the railway complex. Historically, this consisted of a range of buildings, including the station building, the station master's house and air raid shelter amongst other structures. This clear delineation of the street was common in other railway towns in the region, including Palmwoods and Eumundi. Up until the end of the twentieth century, the only major change in the street was the conversion of the hotel's façade in the late 1960s, from the more traditional timber aesthetic to a thoroughly modernist one, mirroring changes in architectural trends in the Sunshine Coast Council area at the time.</p>

Until the late twentieth century, this streetscape remained relatively intact. However, changing demographic trends meant that the population of the town increased and the railway station became a so-called 'park 'n' ride' station, resulting in the removal of almost all of the railway complex, with the exception of the station building, and replacement with a large car park. Even the station building was heavily modified from its original state. New shops were erected on the corner of Cribb and Maleny Streets, although they were designed to be sympathetic to the other, earlier buildings in the street, by remaining single-storey with a variety of parapet styles. The former butcher shop was extended recently and further changes were made to the façade of the hotel along with the construction of a drive-through bottle shop, using a faux heritage style that contrasts with the modernist redesign of the late 1960s. Superficially, the street has undergone critical changes that have affected its historic character.

Nonetheless, key elements remain intact or with at least some integrity that ensure the historic character is retained, albeit in a modified form. First and foremost is the continuing spatial relationship between the shops and houses on the western side of the street, and the railway complex on the east. This relationship continues to illustrate the historic development of Landsborough in the early twentieth century and the central importance of the railway to the town's growth.

Most of the key historic buildings remain extant and although subject to modification, they nonetheless continue to make a strong contribution to the streetscape. These include the former butcher and bakery, hotel and ES & A Bank. The shops remain predominantly timber and tin with street parapets, post-supported street awnings and in some cases a narrow frontage, reflecting early twentieth century shops in a small rural town. The former shop on the corner of Cribb Street and Maleny Road, and the School of Arts, also remain extant. Some of the gaps between the premises also remain – for example, the former yard of the bank manager's residence and between the former bakery and butcher shops. The Queenslander houses are still more or less intact; in some cases, later modifications have affected the aesthetic appeal of some of the houses, but collectively they still make an important contribution, illustrating the limits of commercial development in Landsborough's main street throughout the twentieth century – and contrasted with the spread of retail premises along Maleny Street as a consequence when the town grew substantially in the late twentieth and early twenty first century. The absence of trees along the western side of the street is also consistent with its historical character (indeed, trees were more noticeable on the railway side of the street, a situation that continues today).

Key characteristics of the Cribb Street character area that are desirable to be retained or revealed include:-

- The continued demarcation between the commercial and residential premises on the west side of the street and the railway complex on the east.
- Continuation of small shops with narrow frontages and a variety of parapet styles built to the street (and retention of post-supported awnings for older buildings).
- Predominance of the Mellum Club Hotel in the streetscape.
- General absence of vegetation on the west side of the street, continued presence of vegetation, including large mature trees, on the eastern (railway) side.

As well as individual *local heritage places* within the character area, buildings that are important contributors to the character include:-

- 16A Cribb Street;
- 18 Cribb Street;
- 20 Cribb Street;
- 22 Cribb Street;
- 24 Cribb Street;
- 26 Cribb Street;
- 34 Cribb Street;
- Railway station complex; and
- 489 Old Landsborough Road.




Map image



### Landsborough East Character Area

LHR ID	CHR6
Address	Caloundra Street: 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30
Lot/Plan details	25L2589, 22SP129708, 23SP129708, 24L2589, 4CG4024, 7RP145460, 4CG4024, 21L2589, 26L2589, 27L2589, 28L2589, 29L2589.
Protected area	Whole of lots
Statement of significance	<p>The Landsborough East character area comprises a group of houses and other buildings located along the southern side of Caloundra Street. These houses are characteristic of Queensland houses in the early 20th century featuring timber frame and cladding (most commonly weather boards), corrugated galvanised iron roofs with hipped roof form on earlier buildings and gable roof form, on later buildings. Each building is set on medium to high set timber stumps and located on allotments of 24 perches or more. The area also comprises the Landsborough Post Office (former), Police Station and Court House (the latter a <i>local heritage place</i>).</p> <p>The character area is located outside of the traditional centres of Landsborough on Caloundra Road. This road link has historic and contemporary significance, connecting the town of Landsborough and the Sunshine Coast Hinterland to Caloundra and the coastal areas. After the Landsborough railway station was established in 1890, mail and passengers were carried along Caloundra Road by Allen King for many years to Caloundra.</p> <p>A 1927 real estate map shows a number of residences located along the southern side of Caloundra Road within the character area.</p> <p>The character area was also the site of Traill's Boarding House, understood to have been open since 1890. G.D. Traill was one of the earliest settlers and the house was moved from his property located at portion 18 Forestry Road where it became the boarding house run by Traill's daughter Miss J Traill. This site was later sold to the Queensland Police for the establishment of a police station, relocating from the original site on Old Gympie Road in order to be located closer to the centre of town and key transport infrastructure. The police station, court house (a <i>local heritage place</i>), telephone exchange and later post office (relocated from Caboolture) are located in this area.</p> <p>The first petrol bowser in Landsborough was located at 24 Caloundra Street (now Wegener's, previously Mellum Motors) and was established in 1915. Caloundra Road formed part of the Bruce Highway from its inception in the 1930's through to the 1960's, when a bypass road was constructed (what is now the Steve Irwin Way).</p> <p>Caloundra Street also contains original residential buildings linked to the Imberger family, a prominent family in the development of Landsborough. Pius Imberger, owner of 20 Caloundra Street, conducted an important cordial factory under the house from 1922-1939. This house then became Morton's Boarding House. 16 Caloundra Street was owned by Albert Imberger, brother of Pius Imberger. The Imberger Family also owned and managed the Enterprise Sawmill in Landsborough.</p>

Schedule 6

	<p>During World War II, the Caloundra Road area, in particular the Landsborough Court House, was utilised by the military. In this period, the area was the scene of an unfortunate shooting incident. ADF No 1 Garrison Battalion was camped next to the police station. During the early hours of Christmas morning Corporal Joseph R Abbot Q54752 aged 41 was shot dead by Corporal Matthew Peter Higgins aged 47 whilst on guard duty. Corporal Higgins was tried for murder but was acquitted by a jury on 28 April, 1943 in the criminal court Brisbane and he was then discharged by Justice Phillips. The men were friends and Corporal Higgins aged 47 was a veteran of World War I with the British Army.</p> <p>As well as individual <i>local heritage places</i> within the character area, buildings which are important contributors to the character include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21L2589, 14 Caloundra St LANDSBOROUGH</li> <li>• 22SP129708, 16 Caloundra St LANDSBOROUGH (part – road side stall only)</li> <li>• 24L2589, 20 Caloundra St LANDSBOROUGH</li> <li>• 25L2589, 22 Caloundra St LANDSBOROUGH</li> </ul>
Map image	

**Maleny Maple Street Character Area**

LHR ID	CHR13
Address	<p><u>Beech Street:</u> 2, 11  <u>Bunya Street:</u> 1, 2, 6  <u>Cedar Street:</u> 10, 12, 14  <u>Maple Street:</u> 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 53, 56, 58, 60, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 72A, 76  <u>Teak Street:</u> 3  Park</p>
Lot/Plan details	<p>1RP82646, 11SP164704, 1RP889581, 5RP805483, 10SP139499, 2RP889581, 4RP52502, 1SP216382, 64MCH2552, 65MCH2552, 21SP185360, 3RP26393, 21RP808717, 2RP76443, 10RP26393, 1RP78932, 3RP218046, 1RP44551, 2RP44551, 5RP889581, 4RP913014, 5RP218044, 4RP43931, 19RP26404, 1RP177306, 1RP179881, 0BUP100077, 4RP26393, 14RP147656, 2RP66485, 2RP224763, 3RP52502, 1RP43238, 60RP26395, 12SP156781, 5RP26403, 6RP218043, 2RP78932, 17RP26404, 13SP164704, 284MCH5364, 27MCH2552, 2RP87487, 7RP218042, 2RP52502, 1RP227545, 3RP43931, 4RP26403, 3RP44551, 1RP52502, 9RP26393, 2RP177306, 1RP76443, 16RP26393, 28MCH2552, 2RP82646, 2RP227545, 0BUP104256, 14RP26404, 22SP185360, 1BUP104256, 3BUP100077, 0SP135057, 10SP135057, 0BUP104255, 1BUP104255, 2BUP104255, 2BUP100077, 0BUP105535, 0BUP10334, 4BUP100077, 0BUP13849, 2BUP104256, 5BUP100077, 1BUP100077, 2SP135057, 1SP135057, 1BUP10334, 1BUP13849, 3BUP10044, 2BUP10044, 1BUP10044, 4BUP10044, 0BUP10044, 4SP220422, 3SP220422, 1SP220422, 0SP220422, 2SP220422, 0BUP104923, 5SP215931, 2SP215931, 3BUP104923, 4SP215931, 1BUP104923, 2BUP102494, 4BUP102494, 7BUP102494, 8BUP102494, 11BUP102494, 3BUP102494, 1BUP102494, 0BUP102494, 9BUP102494, 5BUP102494, 10BUP102494, 6BUP102494, 12BUP102494.</p>
Protected area	Whole of lots including road reserves.
Statement of significance	Maple Street Maleny is a substantial main street that reflects the strong historic growth

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and development of Maleny, from a major dairy centre in the early twentieth century through to the changes wrought by demographic and tourism shifts in the second half of the century. The street includes a mix of buildings dating from the early twentieth century, the immediate post-World War II period (when there was a significant population increase) and later twentieth century, with a substantial number of historic buildings still extant. Despite the lengthy evolution, the street has retained its role as the principal business centre of the town and in particular its historic building character. The unique topography of the town, located along a winding ridge line, also contributes to its character.

The primary entrance to the Maple Street character area is from Bunya Street at the intersection with Lawyer Street. The character area begins with the Maleny Hotel on the right and the RSL Hall on the left. These two buildings – in particular the hotel – signal arrival in the town. The hotel has occupied its site since 1907, originally a single-storey building but raised to two storeys in the 1920s. Another key arrival point is the passage over Obi Obi Creek; numerous historic photographs of the town were taken of the bridge and the entrance to the town, reinforcing its role as an entry statement.

Historically, there was a mix of residences and commercial premises along the street, with concentrations of residential premises at the beginning and end of Maple Street. Vestiges of this concentration remain today and the changes in allotments surrounding them illustrate the extent to which the town has grown (with an increase in commercial premises particularly at the western end of the street). In addition to *local heritage places* within the *character area*, the following residences or former residences contribute to the character of the *character area*:-

- 1 Maple Street (former residence c1910);
- 3 Maple Street (former residence, c1910s);
- 47 Maple Street (former residence, c1910s); and
- 60 Maple Street (residence, c1950s).

The commercial precinct now stretches along the entire street, but is still concentrated in between the eastern and western ends of the street (especially in terms of density and also historic buildings), which is historically consistent. One key marker of the extent to which the town of Maleny has grown is the sheer variety of building types along the street. There is a small number of traditional timber and tin single-storey shops with a variety of parapet styles, which was a common building type for shops in the region in the first half of the twentieth century. Early, extant buildings with these characteristics illustrate the development of Maleny in its formative period. Contributing buildings that exhibit this style include:-

- 5 Maple Street (former drapery, some remodelling over 20<sup>th</sup> C);
- 11 Maple Street (Butcher, built c1915) (a *local heritage place*);
- 29 Maple Street (possibly built 1930s, may have included residence);
- 30 Maple Street (bakery, built 1932) (a *local heritage place*); and
- 31 Maple Street (shops built early 1930s).

There are other premises from the first half of the twentieth century that were built for a variety of purposes, such as banks, ambulance buildings, garages and residences, that complement the character of the shops. They are distinguished by different design approaches; for example, gable designs are prominent, rather than parapeted buildings. The more recent iteration of the former ES & A Bank is a modernist design. Not all of these buildings are built to the street; in some cases, they include greater setbacks than other buildings (particularly in the case of former garages, for example). Contributing examples of these buildings include:-

- 9 Maple Street (former garage & residence, c1950s);
- 13 Maple Street (former ES & A Bank – third premises in Maleny. Built 1953. Modernist design. Allegedly on site of original bank premises erected 1908);
- 14 Maleny Street (former blacksmith/garage c1940s-50s);
- 16 Maleny Street (shop/residence, c1940s-50s. Bakery in early 1970s);
- 20 Maple Street (former post office, built 1933);
- 26 Maple Street (Universal Store)
- 28 Maple Street (built c1912 for John Tytherleigh, specifically for manager of adjacent Universal Store);
- 38 Maple Street (second premises for ES & A Bank in Maleny, built 1923);
- 38 Maple Street (Lyon's Garage, built c1930s. Also used as a skating rink in 1940s);
- 39 Maple Street (Possibly also part of Lyon's garage. Owned by Harry Lyons. Present pre-1966);
- 41 Maple Street (Also apparently part of Lyon's Garage, also occupied at various times by Tytherleigh & Freeman, possibly c1930s);
- 46 Maple Street (moved to this location in 1956 – and not including the more recent brick shop, currently in use as a real estate agent);
- 48 Maple Street (former shop/residence? Pre-1966);

- 49 Maple Street (former Maleny Police Station);
- 50 Maple Street (Ambulance Station & Residence, 1947-1993);
- 53 Maple Street (includes several buildings, associated with a former garage and present since at least c1950s); and
- 56 Maple Street (Watson's Garage, c1940s).

An important point about the variety of building types is that there is no one architectural style that should be applied along the street. For example, the former ES & A Bank (1953) – the third such premises for the bank in the town – has a post-supported awning. In its original iteration, it presented a bold Modernist design; flat, geometric and without an awning. It was a statement about the town and its prosperity in the post-war period – Modernist architecture meant progress. However, the design of the awning is consistent with the early butcher shop next door, not the building's original Modernist design. The variety of building types is central to the character of the street and new work on existing places should be considered carefully in the context of its individual location and history rather than applying uniform guidelines.

Likewise, infill should be approached with some degree of flexibility, given the range of styles on display in the street; the focus does not need to be exclusively on single-storey gabled or parapeted shop fronts and thereby diminishing the sense of evolution and development inherent in the street's character. Nonetheless, the more recent infill (since the 1990s in particular) is largely sympathetic to the earlier styles, including a mix of building types and setbacks, such that it does not unduly detract from the character of the street.

Views to the surrounding hills and vegetation are prominent from the western section of the *character area*, in particular because of the topography, but also because of the more dispersed development in this section, consistent with the early concentration of residential properties here. The gradual move away from concentrated development more consistent with the 'centre' of the commercial precinct in the street provides a visual cue that one is gradually exiting the street and therefore the character area.

Key characteristics of the Maple Street, Maleny character area which are desirable to be retained or revealed include:-

- The continuing prominence of the Maleny Hotel, RSL Hall and bridge over Obi Obi Creek as the entrance to Maleny from the east;
- A continued mix of residential and commercial premises in the street, albeit with a predominance of commercial premises;
- Allowance for individual context in the consideration of character, allowing for a variety of setbacks, heights and roof, parapet and awning designs depending on the location of the proposed alteration for infill; and
- Maintenance of the dispersed nature of development at the western end of the area to create a sense of gradual exit from the area and also to maintain views to the surrounding topography and vegetation.

Map image



## Moffat Beach Character Area

LHR ID	CHR14
Address	<p><u>Bryce Street</u>: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 23, 24, 24, 25, 26, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44</p> <p><u>Buccleugh Street</u>: 23</p> <p><u>Campbell Street</u>: 1, 2, 2A, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 20</p> <p><u>Grigor Street</u>: 1A, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 35A, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51</p> <p><u>Kingsford Smith Parade</u>: 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30</p> <p><u>Nothling Street</u>: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56</p> <p><u>Roderick Street</u>: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19A, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 50, 52, 54</p> <p>Eleanor Shipley Park</p>
Lot/Plan details	<p>261RP8430, 298RP8430, 22RP81828, 122RP8430, 121RP8430 (part), 244RP8430, 47RP8430, 17RP8430, 112RP8430 (part), 278RP8430, 251RP8430, 0SP265527, 28RP55960, 724CG3092, 299RP8430, 266RP8430, 5RP81828, 1RP144154, 11RP81828, 12RP86595, 294RP8430, 18RP8430, 289RP8430, 2RP165328, 19RP8430, 39RP81828, 273RP8430, 133RP8430, 236RP8430, 237RP8430, 81RP8430, 87RP8430, 1SP127326, 61RP8430, 275RP8430, 101RP8430, 105RP8430, 104RP8430, 118RP8430, 125RP8430, 265RP8430, 46RP8430, 2RP196187, 32RP8430, 96RP8430, 83RP8430, 113RP8430 (part), 116RP8430, 268RP8430, 246RP8430, 243RP8430, 33RP8430, 58RP8430, 103RP8430, 120RP8430, 13RP8430, 238RP8430, 43SP281577, 255RP8430, 264RP8430, 27RP8430, 14RP8430, 3RP165328, 20RP8430, 2RP86288, 2RP92784, 7RP81828, 127RP8430, 21RP86595, 296RP8430, 300RP8430, 22RP8430, 262RP8430, 293RP217619, 1RP196187, 259RP8430, 2RP121361, 108RP8430 (part), 107RP8430 (part), 2RP144154, 23RP86595, 269RP8430, 2SP127326, 79RP8430, 270RP8430, 124RP8430, 126RP8430, 24RP86595, 12RP8430, 106RP8430 (part), 30RP86595, 286RP8430, 130RP8430, 1RP199529, 34RP8430, 23RP81828, 34RP55960, 29RP8430, 21RP8430, 287RP8430, 254RP8430, 49RP8430, 53RP8430, 15RP8430, 1RP113468, 110RP8430 (part), 29RP86595, 131RP8430, 128RP8430, 234RP8430, 59RP8430, 22RP86595, 274RP8430, 24RP81828, 279RP8430, 12RP81828, 117RP8430, 123RP8430, 1RP92784, 1SP239366, 241RP8430, 2RP73185, 30RP8430, 10RP81828, 102RP8430, 132RP8430, 242RP8430, 25RP8430, 23RP8430, 24RP8430, 0SP255696, 80RP8430, 260RP8430, 253RP8430, 1SP146825, 1RP86288, 111RP8430 (part), 6RP81828, 98RP8430, 135RP8430, 134RP8430, 235RP8430, 56RP8430, 32RP55960, 271RP8430, 26RP8430, 28RP8430, 290RP8430, 52RP8430, 288RP8430, 31RP8430, 114RP8430 (part), 28RP86595, 97RP8430, 2SP146825, 78RP8430, 25RP81828, 51RP8430, 44SP281577, 233RP8430, 91RP8430, 30RP55960, 57RP8430, 20RP86595, 115RP8430 (part), 3RP81828, 9RP81828, 13RP86595, 295RP8430, 16RP8430, 50RP8430, 245RP8430, 263RP8430, 267RP8430, 4RP81828, 82RP8430, 77RP8430, 19RP86595, 119RP8430, 45RP8430, 48RP8430, 1RP101600, 277RP8430, 276RP8430, 1RP73185, 90RP8430, 8RP81828, 272RP8430, 129RP8430, 240RP8430, 239RP8430, 92RP8430, 27RP81828, 60RP8430, 26RP81828, 297RP8430, 1SP255696, 88RP8430, 2SP255696, 0SP116486, 1SP116486, 2SP116486, 4SP265527, 3SP265527, 2SP265527, 1SP265527.</p>
Protected area	Whole of lots, including road reserve.
Statement of significance	<p>Moffat Beach is named after JC Moffat, who purchased the land in which the area is located in the 1880s. It was subdivided by the 1930s and a small number of residential houses were built in the subdivision in that decade. The allotments were relatively small and narrow, a feature that has remained largely intact and is a key contributor to the character of the area.</p> <p>Caloundra had slowly developed as a coast resort in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and this pace began to accelerate in the 1930s with the construction of the Bruce Highway. For example, the Tooway Caravan Park, now 'Raintrees Resort', was established in 1938 (adjacent to the character area). However, the town boomed in the post-World War II period when incomes rose, roads improved, car ownership increased and annual holidays became a common feature of salaried jobs. Beaches became the favoured destination for tourists and relatively inexpensive land and new architectural styles meant people could often build their own holiday homes.</p> <p>Moffat Beach was primarily developed in the period between the 1940s-1970s, with the largest amount of residential development occurring in the 1950s. By 1972, 85% of the allotments in the character area had been developed. Much of this development focused on so-called 'beach houses', which tended to be used on weekends and for holidays rather than as a permanent place of residence. The narrow allotment size suited the aspirations of owner/developers in this period, as the function of the houses was different to the common family home and they did not need to be as large.</p> <p>The preferred construction methods for beach houses tended to emphasise simplicity,</p>

timber frame construction and generally a preference for 'fibro', such as Hardie's Fibrolite and Super Six (or weatherboard in earlier housing styles). By the late 1950s, houses commonly included skillion roofs, large areas of glazing, sloping walls and 'V' columns. As beach houses, there was no need for extensive facilities more common in the family home; houses tended to be small and were typically based on a rectangular plan to take advantage of the narrow block. Dwellings also tended to address the street. In two-storey houses, the garage was often located under the living area, while carports were commonly located in the setback for single-storey houses. Yards were deliberately simple as the focus of the occupants was the beach, not the garden. This often entailed the retention of larger native plants, such as coastal or wallum banksias. Front and side fencing was likewise uncommon, reinforcing the informality of the houses and the predominant use of the area for holidays. Fully concreted driveways were uncommon.

The relaxed character of the area continues to be reinforced by its popularity as a holiday destination. The presence of a park, beach and small commercial area contributes to the informality of the neighbourhood, ensuring residents and tourists alike can easily walk to cafes, the park and the beach. This experience is enhanced by the fact that the character area is generally not subject to high levels of through traffic. A surge in development in the area has occurred since the early 2000s, but some of this recent development has been sympathetically designed to reflect the surrounding character, by retaining the narrow allotments, a rectangular building plan, use of lightweight materials and key design features such as skillion roofs and garages underneath the house.

Key characteristics of the Moffat Beach character area which are desirable to be retained or revealed include:-

- Narrow allotment size and emphasis on single dwellings. If allotments are amalgamated, new development should maintain the character of the existing built form (i.e. designed to reflect narrow allotments). Existing side setbacks should be maintained to allow for a historical design response to natural light and ventilation.
- Retention of houses built between the 1940s through to the mid-1960s.
- Predominance of timber frame construction and use of lightweight materials i.e. 'fibre cement sheeting'.
- New dwellings should be sympathetic in scale and form to houses built between 1940-1970, in particular the post-war 'beach house', whilst allowing for modern interpretations. Simple, austere design detailing should be incorporated to reflect the development character of the post war holiday homes.
- Scope exists for development at the rear of existing properties, or for new development to use a larger portion of the allotment than was historically the case. Alterations or development to the rear of the allotment should not detract from the character building or its prominence in the streetscape. Mature native vegetation should also be retained, whether at the front or rear of the property. Generous open space at the front of the site as well as at both side boundaries should be retained to reflect the occupation and usage of a post war holiday home.
- Buildings should address the street, including new development, consistent with the historic development of the area. This would include:
  - The provision of generous balconies or covered decks facing the street (where this would contribute to energy efficient building orientation and design).
  - Roof articulation that is seen from the street in the form of skillions (including multiple skillions) running parallel with the street or with the roof apex fronting the street.
  - Roof pitch to match that of a post war 'beach house', i.e. between 7 degrees and 15 degrees. A pitch as low as 3 degrees may be acceptable for garage structures.
  - Window design to be hopper, louvre or casement;
  - Simple landscaping within the front setback that is low and non-screening to the building façade (except where mature vegetation already exists).
  - Car accommodation that is not dominant to the street.
- Hedging or informal planting is encouraged to obscure fences. Front boundary fences are not encouraged, and should be limited to sites with high exposure to vehicular traffic (e.g. Roderick Street frontages).
- Maintenance of the informal and relaxed connection with the commercial precinct, park and beach. Seamless transition between residential and commercial buildings should be retained.
- Retain current boundaries of the commercial precinct to maintain the *character area's* beachside character.

As well as individual *local heritage places* within the character area, buildings which are important contributors to the character include:-

- 30 Kingsford Smith Parade;
- 4 Bryce Street;
- 10 Bryce Street;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 Bryce Street;</li> <li>• 36 Bryce Street;</li> <li>• 1 Roderick Street;</li> <li>• 19-19A Roderick Street;</li> <li>• 24 Roderick Street;</li> <li>• 16 Nothing Street;</li> <li>• 17 Nothing Street;</li> <li>• 19 Nothing Street; and</li> <li>• 15 Grigor Street.</li> </ul>
Map image	

### Nambour Lower Blackall Terrace Character Area

LHR ID	CHR7
Address	Blackall Terrace: 2, 3, 4, 5-7, 6, 8, 9-11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41 Brookes Street: 2
Lot/Plan details	2RP47563, 1RP75371, 1RP82338, 2RP75371, 1RP26574, 3RP26578, 3RP94123, 8RP26575, 10RP26546, 9RP26546, 1RP94123, 5RP94123, 15RP26546, 1RP87374, 8RP26546, 6RP26546, 1RP26578, 2RP94123, 3RP76096, 14RP26546, 7RP26546, 3RP119656, 4RP94123, 1RP26579, 2RP26578, 2RP26579, 2RP42042, 13RP26546, 2RP82138, 6RP94123, 12RP26546, 2RP119656, 958CG4098, 1RP26546, 3RP87374, 1RP76096, 1BUP13669, 11RP26546, 3BUP13669, 2BUP13669, 4BUP13669.
Protected area	Whole of lots. Protected area includes road reserve.
Statement of significance	<p>Lower Blackall Terrace is a predominantly residential street that winds its way up the hillside on a ridgeline immediately north of the Nambour town centre. The section of the street contained within the character area includes a substantial number of early twentieth century houses that demonstrate many traditional Queensland timber house features such as corrugated iron roofs in pyramid, hip and gable form at moderate roof pitches; timber- and fibro-clad walls; a single floor level supported on stumps; and a solid core with attached or integrated verandahs. Early housing stock which makes a contribution to the character of the area includes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Blackall Terrace;</li> <li>• 4 Blackall Terrace;</li> <li>• 14 Blackall Terrace;</li> <li>• 15 Blackall Terrace;</li> <li>• 17 Blackall Terrace;</li> <li>• 20 Blackall Terrace;</li> <li>• 22 Blackall Terrace;</li> <li>• 24 Blackall Terrace;</li> <li>• 27 Blackall Terrace;</li> <li>• 28 Blackall Terrace; and</li> <li>• 41 Blackall Terrace.</li> </ul> <p>The presence of the early twentieth century houses reflects the strong economic and population growth in Nambour following the establishment of the Moreton Central Sugar Mill in 1897. The elevated position of the street affords excellent views across the town, Petrie Creek and the surrounding landscape to the south and southeast, and the early housing stock highlights how the street was a sought-after location, a trend exemplified by the former Whalley Residence (37 Blackall Street). The Whalley Residence,</p>

originally known as 'Stoneleigh', was built for the prominent Nambour businessman William Whalley in c1910, and is listed as a *local heritage place*.

Although some of these houses have been altered over time (including external recladding and enclosure of verandahs), their basic form and presence in the street continue to exemplify the importance of the street in the suburban development of Nambour. The early suburban character of the street is further reinforced by a variety of mature plantings, including Cocos palms (2 Blackall Terrace), Piccabeen palms and pine trees on the street and within residential yards, as well as decorative shrubs.

The view to the southeast along the road, including across to the War Memorial Park, has been protected by the railway, ensuring the southern section of the street is relatively uncluttered and open. This aspect creates a memorable entrance to the street from the south and a valuable view when approached from the upper section of the street.

Other housing styles appear in the street, predominantly from the interwar to immediate post-war period. Although these styles are aesthetically different to the earlier houses, they do not substantially affect the character of the street and indeed demonstrate the continuing growth and evolution of the street and by extension Nambour.

The precinct also contains stone retaining walls which are a distinctive feature throughout Nambour.



**Nambour Magnolia Street Character Area**

LHR ID	CHR8
Address	Arundell Avenue: 19 Bundarra Street: 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 15, 19, 21, 25, 27 Elizabeth Street: 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 Magnolia Street: 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21, 25 Mary Street: 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 35, 39, 41 Vernon Street: 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46
Lot/Plan details	224RP50913, 2RP79880, 169RP28107, 73RP28106, 98RP28107, 235RP50913, 1RP79377, 1RP111261, 225RP50913, 192RP28107, 198RP28107, 195RP28107, 201RP28107, 137RP28107, 106RP28107, 229RP50913, 148SP217610, 183RP28107, 2RP79377, 144RP28107, 174RP28107, 1RP101402, 155RP28107, 185RP28107, 186RP28107, 170RP28107, 146RP28107, 1RP95899, 100RP28107, 240RP60752, 236RP50913, 71RP28106, 48RP28106, 149SP217610, 190RP28107, 187RP28107, 1RP79880, 160RP28107, 164RP28107, 89RP28106, 7RP848237, 167RP28107, 76RP28106, 50RP28106, 189RP28107, 159RP28107, 163RP28107, 180RP28107, 134RP28107, 239RP60752, 72RP28106, 91RP28106, 90RP28106, 83RP28106, 205RP28107, 206RP28107, 145RP28107, 165RP28107, 6RP95899, 53RP83737, 173RP28107, 87RP28106, 82RP28106, 88RP28106, 94RP28106, 104RP28107, 179RP28107, 194RP28107, 166RP28107, 77RP28106, 110RP28107, 1SP269453, 95RP28106, 135RP28107, 162RP28107, 107RP28107, 152RP28107, 203RP28107, 47RP28106, 182RP28107, 2RP55299, 105RP28107, 234RP60752, 1RP103626, 202RP28107, 171RP28107, 49RP28106, 188RP28107, 2RP101402, 2RP111261, 168RP28107, 154RP28107, 10RP858572, 108RP28107, 151RP28107, 1RP55299,

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	<p>3RP892294, 227RP50913, 86RP28106, 99RP28107, 232RP55498, 138RP28107, 74RP28106, 92RP28106, 113RP28107, 196RP28107, 2RP95899, 1RP58648, 191RP28107, 2RP58648, 57RP28106, 0SP223696, 52RP28106, 204RP28107, 133RP28107, 136RP28107, 184RP28107, 161RP28107, 58RP28106, 56RP83737, 51RP28106, 93RP28106, 681M332035, 237RP50913, 175RP28107, 193RP28107, 75RP28106, 153RP28107, 109RP28107, 228RP50913, 4RP95899, 230RP60752, 143RP28107, 172RP28107, 1SP188026, 101RP28107, 197RP28107, 2SP269453, 181RP28107, 4SP223696, 2SP223696, 1SP223696, 3SP223696, 1SP173712, 0SP173712, 2SP173712, 3SP208130, 2SP208130, 0SP208130, 4SP208130, 1SP208130, 1SP208603, 5SP208603, 0SP208603, 2SP208603, 4SP208603, 3SP208603, 2BUP100777, 1BUP100777, 7BUP100777, 178RP865556, 5BUP100777, 3BUP100777, 4BUP100777, 6BUP100777, 3SP166017, 8SP166017, 6SP166017, 2SP166017, 1SP166017, 5SP166017, 0SP166017, 7SP166017, 4SP166017.</p>
Protected area	Whole of lots. Protection includes road reserves in Mary St, Vernon Street, Magnolia Street and Elizabeth Street.
Statement of significance	<p>The Magnolia Street character area was primarily subdivided and developed into a residential area in the interwar period (1919-1939). The land was originally owned by Daniel Currie, one of Nambour's earliest pioneers and after who Currie Street is named. Although some allotments were subdivided and sold prior to World War I, the first major subdivision occurred in 1922. Another, smaller subdivision took place in 1934 (at which time Currie Park was created) and the last subdivision in 1946. A substantial residential area had developed by the mid-1930s and housing in the street predominantly reflects this period, particularly the so-called 'porch and gable' Bungalow style, which progressively replaced the more traditional hipped or pyramid roofs and wide verandahs associated with the earlier Queenslander-style house. The residential area was typically referred to as 'Currie Estate' up until at least the 1950s. Its development occurred at a time of substantial and sustained growth in Nambour.</p> <p>Aesthetically, the character area forms a relatively cohesive set of detached timber houses of modest size. These houses typically demonstrate traditional Queensland timber house features from the interwar period, such as corrugated iron roofs in hip and gable form at moderate roof pitches; timber- and fibro-clad walls; a single floor level supported on stumps; and a solid core with attached or integrated verandahs. A focal point of the area is the Magnolia Street cul-de-sac and the attractive aspect available across the adjacent Currie Park. The corner shop located at No 19 Arundell Ave (Arundell Avenue Store) is also a strong focal point; architecturally it appears to have been erected in the 1930s or 40s and its design and presence marks a key entrance to the residential area, as well as reinforcing the area's relative size (i.e. large enough for a store). Mature street trees contribute to the amenity of the area and reinforce the Queenslander attributes reflected in much of the housing stock.</p> <p>Key characteristics of the Magnolia Street character area which are desirable to be retained include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interwar Queensland timber-style houses;</li> <li>• Mature street trees; and</li> <li>• the Arundell Avenue Store.</li> </ul> <p>Buildings which are important contributors to the character include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 Arundell Ave (Arundell Avenue Store);</li> <li>• 5 Bundarra Street;</li> <li>• 21 Bundarra Street;</li> <li>• 10 Elizabeth Street;</li> <li>• 9 Magnolia Street;</li> <li>• 11 Magnolia Street;</li> <li>• 15 Magnolia Street;</li> <li>• 19 Magnolia Street;</li> <li>• 21 Magnolia Street;</li> <li>• 8 Mary Street;</li> <li>• 10 Mary Street;</li> <li>• 23 Mary Street;</li> <li>• 35 Mary Street;</li> <li>• 6 Vernon Street;</li> <li>• 9 Vernon Street;</li> <li>• 10 Vernon Street;</li> <li>• 13 Vernon Street;</li> <li>• 14 Vernon Street;</li> <li>• 22 Vernon Street;</li> <li>• 26 Vernon Street;</li> <li>• 35 Vernon Street;</li> <li>• 39 Vernon Street;</li> <li>• 43 Vernon Street;</li> <li>• 10 Washington Street;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Washington Street;</li> <li>• 18 Washington Street;</li> <li>• 22 Washington Street;</li> <li>• 30 Washington Street;</li> <li>• 34 Washington Street;</li> <li>• 46 Washington Street; and</li> <li>• 50-52 Washington Street.</li> </ul>
Map image	

### Nambour Netherton Street Character Area

LHR ID	CHR9
Address	Blackall Terrace: 52, 54-56, 58, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 74, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 87, 89, 91, 95, 97 Hospital Road: 46-50 Netherton Street: 64, 66, 68, 70
Lot/Plan details	6SP111174, 2RP104419, 10RP26567, 35SP196858, 28RP26587, 15RP165385, 29SP196858, 1RP42635, 15RP26567, 16SP196858, 19SP196858, 22SP196858, 40SP196858, 34SP196858, 20SP196858, 45SP196858, 27RP26587, 3SP111174, 1RP63817, 13RP26567, 36RP26587, 10SP196858, 4RP102262, 6RP26567, 36SP196858, 37SP196858, 13SP196858, 3SP182145, 11RP867935, 5SP111174, 1SP111174, 1RP104419, 2RP42635, 32SP196858, 30SP196858, 8SP111174, 7RP26567, 9RP26567, 2RP56189, 32RP26587, 1RP114194, 44SP196858, 31SP196858, 23SP196858, 3RP199714, 16RP26567, 0SP111174, 12SP196858, 11SP196858, 7SP111174, 2RP68729, 21SP196858, 18SP196858, 42SP196858, 38SP196858, 24SP196858, 41SP196858, 14SP196858, 17SP196858, 25SP196858, 14RP26567, 8RP26567, 28SP196858, 30RP26587, 15SP196858, 43SP196858, 27SP196858, 2SP111174, 29RP26587, 9SP196858, 26RP26587, 33SP196858, 1RP56189, 4SP111174, 46SP196858, 39SP196858, 26SP196858, 1RP63817, 2RP68729, 1RP63817, 2RP68729.
Protected area	Whole of lots. Protection includes road reserves in Blackall Street and Netherton Street.
Statement of significance	<p>Blackall Terrace rises to the north-west of the Nambour town centre and runs east/west along a ridgeline between Netherton Street to the east and the Nambour Hospital to the west. The precinct reflects the suburban expansion of Nambour in the inter-War period. The precinct is characterised by a range of inter-War detached timber houses. These houses typically demonstrate many traditional Queensland timber house features such as corrugated iron roofs in hip and gable form at moderate roof pitches; timber- and fibro-clad walls; a single floor level supported on stumps; and a solid core with attached or integrated verandahs. A number of the traditional houses in the street have been converted for non-residential uses. The precinct also contains a small group of traditional timber shops which terminate the western end of the precinct.</p> <p>Netherton Street is named after the birthplace of James Thomas Lowe in Staffordshire, England. J.T. Lowe, who was a former Maroochy Shire Councillor and Shire Chairman and his wife Sarah lived at 70 Netherton Street while he was Shire Chairman, building a large timber home in the street in 1923. This home was sold by Lowe in 1949 and was later relocated to Tanawha. A townhouse complex is now located on this site.</p> <p>Prior to the end of World War II in the park located at the eastern end of the character area, there existed a war memorial to Private R.A. Roberts, who was killed in 1918. A World War I gun, believed to be a German howitzer, was mounted in the park. Private Roberts was the son of Robert and Betsy Roberts, who had a small crop farm 'Tan-y-</p>

	<p>fford' located across the road from the park. This park was later renamed Jasper Bentley Park, in honour of Jack Bentley, a prominent Nambour businessman and community worker.</p> <p>Buildings which are important contributors to the character of the area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3RP199714, 52 Blackall Tce NAMBOUR</li> <li>• 13RP26567, 69 Blackall Tce NAMBOUR</li> <li>• 2RP104419, 95 Blackall Tce NAMBOUR</li> </ul>
Map image	

### Palmwoods Character Area

LHR ID	CHR10
Address	<p><u>Church Street:</u> 1, 4, 6, 8, 10-12, 14  <u>Churchill Street:</u> 4, 16, 18, 20, 26, 28  <u>Hill Street:</u> 4, 5, 5A, 6, 7, 8, 9-13, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17-19, 18, 20, 22  <u>Jane Street:</u> 1-3, 4  <u>Main Street:</u> 1, 2, 4-6, 7-9, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28-34, 36-38, 40-42  <u>Margaret Street:</u> 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17-19, 18-20, 21, 22  <u>Fewtrell Street:</u> 1, 3  North Coast Railway Line</p>
Lot/Plan details	<p>212P4451, 10RP40559, 2RP111965, 415CG1621, 103P4451, 201P4451, 45RP903227, 2RP141433, 1RP141433, 21RP178340, 18SP110912, 1SP170745, 4P44517, 5P44517, 2RP132322, 4RP159254, 14RP45853, 1RP132322, 2RP153805, 9RP40559, 1P44512, 15RP159254, 8RP4324, 202P4451, 101P4451, 1RP111965, 207P4451, 1RP107111, 102P4451, 17RP161119, 5RP75925, 2SP170745, 3SP110912, 1RP83457, 1CG4869, 216P4451, 7P44517, 8RP40559, 203P4451, 1SP170766, 6P44517, 205SP105646, 20RP178340, 1RP153805, 1RP45853, 7RP40559, 3P44512, 213P4451, 2RP45853, 2P44512, 2SP227998, 1SP227998, 3SP227998, 5SP227998, 4SP227998, 0SP227998, 2P44518, 3SP150496, 4P4454, 5BUP11050, 0BUP105066, 118P44521, 4BUP105066, 9BUP11050, 4RP40559, 7P4454, 3RP40559, 17CG6170, 2BUP11050, 4BUP11050, 1P4454, 3P4454, 1SP150496, 116CG6375, 1BUP11050, 2P4454, 7BUP11050, 8BUP11050, 3BUP11050, 6RP807498, 6BUP11050, 119CG6375, 0SP150496.</p>
Protected area	Whole of Lot. Protection includes road reserve.
Statement of significance	<p>The town of Palmwoods was progressively developed following the construction of the North Coast Railway in 1890-1 and the establishment of a railway station at Palmwoods. The first substantial commercial buildings appeared in the 1910s (the general store, hotel and ES &amp; A Bank) and churches followed in the 1920s. Higher density residential development clustered behind the main street of the town, which was dominated by the railway station and rail yards. The surrounding landscape consisted of fruit farms, ensuring for much of its history the centre of Palmwoods and the hill on which it is located formed a distinct urban centre for the district. Indeed, the hill forms a unique topographical feature that strongly influenced the character of the settlement.</p> <p>Main Street, Palmwoods was the original commercial centre of the town. The earliest buildings that remain extant (albeit with some alterations) include the general store and hotel (1912) and the former ES &amp; A Bank and Residence (1915). The memorial hall was built in 1924 and the nearby shops were progressively erected from the late 1910s</p>

through to the 1930s. The nearby railway station dates from 1891 and other early railway structures include the former Palmwoods Montville Buderim Fruitgrowers' Association sheds and residences for railway station staff.

Main Street has a distinct character defined by the relationship between the various historical features. The road is winding and it progressively brings features into view. The eastern side of the street is relatively undeveloped, historically because of the rail yards. The western side, which is higher, contains a greater concentration of commercial premises. Nonetheless, there is a relative lack of density across both sides of the street, creating a sense of openness. Although some historic buildings have been lost along the street, the dispersed development has nonetheless been a characteristic of Main Street over time. This means that views to and along the street – and even the hill itself – reveal individual places rather than a concentrated urban centre. Infill in the street should take into account this character by allowing the dominance of key historical buildings to remain intact. The topography of the town has also required the installation of retaining walls. Stone has been extensively used for this purpose, creating a distinctive feature.

The prominence of particular buildings in the landscape extends further up the hill to include the churches. Congregations typically selected high ground in rural towns on which to place their church, for obvious aesthetic and ecclesiastical reasons. This was certainly the case in Palmwoods, and indeed the hill behind main street is often called 'Church Hill' (it is interesting to note that the key streets on the hill are Church, Hill and Churchill). Historic images reveal the extent to which the churches were visible – from the bottom of the hill, but also from across the railway line all the way up Chevallum Road. Although they are now relatively obscured by trees, their original setting remains more or less present – that is, it has not been obscured by subsequent development. Views to the churches should therefore be maintained from various view sheds and further improved where possible.

The residential development of Palmwoods was focused on the hill behind Main Street. The surrounding landscape was dominated by farms, rather than urban development, ensuring the early suburban development of Palmwoods was focused near the railway and commercial centre. The exemplar houses are characterised by a range of detached timber houses of varying sizes and on varying lot configurations. These houses typically demonstrate many traditional Queensland timber house features such as corrugated iron roofs in hip and gable form at moderate roof pitches; timber- and fibro-clad walls; a single floor level supported on stumps; and a solid core with attached or integrated verandahs. The streets are relatively narrow and nature strips are wide; mature trees line the streets; and the location on the hill ensures a relative lack of road traffic. These elements combine to create a relaxed and traditional suburban streetscape that complements the historic character of Main Street and the adjacent railway complex.

The Margaret Street area also includes a range of built elements that reflect the historic character of Palmwoods.

Key characteristics of the Palmwoods character area which are desirable to be retained or revealed include:-

- The historic relationship between the commercial buildings in Main Street and the adjacent railway complex, defined in part by a relative lack of density that enables clear views to and from the railway and the buildings.
- The relative lack of development between the major historic features in Main Street i.e. the memorial hall, row of shops, adjacent railway complex, general store, hotel and former ES & A Bank. Infill should be subordinate to these features.
- The winding nature of the road should be preserved so that historical features are revealed while travelling along its length – and supported by the two points above.
- The churches should remain dominant features of 'Church Hill', notwithstanding mature vegetation that currently obscures them. New development should not impact the prominence of the churches in the landscape and opportunities to further reveal the buildings should be encouraged.
- Queensland timber-style houses should be retained and any new development should retain the character and amenity through appropriate scale, form and fabric, without mimicking or copying the historic housing stock.
- The extensive nature strips, narrow streets and extensive vegetation should be retained. This point should only be modified when considering views to the churches and only then in terms of removing vegetation where appropriate to improve views.

As well as individual *local heritage places* within the character area, buildings which are important contributors to the character include:-

- 7 Hill Street (House);
- 6 Hill Street (House);
- 8 Hill Street (House);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Hill Street (House);</li> <li>• 15 Hill Street (House);</li> <li>• 22 Hill Street (cnr Churchill St) (House);</li> <li>• 14 Church Street (House);</li> <li>• 26 Churchill Street (House);</li> <li>• 1 Church Street (House);</li> <li>• 5 Margaret Street (former post office);</li> <li>• 15 Margaret Street (specifically the 'Lock Up' building);</li> <li>• 11 Main Street (QCWA Building); and</li> <li>• 1-3 Jane Street (House).</li> </ul>
Map image	

### Woombye Blackall Street Character Area

LHR ID	CHR11
Address	<p><u>Barts Street:</u> 1</p> <p><u>Blackall Street:</u> 2, 4, 5, 6-10, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21-23, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45</p> <p><u>Hill Street:</u> 1-3, 6, 8</p> <p><u>Pine Grove Road:</u> 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16-18</p> <p><u>Wakefield Street:</u> 2, 4, 6, 10</p> <p><u>Wilson Avenue:</u> 32, 34, 36, 38, 40</p> <p>Keil Street Road Reserve (part of). Memorial Park. CWA Park.</p>
Lot/Plan details	<p>5SP156931, 387CG1225, 14W4184, 1RP91872, 4RP137036, 2CG838777, 21RP165485, 2RP61375, 2RP76382, 505CP895096, 1RP64786, 104W4181, 5RP27762, 2RP94883, 18W4184, 2RP27762, 301W4181, 1RP65629, 503CP895096, 2RP81035, 315W4181, 4RP63288, 2RP88969, 193SP141559, 3RP137036, 2RP65629, 316W4181, 6RP27762, 4RP88969, 1RP146520, 1RP81035, 17W4184, 3RP63288, 319W4181, 1CG2824, 2RP64786, 16W4184, 19RP855988, 3RP27762, 20RP165485, 2RP91872, 2RP146520, 2RP76110, 15W4184, 3RP65629, 504CP895096, 1CG838777 (part), 10SP226484, 4RP65629, 6SP195839, 3SP195839, 8SP195839, 7SP195839, 0SP195839, 5SP195839, 4SP195839, 2SP195839, 9SP195839, 1SP195839, 3BUP4610, 3RP110226, 2CG2728, 318W4181, 10RP27762, 13RP132419, 16RP27762, 15RP27762, 11RP27762, 14RP27762, 4RP110226, 12RP132419.</p>
Protected area	Whole of lots. Protected area includes road reserve in Blackall Street, Barts Street, Keil Street and Wakefield Street.
Statement of significance	<p>Woombye was originally established by Cobb &amp; Co as a coach stop along the road to Gympie. The original road more or less followed the alignment of the former Bruce Highway in present day Woombye. The settlement became a railway station on the North Coast Railway in 1891 and consequently the town developed along Blackall Street, stretching west to the station.</p> <p>Woombye was historically a small rural town servicing a large agricultural district, with farmers concentrating primarily on fruit, particularly pineapples (for which Woombye is famous – refer to the Big Pineapple <i>State heritage place</i>). Like other small towns, the main street includes a mix of uses, including commercial premises, public facilities, a church and residences. A key feature of the town centre is the ridge on which it is situated; the topography influences the prominence of the town in the landscape and</p>

the experience of the street. Its historic development has also resulted in three relatively distinct sections of the street, each provoking different aesthetic responses.

The primary approach to the *character area* is from the east, directly off the Nambour Connection Road (former Bruce Highway) via Blackall Street. Blackall Street runs along the ridge of a small spur and affords occasional views to the north as it descends towards the railway line and Paynters Creek valley. This view is facilitated in particular by the modest buildings set back from the road (Nos 45, 39, 31 and 29). Towards the western end of the precinct, Blackall Street falls sharply and a broad vista unfolds to the Blackall Range in the west. A secondary approach to the precinct is from the west via Old Palmwoods Road. This originally crossed the railway line at a level crossing to the south of the station building. The road now diverts along the rail reserve and under the railway line near Paynters Creek.

The approaches to the street constitute distinct points of arrival. Coming from the east off the former Bruce Highway, the view shifts from modest residential houses (a number constructed in the traditional Queenslander style) to the commercial precinct. This shift is marked in particular by the old butcher's shop (established 1935).

The section of Blackall Street between Wakefield and Hill Streets forms the commercial centre of the town, by dint of the concentration of commercial premises (although there are shops further down the street – just not as many). The buildings are generally continuous and relatively uniform in scale and form. Their character is typically defined by key features: single-storey shops built to the street alignment, a predominance of street parapets exhibiting various shapes, and post-supported street awnings. These elements are characteristic of a small town centre in the region. Although this is clearly the commercial centre, the historical mix of premises remains evident, with the St Margaret's Anglican Church and former residence (the latter (No. 14) once associated with a bakery, now used as a commercial premises) providing key visual markers of the early development and use of the street.

The commercial section of the street is heavily planted with street trees. The approach is marked in particular by mature street trees, particularly Poinciana and Leopard trees. The tree species were commonly planted in Queensland from the early twentieth century and they make a strong visual contribution to the streetscape. Further along the street, newer plantings replaced massive Camphor Laurel trees that lined the street, which were planted in the first half of the twentieth century (these were present up until at least 2010). The newer trees appear to be planted to achieve the same effect as the Camphor Laurels, albeit with less impact on the surrounding infrastructure. That is, they reduce the visual prominence of the commercial buildings although not to the same extent as the former Camphor Laurels, and as one progresses west along the street, they also serve to delineate the commercial centre.

The street trees thin out at the approach to Hill Street and consequently the vista opens to the west. Moreover, the end of the street trees marks a subtle shift in the nature of the street. The School of Arts building (a *local heritage place*) provides a clear break from the small-scale commercial premises in the business centre. This large building, with a prominent gable roof form and intricate gable decoration, commands attention. The former Brethren building and Waverley-Palmwoods Masonic Lodge nearby in Hill Street combine with the School of Arts to form a concentration of meeting halls in this location. Importantly, the commercial premises opposite the School of Arts and further down the street are much lower (and some not even visible at this point), further contributing to the aesthetic importance of the building. The Memorial Park provides a visual transition from the eastern approach, as the road curves to the north and buildings in that section are not yet visible. The visual prominence of the School of Arts and Memorial Park in this section of Blackall Street are therefore the primary elements that should be carefully managed.

The Memorial Park continues to dominate the streetscape on the southern side all the way to the railway line, while small detached shops line the northern side until the former post office and residence and Criterion Hotel (*local heritage place*) are reached. Approached from the east, these last two buildings do not have a substantial impact. However, this situation is reversed when approaching from the west. From this direction, the hotel marks the gateway to the street, as does the western end of Memorial Park. The character of the street here is different again, with the alignment of the hotel suggesting a strong relationship with the railway station (not located within the character area). The railway, mature trees and hotel create a different response to the other sections of the street; it is more relaxed and evocative, triggering notions of rail travel and small country towns when compared with the relatively busy and more densely concentrated commercial precinct further up the hill (and which is largely unseen at this point).

The parkland to the south of the Memorial Park also has a strong historic character and includes the Light Horse regiment building, which is a re-purposed railway station building.

Key characteristics of the Woombye Blackall Street character area which are desirable

to be retained or revealed include:-

- Strong delineation at the approach to the commercial centre from the east, marked by mature trees (preferably historically popular species such as Poinciana and Leopard trees) and the old butcher shop.
- Continuous small-scale commercial buildings built to the street alignment and a predominance of street parapets of various shapes together with post-supported street awnings in the commercial precinct of the street.
- Delineation of the commercial precinct with street trees.
- Prominence of the School of Arts and views to the Memorial Park on exiting the core commercial precinct, in particular by continuing the lack of street trees and retaining the small scale and form of commercial buildings in this section relative to the School of Arts and Memorial Park.
- Continue to maintain the impact of the hotel and mature trees in the Memorial Park at the entrance to the street from the west. Also maintain views to and from the railway so that the obvious visual and historical relationship between the hotel and railway is retained.
- Overall, consideration of the topography of the street and its contribution to the street's historical development and use, both of which are largely retained in the contemporary layout and development.
- The continuation of traditional building form and scale flanking the Nambour Connection Road (former Bruce Highway) and the entrance to Blackall Street from both northern and southern sides."

As well as individual *local heritage places* within the character area, buildings which are important contributors to the character include:-

- 6-10 Blackall Street;
- 9 Blackall Street (part);
- 11 Blackall Street;
- 14 Blackall Street;
- 22 Blackall Street;
- 26 Blackall Street;
- 30 Blackall Street;
- 35 Blackall Street;
- 37 Blackall Street;
- 39 Blackall Street; and
- 1 Ann Street




**Yandina Character Area**

LHR ID	CHR12
Address	<u>Farrell Street:</u> 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 (part) <u>Stevens Street:</u> 1, 2, 2A, 3, 4, 4A, 4B, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 <u>Railway Street:</u> 9, Railway Station area Railway Street Park
Lot/Plan details	241SP102285 (part), 1RP216211, 1RP51718, 1SP223697, 2RP175853, 2RP6103, 1RP58940, 1RP89512, 1RP187349, 2RP187349, 21SP205405, 3RP95627, 20CG6427, 2RP95627, 1RP95627, 4RP167389, 1RP6101, 1RP175853, 2RP6108, 1RP66151, 2RP66151, 11RP906121 (part), 2BUP103715, 4RP63231, 2RP145726,

Schedule 6

	12RP906121, 2BUP105505, 1BUP103715, 6SP262454, 7SP257402, 3BUP105505, 1BUP105505.
Protected area	Whole of lots. Protection includes road reserve on Scott Street, Conn Street, Steven Street, Railway Street and Farrell Street.
Statement of significance	<p>The town of Yandina was surveyed in 1871. The first European settlement was James Low's hotel located on the south bank of the South Maroochy River (established 1868). Low's establishment serviced traffic on the newly-opened road to the Gympie goldfields. The town was slow to develop, but initially it did so along Gympie Road, now Farrell Street – a prominent example was the Australian Hotel. The North Coast Railway was completed in 1891 and its location away from Gympie Road shifted the nascent commercial centre of the town. The Australian Hotel was moved to its current location (now the Yandina Hotel) and from this time Stevens Street developed as the main commercial precinct of Yandina. A large number of the historic buildings and features in the street date from the 1890s through to the 1930s, with a small amount of later (although relatively sympathetic) infill.</p> <p>Stevens Street has two distinct entrance points that reflect the unique development of the street. From Farrell Street, the street is marked by small commercial buildings, one of which is relatively recent (built from brick) and the other the more traditional timber and tin form. These buildings announce the primarily commercial nature of the street, a point emphasised by the connection with busy Farrell Street. The commercial premises continue along the street to the east, with increasingly intact early twentieth century buildings dominating the streetscape. The premises are predominantly timber and tin with street parapets, post-supported street awnings and a narrow frontage, evoking a sense of a main street in a prosperous rural town in the first half of the twentieth century. This character is central to the street's identity up until its intersection with Railway and Scott Streets.</p> <p>The eastern end of the street after the intersection invites a different response than the remainder of the street. This portion is bounded by the railway complex, consisting of the former station building, goods shed and crane. The original railway crossing is still legible (continuing straight from Stevens Street) and by its nature it affords a clear view across to Mount Ninderry. The hotel is a substantial and dominant feature on the corner where the street turns to the south and its traditional form and orientation towards the railway complex reflect its earliness and the significance of the railway in the early history of the town and the development of Stevens Street. These features maintain the central historical function of the railway in the history of the town.</p> <p>The war memorial, erected in the 1920s, rests in between the railway and the hotel, creating a key civic space. The position reflects the importance of the railway and the street itself; it was clearly placed where it was because, at the time, this was the busiest part of Yandina, thus affording a constant reminder of the sacrifice of the district's men in World War I. The intersection of Stevens Street with Scott and Railway Streets marks the beginning of the commercial precinct, but the first of the business premises along with the hotel and railway complex also help create an informal amphitheatre that heightens the visual and civic importance of the war memorial.</p> <p>Approaching Stevens Street from the east therefore has a different impact than from the west and this experience is also a core attribute of the character of the street. Continuing west along the street affords views to the foothills beyond, but returning once more to Farrell Street from this direction brings to the fore the Yandina School of Arts. Although on Farrell Street, it faces the intersection with Stevens Street and it is a key historical feature of the streetscape when travelling along Stevens Street.</p> <p>Farrell Street includes a variety of building elements that are reflective of local character, contributing to the historic feel of the main entrances to the centre of Yandina. Railway Street also makes a notable contribution to local character through the presence of mature eucalypts adjacent to the railway and The Shared at 13 Railway Street. These elements combine with the traditional main street at Stevens Street, contributing to the authenticity of township character.</p> <p>Key characteristics of the Yandina character area that are desirable to be retained or revealed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous small-scale commercial buildings built to the street alignment with a narrow frontage and a predominance of street parapets of various shapes together with post-supported street awnings (in the commercial precinct between Farrell Street and the intersection with Scott and Railway Streets).</li> <li>• Protection of the area bounded by Scott and Railway Streets, the railway complex and the Yandina Hotel, including the war memorial precinct. This area should continue to reflect the historical relationship between the hotel and railway complex and the civic importance of the war memorial. To this end, all elements should be highly visible; vegetation should be carefully managed not to interrupt views between the elements.</li> <li>• The view to Mount Ninderry and the evidence of the former railway crossing should be retained. Similarly, views to the foothills to the west and the School of Arts on</li> </ul>



	<p>Farrell Street should be preserved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The general lack of street trees in Stevens Street should be maintained to emphasise the variety of premises and parapet styles.</li> </ul> <p>As well as individual <i>local heritage places</i> within the character area, buildings which are important contributors to the character include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4A Stevens Street;</li> <li>5 Stevens Street;</li> <li>7 Stevens Street;</li> <li>9 Stevens Street;</li> <li>13 Stevens Street;</li> <li>3 Stevens Street (cnr. Scott Street);</li> <li>16 Farrell Street (part); and</li> <li>4RP63231, 13 Railway St (part, The Shared).</li> </ul>
Map image	

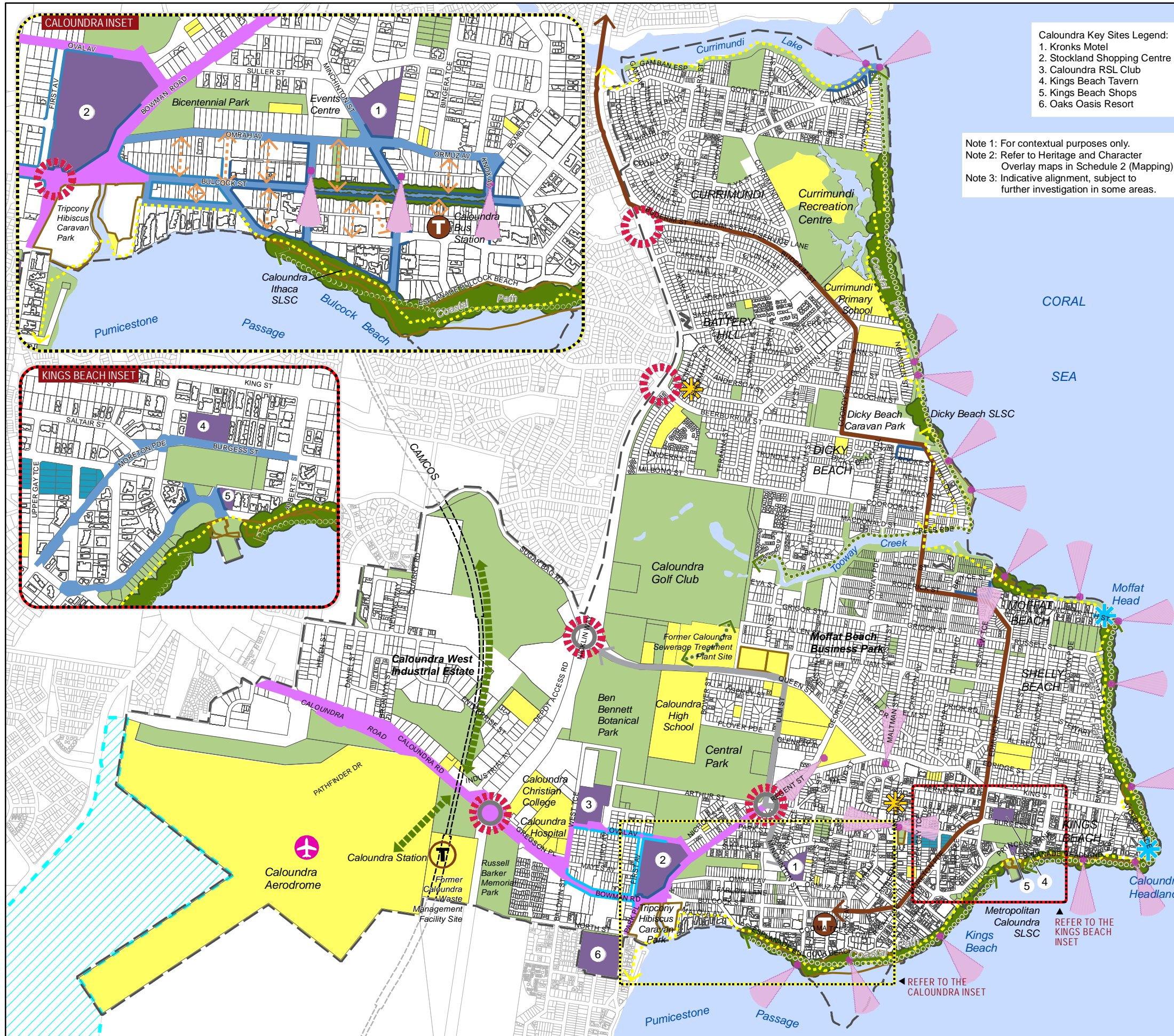
Element	Requirement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Appendix SC6.17B (Active transport infrastructure guidelines standard treatments).</b></li> <li>● Cycle lane symbols:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ white thermoplastic;</li> <li>○ 1.1 x 1.8 metres; and</li> <li>○ maximum 200 metres apart.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Yellow "no stopping" lines if there is potential for conflict and parking within the cycle lane.</li> <li>● Cycle lane coloured treatments at sections of cycle lanes which are frequently crossed by motor vehicles and where safety is a concern, particularly at left slip lanes and roundabouts, painted in accordance with:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Appendix SC6.17B (Active transport infrastructure guidelines standard treatments);</b> and</li> <li>○ TRUM Manual.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Green coloured cycle lane treatments are generally not to be used in areas identified as a <b>Neighbourhood-character area</b> or <b>State heritage place</b> or <b>Local Heritage Place</b> under the <b>Heritage and character areas overlay code</b>. It is preferable to use edge lines and symbols or the like in its place.</li> </ul>

(b) compliance with Acceptable Outcome AO5.2 and AO5.3 of **Table 9.4.8.3.1 (Requirements for accepted development and performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for assessable development)** of the **Transport and parking code** may be demonstrated by providing cycle parking and end of trip facilities that complies with:-

- (i) **Table SC6.17J (Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities);**
- (ii) *AS2890.3 – Parking Facilities Part 3 – Bicycle Parking Facilities;*
- (iii) *Austroads Guide to traffic management Part 11: Parking;* and
- (iv) *Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).*

**Table SC6.17J Bicycle parking and end of trip facilities**

Element	Requirement
<b>General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Accessible, convenient, secure, safe and sufficient.</li> <li>● Attractive, designed to complement the streetscape.</li> <li>● Capable of being shared by multiple uses, either because of variation in demand or efficiencies gained from sharing.</li> <li>● Secure bicycle parking where identified, as required in <b>Table 9.4.8.3.3 (Minimum on-site parking requirements)</b> of the <b>Transport and parking code</b>.</li> <li>● Appropriately signed.</li> <li>● Well lit in accordance with <i>AS1158</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● At trip attractors (e.g. centres, shops, public transport interchanges, work places, patrolled beaches, education facilities, hospitals, sports grounds etc.).</li> <li>● At major transport interchanges, where provided by new development in accordance with Translink requirements.</li> <li>● As close as possible to the cyclist's ultimate destination.</li> <li>● Allows a bicycle to be ridden to within 20 metres of the parking space.</li> <li>● Easy access to cycle routes, building entrances and end of trip facilities.</li> <li>● Highly visible, in areas with passive surveillance for security (when not in a compound).</li> <li>● Occupant parking within the building, or on-site, within 70 metres of the destination and protected from the weather.</li> <li>● Visitor parking adjacent to a major public entrance to the building.</li> <li>● Does not interfere with reasonable access to doorways, loading areas, access covers, furniture, services and infrastructure.</li> <li>● Does not impede the movement of pedestrians or other vehicles.</li> </ul>
<b>Parking spaces</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Refer to Council's Drawing R-070A.</li> <li>● Minimum 1.7 metres long, 1.2 metres high and 0.7 metres wide at the handlebars.</li> </ul>



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0 95 190 380 570 760 Metres

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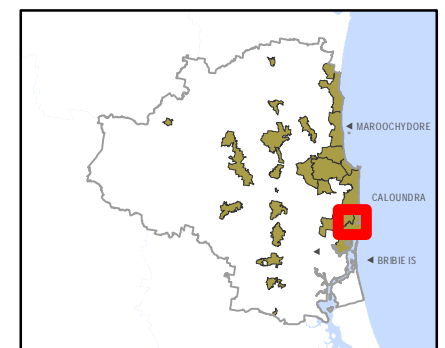
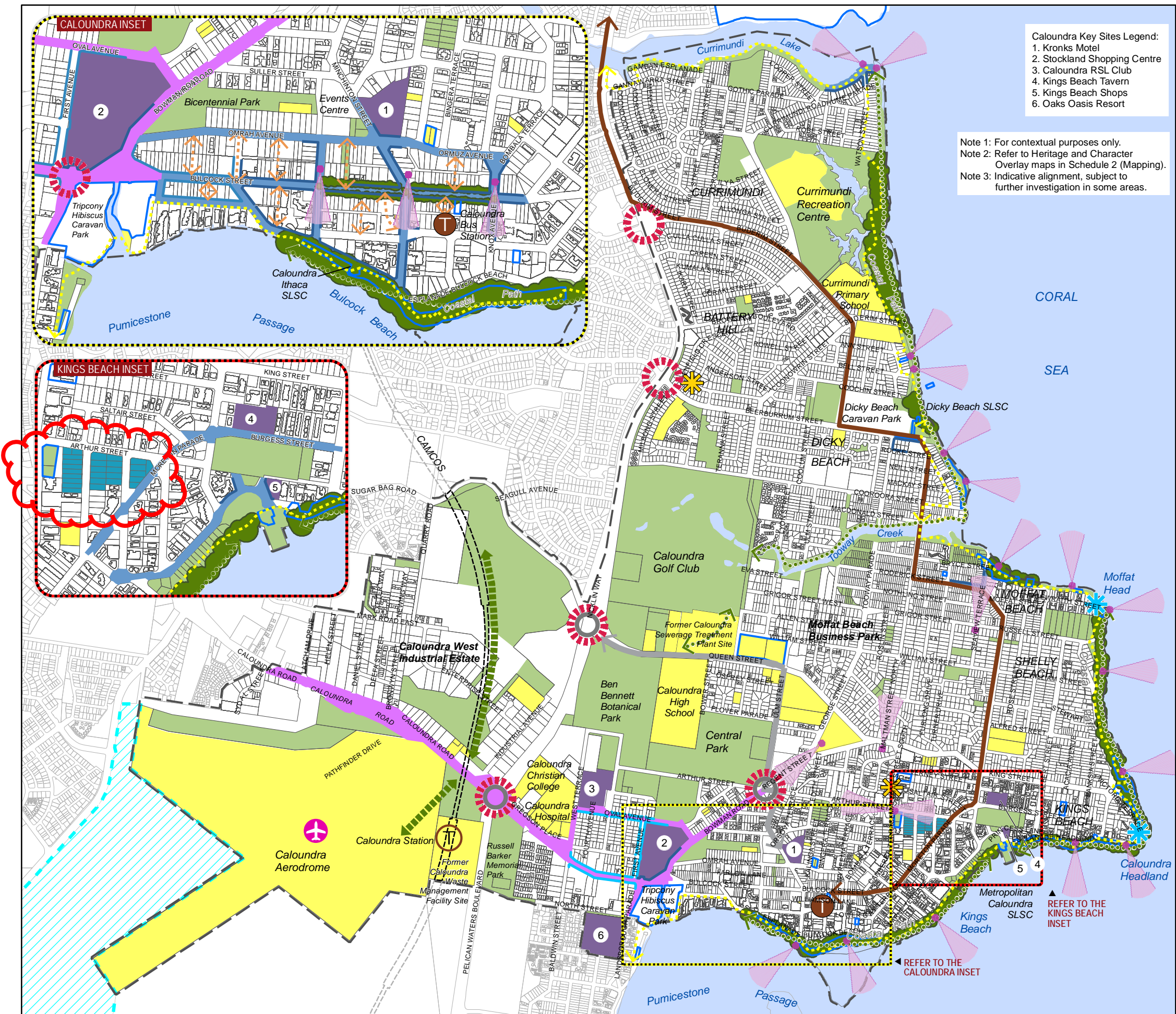


Figure 7.2.6A  
(Caloundra Local Plan Elements)



Caloundra Key Sites Legend:  
 1. Kronks Motel  
 2. Stockland Shopping Centre  
 3. Caloundra RSL Club  
 4. Kings Beach Tavern  
 5. Kings Beach Shops  
 6. Oaks Oasis Resort

Note 1: For contextual purposes only.  
 Note 2: Refer to Heritage and Character Overlay maps in Schedule 2 (Mapping).  
 Note 3: Indicative alignment, subject to further investigation in some areas.

**LEGEND**

- Local Plan Area Boundary
- Waterway<sup>Note 1</sup>
- Primary Active Street Frontage
- Secondary Active Street Frontage
- Primary Streetscape Treatment Area
- Boulevard Treatment Area
- Local Ecological Linkage
- Greenspace<sup>Note 1</sup>
- Community Activity/Facility<sup>Note 1</sup>
- Greenspace Link
- Character Vegetation
- Gateway/Entry Point
- Heritage Place<sup>Note 2</sup>
- Mountain or Hill
- Significant View
- Lighthouse View Protection Area
- Headland
- Through Block Pedestrian/Cycle Linkage
- Coastal Path<sup>Note 3</sup>
- Dedicated Public Transport Corridor (CAMCOS)
- CoastConnect Priority Public Transport Corridor
- Indicative Road Linkage/Access Point
- Proposed Intersection Upgrade
- Transit Hub
- Future Transit Hub
- Key Site (Refer to Key Sites Legend)
- Caloundra Aerodrome
- Caloundra South Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)

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 0 95 190 380 570 760 Metres

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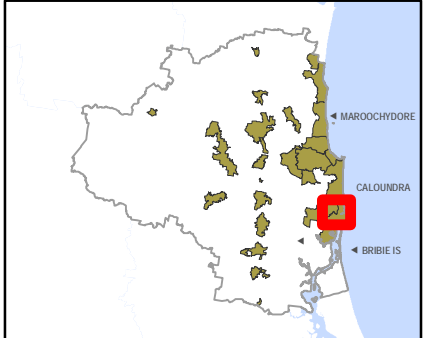
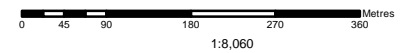


Figure 7.2.6A  
 (Caloundra Local Plan Elements)



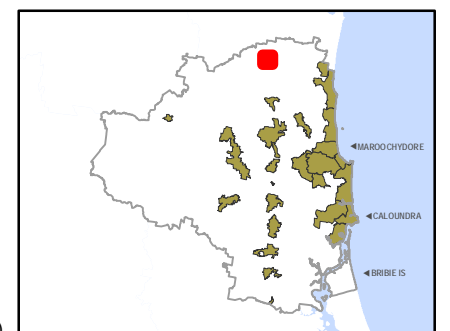
LEGEND

- Local Plan Area Boundary
- Waterway<sup>Note 1</sup>
- Primary Active Street Frontage
- Primary Streetscape Treatment Area
- Local Ecological Linkage
- Greenspace<sup>Note 1</sup>
- Community Activity/Facility<sup>Note 1</sup>
- Greenspace Link
- Character Vegetation
- Landscape Buffer
- Gateway/Entry Point
- Significant View
- Heritage Place<sup>Note 2</sup>
- Neighbourhood Character Area<sup>Note 2</sup>
- Other Place of Local Character Significance
- Mountain or Hill
- Through Block Pedestrian/Cycle Linkage
- Dedicated Public Transport Corridor
- Transit Hub



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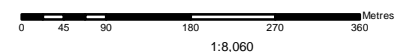
Note 1: For contextual purposes only.  
Note 2: Refer to Heritage and Character Overlay maps in Schedule 2 (Mapping).

**EXISTING MAP** Figure 7.2.10A (Eumundi Local Plan Elements)



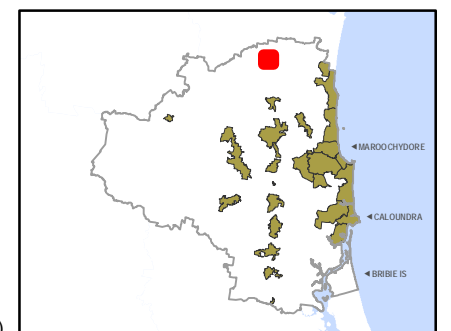
LEGEND

- Local Plan Area Boundary
- Waterway<sup>Note 1</sup>
- Primary Active Street Frontage
- Primary Streetscape Treatment Area
- Local Ecological Linkage
- Greenspace<sup>Note 1</sup>
- Community Activity/Facility<sup>Note 1</sup>
- Greenspace Link
- Character Vegetation
- Landscape Buffer
- Gateway/Entry Point
- Significant View
- Heritage Place<sup>Note 2</sup>
- Character Area<sup>Note 2</sup>
- Mountain or Hill
- Through Block Pedestrian/Cycle Linkage
- Dedicated Public Transport Corridor
- Transit Hub



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Note 1: For contextual purposes only.  
Note 2: Refer to Heritage and Character Overlay maps in Schedule 2 (Mapping).

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT** Figure 7.2.10A (Eumundi Local Plan Elements)



- LEGEND**
- Local Plan Area Boundary
  - Waterway<sup>Note 1</sup>
  - Primary Active Street Frontage
  - Primary Streetscape Treatment Area
  - Local Ecological Linkage
  - Greenspace<sup>Note 1</sup>
  - Community Activity/Facility<sup>Note 1</sup>
  - Landscape Buffer
  - Character Vegetation
  - Gateway/Entry Point
  - Mountain or Hill
  - Significant View
  - Heritage Place<sup>Note 2</sup>
  - Other Place of Local Character Significance
  - Dedicated Public Transport Corridor
  - Transit Hub
  - Indicative Road Linkage/Access Point
  - Proposed Rail Corridor Upgrade

Note 1: For contextual purposes only.  
Note 2: Refer to Heritage and Character Overlay maps in Schedule 2 (Mapping).

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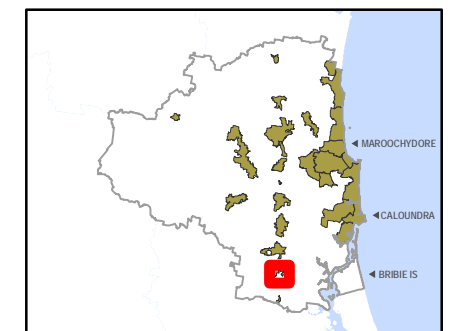


Figure 7.2.12A (Glass House Mountains Local Plan Elements)



- LEGEND**
- Local Plan Area Boundary
  - Waterway<sup>Note 1</sup>
  - Primary Active Street Frontage
  - Primary Streetscape Treatment Area
  - Local Ecological Linkage
  - Greenspace<sup>Note 1</sup>
  - Community Activity/Facility<sup>Note 1</sup>
  - Landscape Buffer
  - Character Vegetation
  - Gateway/Entry Point
  - Mountain or Hill
  - Significant View
  - Heritage Place<sup>Note 2</sup>
  - Dedicated Public Transport Corridor
  - Transit Hub
  - Indicative Road Linkage/Access Point
  - Proposed Rail Corridor Upgrade

Note 1: For contextual purposes only.  
Note 2: Refer to Heritage and Character Overlay maps in Schedule 2 (Mapping).

1:15,060 0 95 190 380 570 760 Metres

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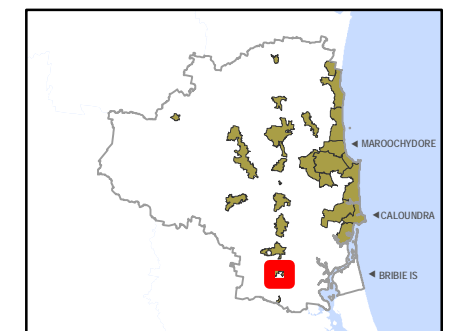
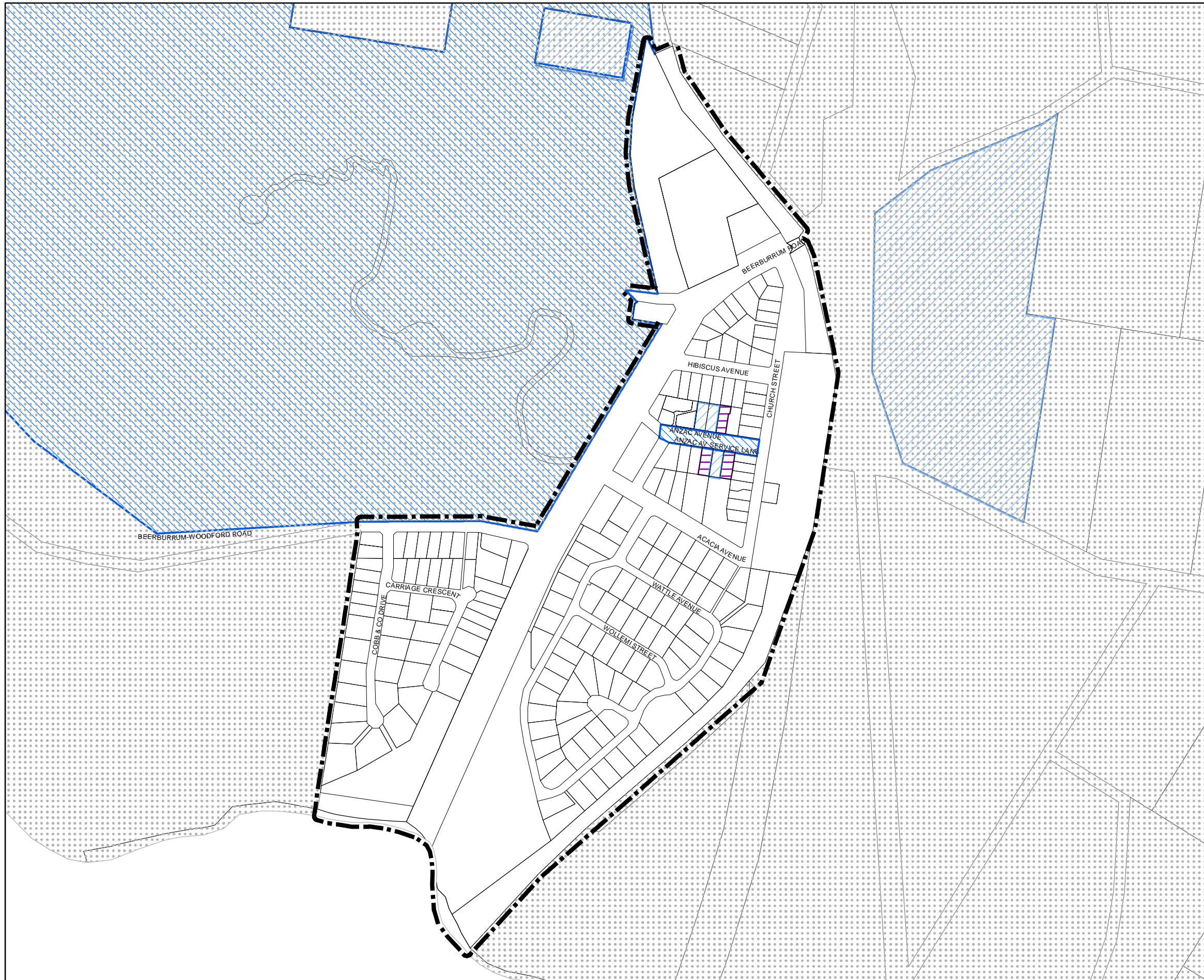


Figure 7.2.12A (Glass House Mountains Local Plan Elements)





### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

#### Disclaimer

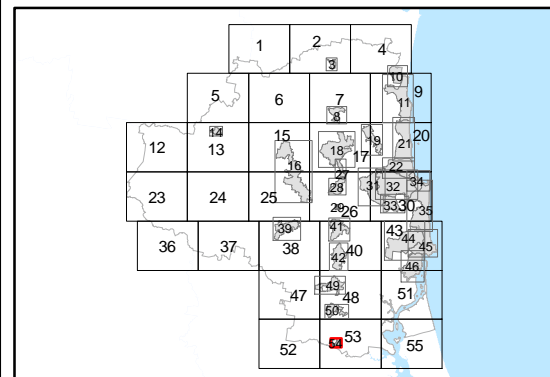
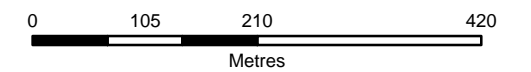
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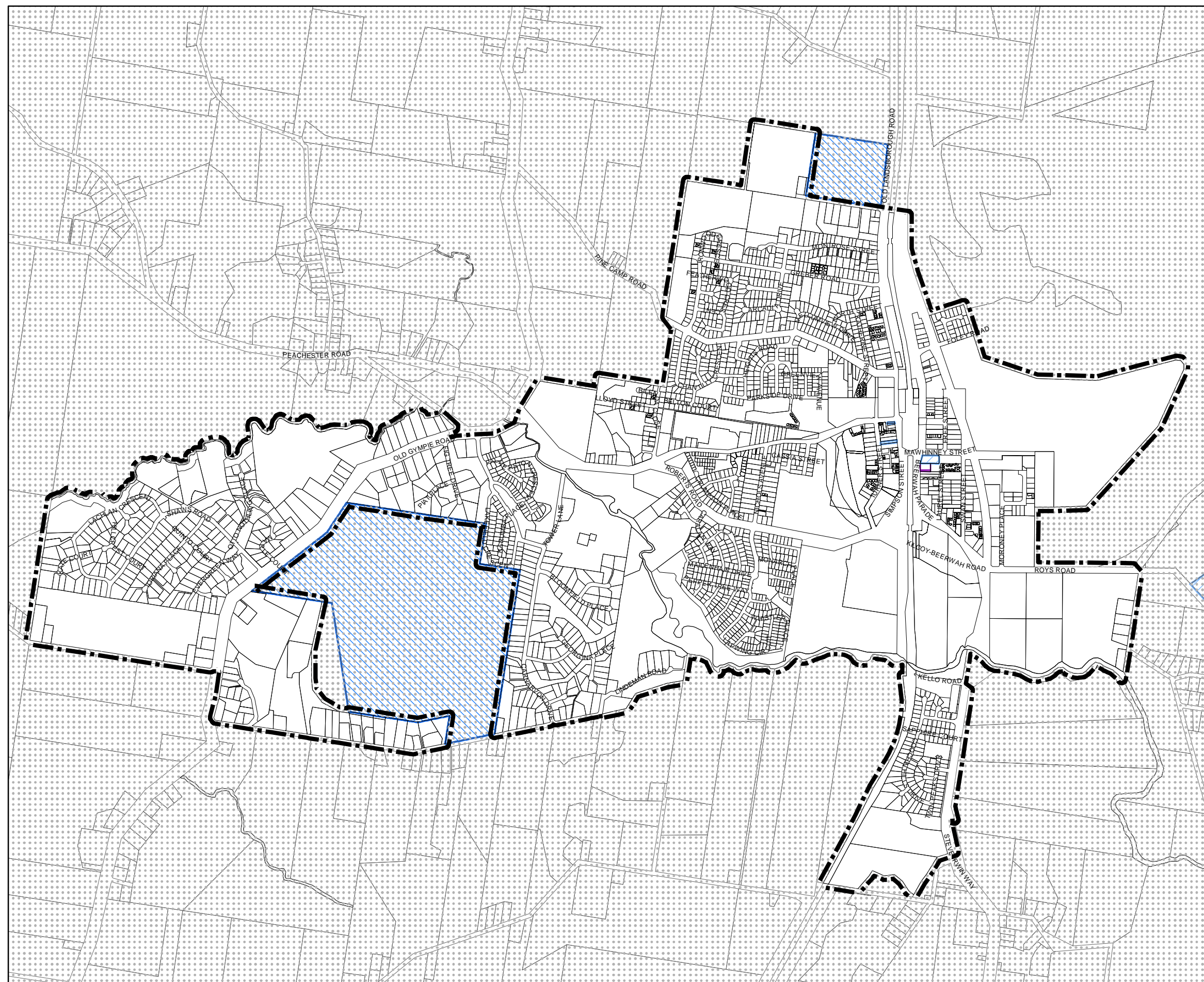
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Approx Scale @ A3 1:7,083



### Overlay Map OVM54I



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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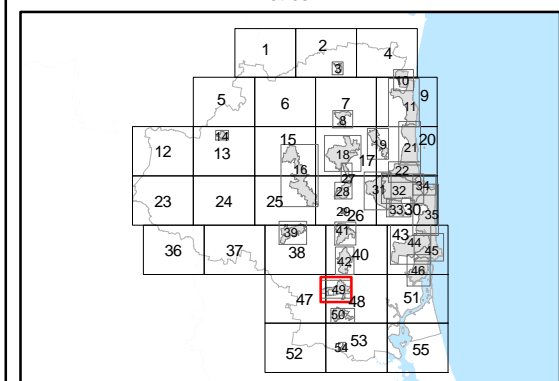
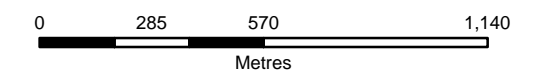
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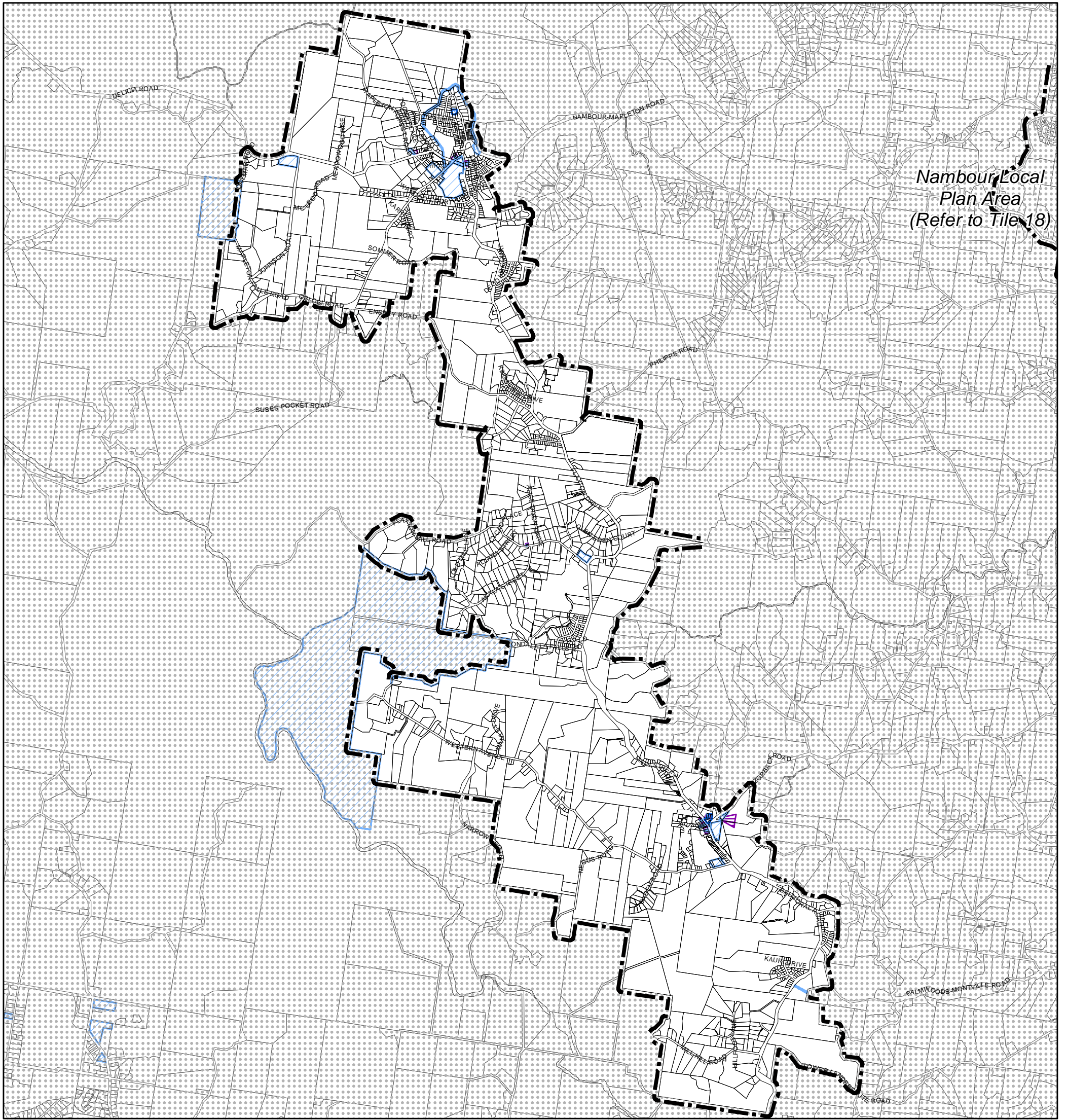
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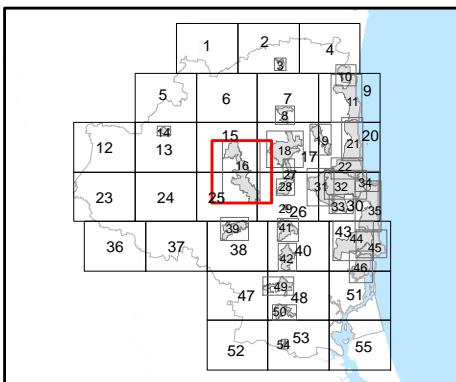
### Overlay Map OVM491

Amended 24 August 2020

Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014



Nambour Local Plan Area (Refer to Tile 18)



Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

Note – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

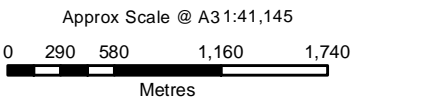
Note – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

Other Elements

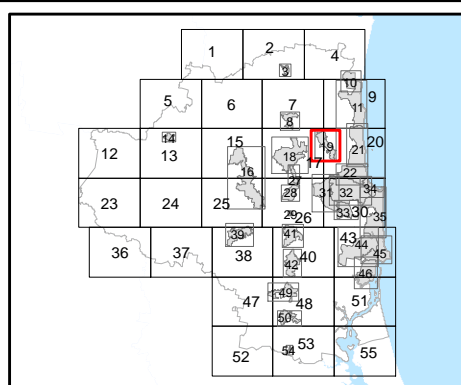
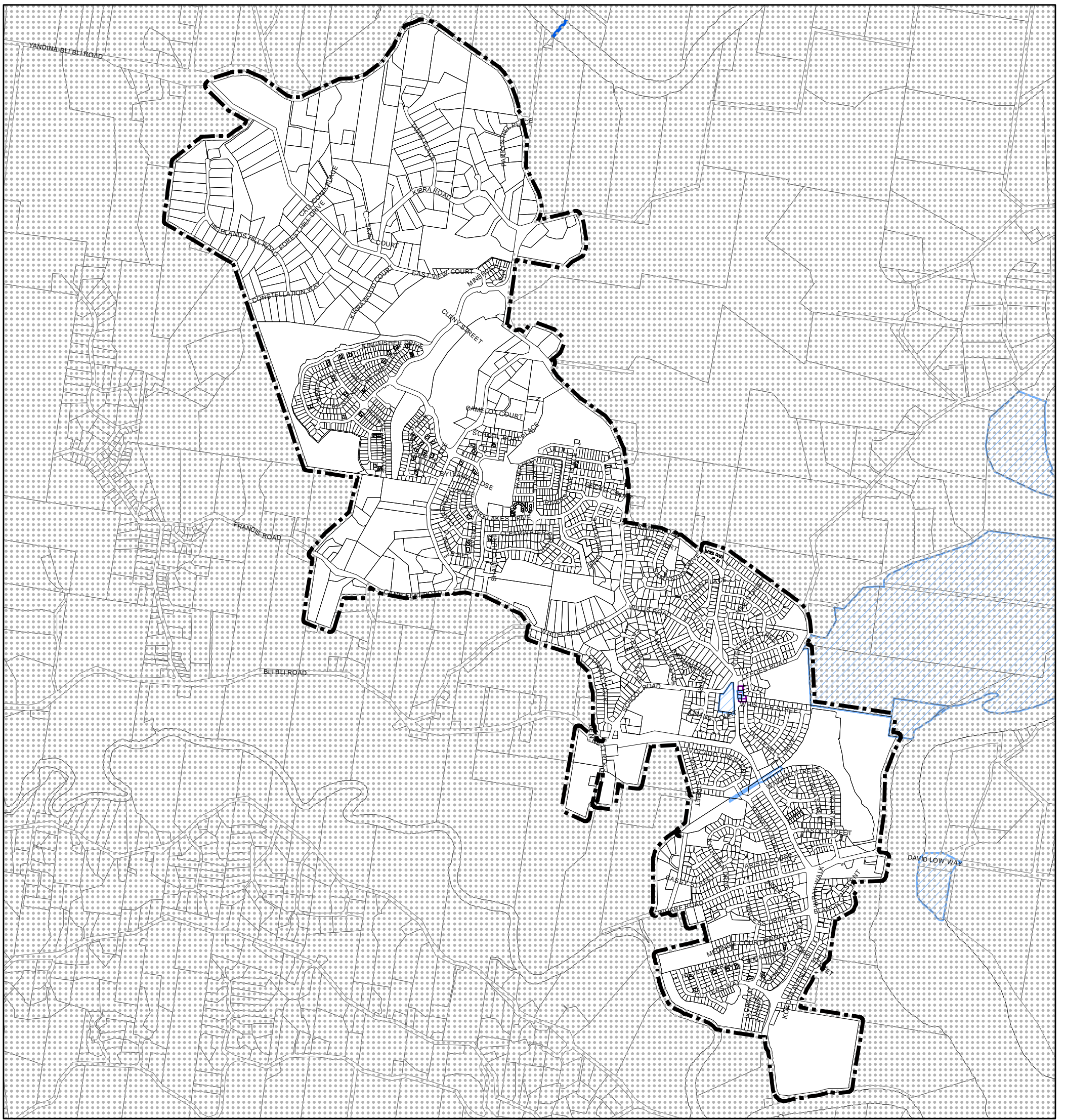
- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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Overlay Map OVM 16I



**Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map**

**Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

**Other Elements**

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
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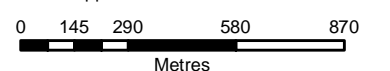
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**Overlay Map OVM 19I**



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)

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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

#### Disclaimer

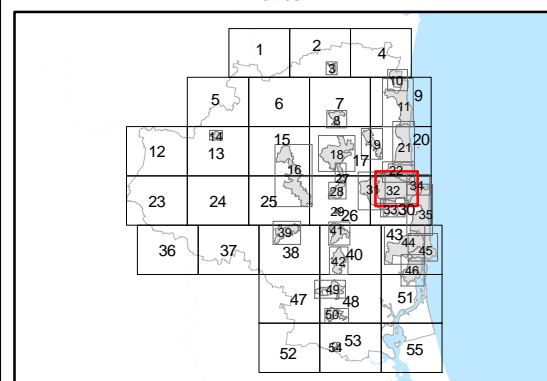
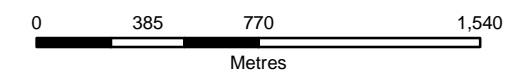
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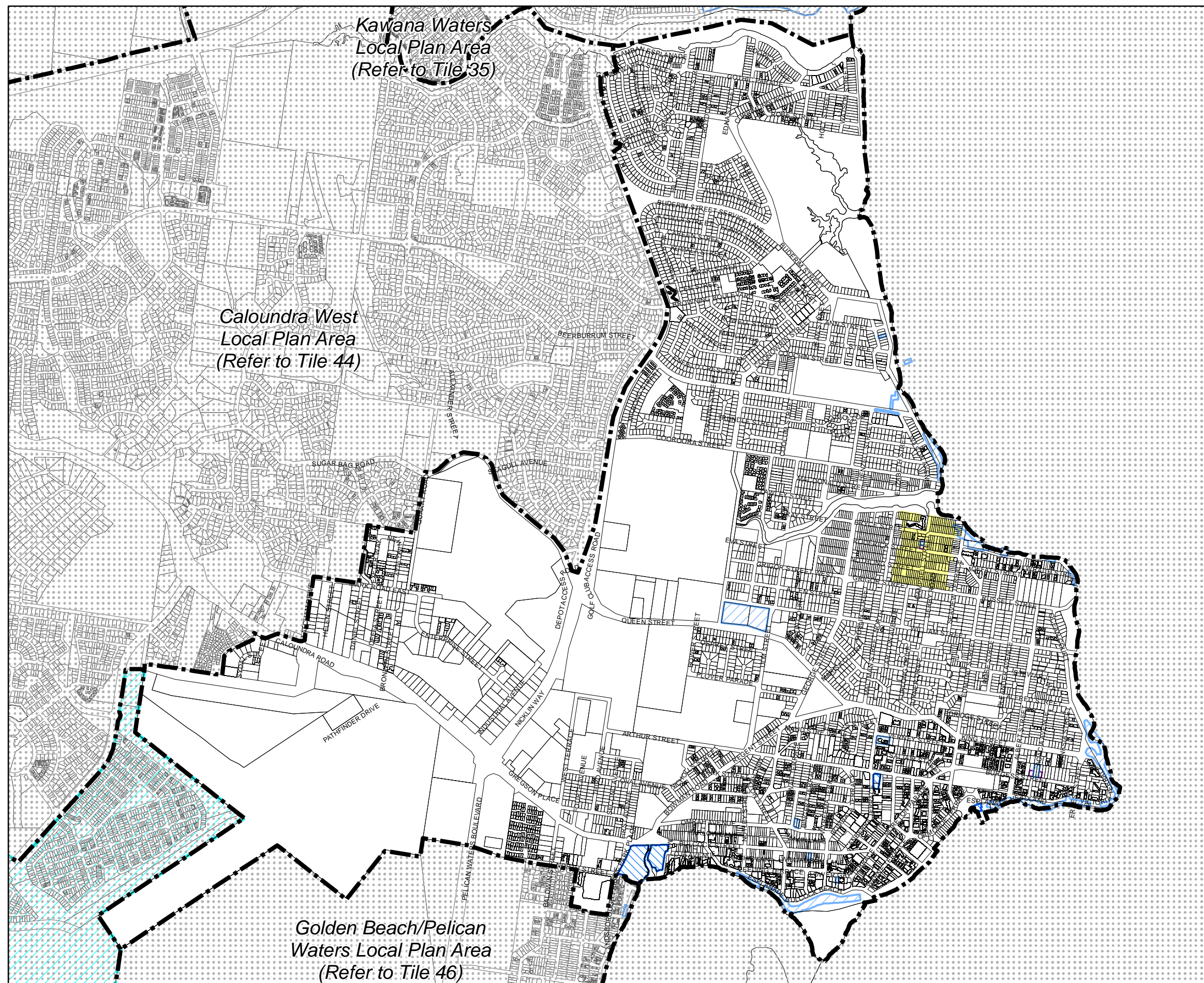
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Approx Scale @ A3 1:26,279



### Overlay Map OVM321



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)

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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

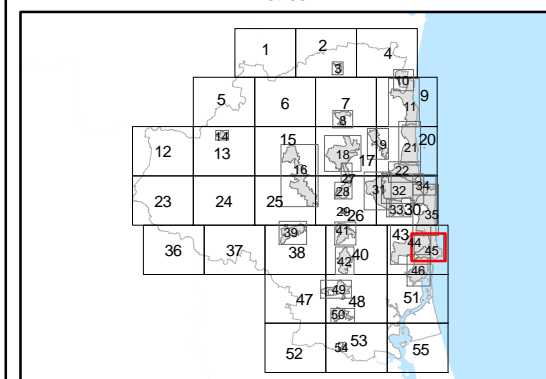
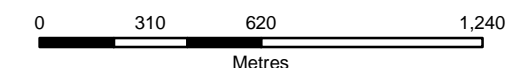
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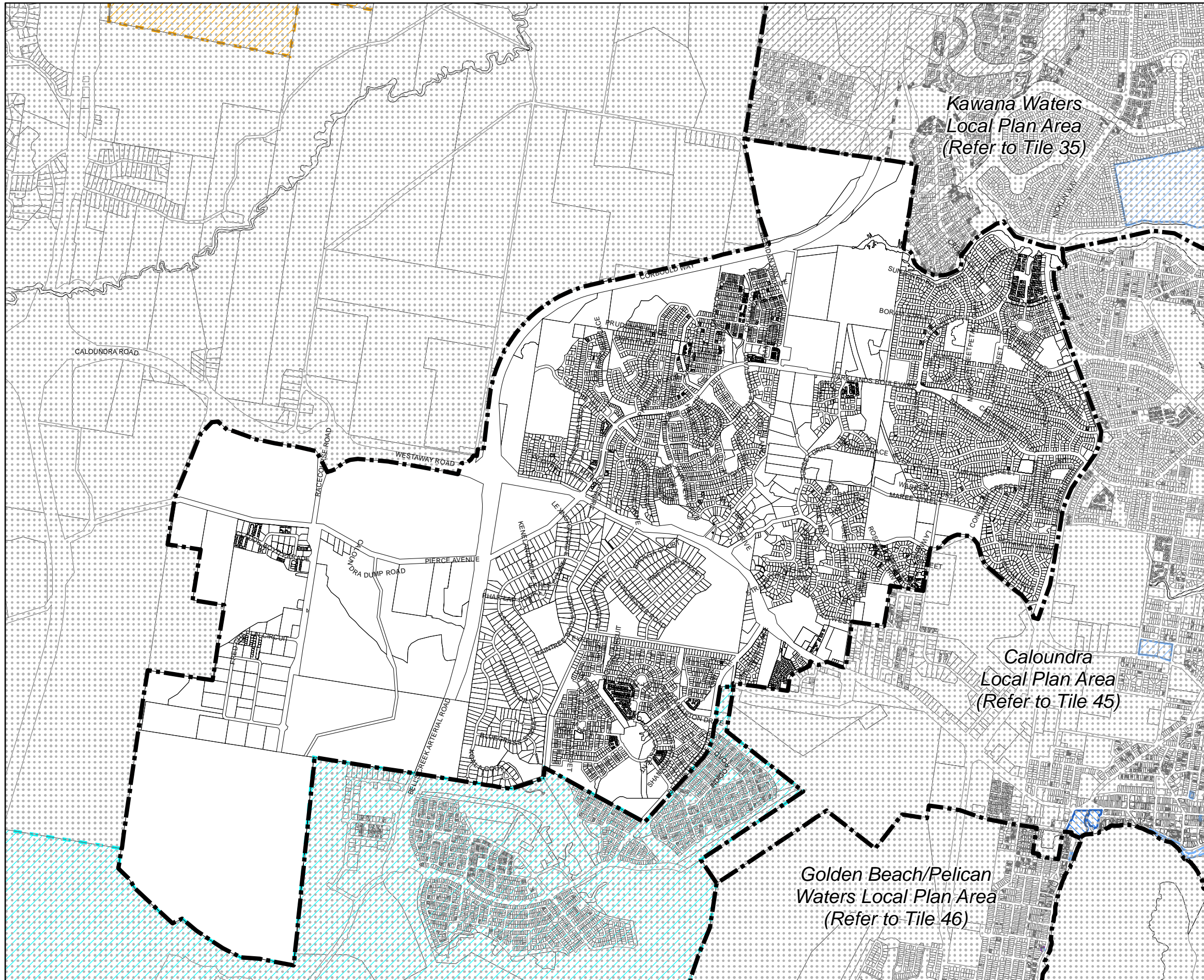
Approx Scale @ A3 1:21,164



### Overlay Map OVM45I

Amended 24 August 2020

Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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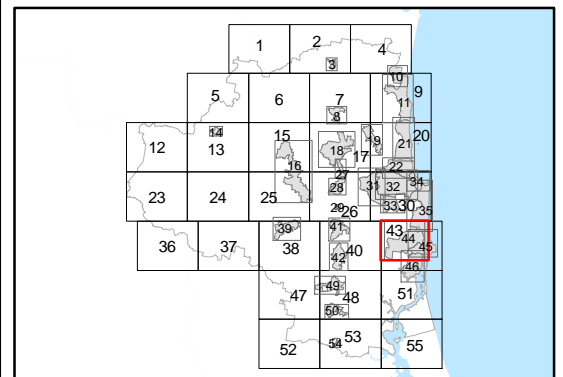
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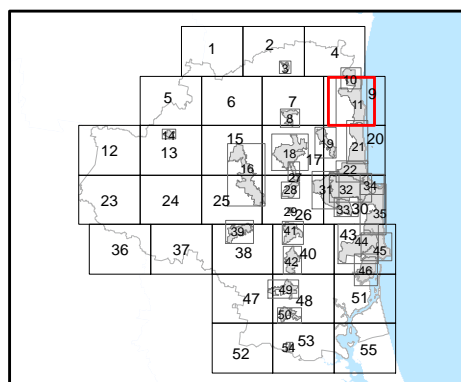
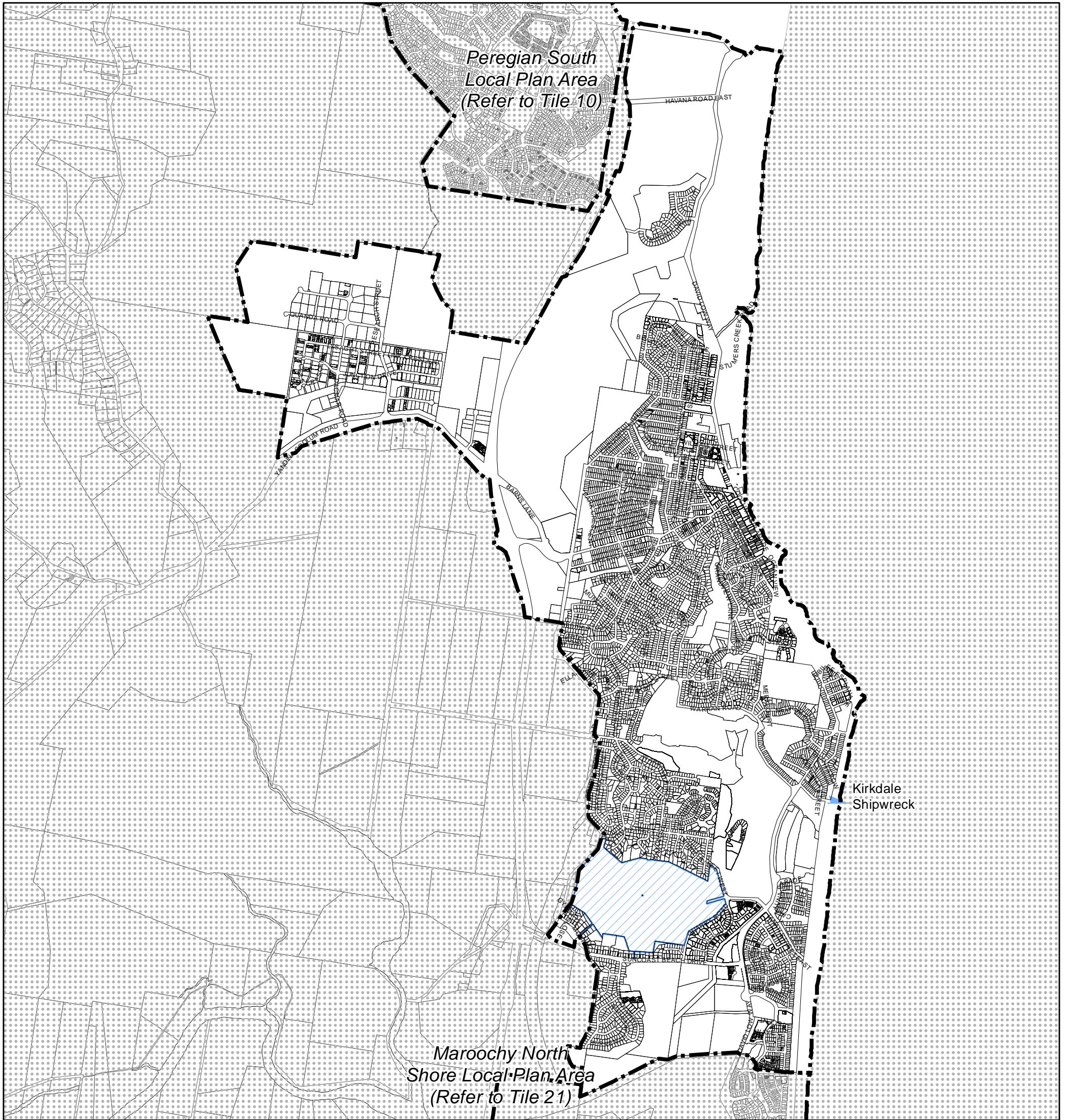
Approx Scale @ A3 1:30,079

0 437.5 875 1,750

Metres



### Overlay Map OVM441



**Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map**

**Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

**Other Elements**

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

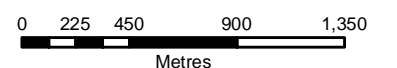
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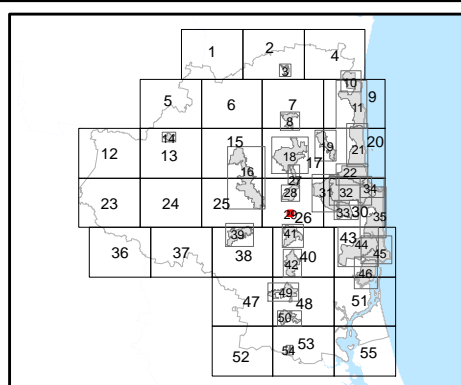
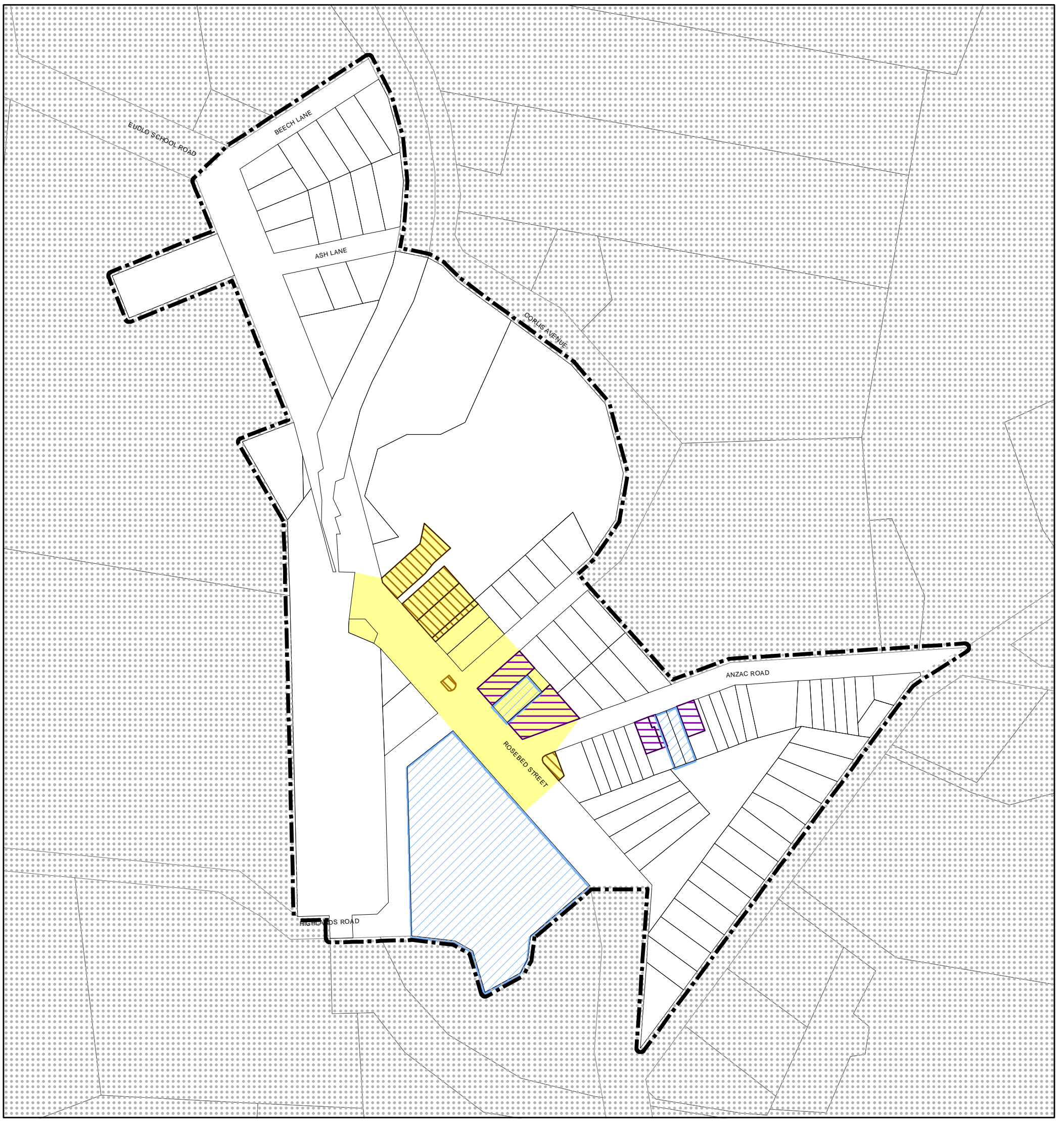


Approx Scale @ A3 1:31,688



**Overlay Map OVM 111**





### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

Note – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

Note – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

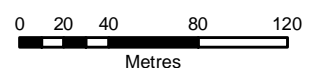
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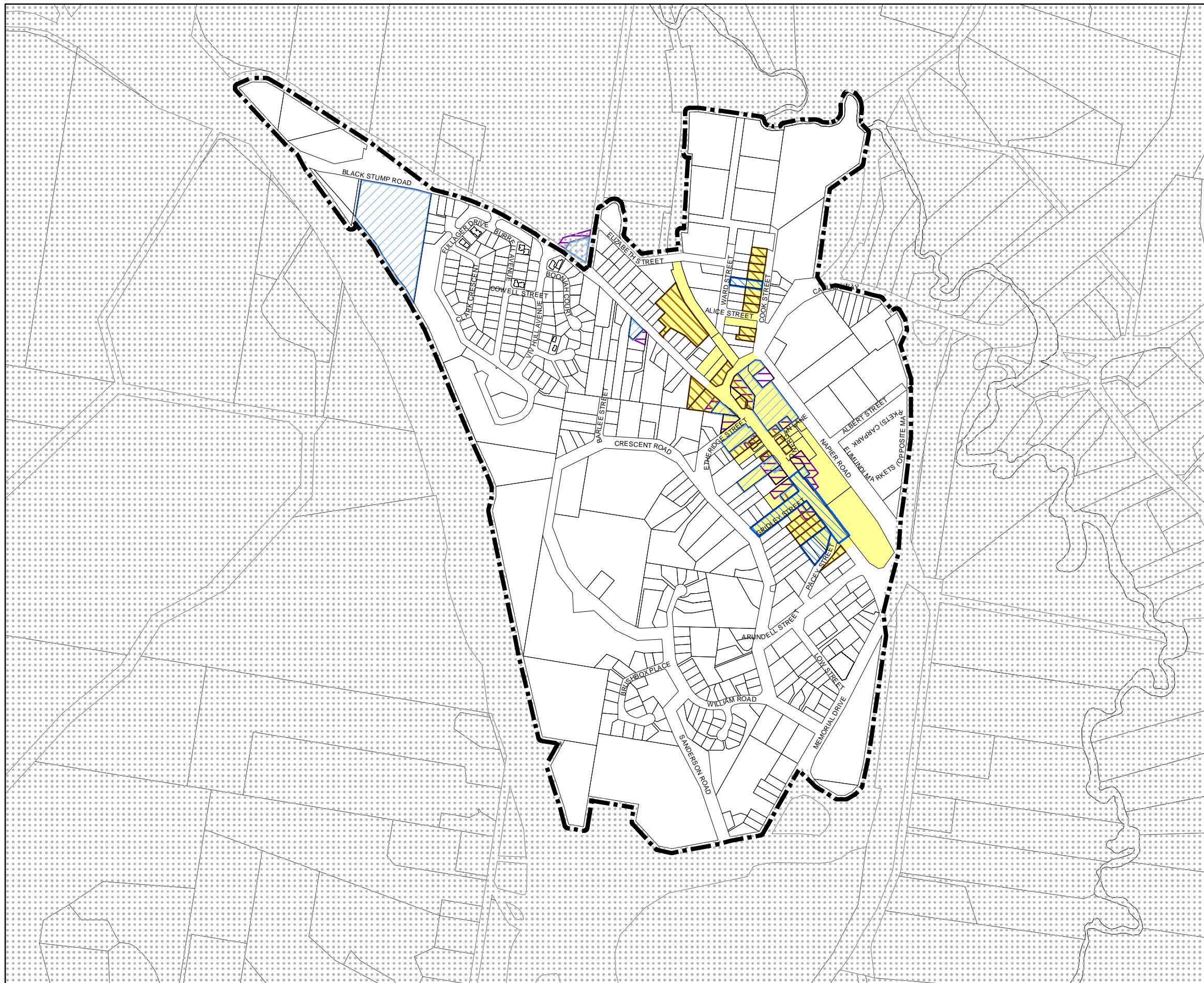
Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020)



Approx Scale @ A3 1:3,387



### Overlay Map OVM 291



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

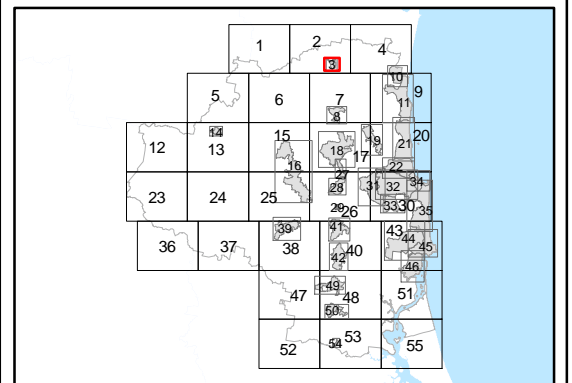
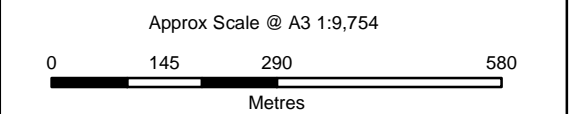
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

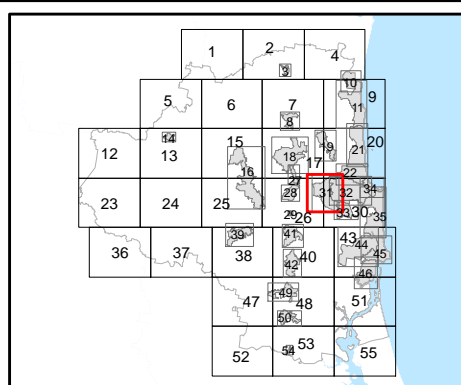
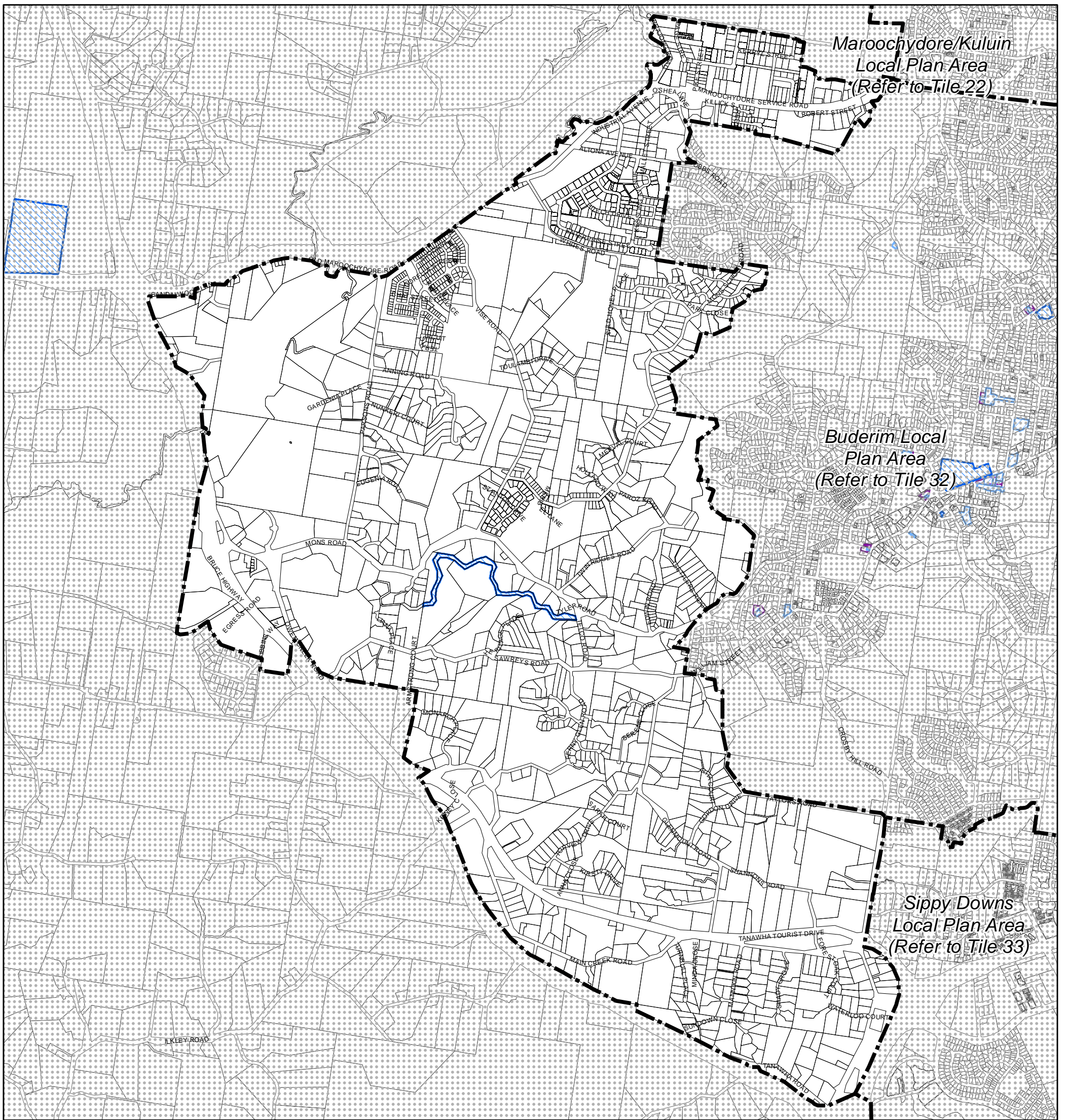
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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**Overlay Map OVM31**



**Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map**

**Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

Note – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

Note – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

**Other Elements**

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

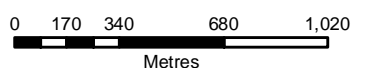
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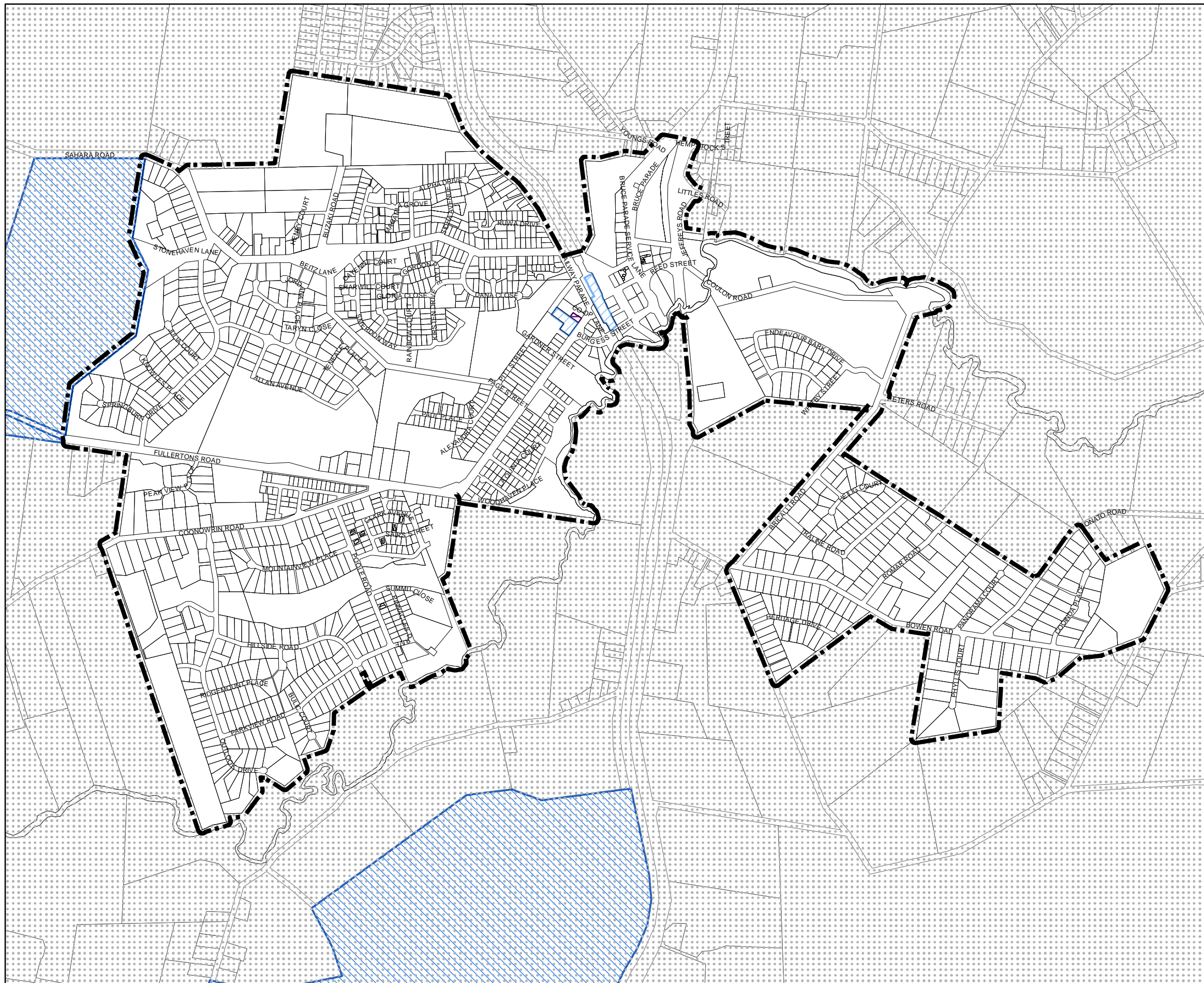
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Approx Scale @ A31:24,609



**Overlay Map OVM 311**



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

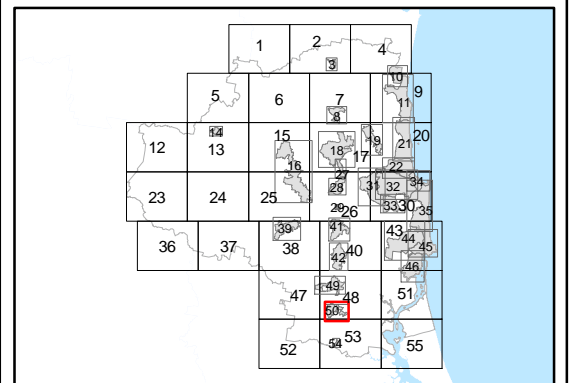
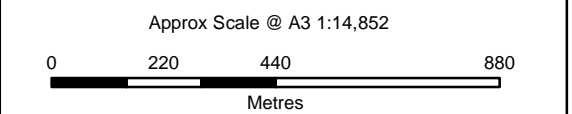
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

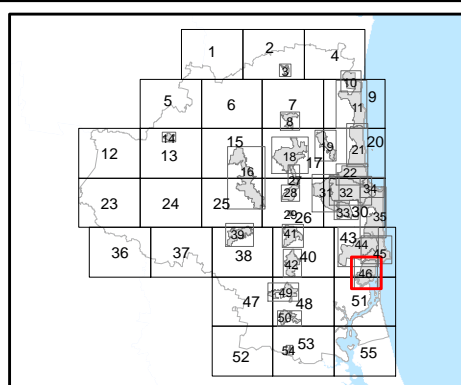
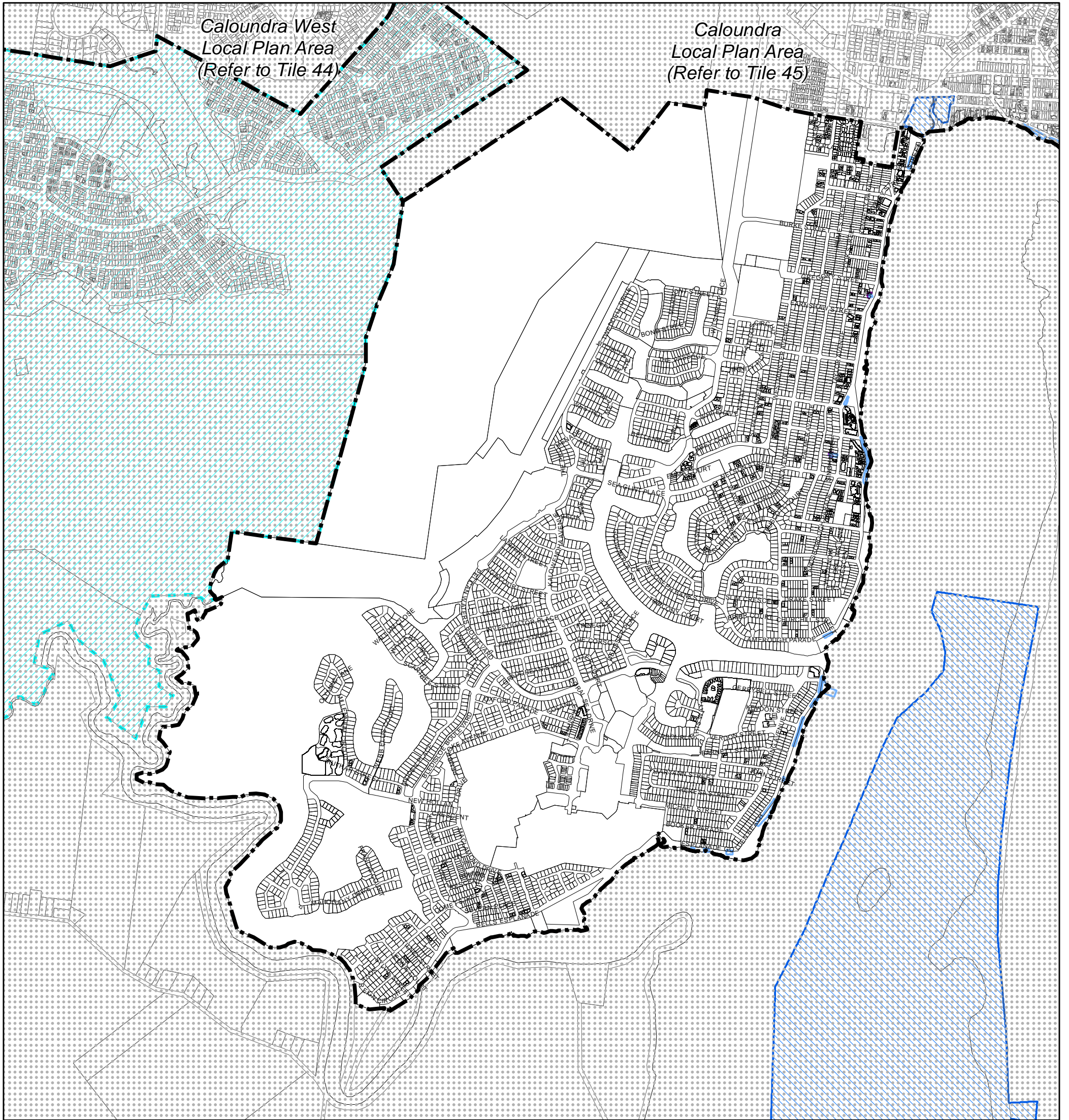
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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**Overlay Map OVM501**



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

Note – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

Note – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
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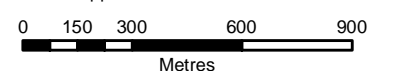
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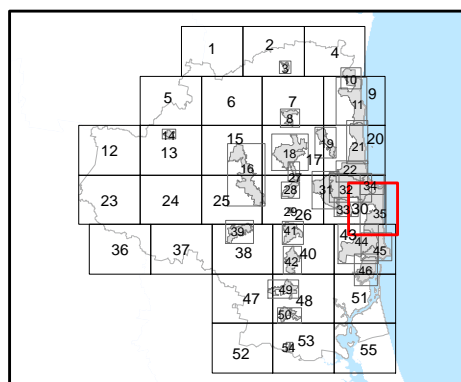
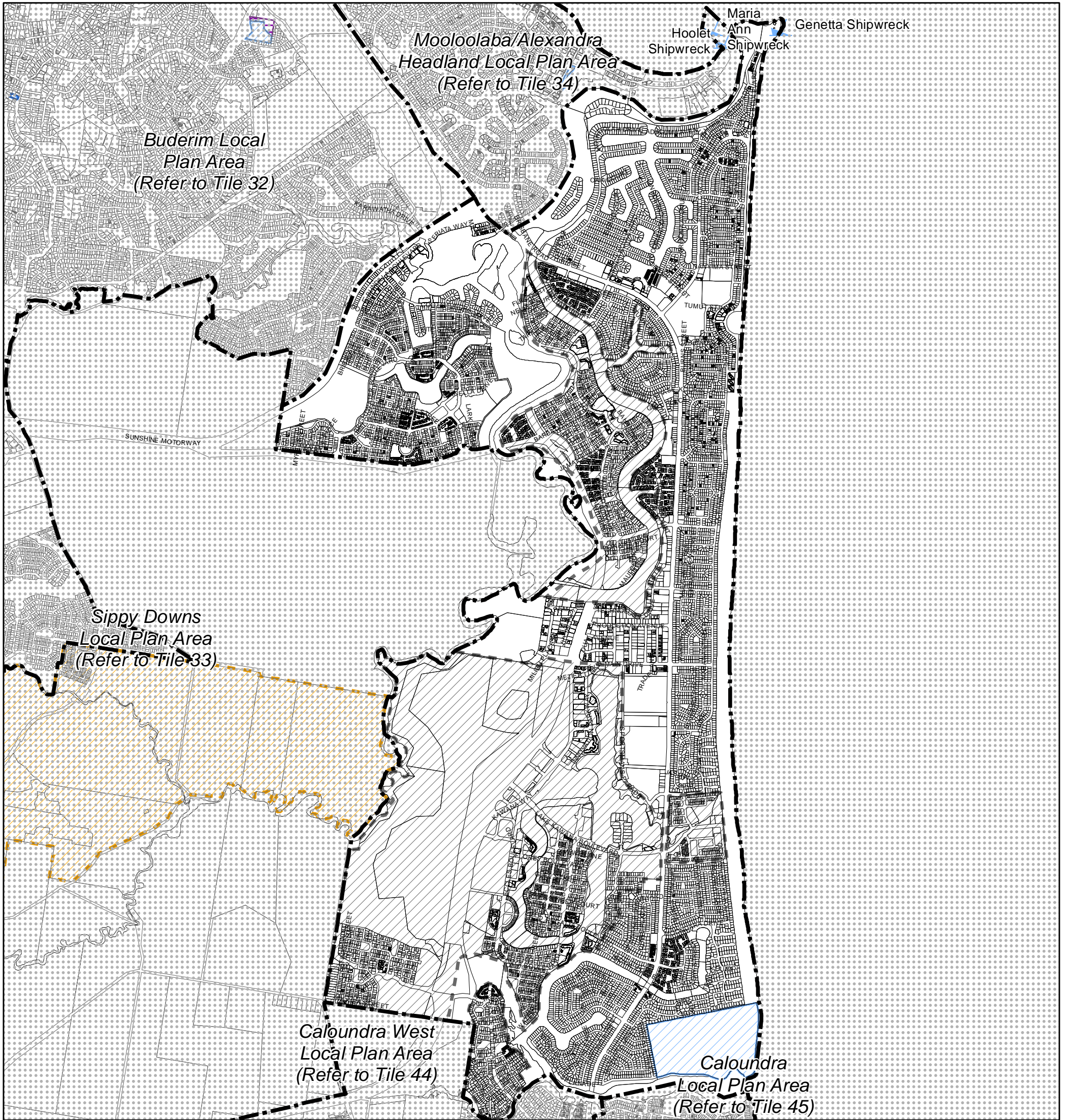
Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020)



Approx Scale @ A3 1:20,669



### Overlay Map OVM 461



**Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map**

**Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

**Other Elements**

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
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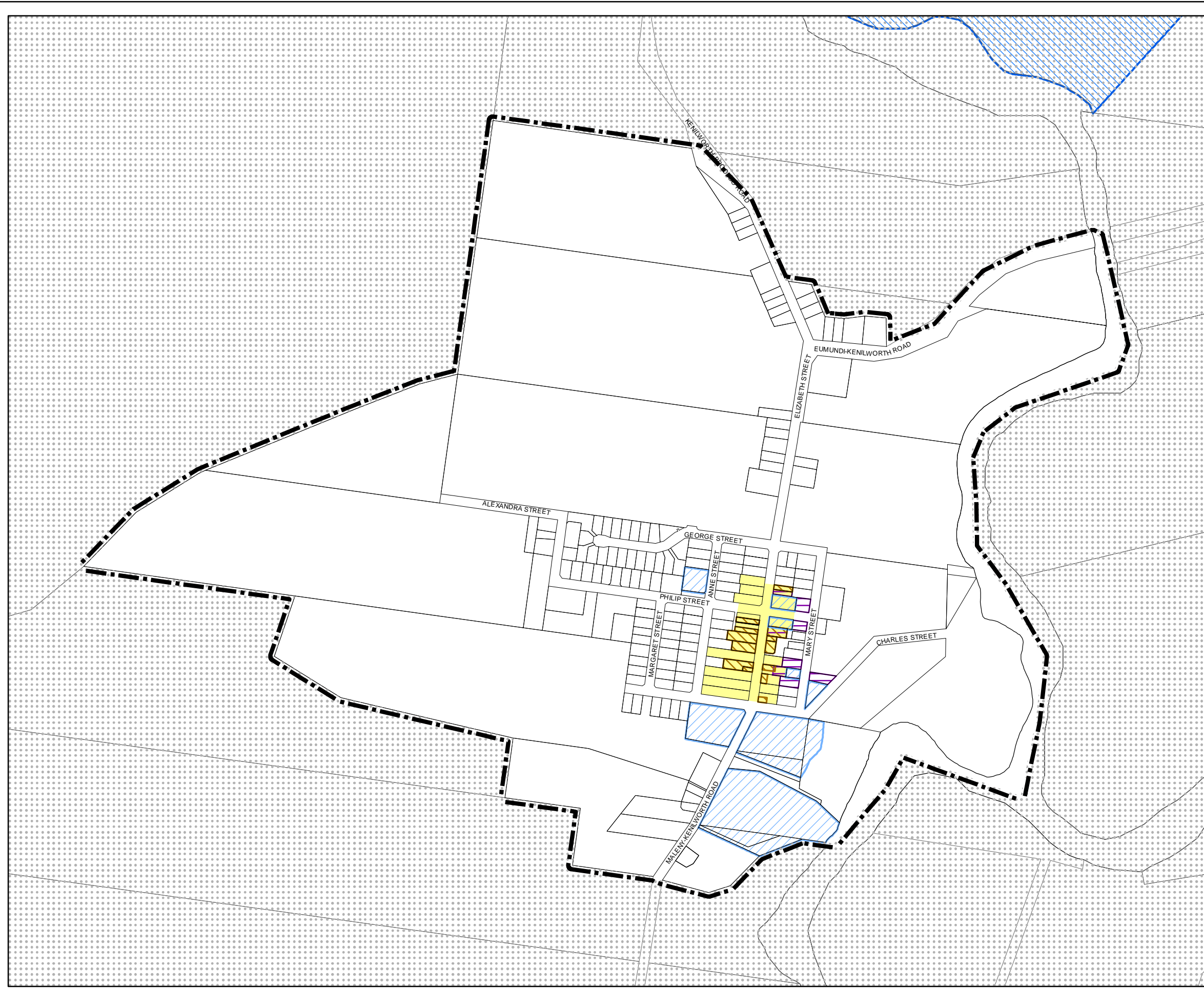


Approx Scale @ A3 1:33,951

0 237.5 475 950 1,425

Metres

**Overlay Map OVM 35I**



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

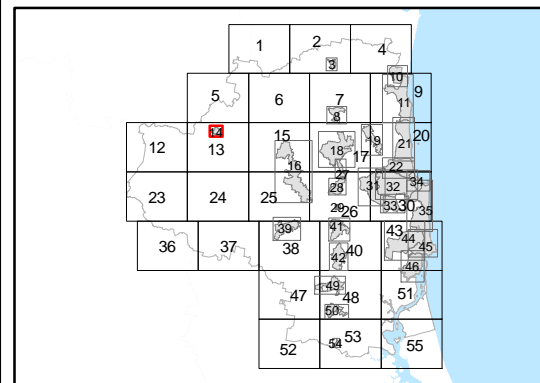
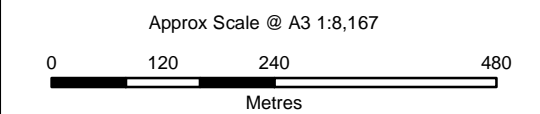
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

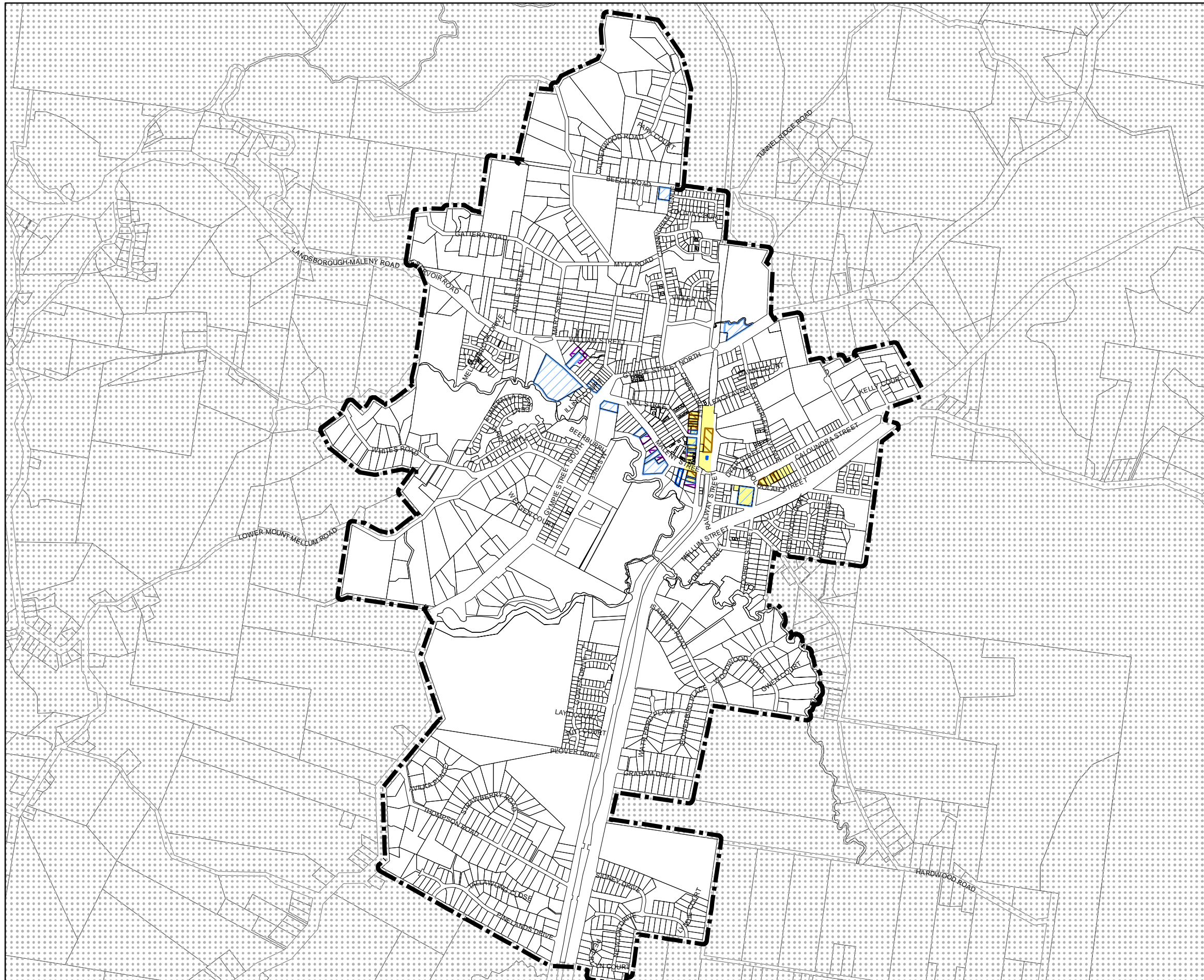
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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**Overlay Map OVM 141**



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

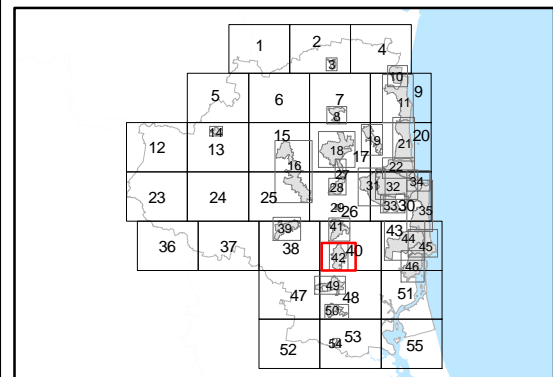
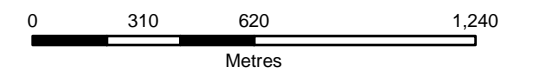
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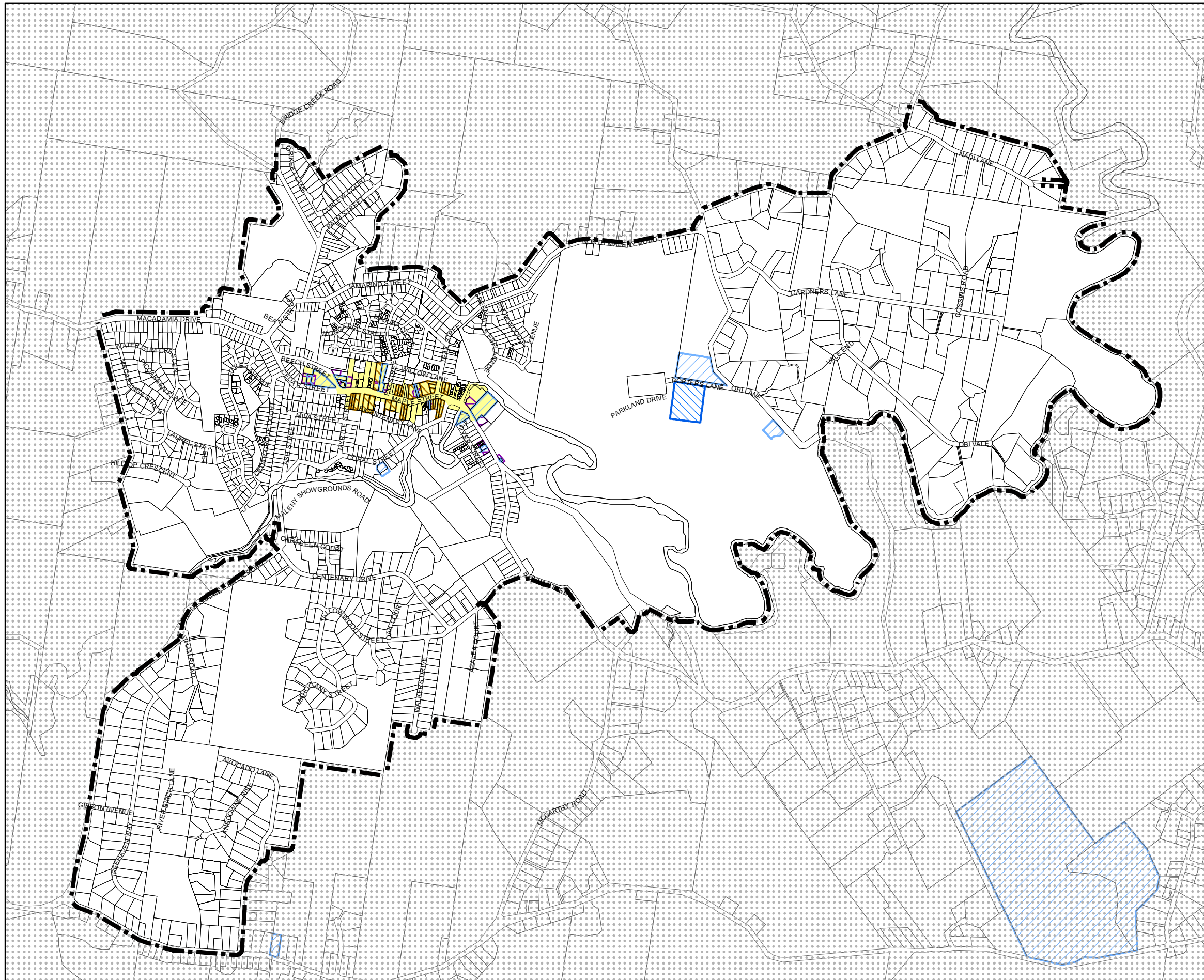


Approx Scale @ A3 1:21,164



### Overlay Map OVM421





### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

#### Disclaimer

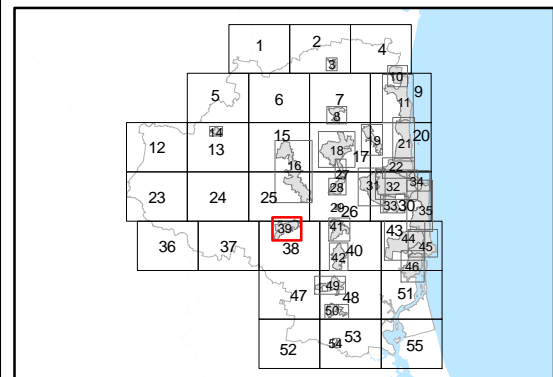
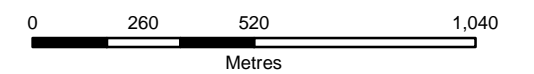
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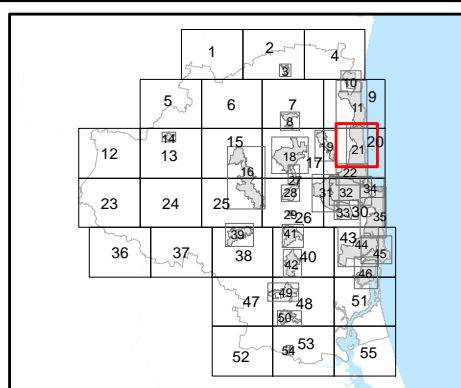
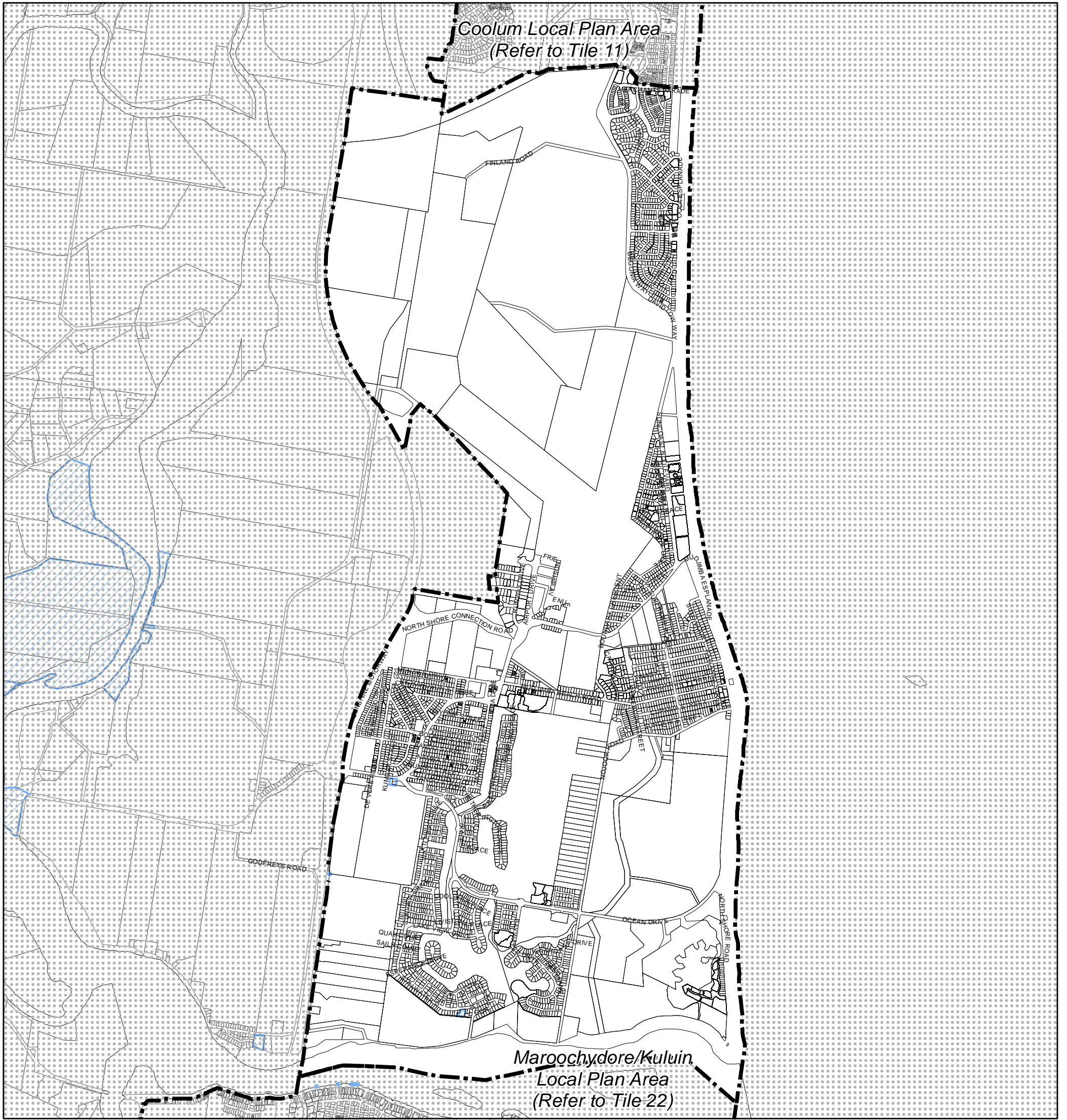
Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020)



Approx Scale @ A3 1:17,771



### Overlay Map OVM391



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

Note – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

Note – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

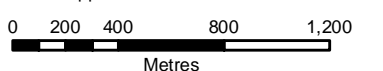
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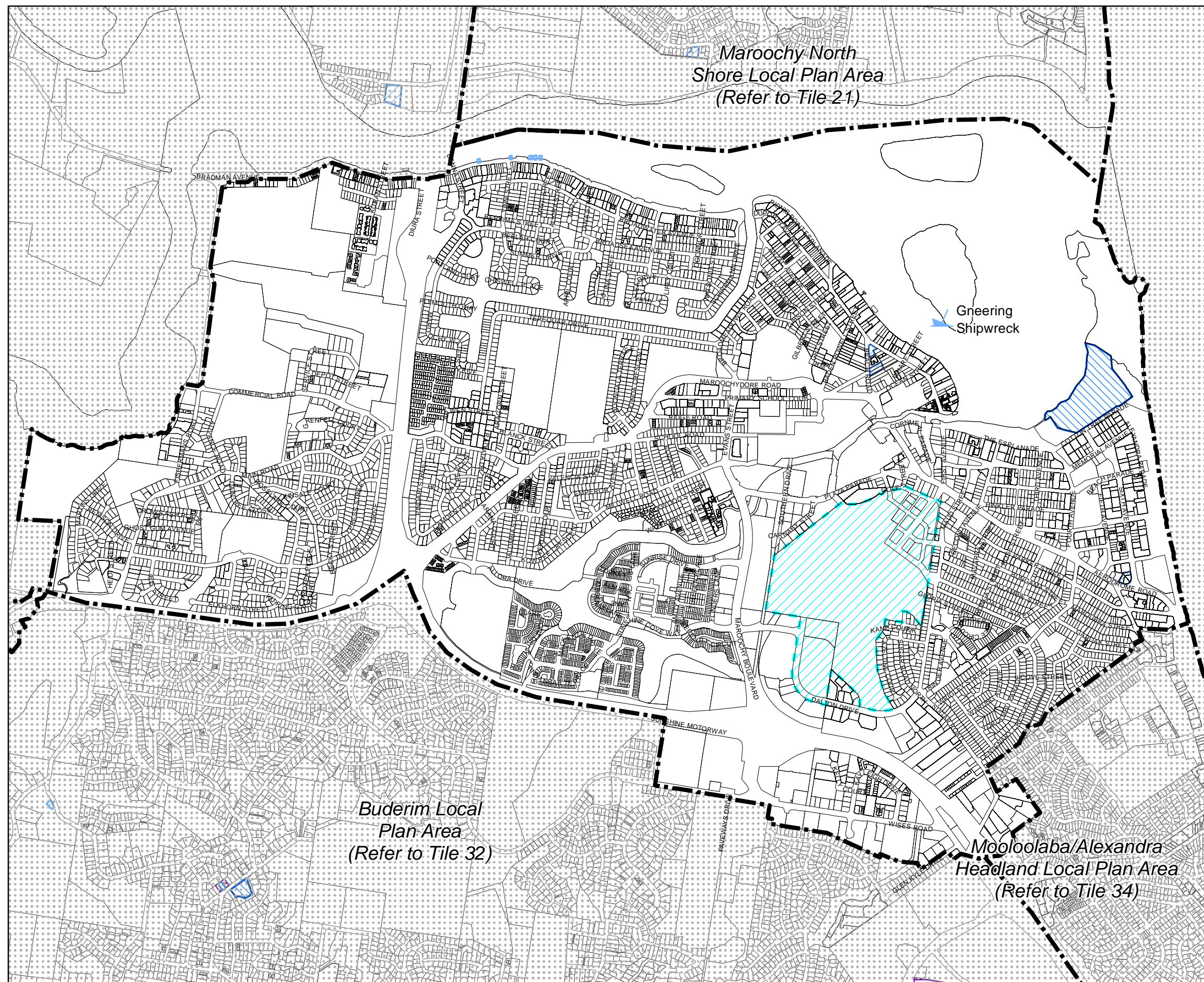
Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020)



Approx Scale @ A3 1:28,597



### Overlay Map OVM 211



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

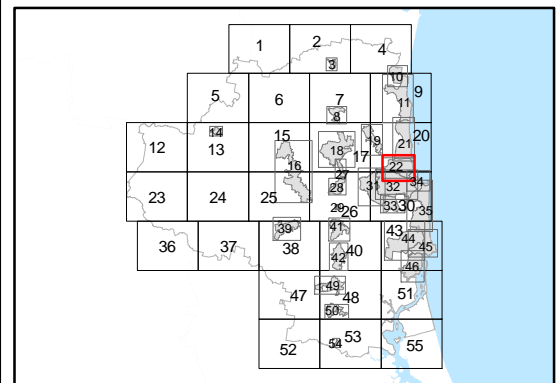
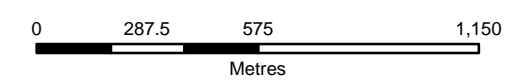
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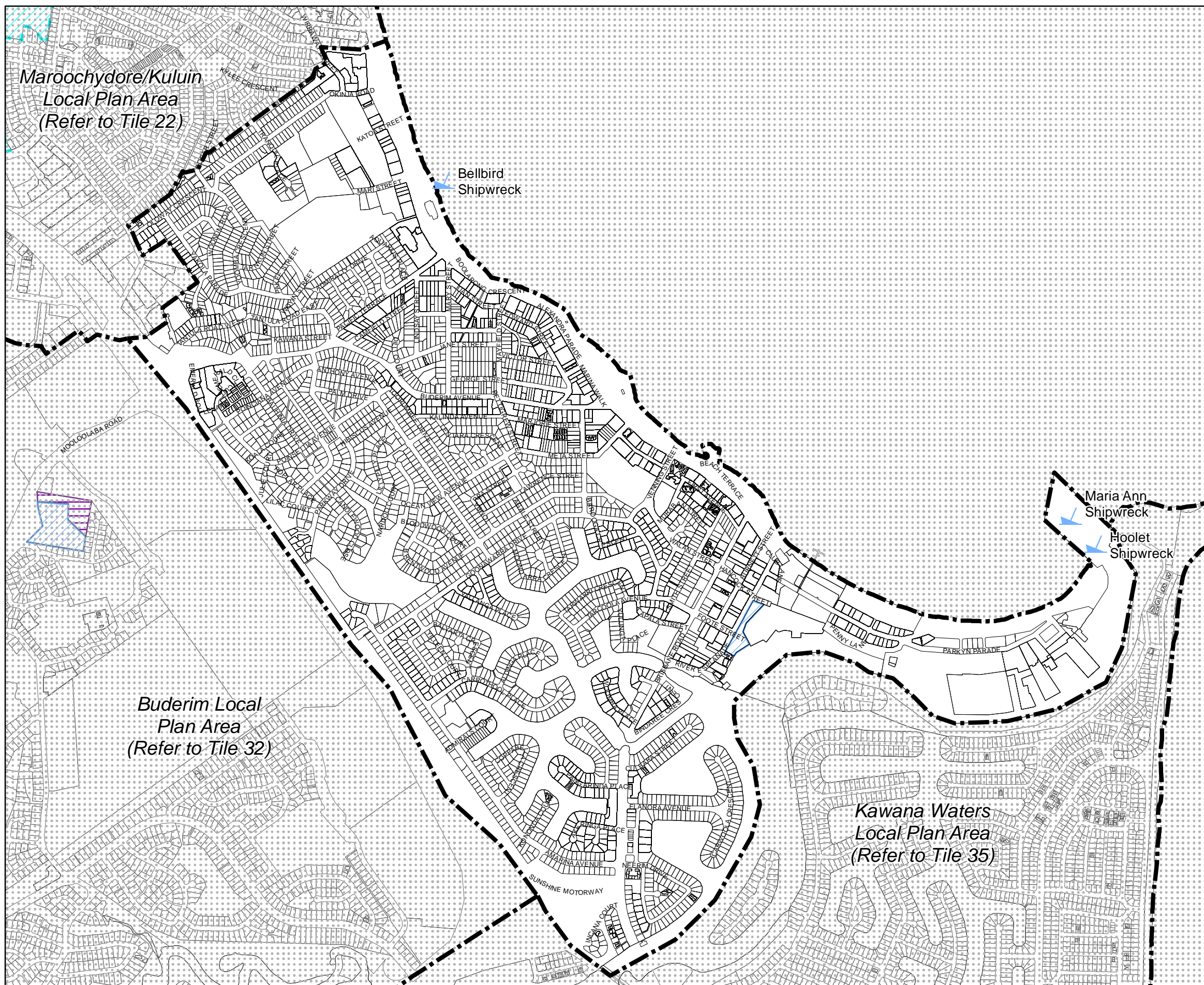
Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020)



Approx Scale @ A3 1:19,660



### Overlay Map OVM221



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

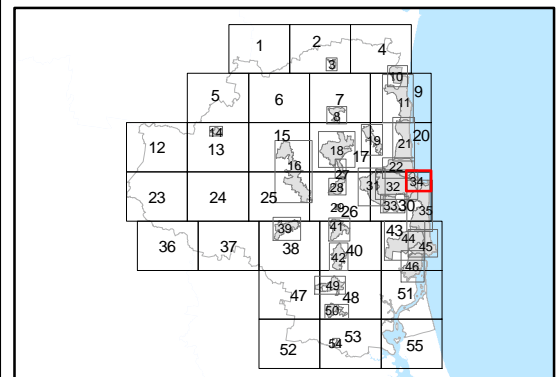
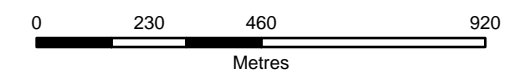
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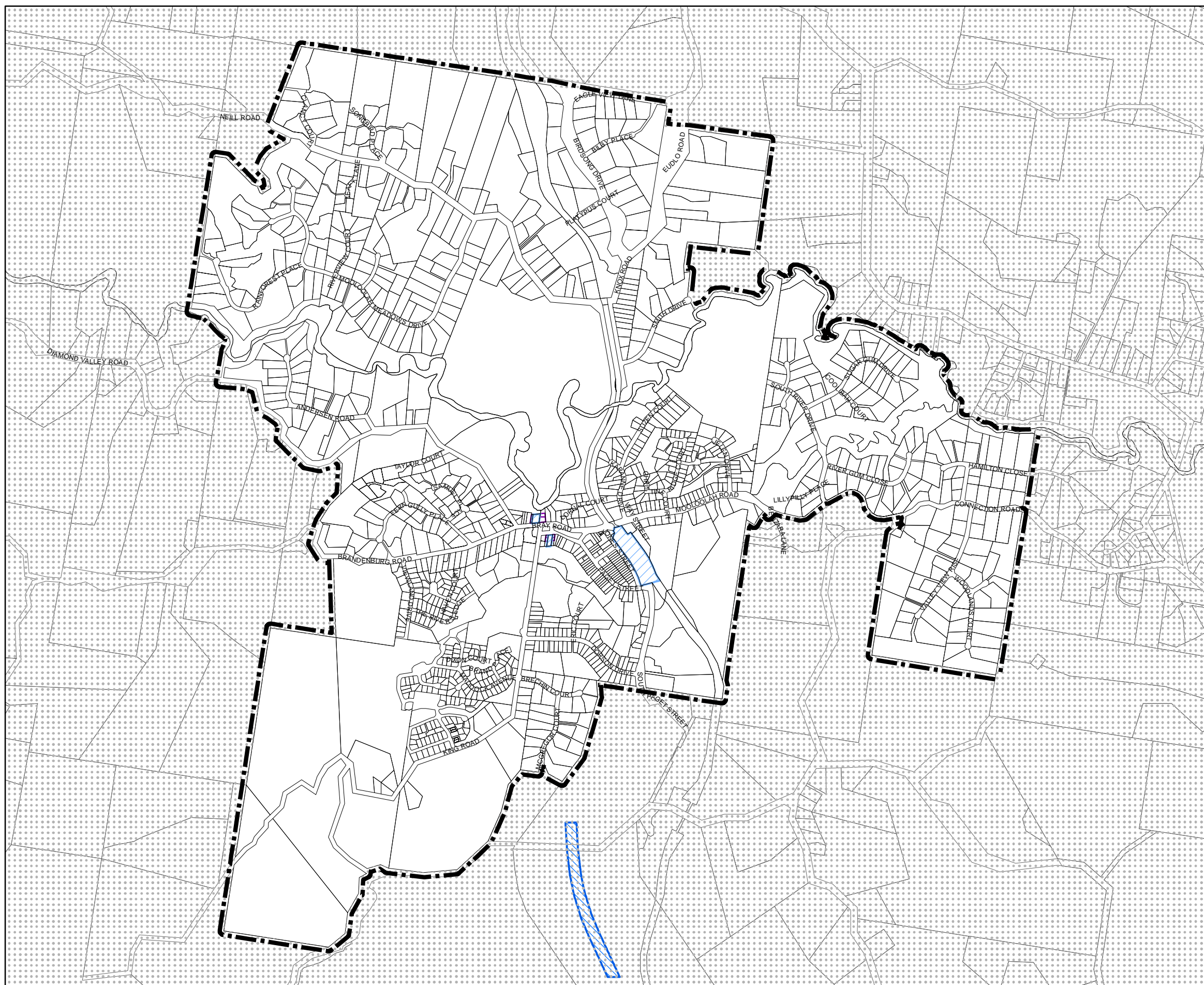
Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020)



Approx Scale @ A3 1:15,509



### Overlay Map OVM34I



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

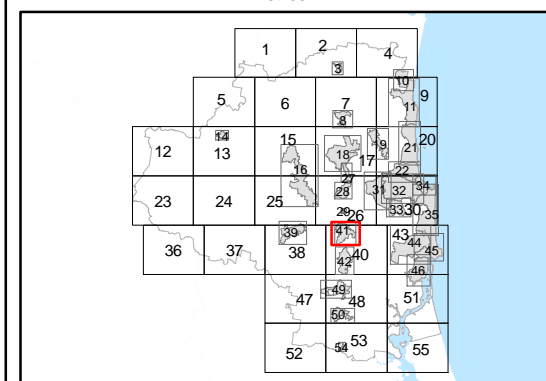
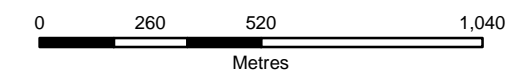
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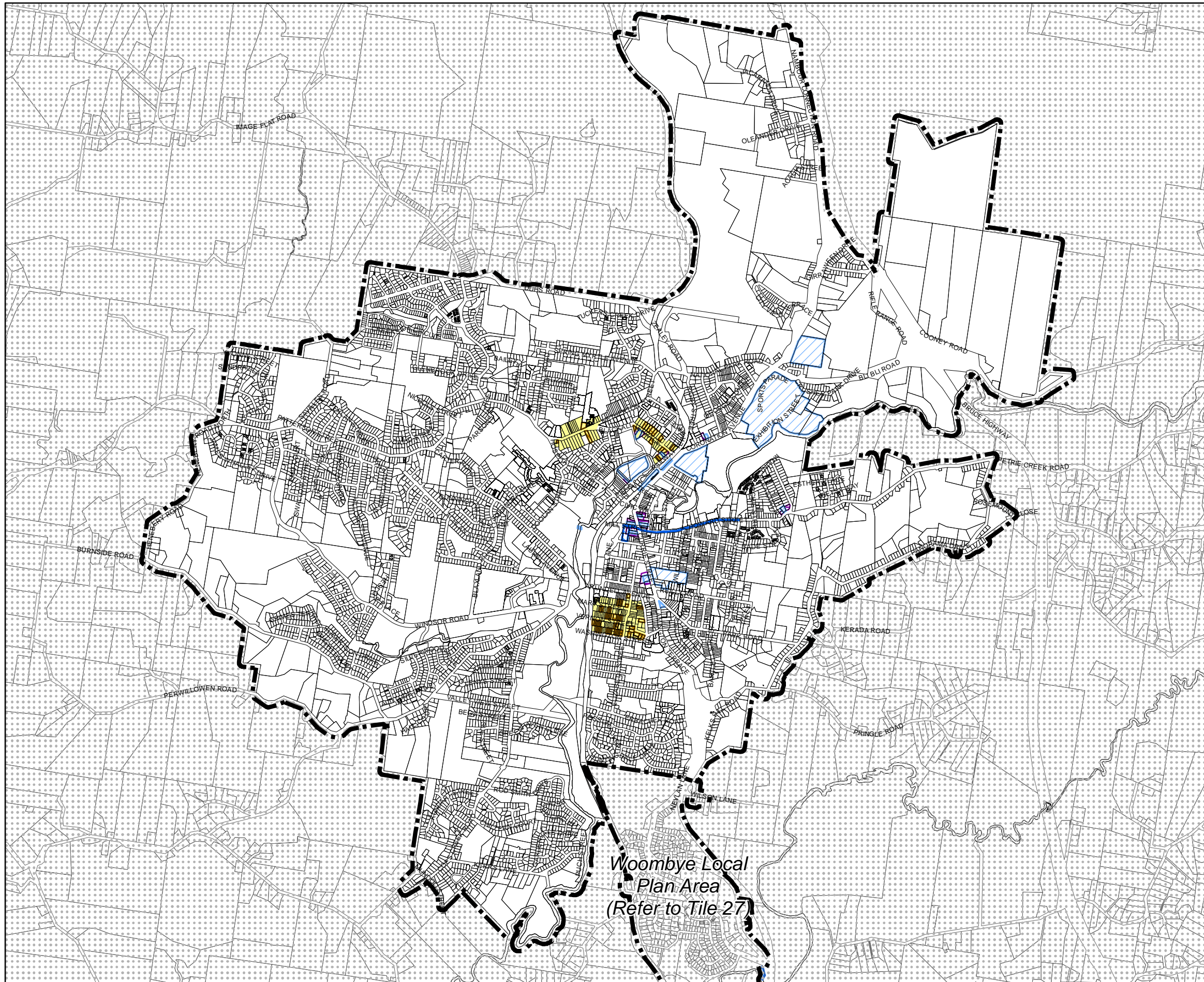
Approx Scale @ A3 1:17,771



### Overlay Map OVM411

Amended 24 August 2020

Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

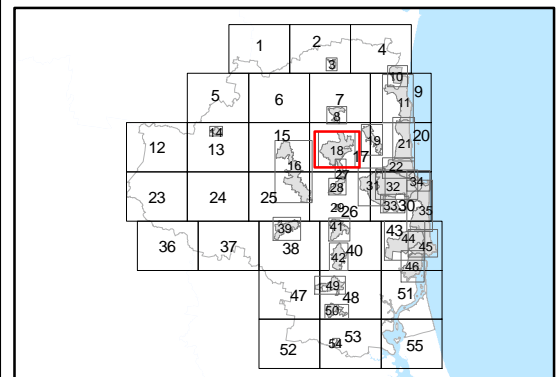
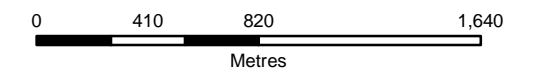
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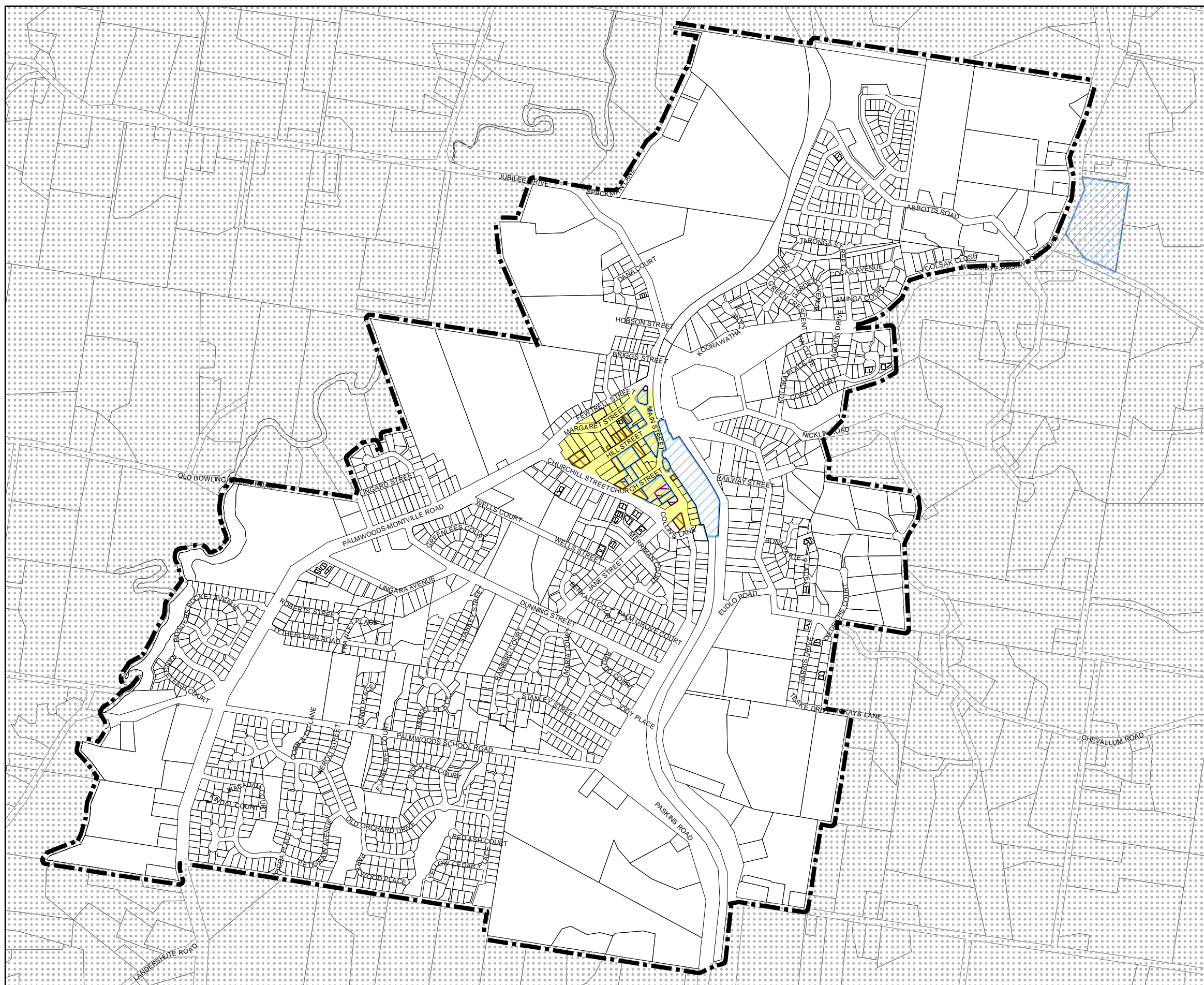
Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020)



Approx Scale @ A3 1:27,909



### Overlay Map OVM 181



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)

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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

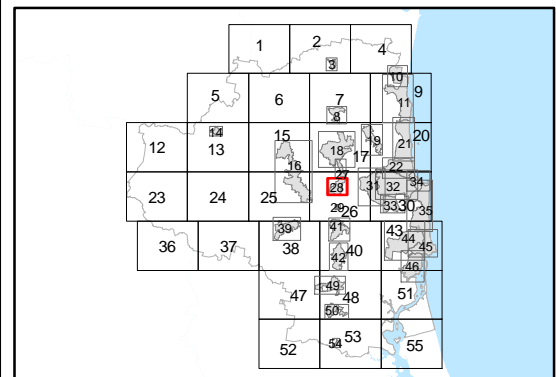
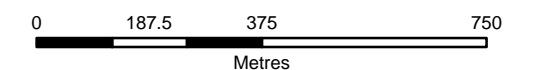
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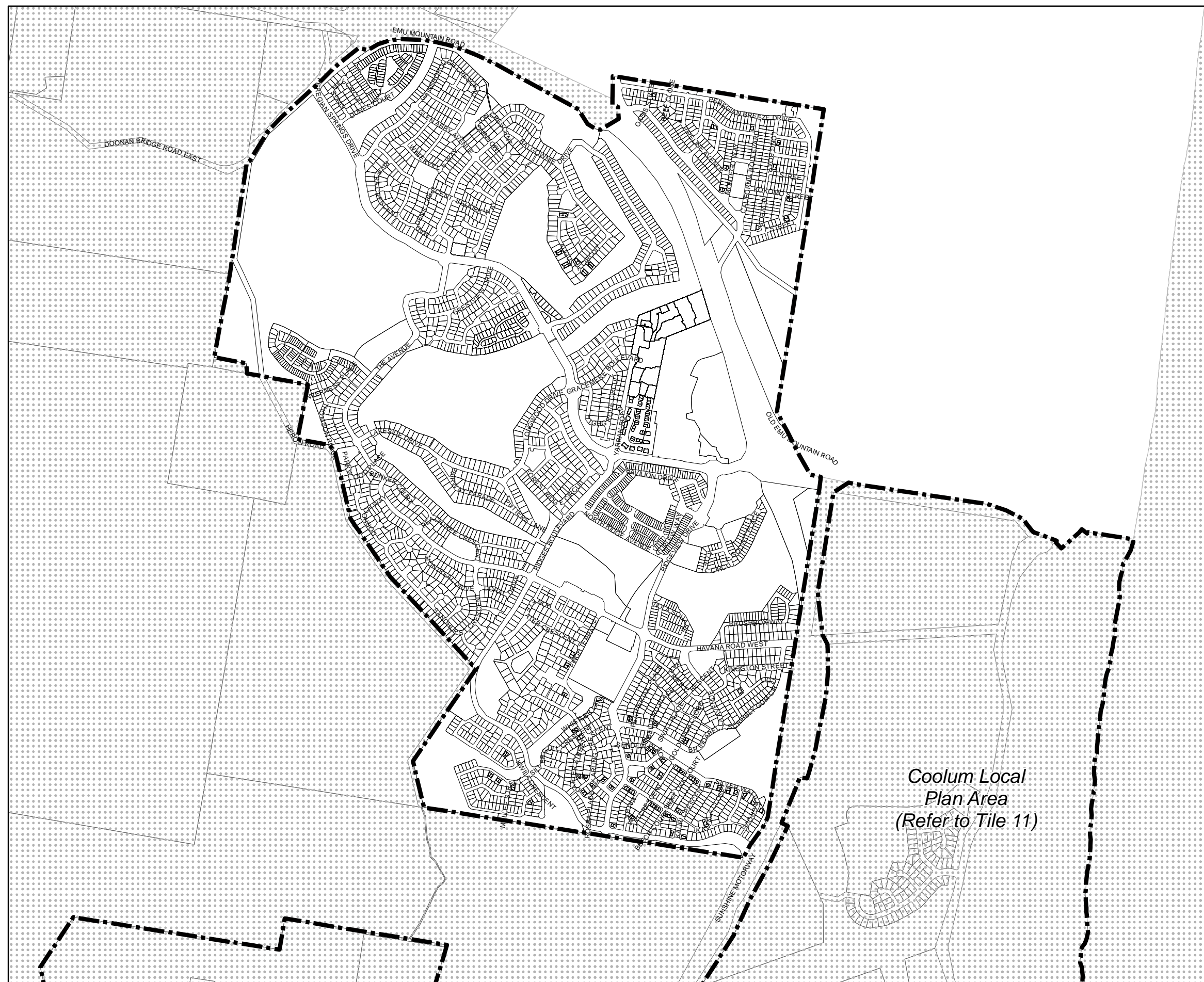
Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020)



Approx Scale @ A3 1:12,601



### Overlay Map OVM281



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)

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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

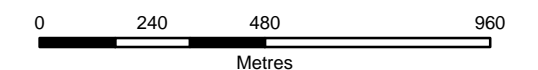
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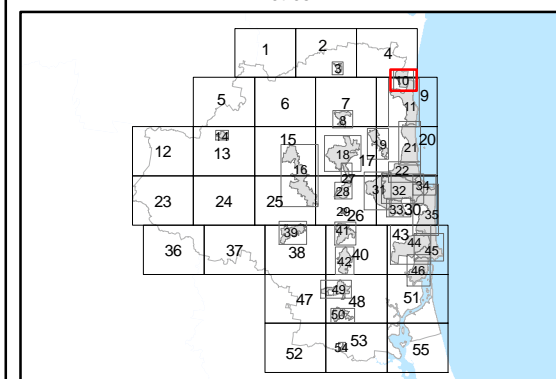
Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020)



Approx Scale @ A3 1:16,118



Coolum Local Plan Area  
(Refer to Tile 11)

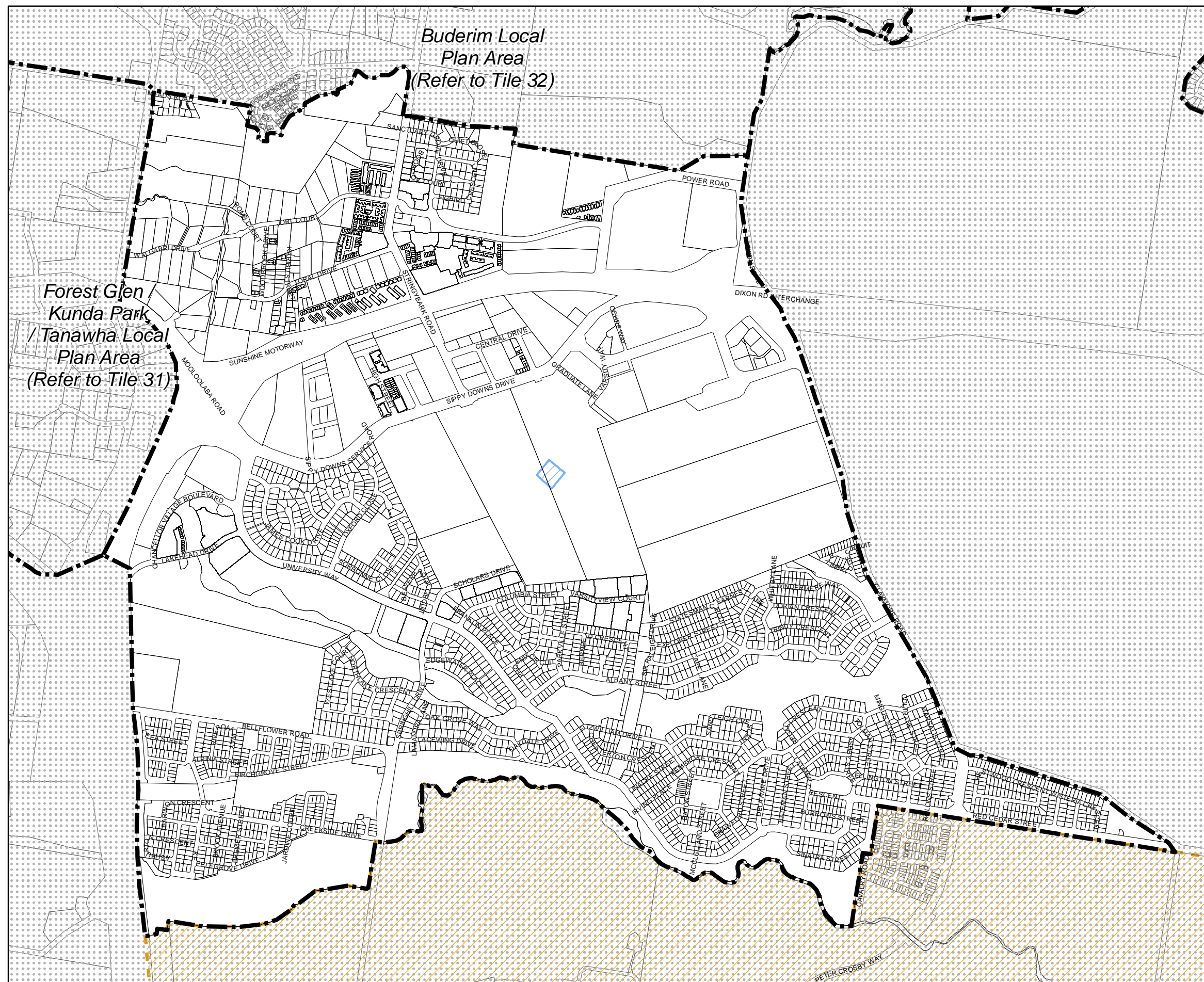


### Overlay Map OVM 101

Amended 24 August 2020

Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014





### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

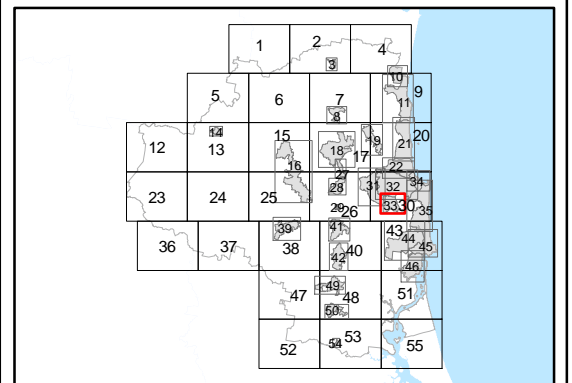
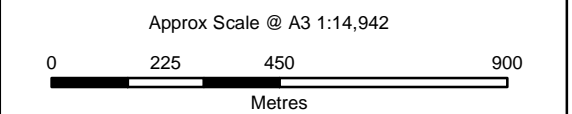
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

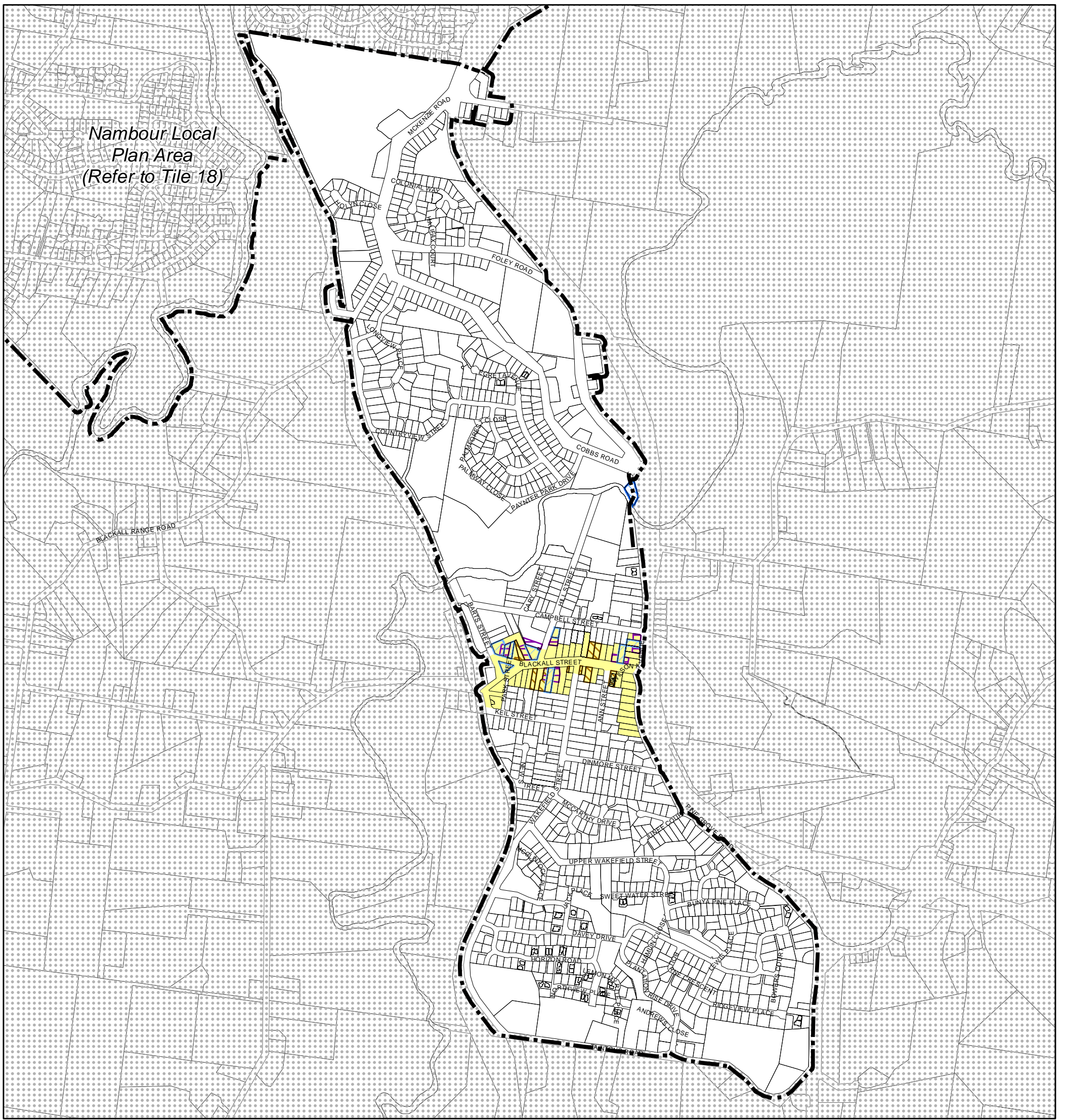
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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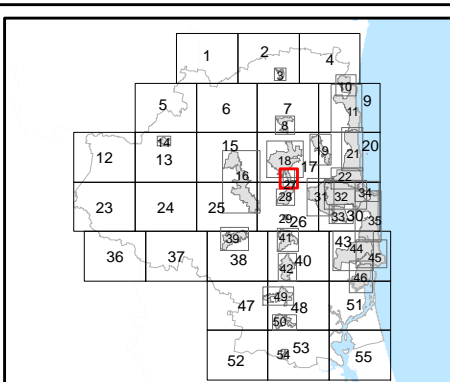
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### Overlay Map OVM331



Nambour Local Plan Area  
(Refer to Tile 18)



**Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map**

**Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

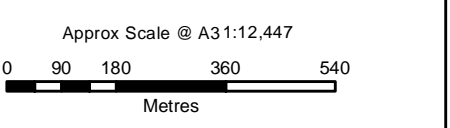
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

**Other Elements**

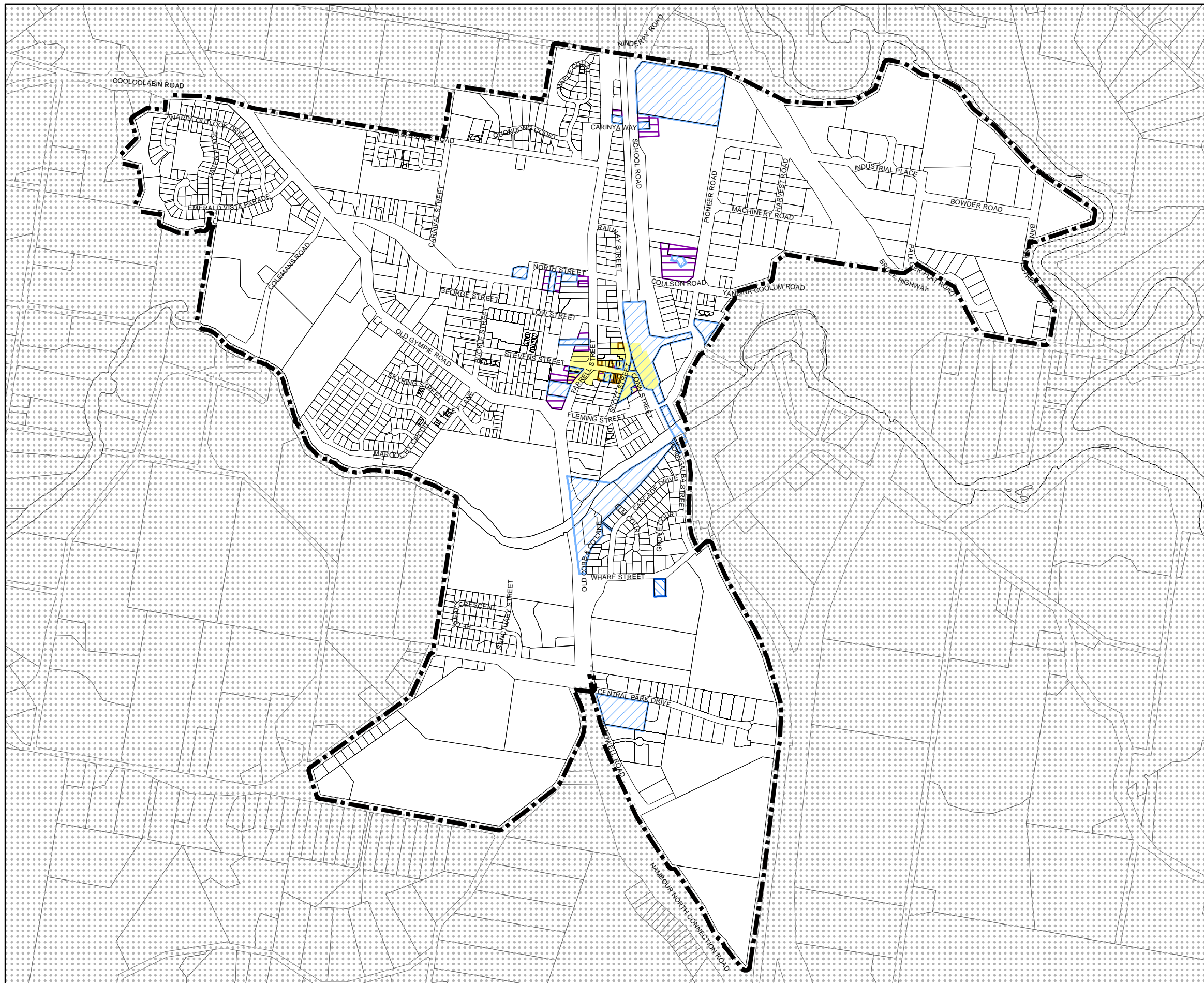
- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
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**Overlay Map OVM 271**



### Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

#### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
- Local Heritage Place
- Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
- Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
- Character Area
- Character Building

#### Other Elements

- Local Plan Area
- Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
- Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
- Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

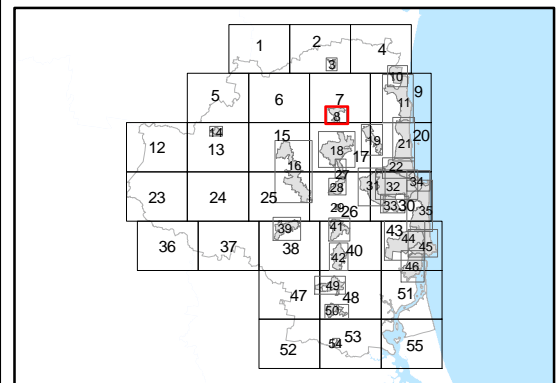
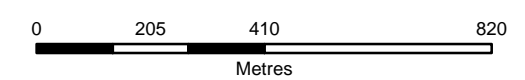
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Approx Scale @ A3 1:13,638



Overlay Map OVM81



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

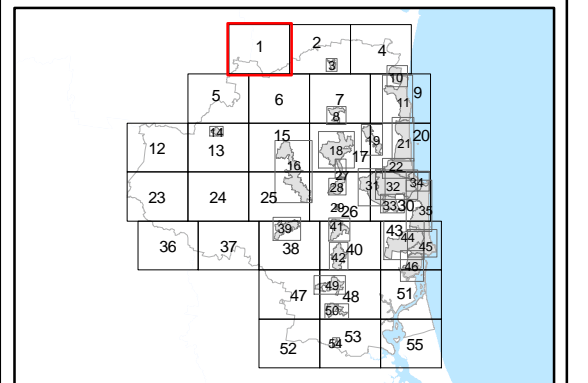
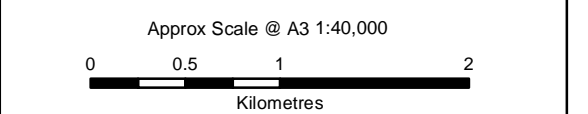
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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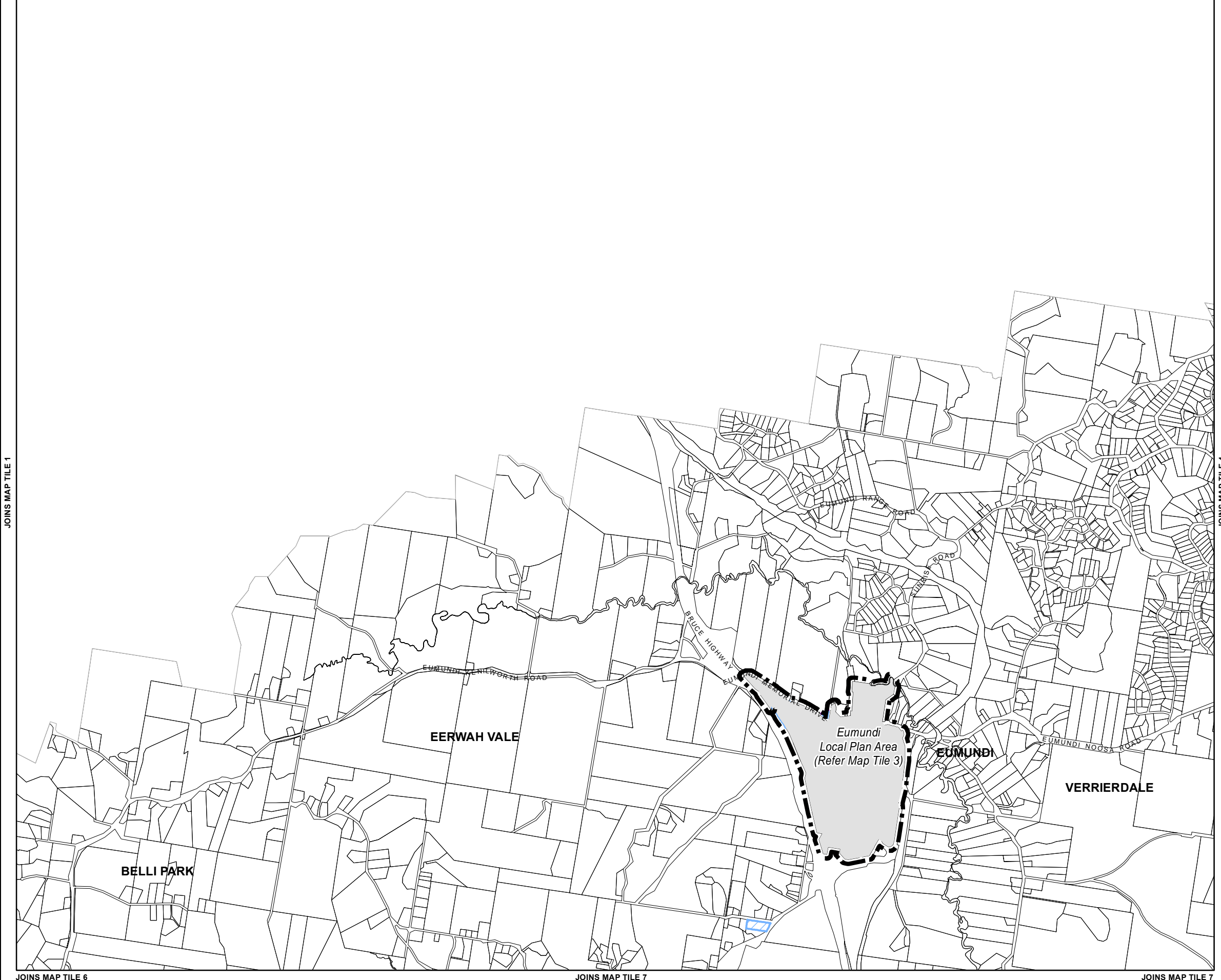


**Overlay Map OVM 11**

LIMIT OF MAPS

LIMIT OF MAPS

LIMIT OF MAPS



JOINS MAP TILE 1

JOINS MAP TILE 4

JOINS MAP TILE 6

JOINS MAP TILE 7

JOINS MAP TILE 7

## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

### Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay

- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- ### Other Elements
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

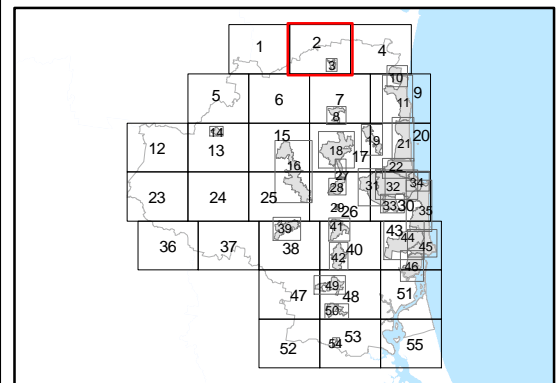
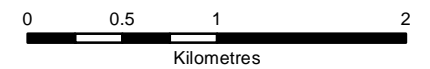
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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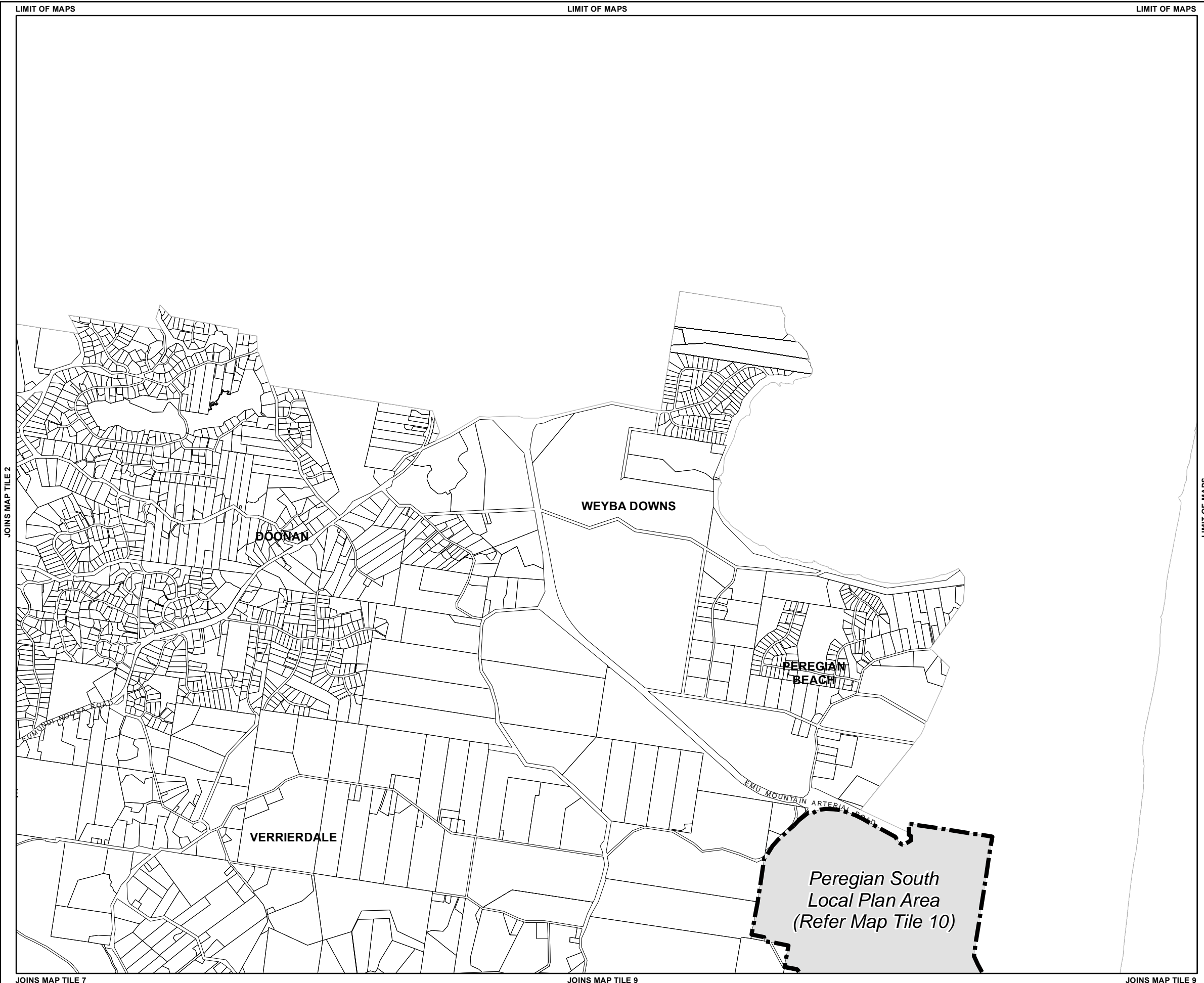
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Approx Scale @ A3 1:40,000



## Overlay Map OVM21



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

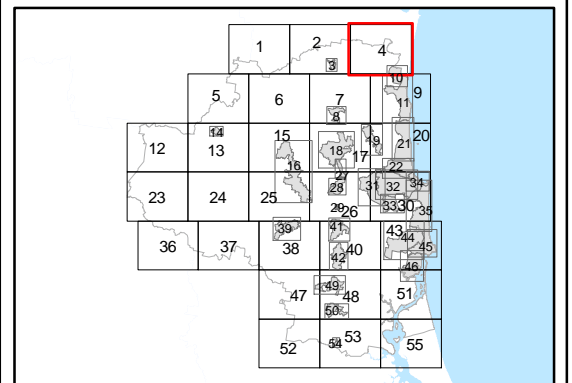
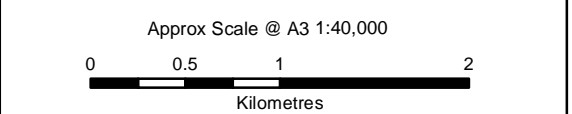
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

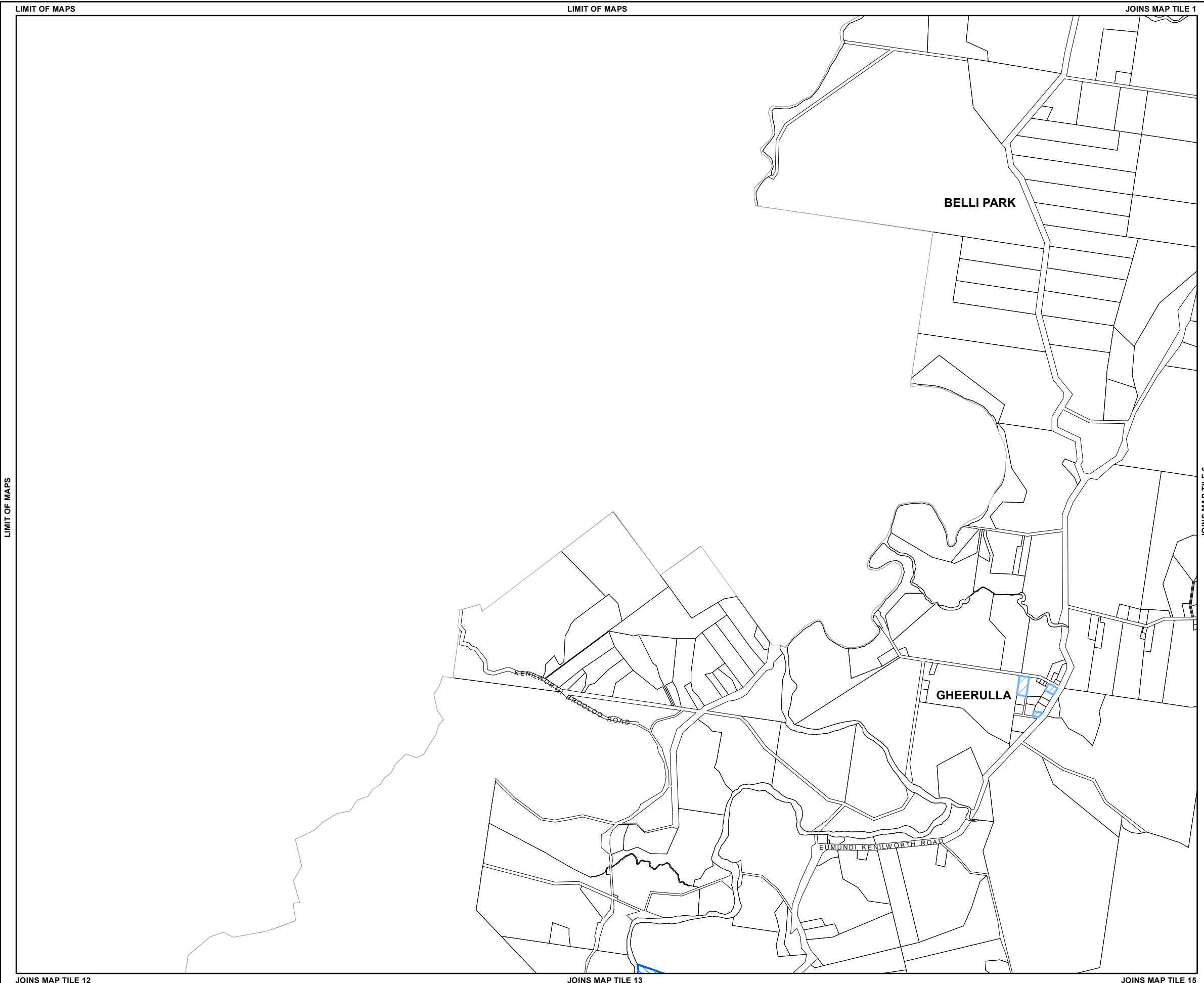
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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**Overlay Map OVM4I**



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

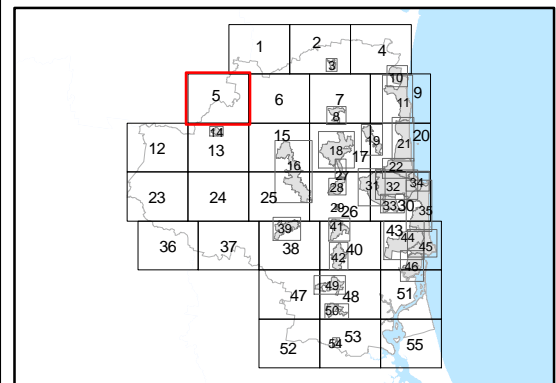
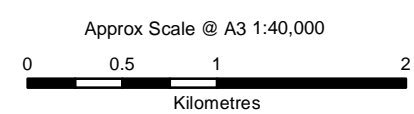
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

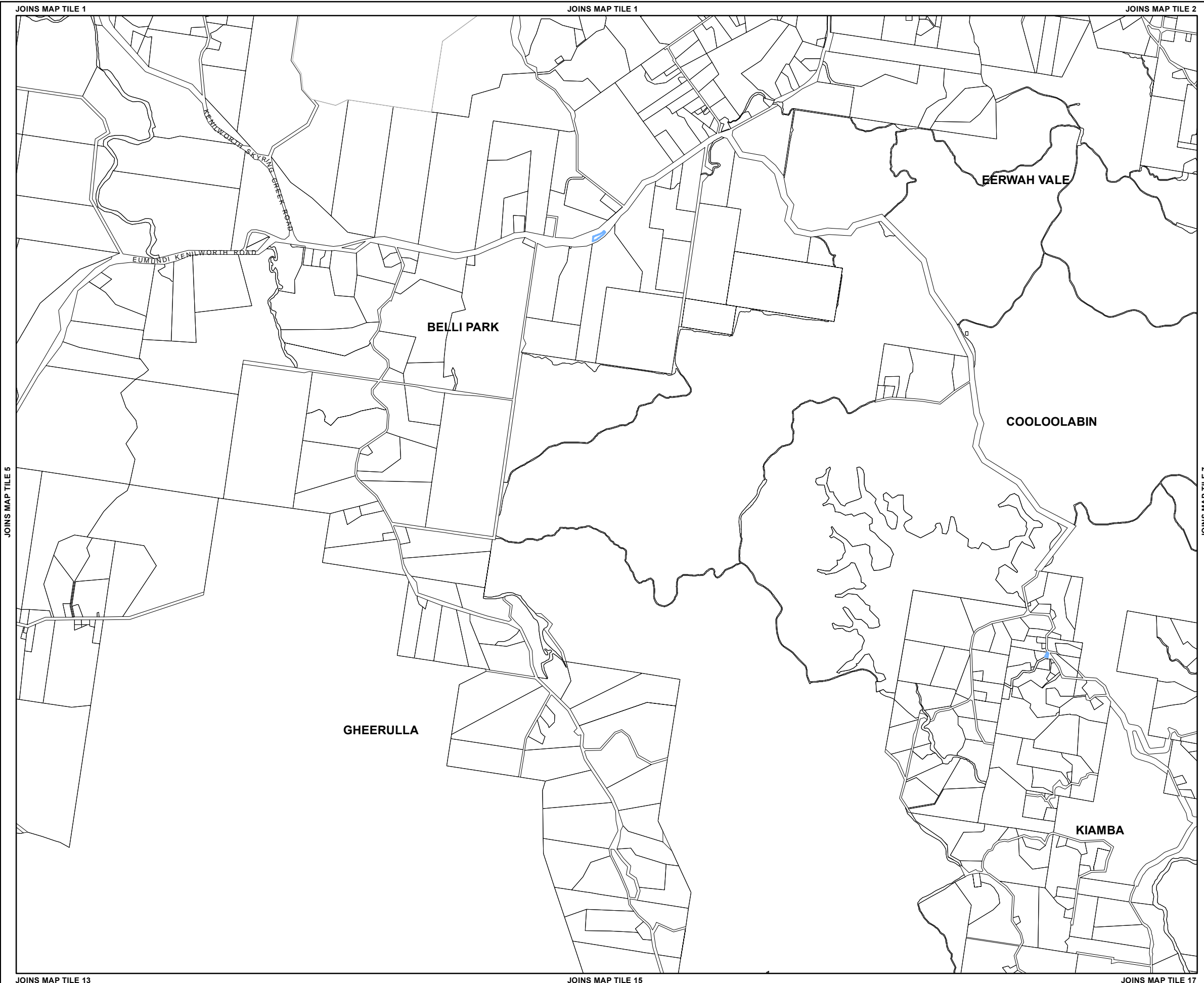
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM51



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

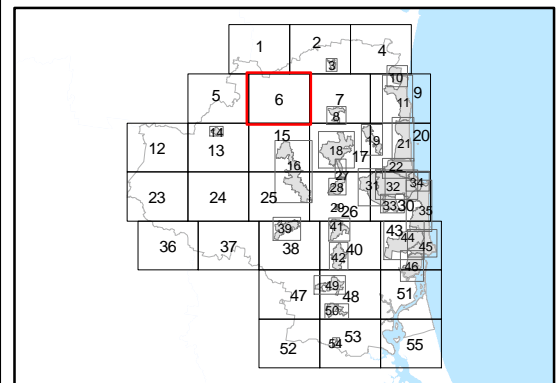
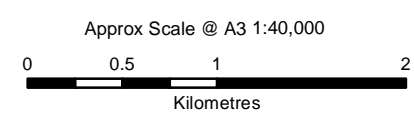
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

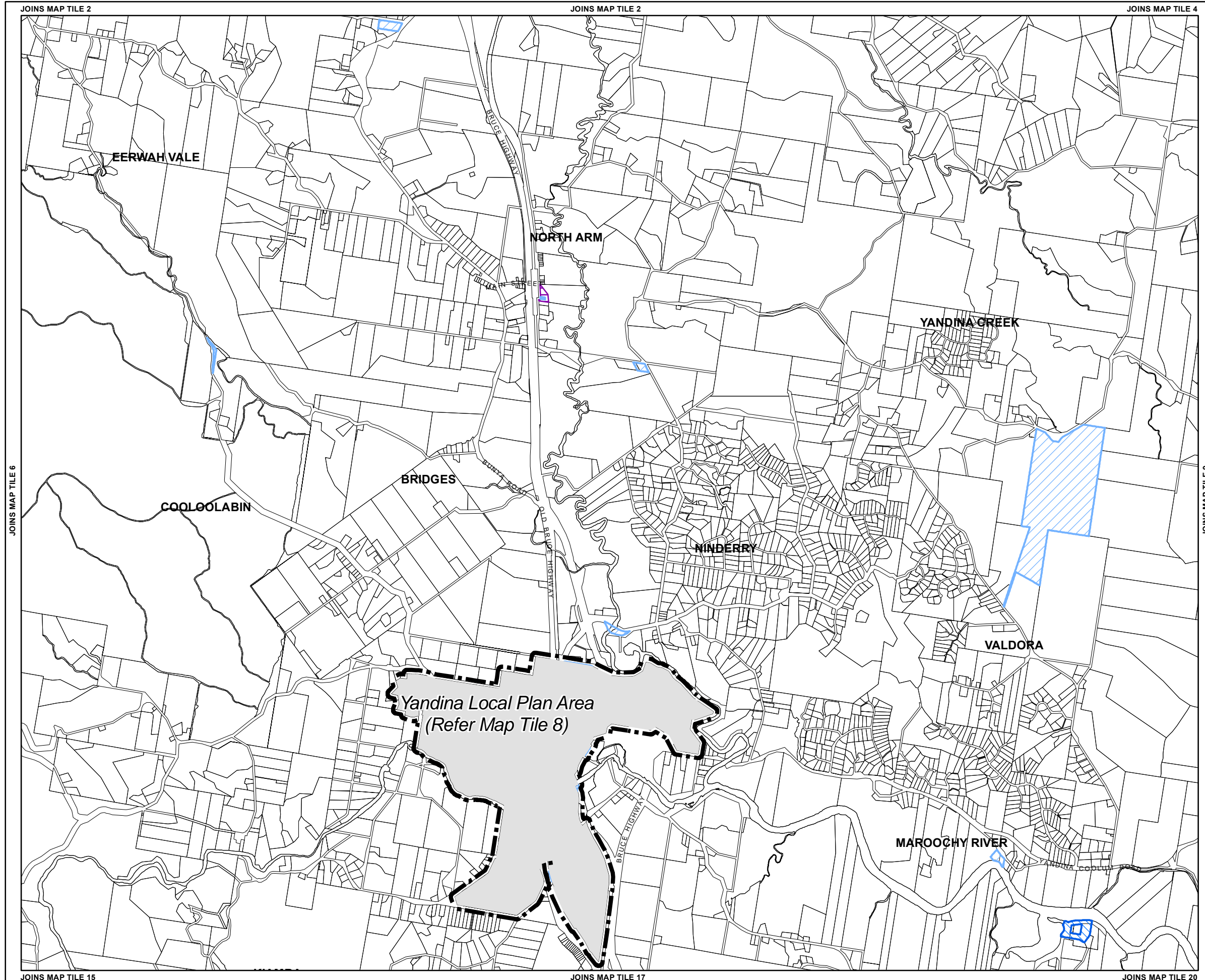
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**Overlay Map OVM61**





## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

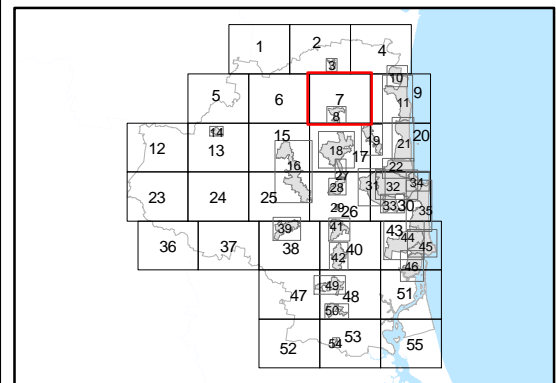
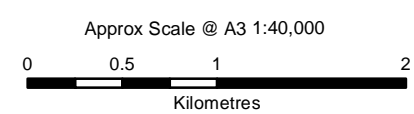
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
- DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

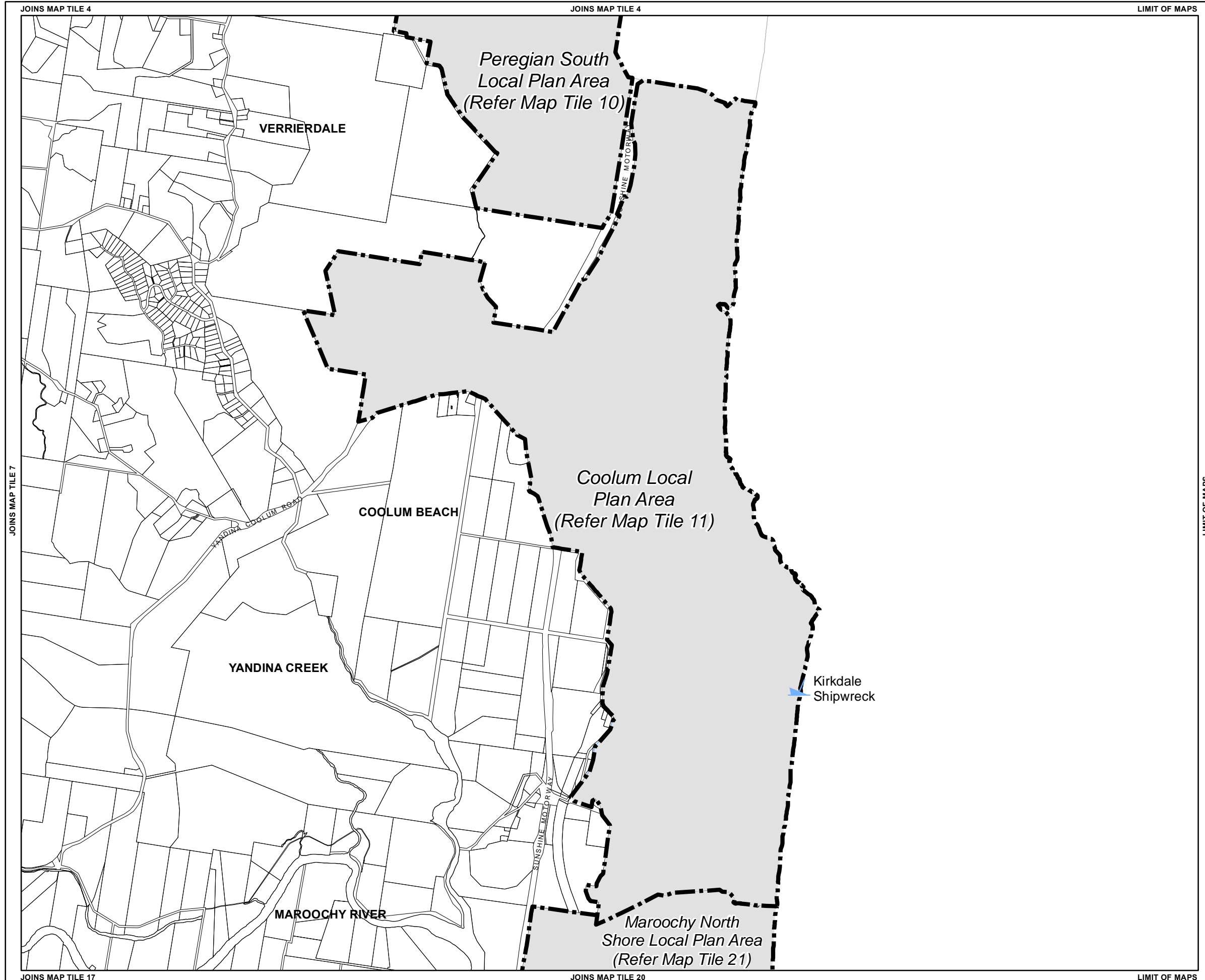
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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**Overlay Map OVM71**



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

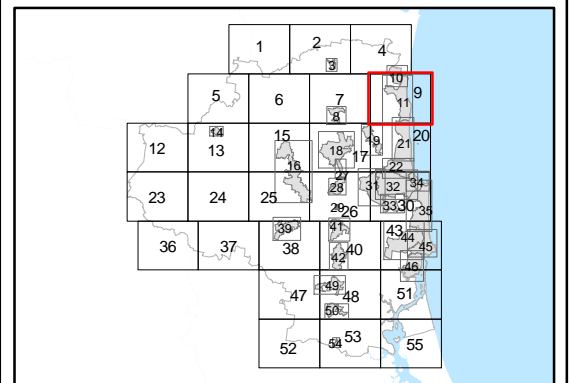
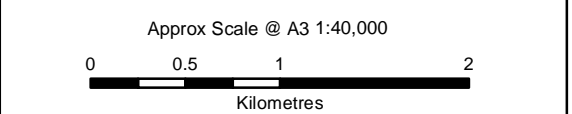
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

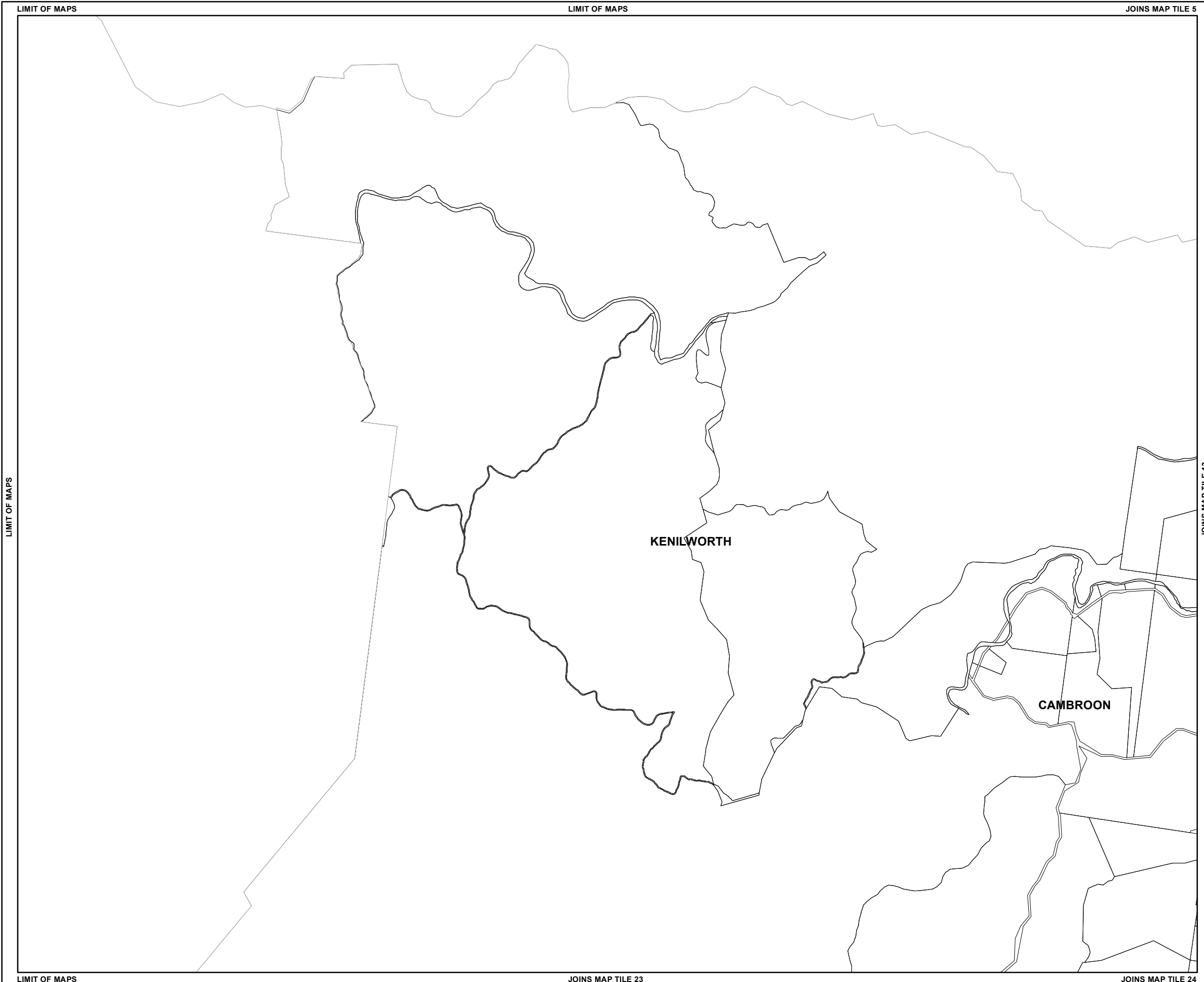
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM9I



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

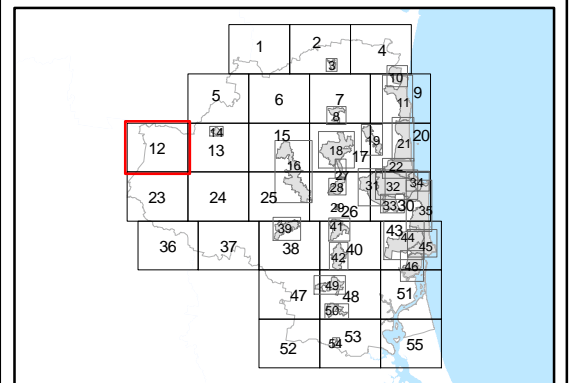
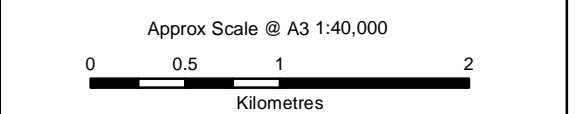
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

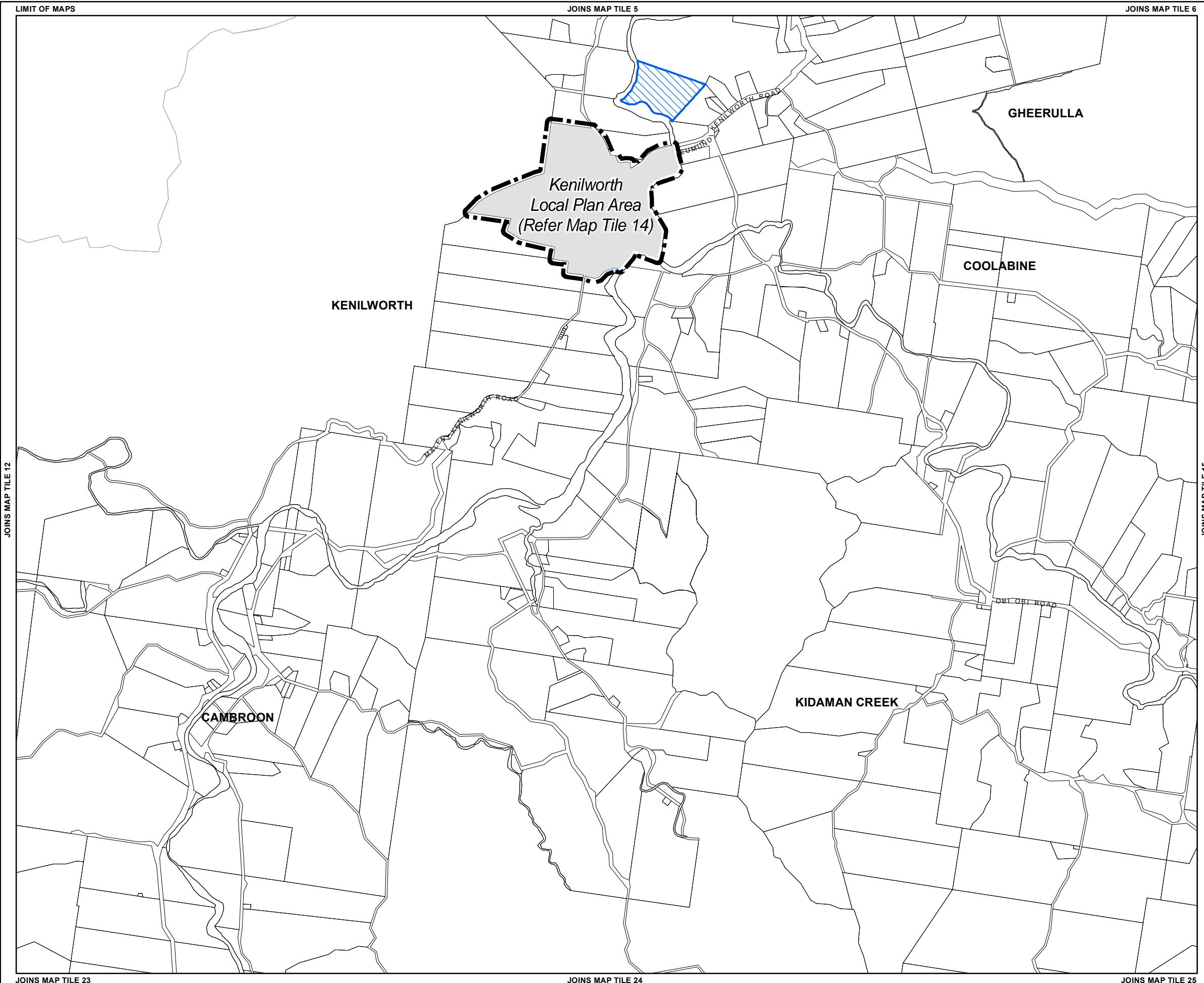
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM 121



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

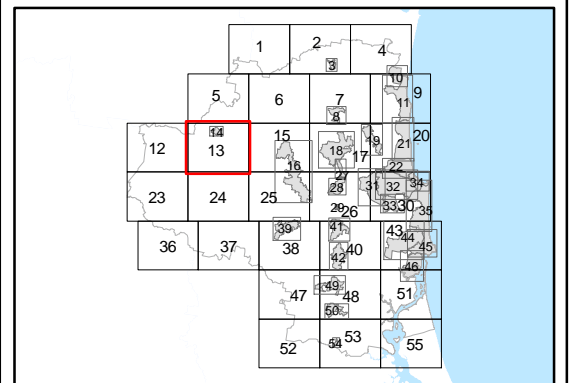
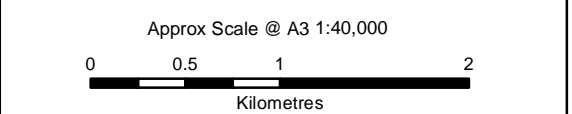
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

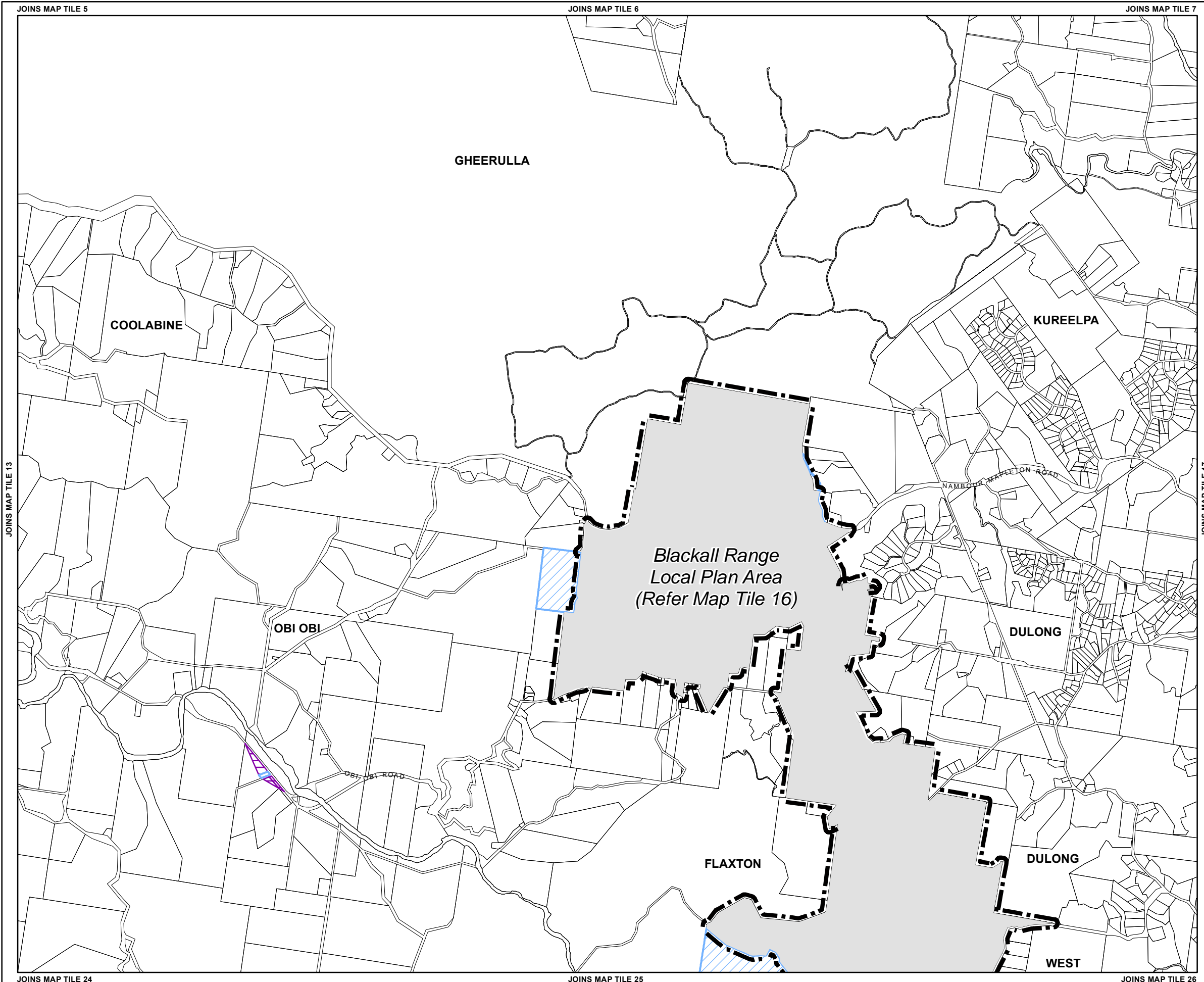
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM 131



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

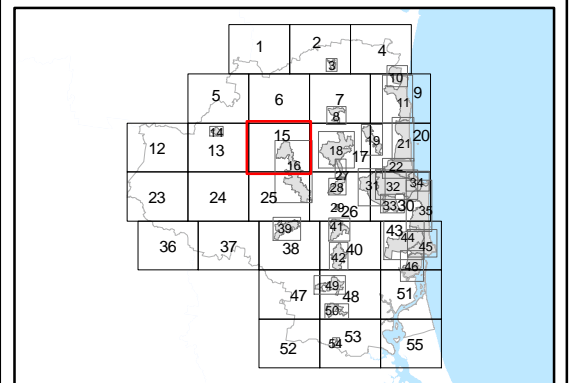
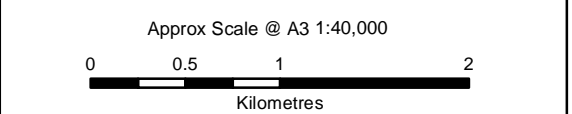
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

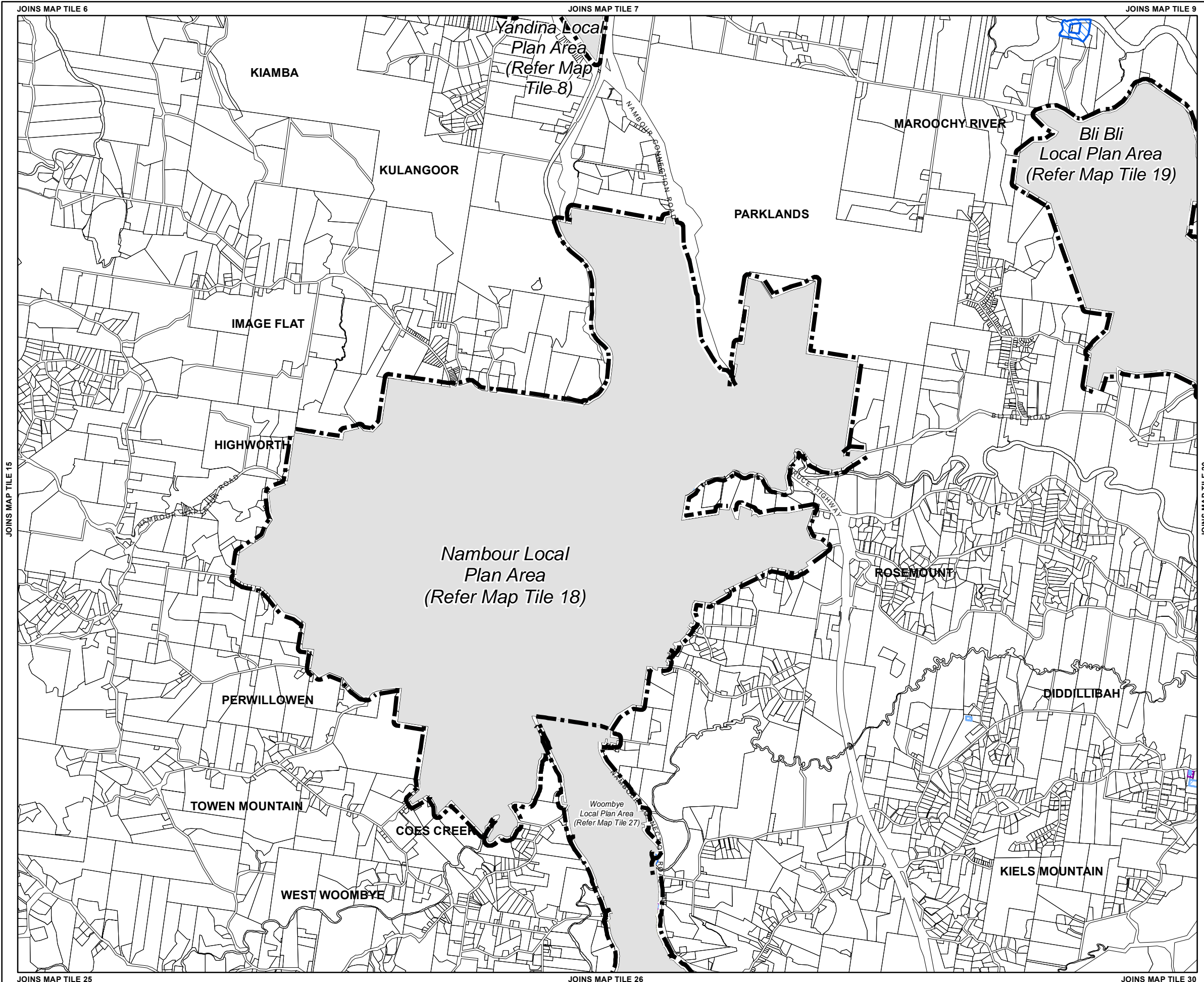
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM 151



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

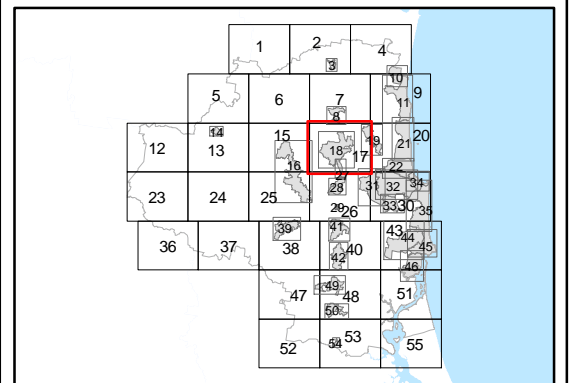
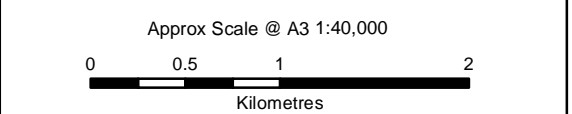
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

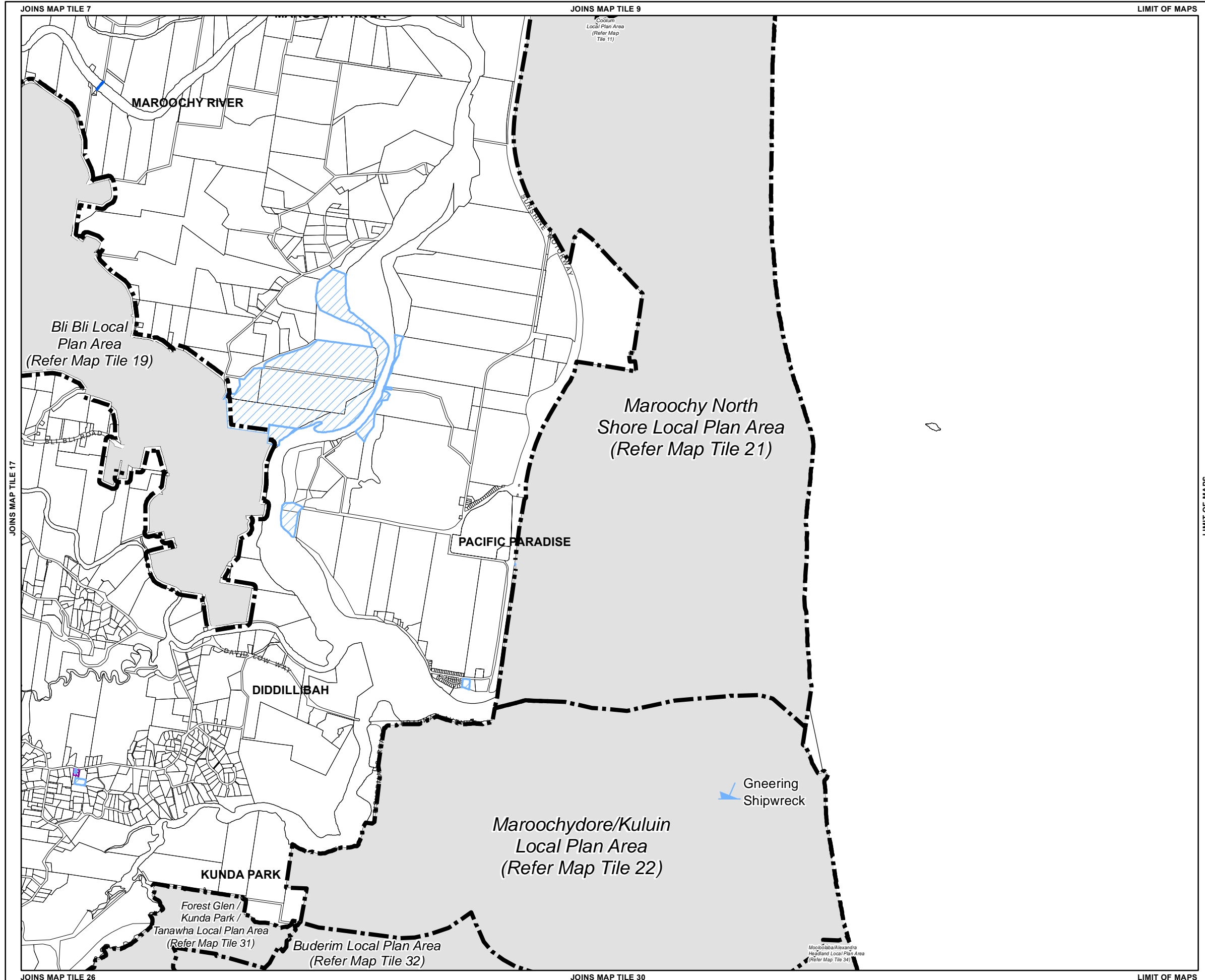
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM 171



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

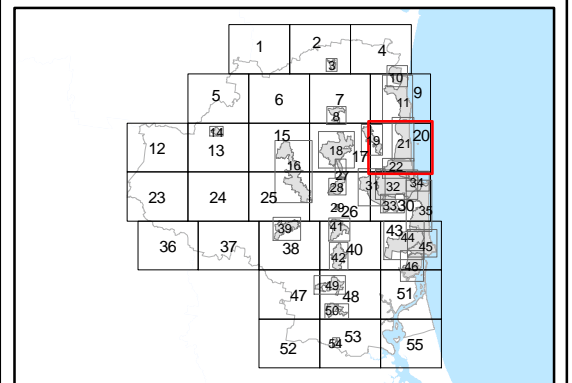
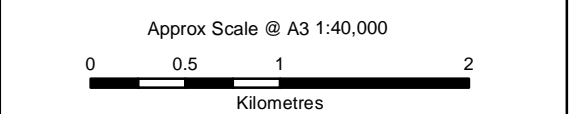
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

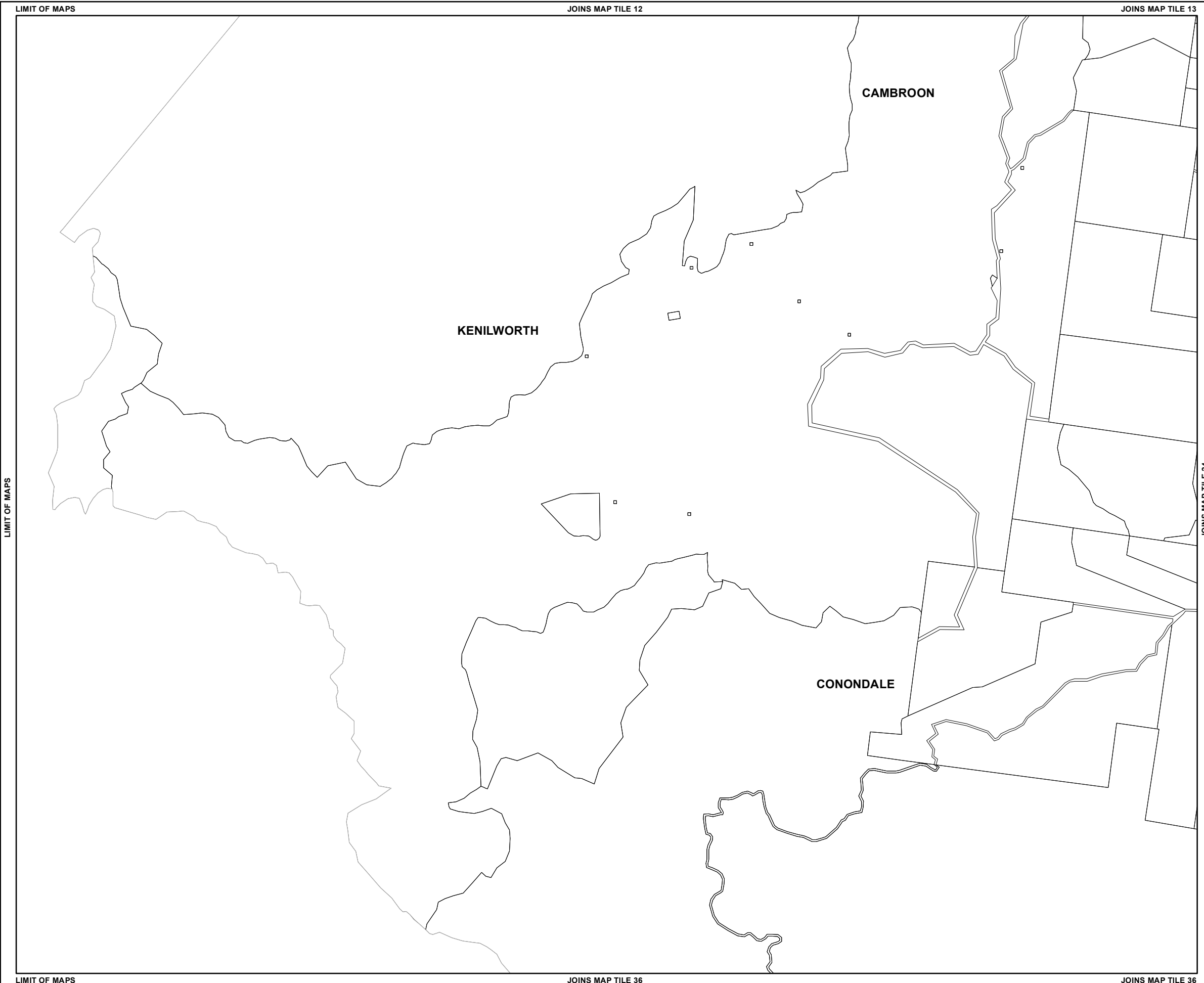
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## Overlay Map OVM201



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

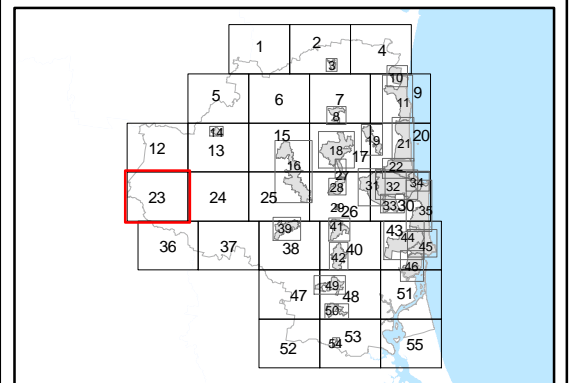
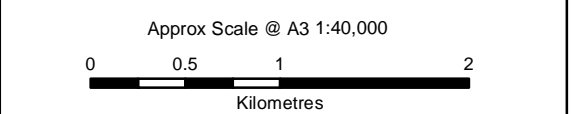
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

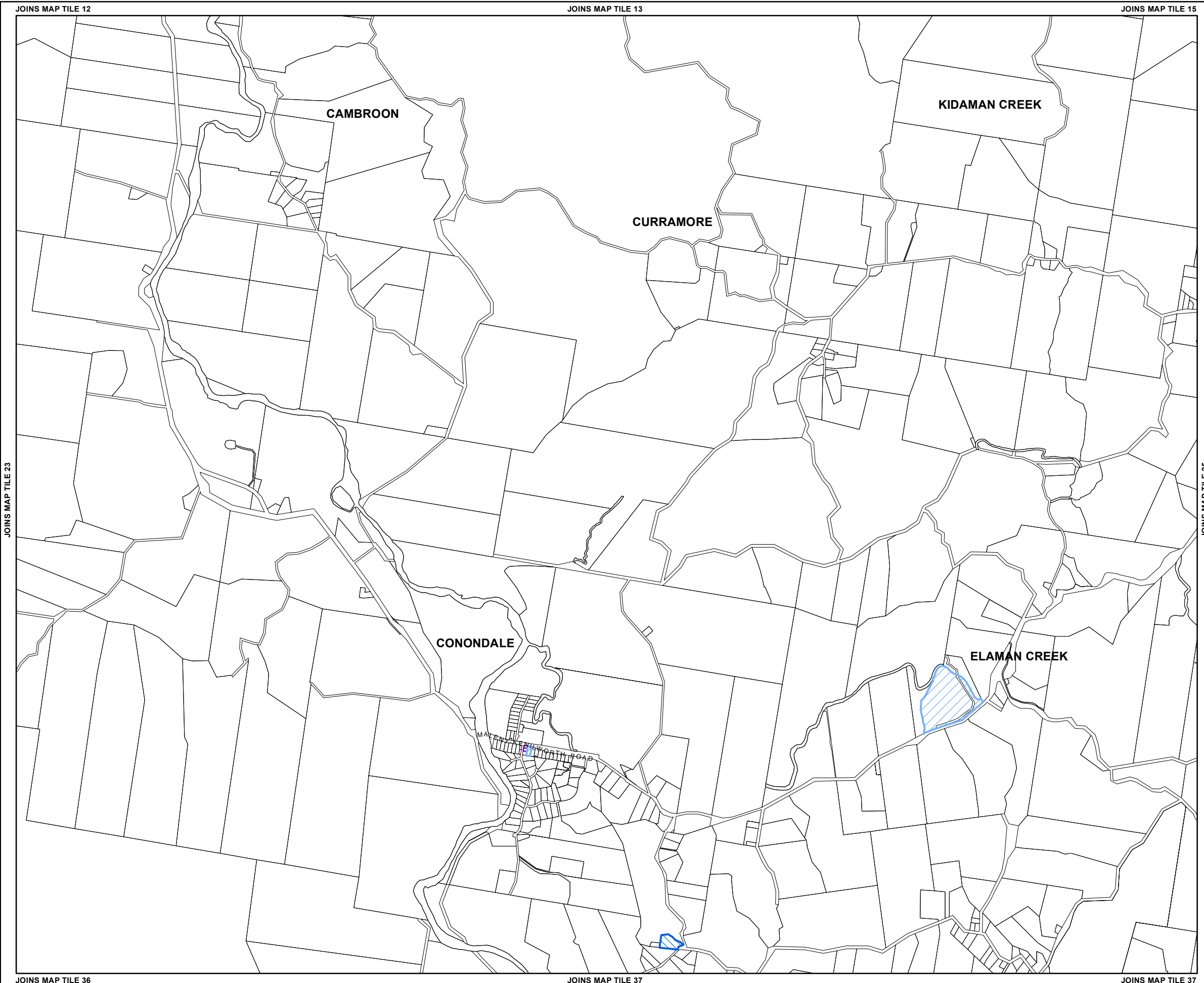
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## Overlay Map OVM23I





## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

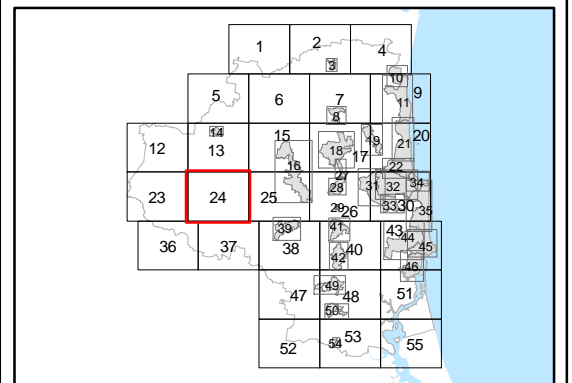
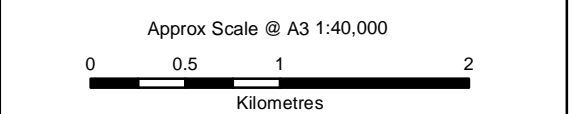
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

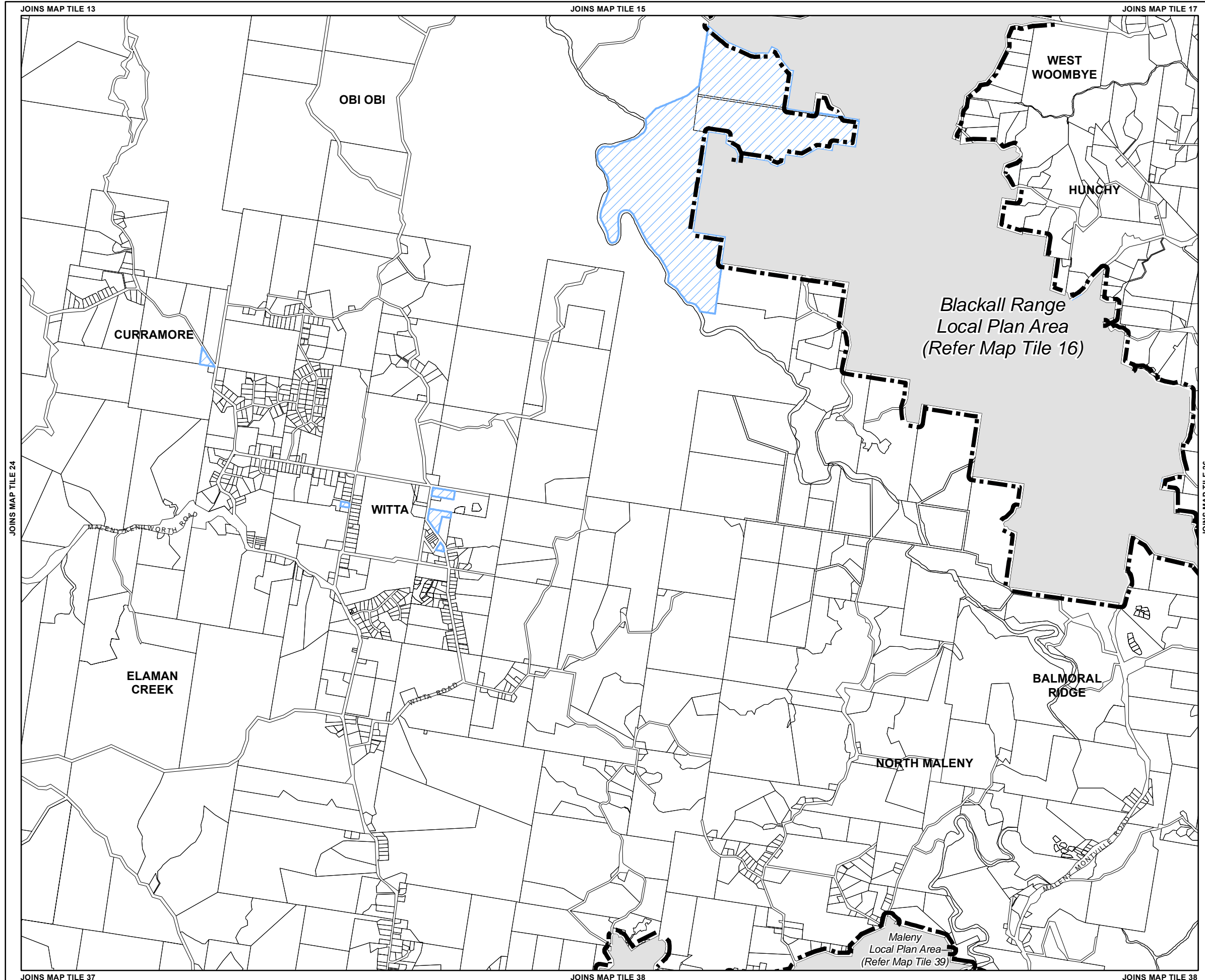
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM24I



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

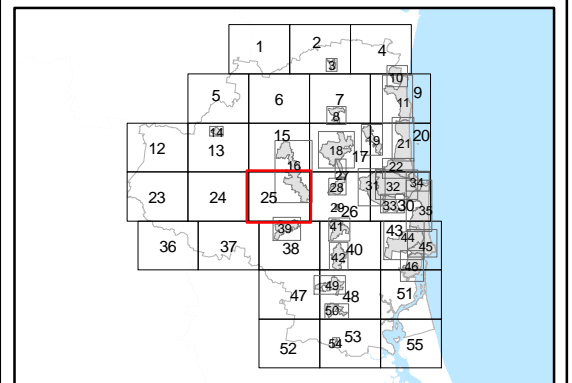
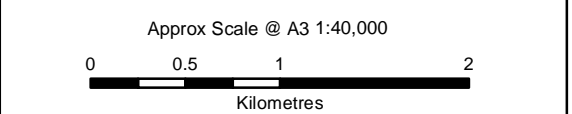
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

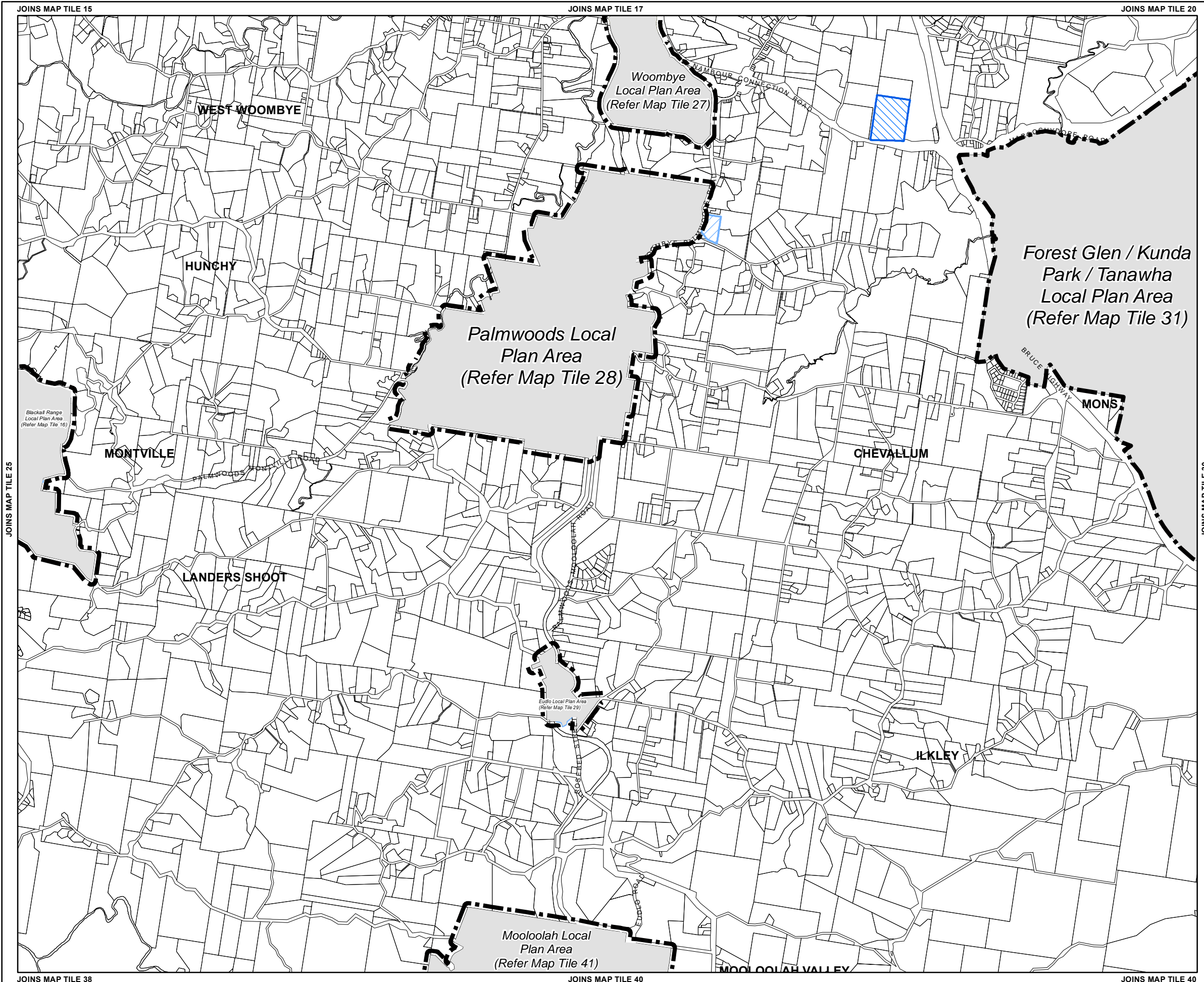
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM25I



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

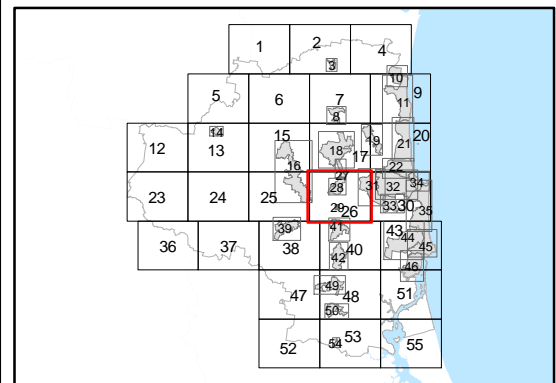
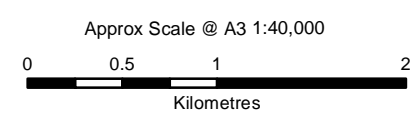
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

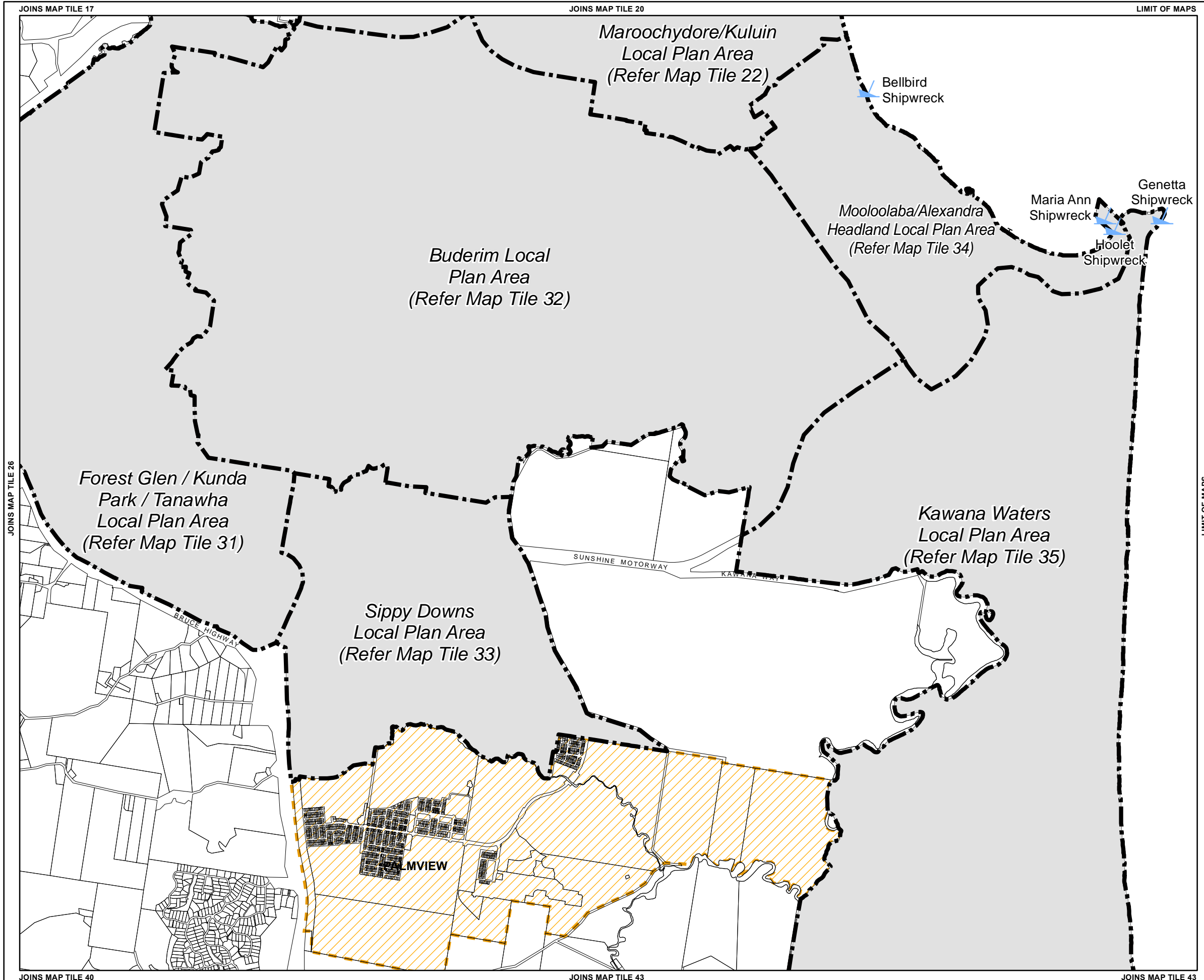
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**Overlay Map OVM261**



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

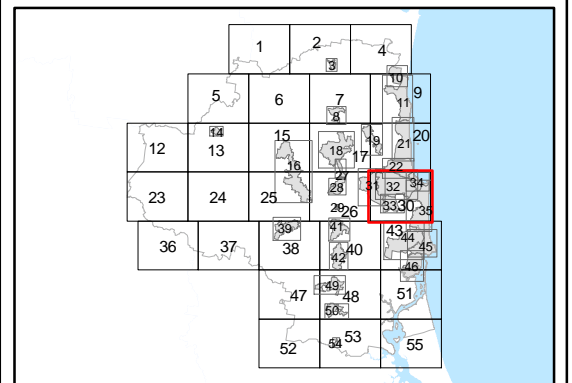
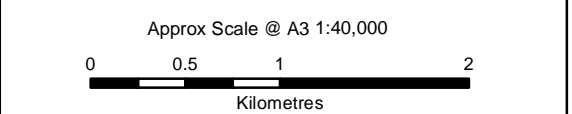
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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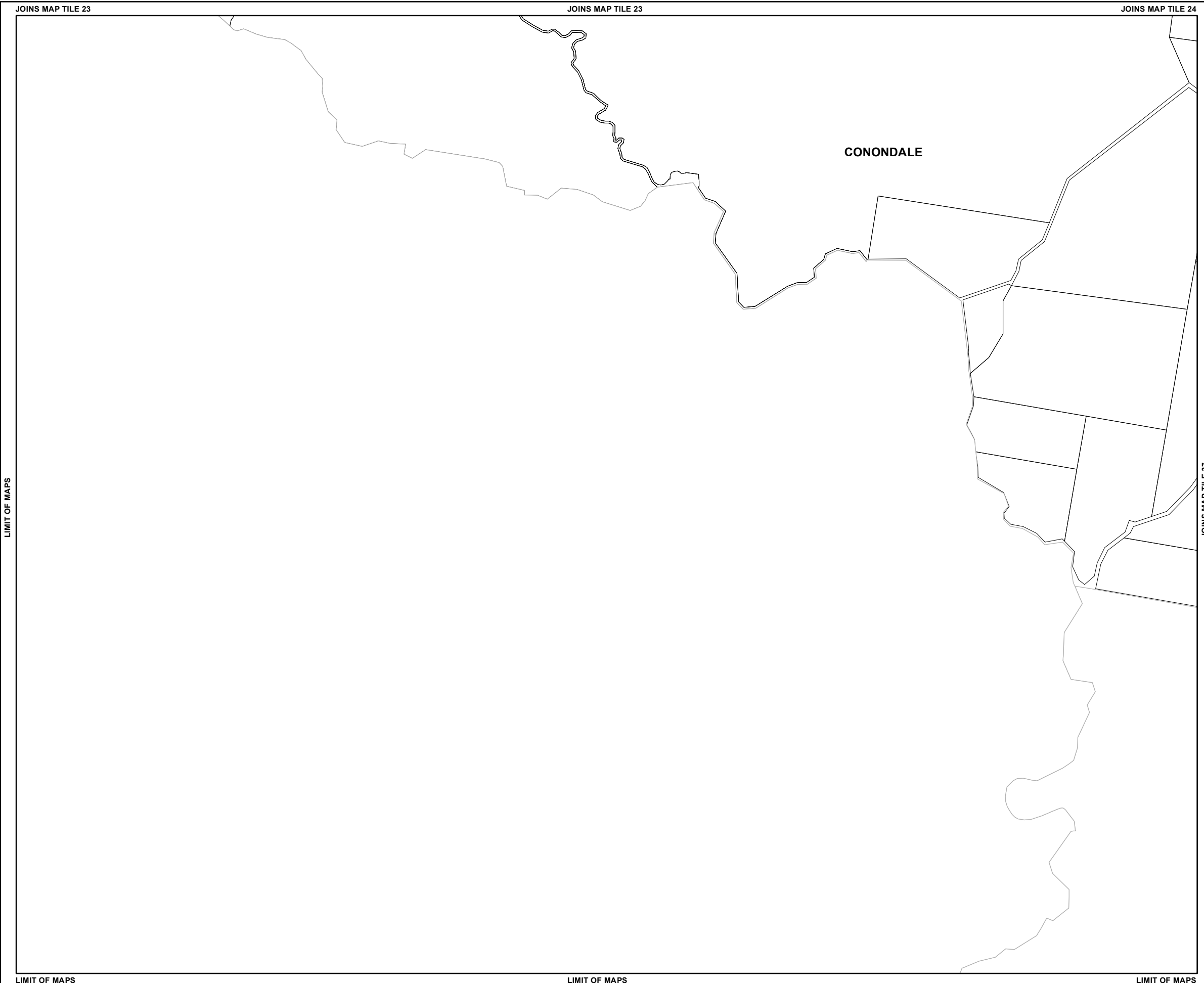
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM301



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

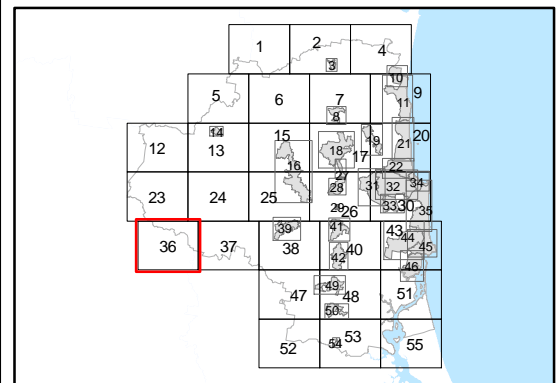
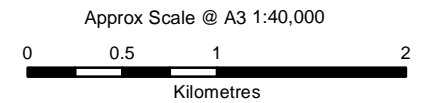
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

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**Overlay Map OVM36I**



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

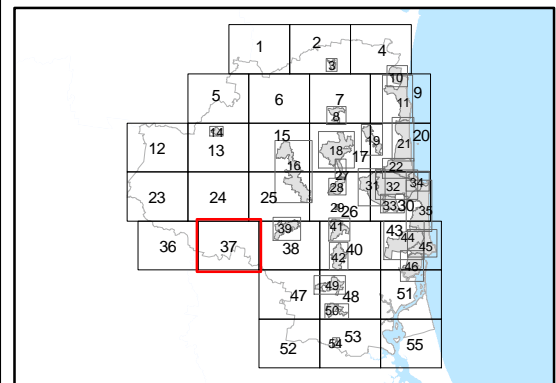
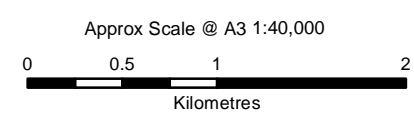
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

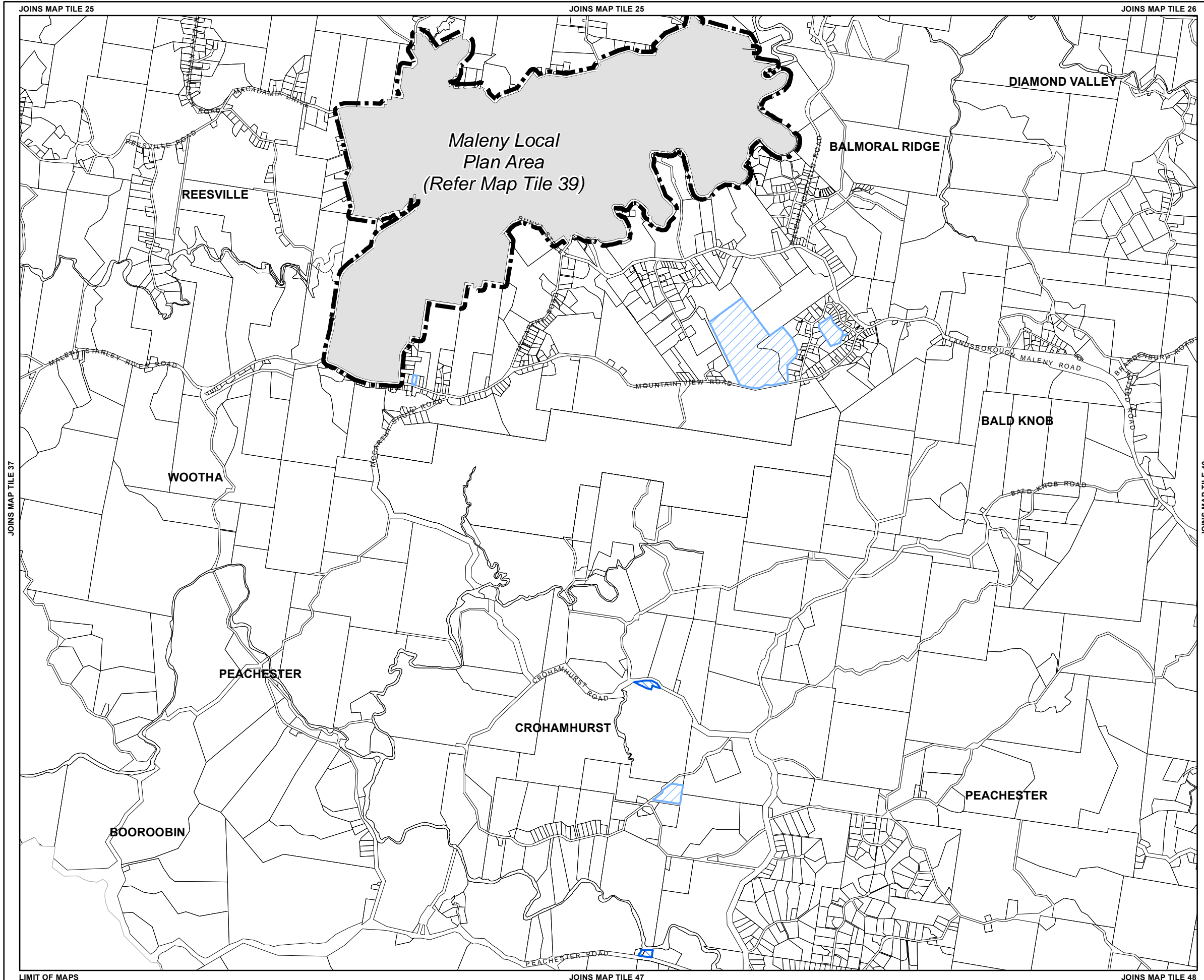
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM371



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

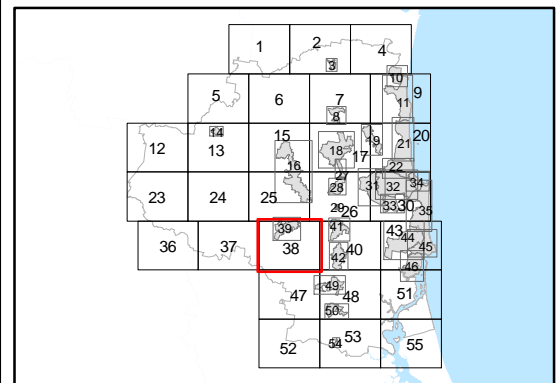
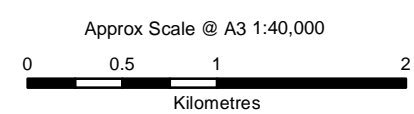
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

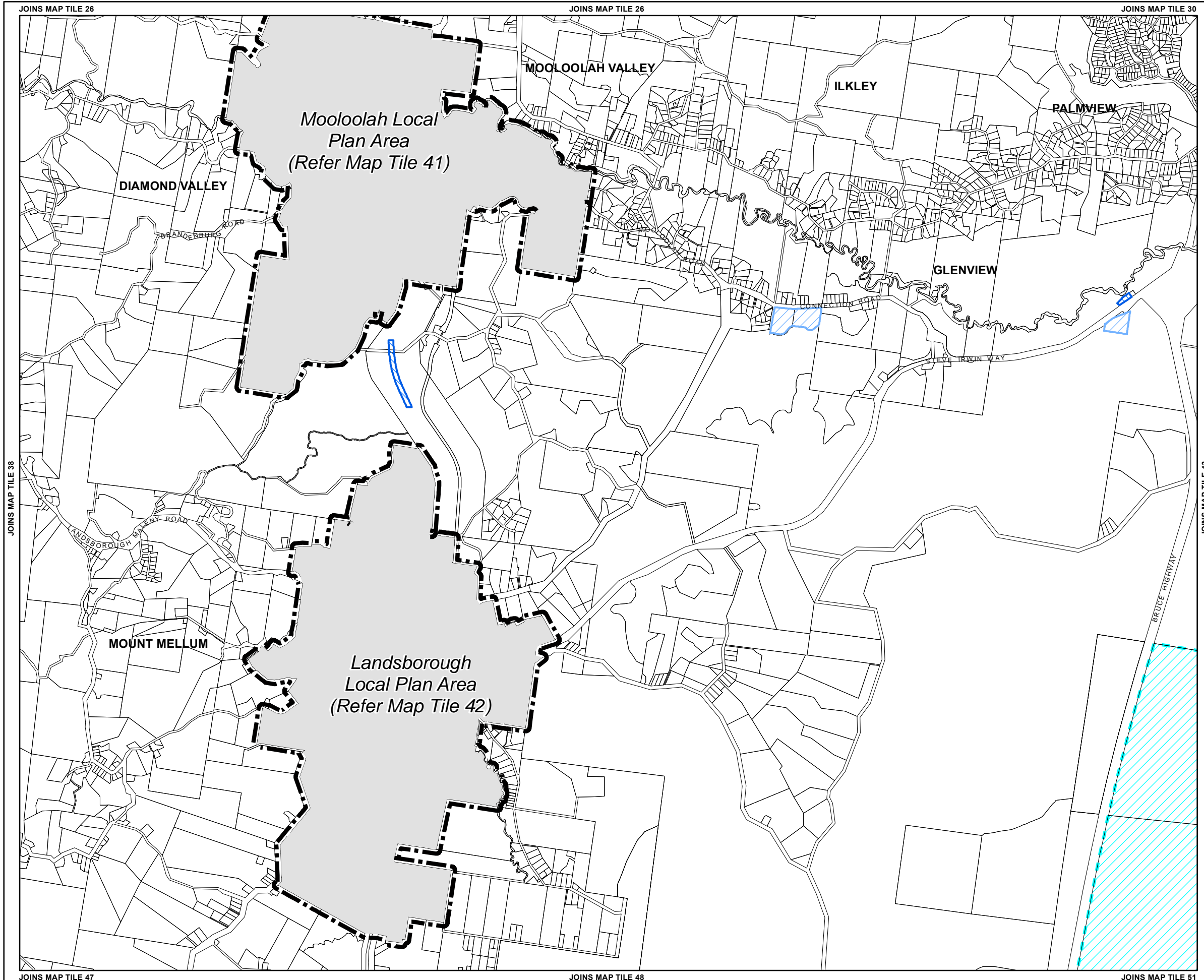
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM381



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

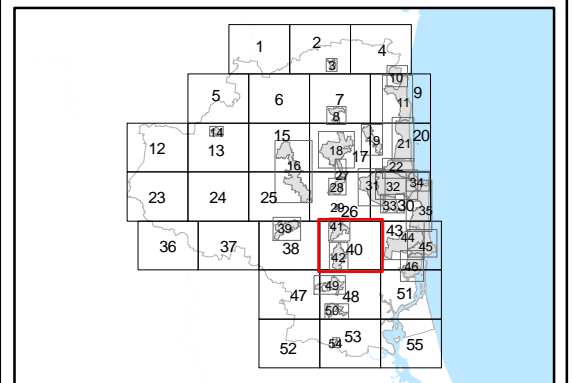
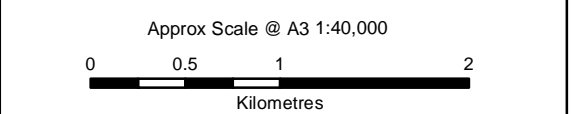
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

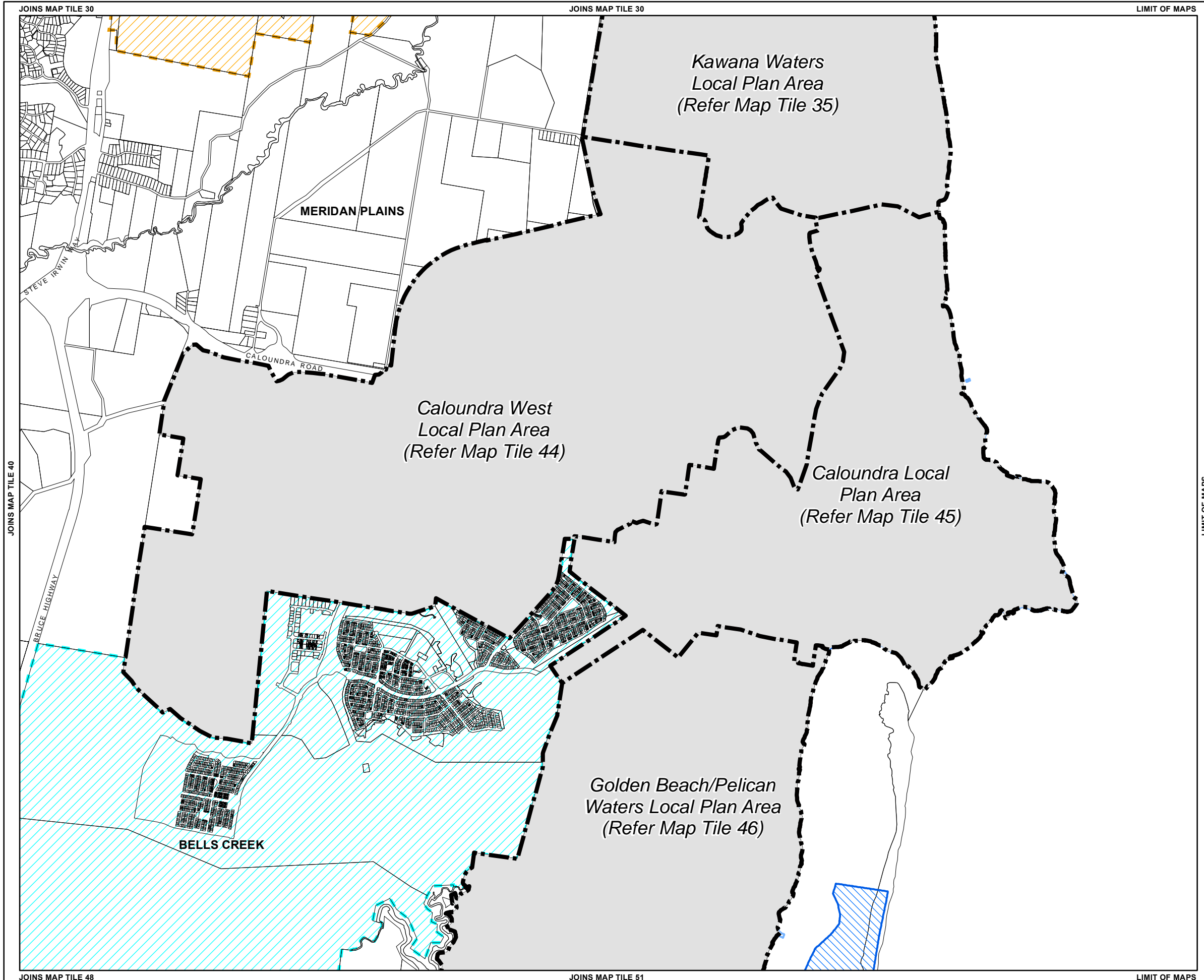
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## Overlay Map OVM401





## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

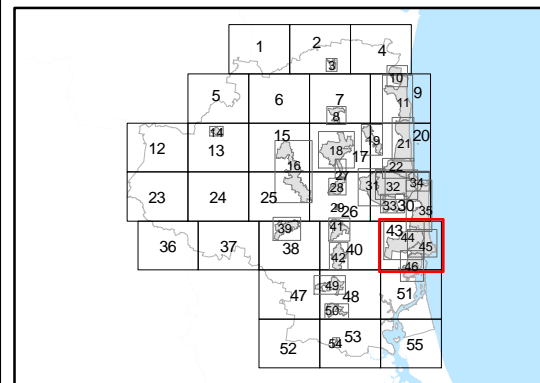
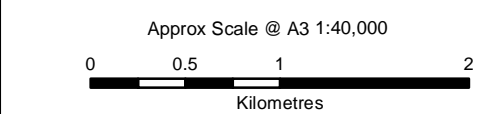
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

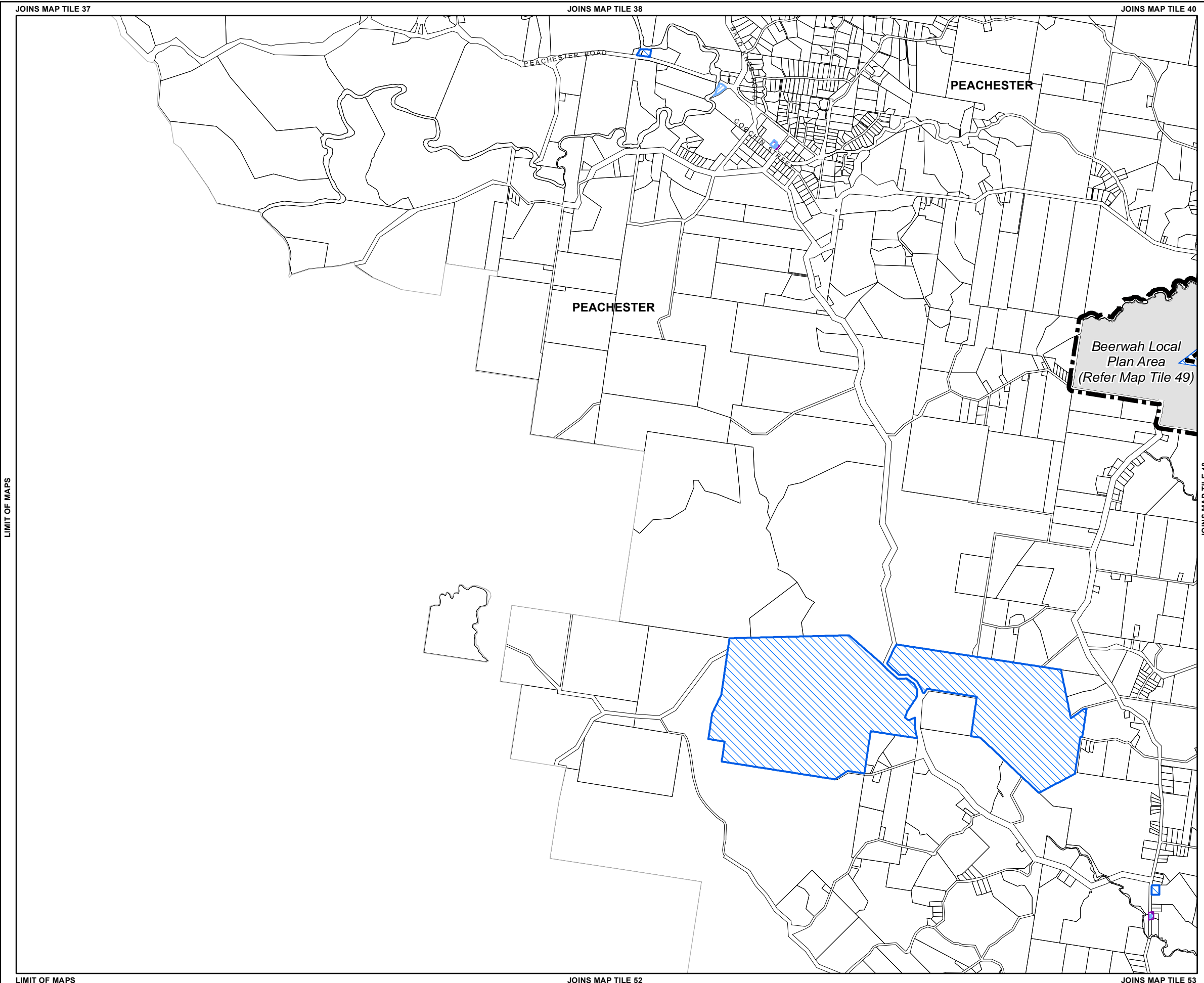
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM43I



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

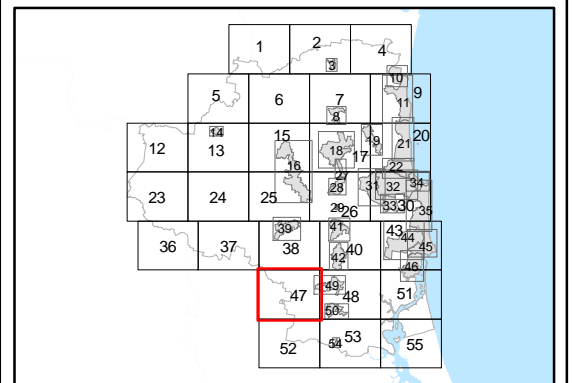
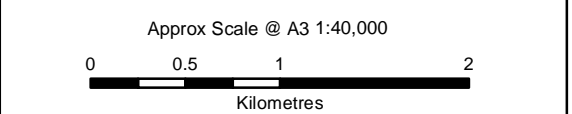
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

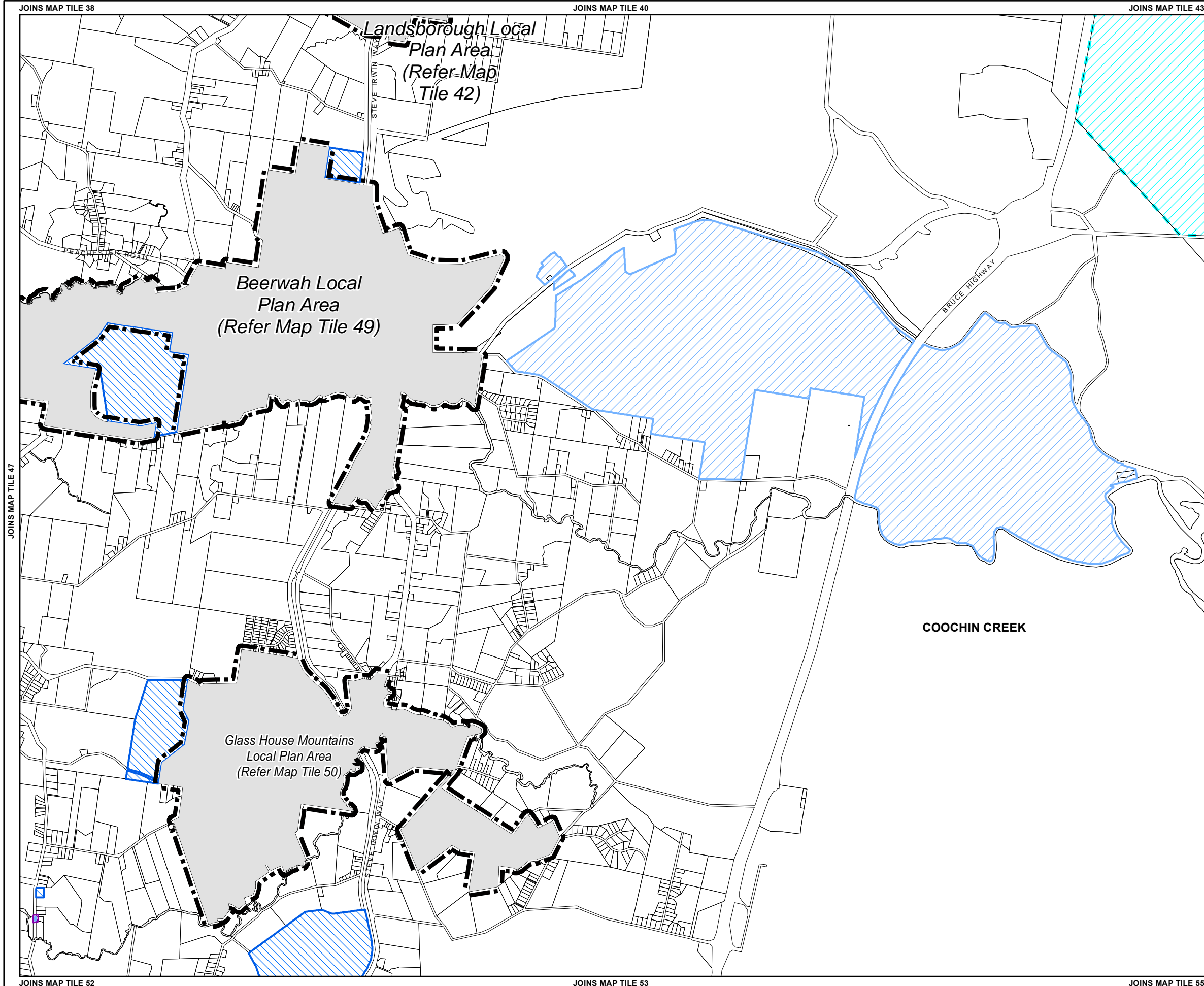
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## Overlay Map OVM471



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

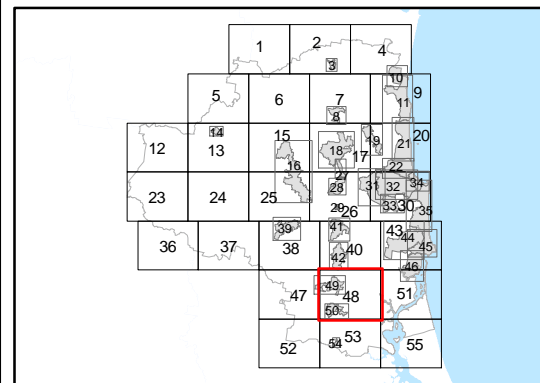
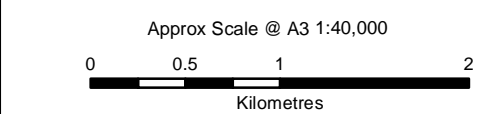
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

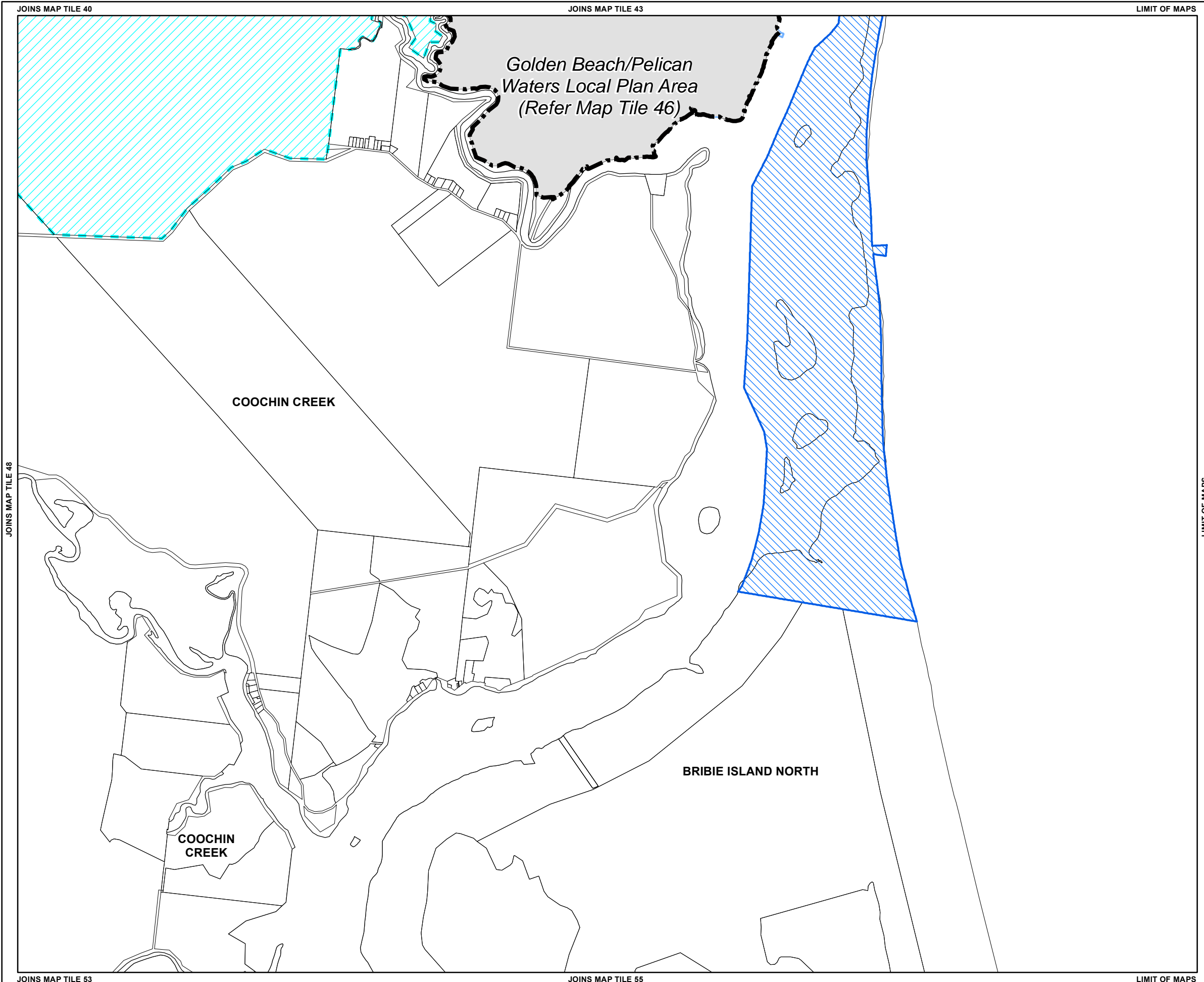
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM481



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

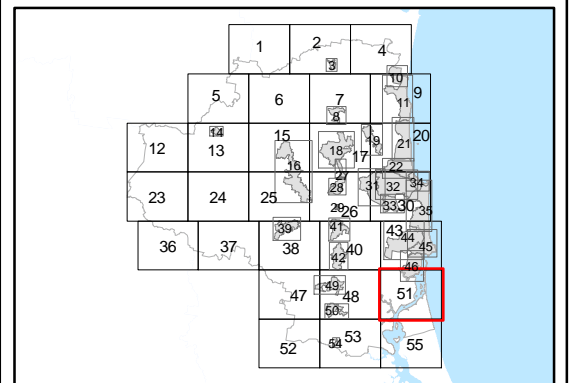
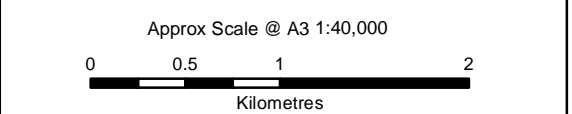
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
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**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

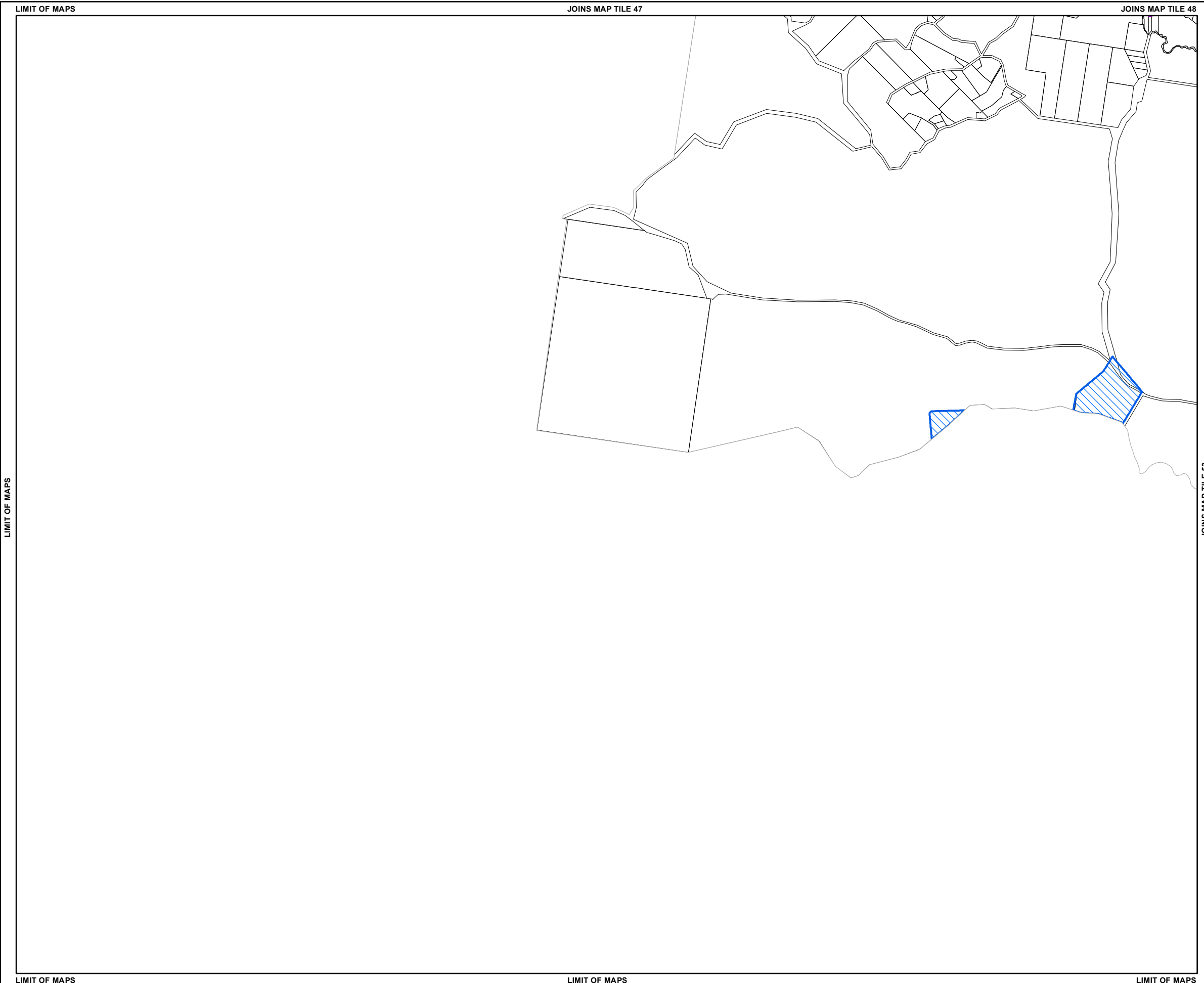
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## Overlay Map OVM511



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

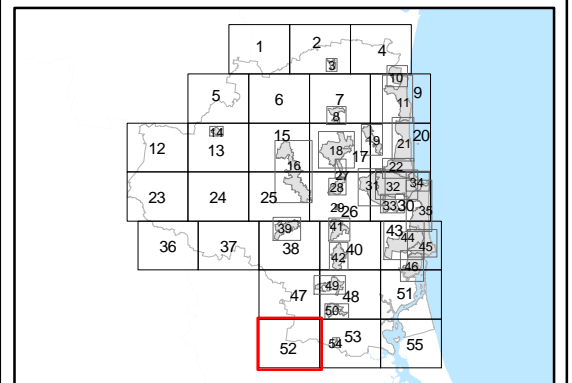
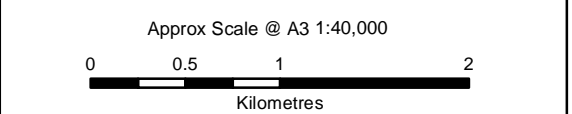
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

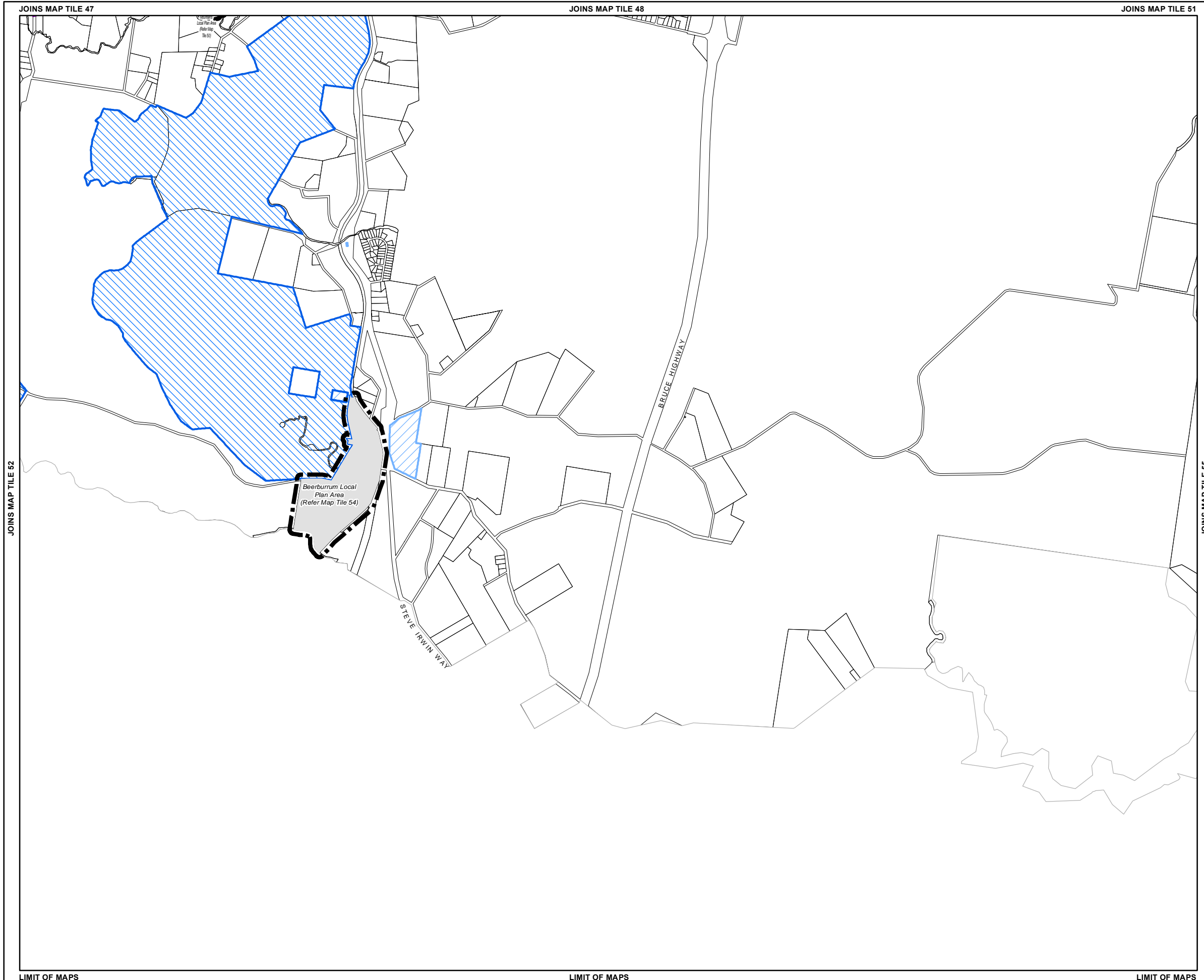
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## Overlay Map OVM52I



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

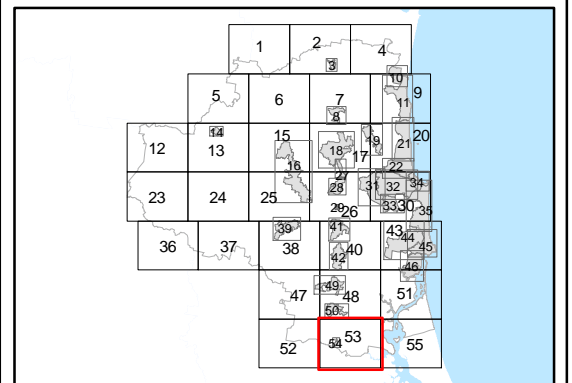
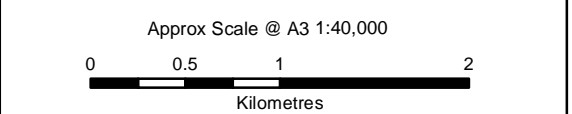
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the Economic Development Act 2012)
  - DCDB 21 July 2020 © State Government

**Note** – Overlays provide a trigger for consideration of an overlay issue to be verified by further on-site investigations.

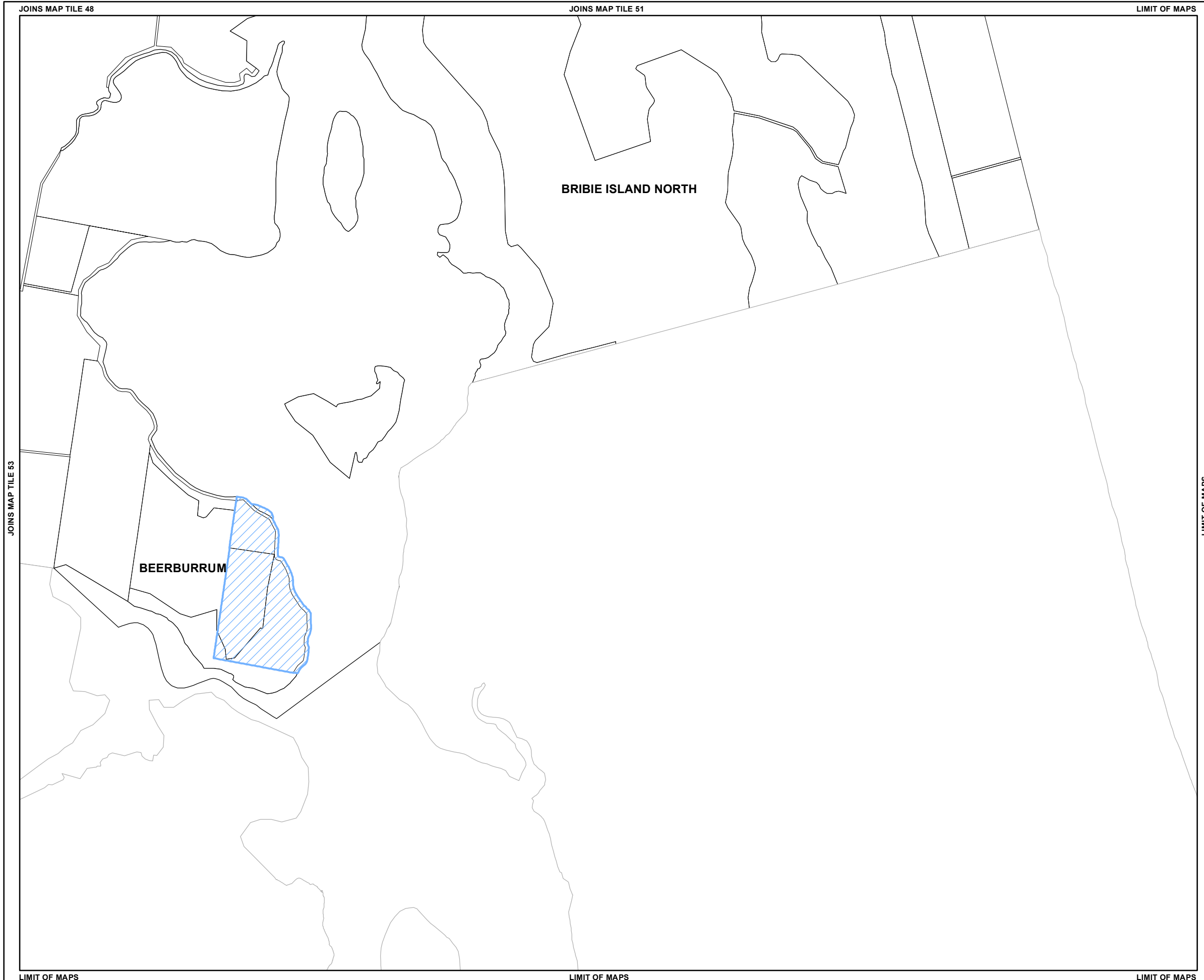
**Note** – In certain circumstances pre-existing development approvals may override the operation of an overlay.

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## Overlay Map OVM53I



## Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Map

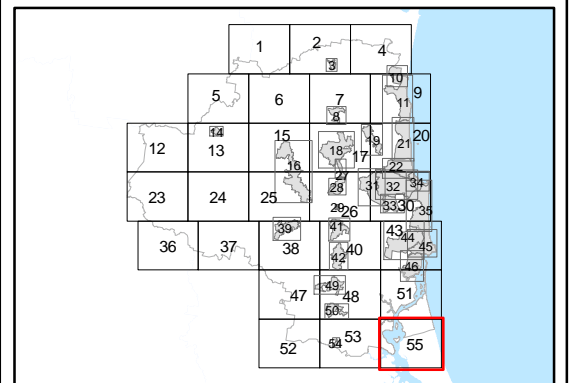
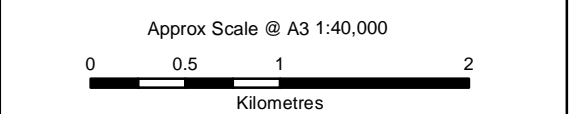
- Land Subject to Heritage and Character Areas Overlay**
- State Heritage Place (for information only)
  - Local Heritage Place
  - Local Heritage Place (Shipwreck)
  - Land in proximity to a Local Heritage Place
  - Character Area
  - Character Building
- Other Elements**
- Local Plan Area
  - Declared Master Planned Area (see Part 10 - Other Plans)
  - Land within Development Control Plan 1 - Kawana Waters which is the subject of the Kawana Waters Development Agreement (see Section 1.2 - Planning Scheme Components)
  - Priority Development Area (subject to the *Economic Development Act 2012*)
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## Overlay Map OVM551