

S | Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage



Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Technical Report

Kevin's Corner Mine Project

Hancock Galilee Pty Ltd 2011



Converge Heritage + Community undertook this cultural heritage assessment and prepared this report.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Initiation and Background

Converge Heritage + Community Pty Ltd has been engaged by Hancock Galilee Pty Ltd (HGPL) to undertake a Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Survey for the Kevin's Corner Coal Mine Project ('the Project'). The Galilee Basin is an extensive "yet to be developed" predominately thermal coal field. The dimensions of the main coal seams have been assessed as suitable for concurrent open-cut and underground longwall mining operations for an anticipated production of up to a 30 Mtpa. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the abovementioned project is currently underway, in which historical cultural heritage assessment is required.

1.2 Site Location

The Kevin's Corner Project Area (Project Area) is located within the Galilee Basin approximately 65km north of the town of Alpha, and approximately 340km southwest of Mackay in Central Queensland, Australia (Figures 1 and 2).

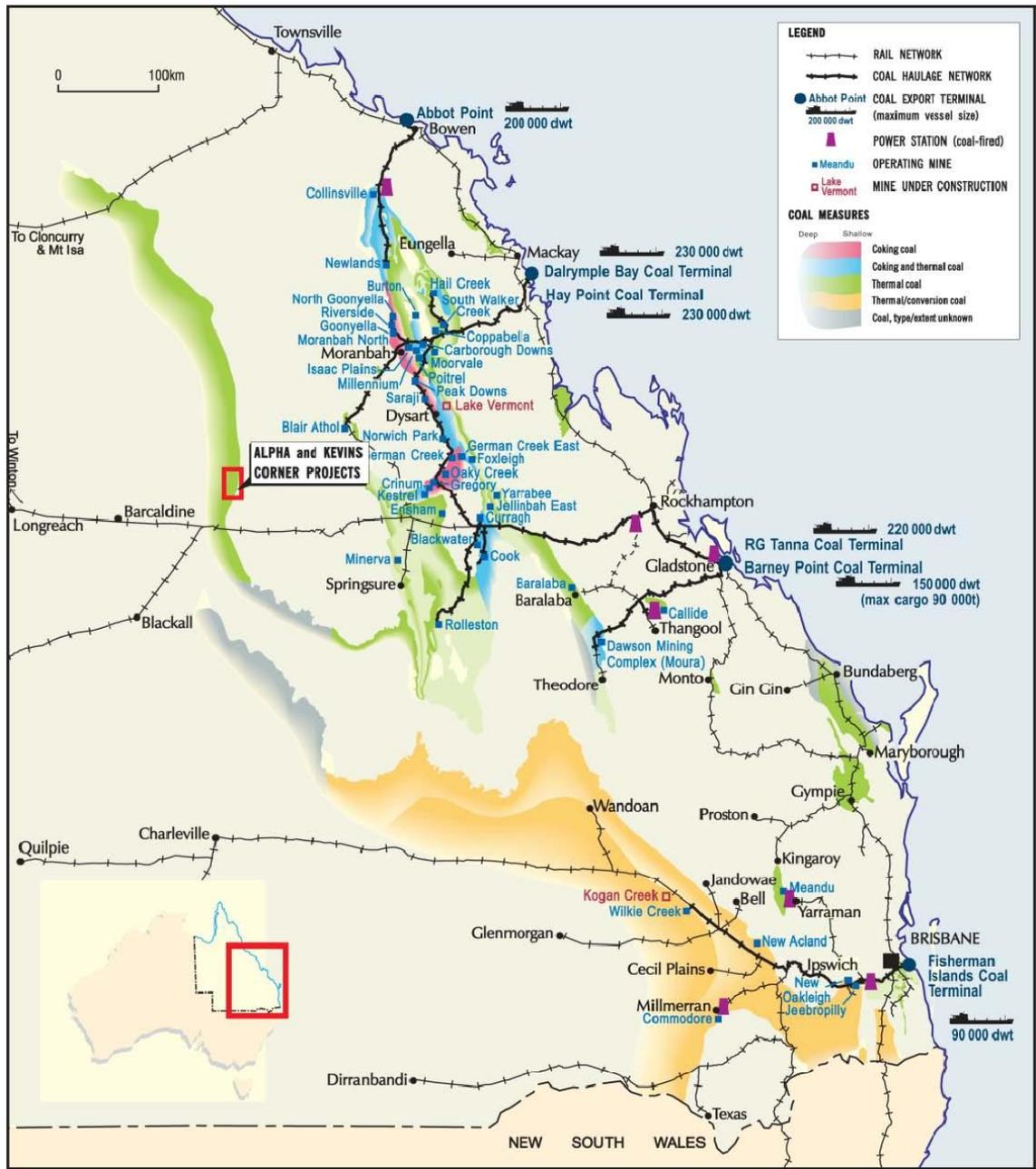


Figure 1: Locality of Kevin's Corner Coal Mine Project (Source: HGPL 2010).

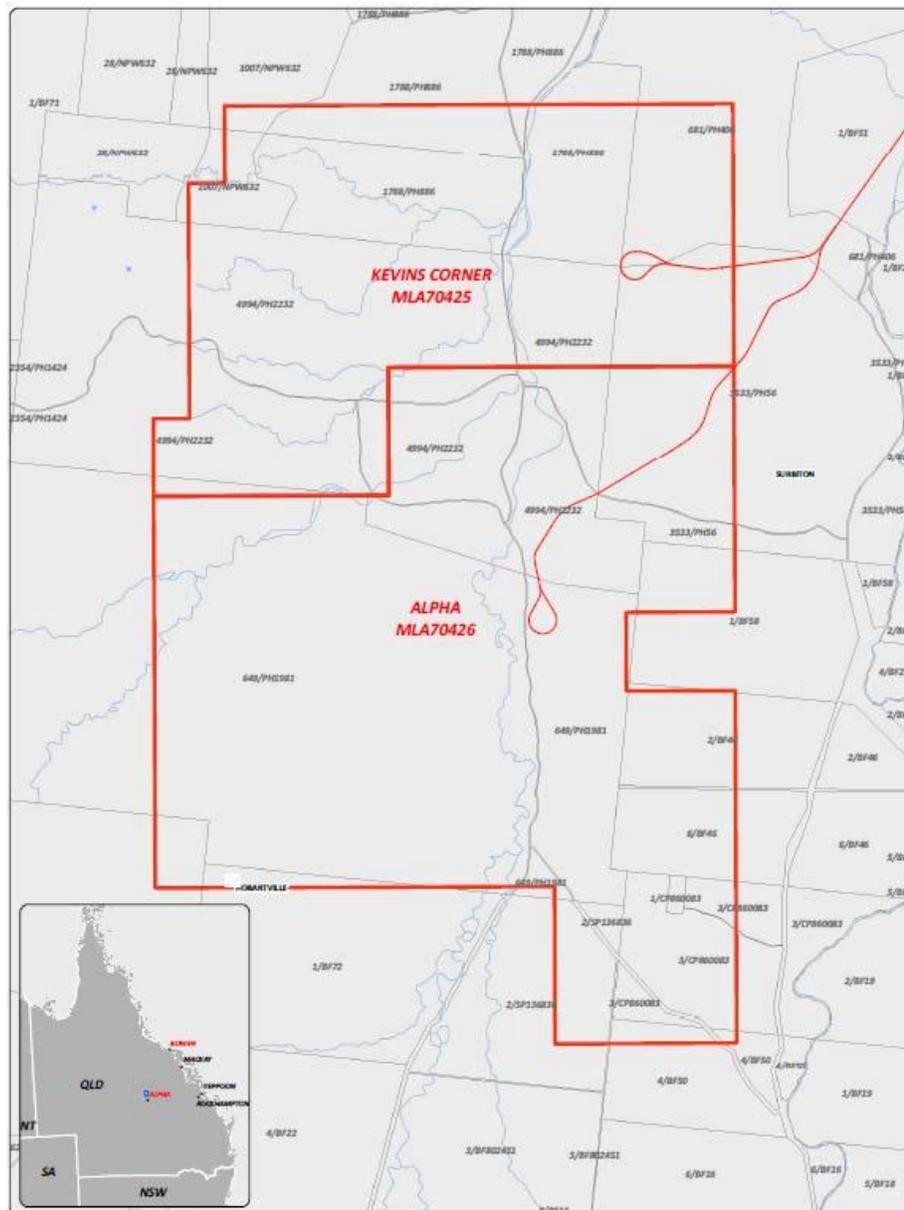


Figure 2: Kevin's Corner Coal Mine Project Area (Mining Lease Application 70425, Source: HGPL 2010).

1.3 Purpose of the Study

A two-stage approach was undertaken for the assessment and management of non-Indigenous (historical) cultural heritage for the project. The stages consisted of:

- Stage One – Desktop Analysis; and
- Stage Two – Field Survey, Technical Report and EIS chapter.

The Desktop Analysis consisted of a background history of the Project Area and consultation of relevant statutory and non-statutory heritage registers and local historical societies, which defined all known historical sites and the potential for further historical heritage sites to exist within the Project Area. The purpose of the following assessment of the non-Indigenous (historical) cultural heritage is to meet the Project Terms of Reference (TOR) for the EIS Study. The scope of works included the following tasks:

- Undertake a field survey of the Project Area;
- Identify sites and places of cultural heritage significance within the Project Area;
- Determine the level of cultural heritage significance of those sites and places; and
- Provide recommendations for the management of the heritage values of those sites and places and any other potential areas of cultural heritage significance.

1.4 Organisation of the Report

This technical report presents the results of the Stage One desktop analysis and Stage Two field survey. It includes:

- The results of consultation of relevant statutory and non-statutory heritage registers and local historical societies;
- A summary of the history and environment of the Project Area;
- The results of the cultural heritage field assessment;
- The nature of cultural heritage significance within Kevin's Corner and the potential impacts of the project on that significance; and
- Specific management recommendations for the protection of identified and potential cultural heritage significance.

1.5 Previous Reports

Limited previous reports exist for the Project Area. The following reports were located and reviewed:

- Converge Heritage + Community, 2010, *Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Survey Report for the Alpha Coal Project* (submitted as part of the Project's EIS in September 2010) ;

- Janice Cooper, 2005: *Sufficient for living: a history of pastoral industries in the Alpha district, Alpha*, Alpha Historical Society; and
- Isabel Hoch, 1984: *Alpha Jericho: a history 1846-1984*, Jericho, Jericho Shire Council.

1.6 Dates and Duration of the Work

The Stage One Desktop Study was commenced by Converge in December 2009. Stage Two fieldwork was undertaken in October 2010.

1.7 Personnel

Converge Heritage + Community personnel undertook all aspects of this Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Assessment, including:

- Craig Barrett (Historian and Built Heritage Specialist) undertook the preliminary desktop assessment of the Project Area during Stage One;
- Geoff Doherty (Historian), conducted historical research for the desktop assessment;
- Erin Finnegan (Field Archaeologist) and Samantha Syrmis (Built Heritage Specialist) undertook the preliminary field survey of the Kevin's Corner Project Area for Stage Two.
- Erin Finnegan prepared a draft of this report with the assistance of Benjamin Gall (Director – Historical Heritage);
- Benjamin Gall developed the overall project framework with regards to heritage matters, and advised on the content and strategic direction of this report.

2.0 Statutory Context

2.1 Preamble

Knowledge of cultural heritage legislation is essential when assessing sites, places or items of cultural heritage significance. The Project Area is affected by a number of statutory controls which must be considered prior to site development. Searches of relevant statutory registers associated with national, state and local legislation were undertaken as part of this study. Places included on these registers possess an established level of significance.

It is important to note, however, that the absence of a place on these registers does not mean it has no heritage significance. Not all places of heritage significance in Australia have been identified and/or listed as yet, particularly places of archaeological significance. Moreover, values can change and evolve, and places may take on new or different heritage significance according to these values, or the passage of time.

2.2 Statutory Framework

2.2.1 National Legislation

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the key national heritage legislation and is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPCO). The EPBC Act provides a number of statutory controls for heritage places. Places of national heritage value and those owned or managed by the Commonwealth are located on the National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List respectively.

In addition, the Australian Heritage Council manages the Register of the National Estate. The Register was frozen in 2007, meaning no new items can be added to it. However, the Register remains a statutory register until 2012 and must therefore be considered by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities under the EPBC Act.

Sites and places entered on the National Heritage List, the Commonwealth Heritage List and the former Register of the National Estate are located on the Australian Heritage Place Inventory.

2.2.2 The Queensland Heritage Act 1992

Places of state heritage significance in Queensland are managed under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. The Act provides for the establishment of the Queensland Heritage Council and the

Queensland Heritage Register (QHR), which lists places of cultural heritage significance to Queensland, and regulates development of registered places. Under the provisions of the Act, any development of a place listed on the QHR must be carried out in accordance with the Act. A place may also be entered in the register if it satisfies one or more of the assessment criteria under Section 35 (1) of this Act.

The Act also applies to potential archaeological places:

- Under section 60, a place may be considered to be an ‘archaeological place’ if not registered as a State heritage place and demonstrates ‘potential to contain an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about Queensland’s history’ (s. 60 (b)). Archaeological places can be entered onto the QHR if they meet those criteria.
- Section 89 requires a person to advise the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of the Environment and Resource Management (DERM) of an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland’s history. This advice must be given as soon as practicable after the person discovers the item.
- Section 90 stipulates that it is an offence to interfere with an archaeological artefact once notice has been given of the artefact to the Chief Executive Officer.

2.2.3 Local Legislation

Local heritage places are managed under local planning schemes and the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (which replaces the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*).

The Project Area falls within the former Jericho Shire Council, which is now a part of the Barcaldine Regional Council. The Jericho Shire Council Planning Scheme remains effective at present and was consulted for this report.

2.3 Non-Statutory Framework

There are other sources of heritage places or historic sites that are not listed on statutory registers. Places identified during these searches contribute to a better understanding of the Project Area and often identify places that require further investigation under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

2.3.1 Queensland National Trust Register

The Queensland National Trust maintains a heritage register which was consulted for this report.

2.3.2 Interactive Resource Tenure Map (IRTM)

The Queensland Department of Mines and Energy (DME) maintains the Interactive Resource Tenure Map (IRTM). The IRTM enables the user to search and display mining tenure and exploration information. In particular, it is possible to search and display historic mining leases. The information is generally limited to the last 100 years and therefore excludes mining activity in the nineteenth century. However, it provides some ability to determine the location of historic mining leases and potential mines that are located in the Project Area.

2.4 Results of Register Searches

This report has completed a series of register and database searches for the Project Area, as follows:

- The Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI), including the National Heritage List (NHL), Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) and former Register of the National Estate (RNE);
- The Barcaldine Regional Council Heritage Register, including the previous Jericho Shire Council Planning Scheme;
- The Interactive Resource Tenure Map (IRTM);
- The Queensland Heritage Register (QHR); and
- The Queensland National Trust (QNT) Register.

No known places of cultural heritage listed on the abovementioned statutory or non-statutory registers were found within the Project Area.

Nonetheless, this report considers that there are a number of places that may be impacted by the Project in the Project Area, including places of potential historical heritage and/or archaeological potential, requiring further assessment under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

3.0 Historical Context

The following section was taken from the historical contextual background provided in the Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Technical Report for the Alpha Coal Project Area (Converge September 2010). As the Kevin's Corner Mine Project Area is contiguous to the Alpha Coal Project Area, and comprised of some of the same properties, the previously undertaken contextual background is relevant for the Kevin's Corner Project Area. The contextual history provides the background for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage sites, places and features relevant to the Project Area. Particular sections have been expanded and / or tailored to reflect the specific place-based history of the Kevin's Corner Project Area.

3.1 Introduction

The Alpha district was first settled in the 1860s. Pastoral runs were taken up in the vicinity of the Project Area in the late 1870s and early 1880s and stocked firstly with sheep, and later with cattle. By the 1880s the majority of the runs in the area were consolidated into large holdings. The Kevin's Corner Project Area is located in an area historically included within the consolidated runs of Charlemont and Surbiton.

Following the consolidation of the runs, the government resumed large sections of land to encourage closer settlement. The government opened up the resumed land to settlers as grazing selections (smaller than a typical pastoral holding) and most of these selections were taken up in the late 1890s and early 1900s, some of which are located in the Project Area. The lessees of the grazing selections tended to run sheep, cattle and horses.

The towns of Alpha and Jericho, to the south of the Project Area, were created following the construction of the Central Railway in the 1880s. The runs and selections historically located in the Project Area were only used for pastoral purposes since European settlement.

3.2 Exploration

The first European to pass through the region in which the Project Area is located was the explorer Thomas Mitchell. In 1845, he and an exploration party set off from Sydney to discover an overland route to Port Essington, a small settlement that was located near present-day Darwin. Mitchell was not the first to attempt such an expedition; Ludwig Leichhardt set off from Brisbane in 1844 for the same reason and successfully reached the port in December 1845. In 1846, Mitchell explored the Belyando River, naming it and several other notable landmarks in the Alpha district, including Mt

Mudge and Mt Beaufort. Mitchell did not find a route to Port Essington; he and his party were eventually forced to turn back due to short supplies and conflict with Aborigines.

The area was explored on at least two other occasions prior to settlement. Nat Buchannan and William Landsborough crossed the Belyando River in 1859 whilst looking for grazing land. Frederick Walker also passed through the area in 1861 whilst attempting to locate the ill-fated Burke and Wills expedition, although he too was seeking grazing land on behalf of friends (Hoch 1984: 7). Much of the detailed exploration of the country in and around the Project Area was carried out by the early landowners following settlement (Cooper 2005: 8).

3.3 Early Settlement

The first wave of European settlers in the region appeared in the late 1850s and early 1860s with the establishment of pastoral holdings, or 'runs'. The runs were located in the South Kennedy pastoral district and were typically stocked with sheep, as well as cattle. The first run, 'Carry Coates', was established in 1861. By 1863, runs were established across approximately 750 square miles of land located by the Belyando River and its southern tributaries and Native Companion and Alpha Creeks. The most important of the early runs was 'Beaufort' (the County in which the Project Area is located is named after the run). The number of runs continued to increase during the 1860s and 1870s. Examples located in the Project Area (or in close proximity) in this period included Surbiton (Surbiton I was established in 1865) and Charlemont (1879). The closest town at the time was Clermont, which was established in 1862 following the discovery of gold in the area the previous year. Clermont is located to the east of the Project Area.

The early settlers experienced considerable hardship and isolation. For example, Cooper (2005) refers to seven men and two young children who died at Beaufort Station, located to the southeast of the Project Area, in the late 1860s and early 1870s, all of who were buried at the station (Cooper 2005: 3). The isolation was alleviated by the establishment of a network of roads and tracks between stations and larger settlements. A route was opened up between Clermont and Aramac in 1863 and it appears to have passed through the Project Area (see, for example, DERM entry for Place ID: 602010). A *Queenslander* article dated 21 September 1867 refers to the "newly-surveyed road between Surbiton and Aramac" (*Queenslander* 21 September 1867: 7). Mail runs were established in 1866, including the Clermont to Aramac route and between Clermont and Beaufort Station. It is also possible that many of the early tracks and roads established in the area utilised Aboriginal pathways, particularly as the early settlers followed "the best ground and [wandered]...from one waterhole to another" (Hoch 1984: 12).

Despite the advent of transport infrastructure, almost half of the land licensed as runs was forfeited by the leaseholders by the end of the 1860s (Cooper 2005: 5). The forfeitures were probably motivated by the effects of the 1866 depression and a severe drought, so much so that across Queensland the “vast pastoral advance was checked and, until 1870, began to recede, as the brute realities of a mortgaged economy and an intractable environment were painfully registered” (Evans 2007: 87).

The fortunes of the district’s pastoral leaseholders improved in the 1870s. Leaseholders began making improvements on their runs, including the construction of fences and dams (Cooper 2005: 7). The colonial government also contributed to road construction. According to Hoch, the road between Clermont and Aramac was “opened” in 1877 (Hoch 1984: 12). This statement appears to suggest that the road established in 1863 had been improved or re-surveyed. The Cobb & Co coach service utilised the road opened from 1878, and ran once a week (Tranter 1990: 125). One early settler described the journey from Clermont to Aramac:

Many a trip I took on Cobb’s coach when it wasn’t convenient to take my own buggy. These trips were often wet or dry; in the former case we had to walk over long distances of boggy ground, every now and then having to lever out the coach that had sunk to its axles. The shades of evening sometimes overtook us, and an impromptu camp had to be made without food and with many a mosquito as companion (quoted in Tranter 1990: 39).

The condition of the road described above suggests it had not been improved a great deal in 1877. The Cobb & Co service relied on changing stations along the route or ‘mail change’ (see Cook & Pullar 2008: 75). The mail changes were typically hotels (also referred to as ‘inns’) or homesteads. According to Tranter, the mail changes along the Clermont to Aramac were Clermont, Red Rock, Banchory, Surbiton, Doonan’s Hotel (at the confluence of Sandy and Lagoon creeks, located with the previously-surveyed Alpha Coal Project Area) and Spring’s Hotel (Tranter 1990: 125). Hotels other than those frequented by the Cobb & Co service were also built along the route. It is unclear how substantial these pubs or hotels actually were. According to Hoch, the “stopovers...varied from flea ridden grog shanties to fairly substantial hotels” (Hoch 1984: 13). A hotel referred to as the Burgess Hotel, begins to appear on maps from the 1880s. This site is located within the current Project Area (see Figure 3).



Figure 3: An undated run map (probably 1891) clearly shows the Burgess Hotel on the road from Aramac to Clermont (Queensland State Archives Item ID27600 Hobartville Pt 1).

A traveller in 1880 submitted an account of his 'Trip to the North' to the Brisbane Courier, as he "was asked by many" to provide correct distances between coach stops. The journey included the eighty-four miles between Aramac and Doonan's Hotel – where the number of drinking establishments along the route appears to impress him:

I followed the main road as far as Mr. Doonan's hotel, eighty-four miles, passing on my way no less than five pubs, one at twenty-five miles, the Gray Rock, where there is a dam; the Dry Alice, fifteen miles; Spieger's, fourteen miles; Green-tree, ten miles; Todd's, fifteen miles; Doonan's, five miles – five pubs in 84 miles.

'Todd's' is likely to be another name for the Burgess Hotel. It is unclear how substantial the Burgess Hotel was, although it appears to have been used later as an outstation for the Hobartville.

Other than the Aramac – Clermont coach route, no other coach routes have been identified which traversed the current Project Area. A stock route, however, is indicated on a 1919 survey map running north-south along Sandy Creek (Figure 4).

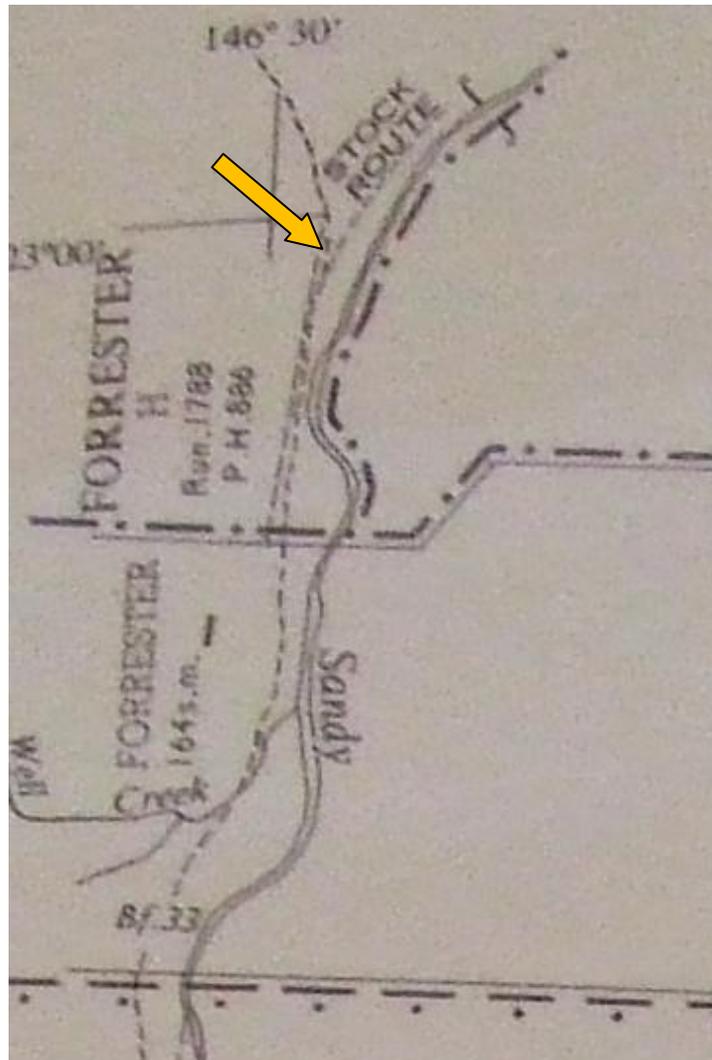


Figure 4: Stock route along Sandy Creek, southern Forrester property, which currently comprises the Project Area (Queensland Four Mile Map Sheet 10b 1919, Museum of Lands, Mapping and Surveying).

3.4 Frontier Conflict

European exploration and settlement brought about conflict with Aboriginal groups in the district. Mitchell recorded a number of instances of contact, including one confrontation, during his expedition along the Belyando River (Hoch 1884: 5). Buchannan and Landsborough noted the

presence of large numbers of Aborigines in 1859 and Walker is reputed to have been inclined toward violence during his expedition in 1861 (Hoch 1984: 7).

There does not appear to be any official record of conflict between the first settlers and the local Aboriginal people (Hoch 1984: 8). Nonetheless, the appropriation of vast swathes of land by squatters did not go uncontested by the local Aboriginal population. In particular, the stocking of the land with sheep or cattle displaced traditional hunting grounds and the settlers' animals were considered appropriate compensation (French 1989: 94-5). Hoch claims one settler left his run due to the loss of sheep under these circumstances (Hoch 1984: 10). Relations soon descended into violence: "early oral history of Alpha tells of shepherds killed by natives south of Banchory. Their deaths are said to have been avenged by a shoot-out of twenty-one natives at a place called Rifle Creek" (Hoch 1984: 8). Rifle Creek is fed by the Belyando River and is located approximately 30 kilometres southeast of Hobartville Station.

A Native Mounted Police barracks was established on the Belyando River at Banchory in 1863 (located to the east of the Project Area). Native Mounted Police were used to patrol and police the frontier against Aboriginal attacks. The massacres of Europeans by Aborigines at Hornet Bank station on the Dawson River in 1857 and at Cullin-la-Ringo, near Springsure, in 1861 created an environment of fear amongst the new settlers as the frontier expanded north. It is claimed the barracks was established in response to the Cullin-la-Ringo attack (O'Donnell 1989: 9). The presence of the Native Mounted Police (and potential retaliatory raids by local landowners) appears to have wiped out Aboriginal resistance by the 1880s. According to Hoch, "survivors of the early conflict camped on waterholes near station homesteads and on town fringes" (Hoch 1984: 26-7). It was the conclusion to a process played out in other parts of the colony: as Evans pointed out, the 1860s and 1870s "mark the high point of white territorial advance in Queensland, with Aboriginal resistance in many local settings ceding gradually to overwhelming numbers, unfamiliar imported diseases and concentrated firepower" (Evans 2008: 92). Some Aborigines were employed on the stations, primarily for domestic labour and stock handling.

3.5 Consolidation

The pastoral fortunes of the district improved in the late 1870s and 1880s. An indication of the increasing settlement of the region was the establishment of the Belyando Divisional Board in 1879. The Board was based in Clermont, but incorporated land on the Belyando River and its tributaries, including the Project Area. The Board was principally concerned with roads and communication, particularly for carriers and stock.

The road network in and around the Project Area was developed further in the period from the 1880s through to the early twentieth century. For example, the road from Clermont to Aramac originally passed through the Surbiton homestead on the north side of Surbiton Hill. However, sometime in the twentieth century the road was altered so that it passed to the *south* of Surbiton Hill. Another example: the Aramac to Pine Hill road, which originally appears to have deviated from the Clermont-Aramac road west of Sandy Creek, instead deviates from the southwest of Surbiton Hill.

It appears that the majority of the roads in the Project Area were designated stock routes in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The most prominent route is the Clermont-Aramac road, which was originally the coach route in the 1860s-1880s. However, given the economic activity of the area, most of the roads became stock routes, including the road on which Hobartville is located (travelling south-north) and the section of the Aramac-Pine Hill road to the east of the Project Area (see Figure 8). As with the coach route, the location of creeks and waterholes undoubtedly played an important role in the selection and designation of stock routes. Waterholes and substantial creek crossings would also have probably been used as camp sites since the nineteenth century, particularly for drovers guiding sheep and cattle to the Central Railway stations of Alpha and Jericho (see below). Some stock routes fell into decline with the shift to road trains from the 1960s

The construction of a railway extending from Rockhampton to Longreach provided a further boost to the region. The line was built in stages, beginning from Westwood (west of Rockhampton) in 1873 and is referred to as the Central Railway. The towns of Alpha and Jericho were initially created as stations for the line (Kerr 1998: 34). Alpha was established in September 1884 and Jericho in June 1885. The line reached Longreach in 1892. Barcaldine is also located on the line, west of Jericho. It is famous as the 'birthplace' of the Australian labour movement and was a prominent wool centre.

A large number of the runs were consolidated in the 1880s as a result of the *Crown Lands Act 1884*. There were a number of runs located in the Project Area, most of which were established in the early 1880s (although Charlemont was created in 1879). The *Crown Lands Act 1884* allowed leaseholders to 'consolidate' adjoining leases. The consolidated runs were broken into two parts; one part leased by the pastoralist and the other resumed by the government to encourage closer settlement (as 'grazing selections', described below). The two principal runs established as a result of consolidation in the Project Area were Hobartville and Surbiton. Nineteen runs were consolidated in 1884 to form Surbiton (Cooper 2005: 10-11), and fourteen runs were consolidated between 1884 and 1891 to create Hobartville (the consolidation included Charlemont). The

amount of land resumed by the government was determined in 1891: 22.5% was taken from Hobartville and 24% from Surbiton (Cooper 2005: 15). Further resumptions occurred in the early 1900s. The Charlemont run re-emerged out of a section of land forfeited from Hobartville in 1909 (Cooper 2005: 35).

The runs were centred on homestead complexes (also referred to as 'head stations'). The homestead complex of Surbiton was located at the base of Surbiton Hill, to the east of the current Project Area. It does not appear that there were any other homestead complexes in addition to Surbiton at the time of consolidation in 1884. There was a substantial line of fencing on the run consisting primarily of "3-wire or rail and wire fences" dating from, or before, the 1890s, as well as other improvements such as wells and windmills (Cooper 2005: 17).

3.6 Difficult Country

The land resumed by the government following consolidation of pastoral holdings in the mid-1880s was thrown open to selection in the late 1890s. A number of blocks were located in the Project Area and were referred to as either 'Grazing Farms' or 'Grazing Homesteads' (noted as 'G.H.' and 'G.F.' on maps from that period and typically referred to as 'grazing selections'). These selections were much smaller than the large pastoral holdings in the district. The legislative basis for the selections was contained in the 1884 Land Act (described earlier), but the colonial government did not immediately move to lease the sections of consolidated runs it had resumed due to various economic constraints (Johnston 1982: 55). At least one grazing selection was leased in the resumed section of Surbiton in 1898 (Cooper 2005: 27). However, interest in the selections was once more affected by external factors, this time a severe drought affecting Australia (lasting from 1895-1903).

This situation changed after the drought had ended: "From 1907 to 1914, almost all the remaining land resumed from Alpha, Hobartville, Surbiton and Avoca in 1891, together with some of the fringing areas under occupational license was selected" (Cooper 2005: 29). The selections, as with the larger pastoral holdings, were stocked with both sheep and cattle; the latter became increasingly important during and after World War I (WWI) (1914-1918; Cooper 2005: 38). The major improvements to most of the selections consisted of fencing and stock yards. The predominant fencing type appeared to be 6 wire, as well as 2 barb wire fencing. Several of the selections located within the Project Area also included wells, windmills and bores.

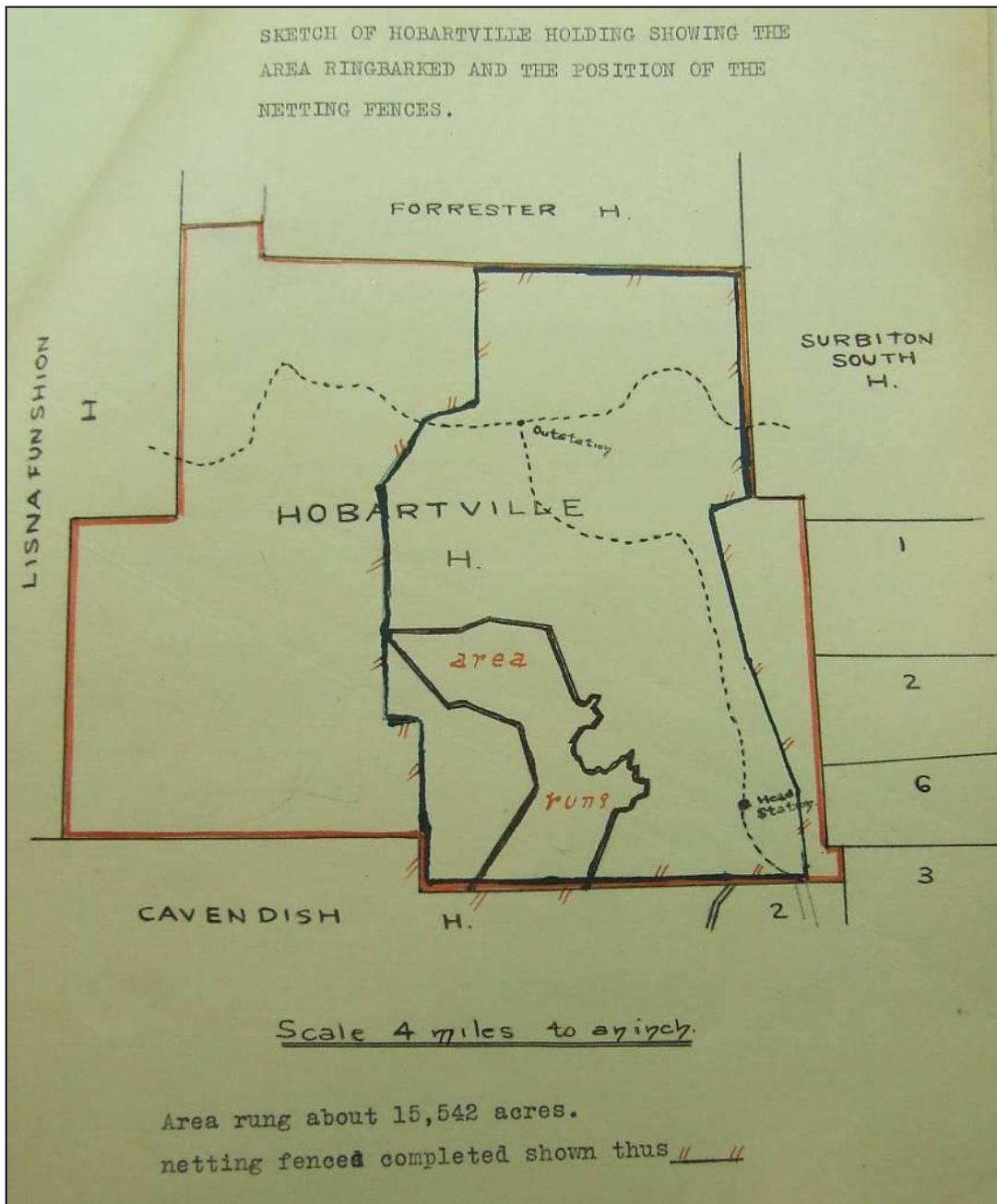


Figure 5: The Hobartville Holding in 1936, showing the extent of fencing and the area ringbarked under the conditions of the lease obtained in 1929. Note the shared boundary fencing with Forrester and Surbiton South (Queensland State Archives Item ID1306319 Hobartville Pt 2).

The state government attempted to provide some relief for lease holders with the passage of the *Land Acts Amendments Act* in 1927. The amendments were intended to provide relief from drought conditions and encourage pastoral development by providing concessions to leaseholders if they developed their holdings (Cooper 2005: 54). The conditions of the new lease (referred to as a 'Pastoral Development Lease') included ringbarking significant portions of the runs and selections

and erection of marsupial fencing (largely to prevent dingo attacks on livestock). The lessees of all of the runs and selections in the Project Area sought relief as a result of the Act. In the case of Hobartville and Charlemont, the conditions of development were 15,000 acres to be ringbarked – 500 acres in the first year and the remaining 14,500 within seven years – and at least half of the holding enclosed with marsupial-proof fencing. The Company was successful in its application (made in 1929) and was granted a lease until 1959. Figure 5 shows the extent of these improvements in 1936.

In the case of Forrester, a thirty year developmental lease was awarded on condition to enclose the entire pastoral lease with marsupial-proof fencing, with the exception of 13,000 acres of poison bush country in the south west (Cooper 2005: 55). Wendouree was created out of the northern section of Hobartville (including Charlemont) in 1963.

3.7 Mining

The pastoral industry defined the history of land use in the Alpha district (Cooper 2005: 70). The towns of Alpha and Jericho largely existed to support the pastoral industry. However, mining has come to play an important role in the region. Mining occurred around Clermont and Copperfield in the nineteenth century and later extended to places such as Blair Athol (a former pastoral property in Belyando Shire), but has only recently impacted the Alpha district. In 1978, Lang Hancock leased a large area northwest of Alpha, which takes in the current Project Area. Hancock undertook exploration for coal, but did not develop the site at the time (Hoch 1984: 84).

Coal mining boomed in Queensland from the 1960s onward, particularly open-cut mining in the Bowen Basin. Indeed, by 1976 “coal had surpassed wool as Queensland’s leading export”, a significant fact in the context of economic activities historically carried out in the Alpha district (Fitzgerald 1984: 323).

4.0 Survey Design and Methodology

4.1 Survey Aims

The field survey aimed to identify, locate and evaluate non-Indigenous (historical) cultural heritage resources within the Kevin's Corner Project Area. The field survey was preceded by a desktop-based investigation which defined all known historical sites and the potential for further historical heritage sites to exist within the Project Area. This first stage of research facilitated the development of a predictive model for the Project Area by providing guidance as to the types and possible locations of heritage remains likely to be encountered across the Project Area.

4.2 Predictive Modelling

The most effective survey methodology can be informed by a predictive model. Sampling strategies (where to look) can be either *purposive*, where specific areas are targeted (for whatever reason), as is done with predictive modelling; or *probabilistic*, where decisions are made to survey without any prior knowledge or predictive model of what heritage resources might exist in the landscape to be surveyed. Archaeological survey strategies usually involve transects across the Project Area chosen at random (probabilistic) to avoid possible bias in the results; transects within areas (purposive) known to be historically significant; or those designated areas specifically earmarked for development. For this particular survey a purposive sampling strategy was generally employed.

The identification of the potential non-Indigenous cultural heritage resource within the subject site was based on historical research (Section 3), an analysis of historical plans, aerial photographs, review of heritage listings, and consultation with a number of local landowners and residents. This enabled an initial assessment of the Project Area known to be of historical interest.

4.2.1 Consultation

4.2.1.1 Local Historical Societies

Consultation with the following local historical societies was conducted in 2010, as part of the research and methodology development for this assessment. Their assistance is acknowledged with gratitude:

- Clermont & District Historical Society Museum; and
- Alpha Historical Society.

4.2.2 Archaeological Survey Target Areas

The review of primary and secondary source material flagged target areas across the Project Area having potential for non-Indigenous heritage remains. These areas are described in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Potential Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage in Kevin's Corner Coal Mine Project Area

Potential historical cultural heritage remains within the Project Area	Date	Processes likely affecting their Survival	Likelihood of Survival
Evidence of the early Clermont-Aramac Coach route (track)	Possibly to c1863, used by Cobb Co 1878-1884	Pastoral activities and improvements (clearing, ploughing, grazing) and related environmental impacts (erosion) are likely to have removed sections of road. Other sections may have been 'recycled' as internal vehicular tracks which may have impacted on any <i>in situ</i> cart ruts or associated artefactual material along the corridor.	Moderate
Burgess Hotel / Outstation site	Hotel site – c1870s Outstation - c1890s	Pastoral activities and improvements (clearing, ploughing, grazing) and environmental impacts (fires, flood, erosion) are likely to have impacted on above-ground structural features. Sub-surface features and deposits such as postholes, dumps, foundations/footings, and domestic deposits may remain <i>in situ</i> . Potential scavenging of artefactual assemblage by relic collectors.	Moderate
Stock routes and associated bush camp sites	From c1860s	Pastoral activities and improvements (clearing, ploughing, grazing) and environmental impacts (fires, flood, erosion) are likely to have impacted on artefact scatter or any <i>in situ</i> ground features. Potential scavenging of artefactual assemblage by relic collectors.	Moderate
Small-scale operations and / or outstations, e.g. shearing sheds / wool sheds, dips and presses	c1890s – mid 20 th century	Natural elements (fire, flood) and/or human agency (removal, lack of maintenance/upkeep) are likely to have disturbed structural remains of original houses and outbuildings. However, it is possible that deeper subsurface features have survived, such as bottle dumps, wells, and privies. Potential scavenging of artefactual assemblage by relic collectors.	Moderate

Potential historical cultural heritage remains within the Project Area	Date	Processes likely affecting their Survival	Likelihood of Survival
Pastoral activity-related built heritage: yards, fences, windmills, dams or bores (and associated infrastructure)	c1900	Whilst natural elements (fire, flood) and/or human agency (removal, lack of maintenance/upkeep) may have impacted fences or other timber structures, however other features such as dams, windmills are likely to remain.	High
Homestead sites	Late 19 th c – early 20 th c	Natural elements (fire, flood, weather) would have caused varying levels of attrition on built structures. Houses have been relocated off site from Six Mile, and possibly from Wallaroo.	Moderate - High
Survey trees	Late 19 th c – early 20 th c	Natural elements (fire, flood) or human agency (clearing) likely to have disturbed older trees.	Low

4.2.3 Survey and Recording

The Project Area was surveyed by Erin Finnegan and Samantha Szymis of Converge Heritage and Community from 18 – 21 October 2010. The section of Wendouree which comprises the Project Area was surveyed in July 2010.

The survey methodology adopted for this study incorporated a vehicular and pedestrian survey initially targeting potential heritage sites, as identified in Table 4.1. It is estimated that approximately 50% of the Project Area was surveyed.

All assessment data was recorded on field recording sheets and locations of any items or places of historical cultural heritage significance were captured via a hand held global positioning system (GPS) receiver, accurate to ±5 meters using datum WGS 84/GDA94. This information was then used to create maps identifying the location of sites and features noted during the assessment. Where access was not possible the general location of the site in relation to the nearest road access was identified by GPS. Areas of interest were photographed using a digital camera (Canon PowerShot A650 IS) with 12.1 effective mega-pixels. Upon completion of the report, these photographs are stored on disk (CD) in the Converge Brisbane office.

5.0 Field Survey Results

5.1 Introduction

This section presents the findings of the field survey, constraints and limitations, and analysis of the survey results. This section also discusses non-Indigenous cultural heritage and archaeological potential.

5.2. Limitations and Constraints of the Survey

The results of this field survey must be considered within the context of the following limitations: landform and disturbance which affected ground visibility and site integrity.

5.2.1 Landform and Disturbance

The Project Area has been subject to varying levels of disturbance, from vegetation clearing, agricultural activities and erosion, medium-scale landform modification resulting from road construction, levelling for pastoral-related complexes (homestead sites), and water management systems (stock dams, boreholes, irrigation). Extensive areas have been subject to clearing, blade-ploughing and stock grazing over the years.

5.2.2 Ground Surface Visibility

Assessments of ground surface visibility (GSV) provide an indication of how much of the ground surface can actually be seen. Ground surface visibility is most commonly inhibited by vegetation but other inhibitors may include gravel and bitumen. Levels of ground surface visibility were determined using a percentage scale in that 0% represents zero visibility and 100% represents maximum visibility (bare ground). Therefore: **Zero - 0%; Poor - 1-25%; Moderate - 26-50 %; Fair - 51-75 %; Good - 76-85%; Excellent - 86-100%**. The better the visibility, the more potential there is for locating historical/archaeological material.

Whilst the field survey revealed the study site to have variable GSV across the area, much of the Project Area demonstrated low ground surface visibility, largely as a result of dense grass cover in most locations (see Table 5.1). For this reason it is possible that elements of certain sites may have been obscured and not located during the current survey. The field inspections focused largely on areas where ground surface was exposed. These areas comprised: areas of cleared ground, riparian erosion zones, vehicular tracks, stock paths, and fence lines. Table 5.1 presents an overview of the five main land use zones encountered within the Project Area

Table 5.1: Land forms and zones identified within the Project Area.

Grazing Land (0 - 15% GSV)		
Extent and current usage	Description of visibility	Indicative Image
<p>This land use form extended across the majority of the Project Area, with varying degrees of disturbance from pastoral activities. Paddocks have been subject to clearing, blade-ploughing, and cattle trampling.</p>	<p>Visibility in these areas was affected by thick grass coverage.</p>	

Water Courses (0 – 40% GSV)		
Extent and current usage	Description of visibility	Indicative Image
<p>The Project Area was traversed by numerous riparian corridors. These corridors include the land immediately alongside small creeks and rivers, rock formations, gullies and dips and contiguous floodplains. Some of the creeks and their tributaries investigated for this survey include: Wells, Sandy, Rocky, and Charlemont Creeks.</p>	<p>Sections of varying extent of four creeks were investigated, and all varied greatly in their water levels, bank vegetation and evidence of erosion.</p>	

Regrowth Vegetation and Scrub (0 – 50% GSV)

Extent and current usage

This zone extended across large sections of the Project Area and included primarily regrowth vegetation some original vegetation areas.

Description of visibility

Vegetation zones were a combination of some remnant native bushland and scrub, and regrowth of varying age. Understorey coverage varied, but generally impacted on GSV.

Indicative Image



Former Station Sites (0 – 80% GSV)

Extent and current usage

Original landforms would have been modified by clearing and cut and levelling activities. Rural homesteads complexes are extensive in nature, with component areas for livestock and land management, as well as residential precincts.

Description of visibility

Surface visibility was highly variable depending on station site (Wallaroo, Cudmore, Six Mile).

Indicative Image



Internal vehicle tracks (60 – 90% GSV)

Extent and current usage

Many internal vehicular access tracks traversed the Project Area-some of which are reused sections of old coach routes, while the majority have been put in place by former and current landowners. These alignments would have been subject to clearing and levelling activities

Description of visibility

Relatively good visibility along tracks, although introduced gravels on some, and overgrown areas along others, hindered GSV.

Indicative Image



5.3 Survey Findings

Six [6] non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites were identified within the Project Area during the field survey. A summary of field survey results is presented in Table 5.2 and are discussed in the subsections that follow. Full details of each site are provided in the Site Inventory (Appendix A).

Table 5.2: Summary table of identified non-Indigenous cultural heritage (NICH) sites within the Project Area

Site No.	Name	Description
KC01	Burgess Hotel	Site comprised of artefactual material (surface scatter) in blade-ploughed paddock. Highly impacted (Wendouree).
KC02	Rocky Creek Camp	Rocky Creek artefact scatter reassessed as part of larger camp scatter (Wendouree).
KC03	Borehole and Sheep trough	Sheep-watering infrastructure, plus bores, dam and windmill (Wendouree).
KC04	Cudmore Cottage	Small drover's (?) shack on Wells Creek gorge (Cudmore Resources Reserve).
KC05	Wallaroo Complex	Possible shearing station / operation including former house site, bore and dam (Forrester).
KC06	Gate post	Possible association with former yards or stock route (Forrester).

A Marsupial-proof boundary fence (KC07) and an early to mid twentieth-century homestead site at 'Six Mile' (KC08) were also identified during the field survey. Whilst both site fall outside the MLA boundary for the Project, the proposed Project rail corridor is in close proximity to the site. KC07 & KC08 have been identified as cultural heritage sites which may be impacted by offsite project infrastructure, and is therefore included in the survey's findings as follows:

Site No.	Name	Description
KC07	Marsupial-proof boundary fence	Sections identified on shared boundaries of Surbiton and Surbiton South and Wendouree.
KC08	Six Mile homestead complex	Former house site (house relocated to Surbiton), extant meat house, two dumps, dam and windmill, marsupial-proof fencing along pastoral boundary shared with Surbiton

Identified non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites are indicated on Figure 7. Figure 8 shows the sites in relation to the proposed mine layout (as of December 2010).

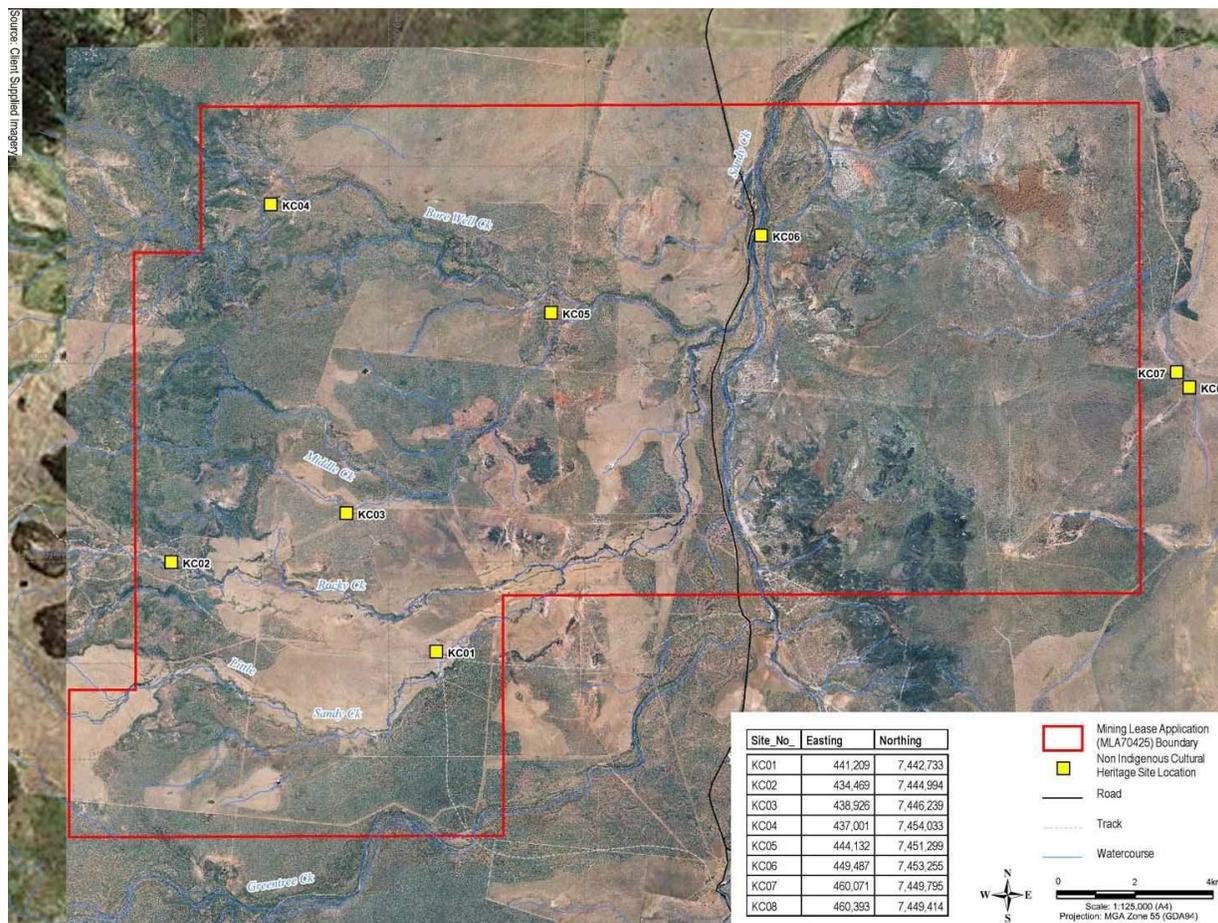


Figure 7: NICH Site Locations on Aerial Photography, Kevin's Corner (Source: URS 2010).

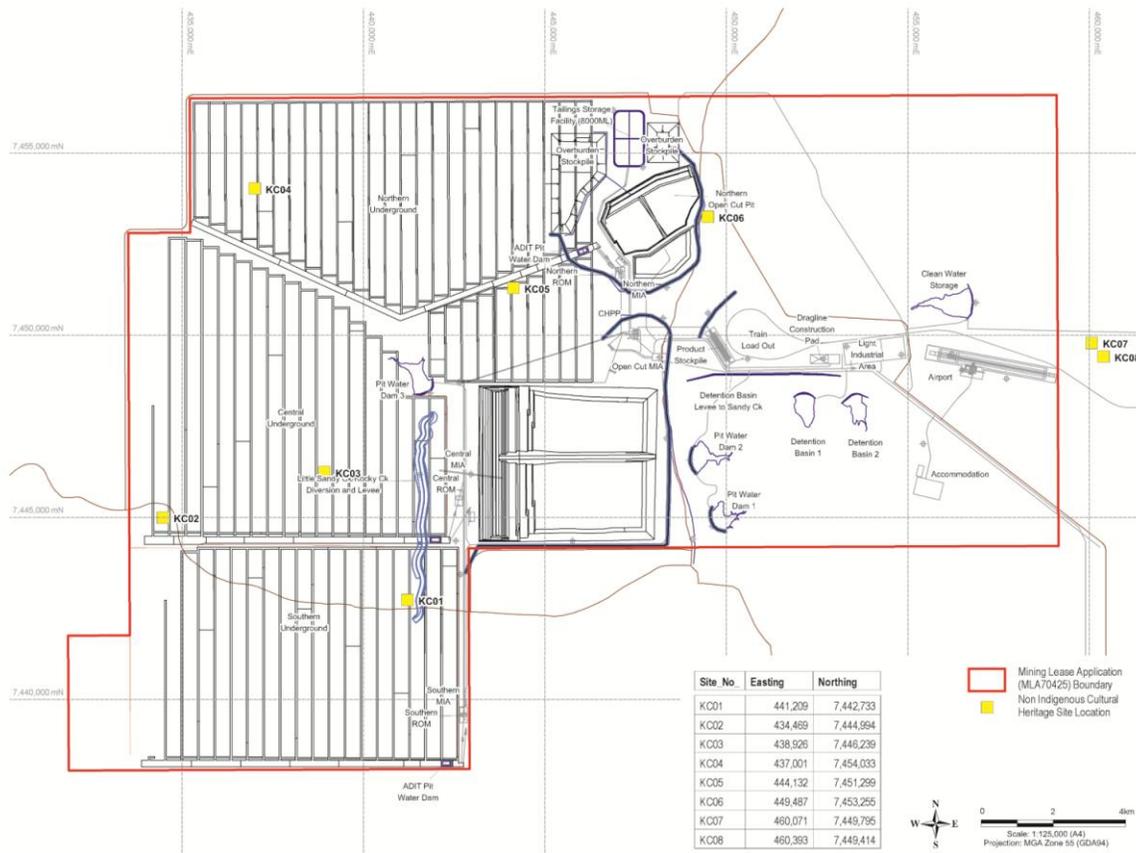


Figure 8: NICH Site Locations on Proposed Kevin's Corner Mine Layout (Source: URS 2011).

5.4 Overview of Survey Results

Burgess Hotel (KC01) has been identified as the former Hobartville outstation and Burgess Hotel site, and assessed as having direct association with the late nineteenth century coach route network (as identified and discussed in the *Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Technical Report for the Alpha Coal Project Area* report, prepared by Converge, September 2010).

A stockmen's camp (KC02) was identified along the southern bank of Rocky Creek. This site is located near the Cobb & Co coach route. The corridor may have been in use / operation concurrently as the main stock path as well as the coach route. Indigenous artefacts have also been identified along the banks of Rocky Creek, which may suggest that the 19th century stock / coach route followed an Aboriginal pathway.

Three [3] sites (KC03, KC06 and KC07) demonstrate late nineteenth and / or early twentieth century pastoral improvements. These sites took the form of water infrastructure (bores, tanks, dam) remnant yard posts, and original section of boundary marsupial fencing. It is important to note that while a particular segment of fencing outside the MLA boundary is marked as site KC07,

the fence extends into and throughout the properties (Figures 7 and 8). A condition report / inventory of every fence line was not undertaken for this survey.

Two [2] possible early twentieth century pastoral outstation sites were identified at Cudmore and Wallaroo (KC04 and KC05, respectively).

The non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites identified within the Project Area conform to the predictive model for a marginal pastoral landscape in central Queensland.

Three thematic categories were developed and applied to the cultural heritage sites identified during the Alpha Coal Project Area field survey (NICH Technical Report prepared by Converge, September 2010):

- Direct association with the nineteenth century coach route network;
- Indirect association with the nineteenth century coach route network; and
- Pastoral-related late nineteenth / early twentieth century site (No Identified Association with the coach route network).

These thematic categories have been applied to the Project's survey results as follows:

- *Direct Association*: at least one site (Burgess Hotel – KC01) is directly associated with the late nineteenth century coach route network (as identified in the Alpha Coal Project Area Non-Indigenous Technical Report);
- Possibly *Indirect association*: one site (Rocky Creek Camp – KC02) is likely to be associated with the late nineteenth / early twentieth century stock route network;
- Three sites (KC03, KC06, KC07) are associated with late nineteenth or twentieth century pastoral activity and improvements, with *no identified association* with the coach route network; and
- Two twentieth century outstation sites (KC04 and KC05) are related to local pastoral activity (sheep shearing and droving), and have *no identified association* with the coach route network.

5.5 Discussion

The Burgess Hotel site is shown on nineteenth century survey maps as a stop along the Clermont to Aramac road, as used (but not exclusively) by Cobb & Co from 1878 – 1884. The hotel has also been noted in early travellers accounts of the journey (see Section 3.3: Early Settlement), also having been referred to as ‘Todd’s’ in the 1880s. The site was the original outstation for Hobartville in the late nineteenth century, the familiar name may also suggest a transitional period for the site from outstation to a more formalised travellers’ inn during the period when the coach route was experiencing an increase in traffic.

The Burgess Hotel site is primarily archaeological in nature, however due to intensive clearing and blade-ploughing, there is low potential for substantial subsurface remains. No whole or complete artefacts were noted, only fragments of ceramic, metal and glass, suggesting that site integrity has been severely compromised over decades of earthworks, but also that it has been likely combed for curios.

The campsite at Rocky Creek is likely to have been associated with a stock route which is shown on historical maps to run west to east through the area. Stock routes and trails have traversed the Project Area since the 1860s and stockmen’s / drover’s campsites would be expected along these routes. It is likely that this corridor acted as a transportation thoroughfare for both stock and coaches, and therefore also possible that this site may have been selected *in response* to the coach route in that particular location, although this would be difficult to know with any certainty.

Two twentieth century ‘bush’ dwellings or stations sites, Wallaroo complex and Cudmore Cottage, have been identified. These sites are products of the local pastoral industry and are both likely date to the early to mid twentieth century. Little is known about either of these sites.

The Wallaroo complex appears to have been the more established of the two sites, as suggested by the structural remains of a variety of building types and functional structures characteristic of a pastoral outstation, particularly a sheep-shearing operation. A former house site of unknown type / style was identified through the location of hard surfaces and former appliances (wood-burning stove) and furniture. A few low timber stumps remain in situ, as well as remnants of concrete surface and a section of raised concrete floor on cobbled bedding. An old iron cart, an iron bed, and a wood-burning stove were among the remains scattered across the revegetated site. It is not known if the house was relocated elsewhere, or demolished / destroyed. A former timber and corrugated iron-clad shearing shed, holding yards, bore and earthen dam, and possible gardens or

orchards were identified. Star pickets and a moderate amount of remnant barbed wire were also noted.

Cudmore Cottage is a small, secluded timber and corrugated iron-clad dwelling to the west of the Wells Creek 'gorge', situated within the Cudmore Resources Reserve, managed by the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM). Very little is known about the cottage's history or precise date of construction. The dwelling was most recently inhabited by a reclusive couple – the McKinleys (I. Clews, pers comm., Alpha Historical Society). The property came under DERM management sometime during the last decade – a timeframe supported by dates on magazines found within the cottage, spanning the 1970s through to 2003.

It is noted that not all stock dams, fence lines and other 'cultural landscape features' were recorded during this survey, only those which were identified through research or consultation as having some age (late nineteenth or early twentieth century) or a unique quality.

The timber gate post on the eastern side of Sandy Creek (KC06) on the Forrester pastoral holding, is a remnant yard post or indicator of an old fence line, possibly associated with the stock route network (a 1919 map indicates a stock route running north – south along the western side of Sandy Creek). This site would have been approximately a full day's walk north from the stockman's bush camp at the confluence of Sandy and Lagoon creeks. No artefactual material was located to suggest the exact location of a campsite, however low GSV along the riparian corridor made any identification of ground surface scatter nearly impossible.

Whilst these sites are representative elements of a rural cultural landscape, they represent common built features and have little intrinsic heritage value.

5.5.1 Cultural Landscapes vs. Cultural Routes

This section is taken from the Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage (NICH) Technical Report for Alpha Coal Project Area. This discussion remains relevant as the coach route identified for the Alpha Coal Project Area, is the same route in the Kevin's Corner Coal Mine Project Area.

Cultural landscapes are scenes of interactions between people and their surrounds resulting in layered patterns of evidence as well as sensory experiences inscribed upon the landscape. Cultural landscapes are ever-changing. While certain elements within the landscape may represent a slice of time, the landscape as an entity is in a state of constant regeneration.

A cultural landscape is imbued with connections between people, spaces and resonant history. The linking of tangible values—in the form of archaeological remains or evocative landscape features—

and the intangible values one holds for a particular place can produce ‘a sense of attachment to our world’ (Suarez-Inclan, 2002).

As a concept, it is also considered to be more ‘static’ and ‘restricted’ than a ‘cultural route’ – that is, a cultural route is considered to be a different scientific concept and is defined by its mobility and involves spatial dynamics not possessed by a cultural landscape.

The comparative analysis of coach route sites provided in the NICH Report has been omitted here, with the expectation that the analysis will be revisited after the next phase of field survey, which is a focused study of the coach route corridor and associated sites.

5.6 Archaeological Potential

The term ‘archaeological potential’ is defined as the likelihood that a site may contain physical evidence related to an earlier phase of occupation, activity or development. This term is differentiated from ‘archaeological significance’ and ‘archaeological research potential’, which are more subjective statements on the value of the archaeological resource and are discussed in more detail in Section 6.

Whilst the majority of identified sites of heritage significance within the Project Area are extant built structures (outstation complexes, sites of pastoral-related infrastructure), over half of the sites are assessed as (in addition) as having generally moderate potential for archaeological subsurface remains, as presented in Table 5.4:

Table 5.4 Archaeological potential within the Project Area

Site No.	Name	Potential Archaeological Remains	Likelihood of Survival
KC01	Burgess Hotel	Surface scatter; ancillary building sites – sheds and stables; pits and rubbish dump	High- surface scatter Low - subsurface remains (highly impacted by pastoral activities)
KC02	Rocky Creek Camp	Surface scatter	High – surface scatter Low - subsurface remains
KC04	Cudmore Cottage	Site of ancillary structures - sheds, stables; rubbish dump, privy	Moderate

Site No.	Name	Potential Archaeological Remains	Likelihood of Survival
KC05	Wallaroo Complex	Site of ancillary structures - sheds, stables; privy, well	Moderate
KC08	Six Mile complex	Site of ancillary structures - sheds, stables; privy, well	Moderate

There is also moderate archaeological potential for further features or sites to exist along the entire coach route alignment(s), such as stone-pitched creek crossings (fords), timber bridge remains, or artefactual surface scatters as indications of possible 'rest stop' areas between hotel / change stations.

5.7 Conclusions

Six [6] non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites were identified across the Project Area during the field survey. An additional two [2] non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites were identified immediately outside the MLA boundary for the Project, however have been included due to their proximity to the proposed Project rail corridor.

These eight sites have been considered in terms of three thematic categories similarly applied to the Alpha Coal Project Area, as several of the same 'linear' heritage sites extend across both mining leases:

- Nineteenth century coach routes;
- Stock routes; and
- Late nineteenth / early twentieth century pastoral activity.

The heritage values of these sites will be discussed in the following Chapter 6.0 Significance Assessment.

6.0 Significance Assessment

6.1 Introduction

This section assesses the heritage values and significance of the identified Project sites in order to develop best-practice policies to manage those values. The first step in the assessment process is to assess the heritage values of the site as a whole. This is achieved by:

- Identifying the heritage criteria relevant to the assessment of the heritage values of the Project Area (Section 6.2 & 6.3);
- Determining the significance levels of individual sites and the contribution each makes to the overall significance of the Project Area (Section 6.4); and
- Assessing archaeological value (Section 6.5).

6.2 Determining Cultural Heritage Significance

Assessing cultural heritage significance against set criteria is a widely recognised method of achieving consistent, rational and unbiased assessments. A range of standards and criteria are available to assist with determining cultural heritage significance. The following sections discuss *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Places of Cultural Significance 1999* and incorporate aspects from the recognised legislative frameworks, such as the *QHA (and subsequent amendments)*.

6.2.1 The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter guides cultural heritage management in Australia. First adopted in 1979 by Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), the charter was initially designed for the conservation and management of historic heritage. However, after the addition of further guidelines that defined cultural significance and conservation policy, use of the charter was extended to Indigenous studies.

The charter defines conservation as ‘the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance’ (Article 1.4). A place is considered significant if it possesses aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations (Article 1.2). The definition given for each of these values is as follows (Articles 2.2 to 2.5).

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

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

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

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

Additionally, Article 26 of the Charter notes that other categories of cultural significance may become apparent during the course of assessment of particular sites, places or precincts.

6.2.2 State Heritage Criteria

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* provides the framework for the following assessment and statement of significance for considering items and places of cultural heritage values, based on the Burra Charter. Under Section 35 (1) of this Act, a place may be entered in the register if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

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

In addition, under section 60 of this Act a place may be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as an Archaeological Place if the place:

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

In applying the assessment criteria, both the nature and degree of significance of the place need to be identified, with items varying in the extent to which they embody or reflect key values and the relative importance of their evidence or associations.

The assessment also needs to relate the item's values to its relevant geographical and social context, usually identified as either local or state contexts. Items may have both local and State significance for similar or different values/criteria.

Statutory protection of heritage places (i.e. by local and/or state governments) is usually related to the identified level of significance. Items of State significance may be considered by Department of Environmental Resource Management for inclusion on the Queensland Heritage Register.

6.2.3 Queensland Heritage Council Guidelines

The Queensland Heritage Council provides guidelines to assist in assessing which level of cultural heritage significance is applicable to a site. These guidelines provide the following definitions:

A place is of local cultural heritage significance if its heritage values are of a purely localised nature and do not contribute significantly to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage...

A place is of state cultural heritage significance if its heritage values contribute to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage.

6.3 Applying the Queensland Heritage Assessment Criteria

This section sets out an assessment of the heritage significance of the site in accordance with the standard criteria identified in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and Queensland Heritage Council Guidelines. The discussion under each criterion concludes with an assessment of the site's significance as a whole.

6.3.1 Historic Values

Criterion (a)—The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;

The Project Area is important in the course or pattern of Queensland's history, being a place associated with pastoral expansion and early settlement in difficult country, when sometimes faltering attempts were made at the introduction and development of pastoralism in previously unsettled and only recently explored areas. Sites of pastoral activities and remnant infrastructure, such as Wallaroo (a former bush station and shearing shed), Cudmore cottage (a former drovers hut), as well as improvement sites of bores and marsupial fencing tell the story of early settler attempts to eke out a living in marginal land. Stock routes and associated campsites also form part of this story.

Coach route-associated sites identified within the Project Area, such as the Burgess Hotel site, confirm and corroborate written documentary evidence on the location of coach stops or pubs along the Aramac to Clermont route. The Burgess Hotel represents a site of 'exchange' in the form of a travellers' inn. However, the result of extensive clearing and blade-ploughing has impacted upon the site. The site's subsurface archaeological potential is assessed as low. Whilst it is unlikely that the Burgess Hotel site alone could provide any additional information to what archival documentation can already tell us, its affiliation with and inclusion in a 'suite' of coach route-related sites raises its overall heritage value and that of the corridor through the southern portion of the Project Area.

The Project Area is therefore found to demonstrate this criterion *generally* at local level in relation to the abovementioned values. However, the coach route as a specific feature and related sites meet this criterion at State level.

6.3.2 Uncommon, Rare or Endangered Aspects

Criterion (b)—If the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage;

The pastoral-associated sites identified in the Project Area are assessed to be quite common across central Queensland. Only one site, the Burgess Hotel site, could be considered rare through association with the 19th century coach route. The Clermont to Aramac coach route forms a cultural route network which could be considered a rare heritage resource for Central Queensland, and the remnant cultural route features which comprise the identified heritage values of the linear site.

The Project Area is therefore found to demonstrate this criterion at local and possibly State level in relation to the abovementioned values.

6.3.3 Potential to Yield Information

Criterion (c)—If the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland’s history;

The potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of how the site developed, which in turn has the potential to inform research about the settlement of the central Queensland region, principally derives from the known and potential archaeological resource.

The Project Area is assessed as having archaeological potential, however the *research potential* of this possible archaeological resource is considered to be low. Whilst subsurface features may be present at some sites, the type of features and deposit are not predicted to provide any further information that could not be provided by other sources.

The Project Area is unlikely to meet this criterion.

6.3.4 Demonstrating the Principal Characteristics of a Class

Criterion (d)—If the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;

The sites identified in the Project Area represents a class of transportation networks, (coach route, and stock routes) and a class of small-scale pastoral places – pastoral-related residences and outstations, and property improvements in the form of basic infrastructure (bores and fences).

Stock route related sites (Rocky Creek Camp), pastoral-activity residential sites (Wallaroo, Cudmore, and Six Mile), and a number of the pastoral improvements and remnant infrastructure sites (Borehole and sheep trough, and Gate post) are common cultural places across the region. These sites have not retained sufficient site integrity to meet this criterion.

The coach route network represents a particular class of ‘linear sites’ or cultural routes that facilitated early settlement and development of Queensland. The highly disturbed Burgess Hotel site is the only identified coach route-related site within the Project Area. This ephemeral site alone would not demonstrate this criterion at either local or State significance. However, when considered as a component site and feature of a cultural route, the heritage value of the Burgess Hotel site is amplified.

The Project Area is considered to meet this criterion at a local, or possibly State level, for the coach route linear site only.

6.3.5 Aesthetic Characteristics

Criterion (e)—If the place is important because of its aesthetic significance;

The Project Area is unlikely to meet this criterion.

6.3.6 Creative or Technical Achievement

Criterion (f)—If the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The construction of the marsupial boundary fence around Surbiton and Surbiton South represents a technical achievement. Marsupial fencing was a lease condition for pastoral holdings and required major trenching operation (at least “10 inches” into the ground) for its unique construction. The fencing encircled entire pastoral holdings and remnants exist in sections of the Surbiton, Surbiton South and Wendouree boundaries still in situ 80 years on.

The Project Area is likely to meet this criterion at Local level.

6.3.7 Social, Cultural or Spiritual Associations

Criterion (g)—If the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

The Project Area is unlikely to meet this criterion.

6.3.8 Special Associations with Person or Group

Criterion (h)—If the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland’s history.

The Project Area is unlikely to meet this criterion.

6.4 Grading of Significance for Individual Sites

Grading reflects the contribution an individual element or site makes to the overall significance of the Project Area and the degree to which the significance of the area would be diminished if the component were removed or altered. For example, a site could be assessed as having a relatively low ‘stand-alone’ level of significance, but when considered as a ‘suite’ or ‘complex’ of related sites, the level of significance might be raised.

6.4.1 Grading System

A standard five-grade system has been applied to assess the individual contribution of each element to the overall significance of the item. This system is a valuable planning tool and assists in the development of a consistent approach to the treatment of different elements. The various grades of significance generate different requirements for retention and conservation of individual spaces and the various elements. The grading criteria of significance are discussed in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1 Grading Criteria of Heritage Significance (Converge 2010).

Grading	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding element exhibiting a high degree of intactness or other such quality and is interpretable to a high degree, although alteration or degradation may be evident	Fulfils criteria for local, State or potentially National listing
High	Featuring a high degree of original or early fabric or demonstrative of a key part of the element's significance, with a degree of alteration which does not detract from that significance	Fulfils criteria for local and State listing
Moderate	Includes elements and relationships that are supportive of the overall significance of the item and have some heritage value but do not make an important or key contribution to that significance. Includes altered and modified elements.	Fulfils criteria for local listing and may fulfil criteria for State listing
Low	Elements assessed as being of Low significance are generally not regarded as essential to the major aspects of significance of a place, often fulfilling a functional role	May fulfil criteria for local listing and does not fulfil criteria for State listing
Intrusive	Damaging the element's heritage significance	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing

6.4.2 Schedule of Individual Sites and their Significance

The following grades of significance apply to identified sites of non-Indigenous cultural heritage across the Kevin's Corner Project Area (refer to Table 6-2).

Table 6.2: Kevin's Corner Individual Sites and Significance Grading.

Site No.	Name	Individual Site Significance Grading
KC01	Burgess Hotel	Low
KC02	Rocky Creek Camp	Low
KC03	Borehole and Sheep trough	Low
KC04	Cudmore Cottage	Low
KC05	Wallaroo Complex	Low
KC06	Gate post	Low
KC07	Boundary fence	Low
KC08	Six Mile complex	Low

Whilst the sites in Table 6.2 are graded on their individual level of contribution to overall site significance, sites have also been considered in terms of their potential association with the 19th Century coach route network in addition to this summary:

- Site KC01 (Burgess Hotel site) is a component site of a suite of sites that may be a 'Cultural Route' as discussed in Section 5.5.1.

Consideration of this grouping as a cultural route raises the significance level of KC01 from its 'stand-alone' grading above (low), to a higher grading of significance of low to moderate (see Table 6.3). The coach route network is assessed as having at least local, and possibly State, heritage significance.

6.5 Assessing Archaeological Values

6.5.1 Research Potential of Archaeological Heritage Remains

The heritage significance of archaeological relics will vary according to their ability to contribute to our understanding of the culture and history of the nation, state and local area, and the site itself. On the whole, more intact deposits and archaeological resources that can be used to address important research questions, or which can reveal information about little known aspects of history, will have the highest heritage significance.

This is a matter that has been considered in an influential paper by Bickford and Sullivan (1984). They note that archaeological significance has long been accepted elsewhere in the world as being linked directly to scientific research value:

A site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions. That is scientific significance is defined as research potential.

This is a concept that has been extended by Bickford and Sullivan in the context of Australian archaeology and refined to the following three questions which can be used as a guide for assessing the significance of an archaeological site or resource within a relative framework:

1. *Can the site contribute knowledge which no other resource can?*
2. *Can the site contribute knowledge which no other site can?*
3. *Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?*

6.5.2 Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Potential of the Project Area

The Project Area contains a section of a 'linear site' – a nineteenth century coach route network, which includes the Burgess Hotel site located on the Wendouree property. Whilst the coach route corridor has been assessed as having potential to contribute to knowledge concerning the nature of early settlement, including the means by which people, goods, ideas and knowledge moved into and across central Queensland, the particular section of the coach route within the Project Area has low archaeological potential.

Other identified sites in the Project Area have been assessed as having high archaeological potential for surface scatter only, with low to moderate subsurface potential.

In answer to the Bickford and Sullivan questions presented above (assessment of research potential):

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Site Can?

The majority of the identified sites (pastoral improvements, livestock activity-related sites, and twentieth century outstation sites) are considered to be quite common across the Central Queensland landscape. Whilst there is variable archaeological potential across the entire Project Area for sites relating to the nineteenth century coach route, (namely the Burgess Hotel site) have been compromised by major clearing and blade-ploughing events. The potential for intact archaeological deposits relating to the inn site is assessed as being low. Therefore, other 'traveller

rest stops' along the coach route (which may include Surbiton South to the east of the Project Area) would have a higher probability of knowledge contribution than the Project Area sites.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Resource Can?

The Project Area is not considered to have the ability to provide new and additional knowledge that could not be obtainable from other sources of information.

Is this Knowledge Relevant to General Questions About Human History or Other Substantive Questions Relating to Australian History, or Does it Contribute to Other Major Research Questions?

The information that the archaeological resource of the Project Area could contribute would be relevant to highly important questions around early settlement patterns and expansion into the Queensland interior, transport and communication routes, and ways of life in a challenging environment.

6.6 Conclusions

The following conclusions have been made in respect to the Project Area and non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance:

6.6.1 Significance Levels of Individual Sites

The sites and places in Table 6.3 have been identified within the Project Area by this assessment to have the following levels of cultural heritage significance, (including archaeological significance):

Site No.	Name	Individual Site Significance Grading ¹	Revised Associative Significance ²
KC01	Burgess Hotel	Low	Low - Moderate
KC02	Rocky Creek Camp	Low	n/a
KC03	Borehole and Sheep trough	Low	n/a
KC04	Cudmore Cottage	Low	n/a
KC05	Wallaroo Complex	Low	n/a
KC06	Gate post	Low	n/a
KC07	Boundary fence	Low	n/a
KC08	Six Mile complex	Low	n/a

Table 6.3: Significance levels of individual sites

6.6.2 Assessment of Heritage Values for the Project Area

The following assessment of heritage values across the entire Project Area has been completed in Table 6.4 utilising criteria provided in Section 35 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

Table 6.4: Summary table of heritage values of Project Area, through application of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 significance criteria.

Queensland Heritage Act 1992 Criteria.	Supportive information	Conclusion
Criterion (a) —The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history	<p>The Project Area is important in the course or pattern of Queensland's history, being a place associated with pastoral expansion and early settlement in difficult country, when sometimes faltering attempts were made at the introduction and development of pastoralism in previously unsettled and only recently explored areas.</p> <p>The coach route network in central Queensland was of historic importance as it facilitated the critical flow of people, goods, and information from population centres to rural outstations. These physical roads were a dynamic system of continuous and reciprocal exchanges of goods, news, ideas and knowledge. Whilst these networks were at their zenith during the last decades of the nineteenth century, and diminished in importance after the development of the railway and introduction of the motor car, they should be viewed as the means by which the state was first settled.</p> <p>Only one identified coach route-associated site was identified within the Project Area I (KC01).</p>	Specified aspects of the Project Area are considered to demonstrate this criterion at local or State level.
Criterion (b) — the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage	The coach road cultural route network identified within the Project Area would be considered a rare heritage resource for Central Queensland. All of the remnant cultural route features are considered uncommon and endangered.	Specified aspects of the Project Area are considered to demonstrate this criterion at local or State level.
Criterion (c) —the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history	The potential to yield information would be principally derived from the archaeological resource. The heritage significance of archaeological remains will vary according to their ability to contribute to our understanding of the culture and history of the state and local area, and the site itself. On the whole, more intact deposits and archaeological resources that can be used to address important research questions, or which can reveal information about little known aspects of history, will have the highest heritage significance. However, these are unlikely to exist within the Project Area.	Specified aspects of the Project Area are considered to demonstrate this criterion at local or State level.
Criterion (d) — the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	The coach route represents a class of transportation networks, and the predominant means by which people, good, ideas, news and knowledge moved across vast transects of the country. The coach route network represents a particular class of 'linear sites' or cultural routes that facilitated early settlement and development of Queensland.	Specified aspects of the Project Area are considered to demonstrate this criterion at a local and potentially State level.
Criterion (e) — the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	No information provided	The Project Area was not considered to contain elements representing this criterion at a local or State level.
Criterion (f) — the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;	Marsupial fencing was a lease condition for pastoral holdings in the region. The fencing encircled entire pastoral holdings and required a major trenching operation of unique construction, in response to the local environment and conditions.	Specified aspects of the Project Area are considered to demonstrate this criterion at local level.

Queensland Heritage Act 1992 Criteria.	Supportive information	Conclusion
Criterion (g) — the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;	No information provided	The Project Area was not considered to contain elements representing this criterion at a local or State level.
Criterion (h) —If the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.	No information provided	The Project Area was not considered to contain elements representing this criterion at a local or State level.

6.6.3 Archaeological Values for the Project Area

6.6.3.1 Identified Archaeological Values

The majority of the sites identified in the Project Area (Table 6.3) have variable potential for archaeological remains. One site has direct association with the nineteenth century coach route network, thus forming a 'suite' or complex of sites. The coach route network is assessed as having moderate to high heritage significance.

6.6.3.2 Potential for Further Archaeological Finds

This assessment has concluded that the Project Area has high potential to contain further sites and places of archaeological significance relating to the settlement of the area through the mid-to-late nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. Highest potential is the location of rare and endangered archaeological resource associated with the nineteenth century coach route network within the Project Area. Obligations arising from this potential are outlined in Section 8.

6.7 Statement of Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Significance

The Project Area can be considered a rural cultural landscape evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. The Project Area also contains a section of evidence of a 'linear site' or cultural route – the nineteenth century Clermont to Aramac coach route.

Other sites across the Project Area relate to pastoral activities and improvements such as fence lines, dams, tracks and paths – all of which would have limited research potential in their ability to contribute new or substantial information about the site that could not be obtained from other sources.

Two residential sites (one rudimentary corrugated-iron shack, and one shearer's house and shed site) were also identified, but these are considered common across the landscape. Therefore, whilst there exists some potential for impact upon non-Indigenous archaeological remains by the proposed development, the impact upon cultural heritage significance is low to nil.

7.0 Proposed Development

7.1 Nature of Development

The proposed Kevin's Corner Mine Project will be a 30 million metric tonnes per annum (Mtpa) concurrent open-cut and underground longwall mining operations, with the potential for the future development of significant underground reserves (Kevin's Corner).

7.2 Potential Impacts on Cultural Heritage

Potential impact on recognised and potential cultural heritage sites by the project will generally be in the nature of limited removal of ground surface in the vicinity of the two open pits, development of tailings dam, and overburden dumps (in the north) and the potential for subsidence from the three underground mine areas to the west, resulting in limited direct disturbance of most sites of interest.

Subsidence will vary across the mining lease and is dependent on multiple factors, including seam 'tilt', topography and overburden thickness. Predicted subsidence modelling for each mine area (Northern, Central and Southern) is presented in Table 7.1 below:

Table 7.1: Predicted Subsidence Modelling Data for Kevins Corner Mine Areas (Source: SCT Operations Pty Ltd Dec 2010, Kevin's Corner Subsidence 3D Extrapolation, Report for Hancock Galilee Pty Ltd).

Kevin's Corner Mine Area	Minimum Subsidence	Maximum Subsidence
Northern Mine Area	0.02m	1.95m (supercritical)
Central Mine Area	0.02m	2.93m (supercritical)
Southern Mine Area	0.02m	2.93m (supercritical)

This report has considered the impact on environmental values of all exploration and mining activities relating to the development and operation of the mine site and associated infrastructure and utilities. The current development layout for the mine indicates that several sites are likely to be directly impacted by the proposed project, whilst one (Six Mile homestead site) and sections of another (marsupial fencing) are outside of the MLA boundary (see Figure 18):

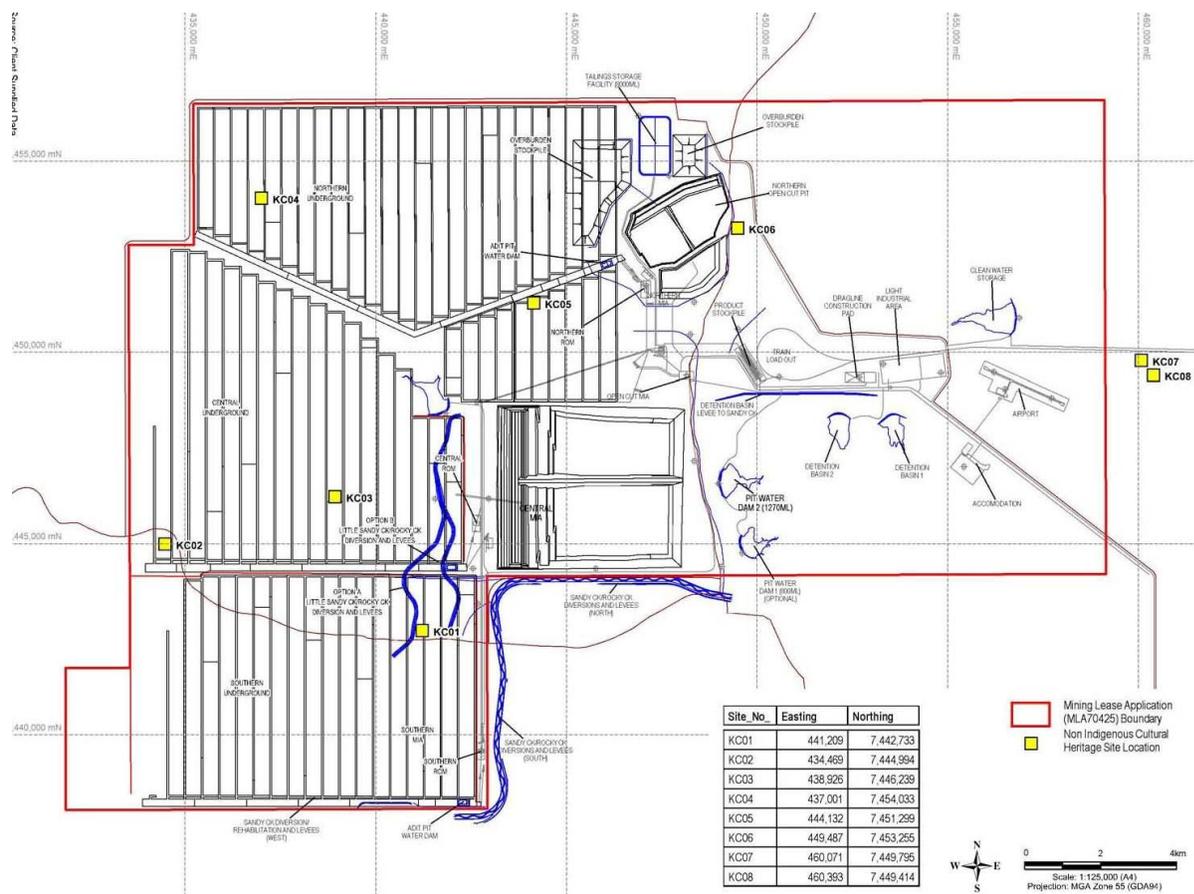


Figure 18: Location of non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites within the Project Area. (URS, 2010)

7.3 Project Impact on Sites and Places of Cultural Heritage Significance

Following analysis of the proposed project's nature, the following conclusions are provided in relation to known sites of non-Indigenous cultural heritage (impacted sites highlighted in bold):

Table 7.2: Project Impact on Sites and Places of Cultural Heritage Significance within the Project Area.

Site No.	Name	Significance Grading ⁵	Impact Assessment
KC01	Burgess Hotel	Low - Moderate	Likely to be directly impacted
KC02	Rocky Creek Camp	Low	Likely to be impacted by subsidence
KC03	Borehole and Sheep trough	Low	Likely to be impacted by subsidence
KC04	Cudmore Cottage	Low	Likely to be impacted by subsidence
KC05	Wallaroo Complex	Low	Likely to be impacted by subsidence
KC06	Gate post	Low	Directly impacted
KC07	Boundary fence	Low	Likely to be directly impacted
KC08	Six Mile complex	Low	Outside Project Area (but in close proximity to proposed rail corridor = potential impact)

⁵ Utilising significance grades outlined in Table 6.1

The identified sites in the Project Area will have varying levels of impact from different sources. All of the sites in the Project Area will be affected to varying degrees by subsidence, which could be up to nearly 2m in the Northern Mine Area, and nearly 3m in the Central and Southern Mine Areas. If this is the case, the integrity of all identified sites will be compromised to some degree.

Of the eight identified sites, only the Gate Post (KC06) will be *directly impacted* the northern open cut pit operations. Sections of the marsupial boundary fence (KC07) are likely to be impacted by the rail corridor or other roads and infrastructure development during life of mine. The Burgess Hotel site (KC01) is likely to be impacted by the creek diversion and levee construction.

Six Mile homestead (KC08), located approximately 1 km to the east of the MLA boundary, will be potentially impacted by the proposed rail corridor.

Of the sites which will be directly or likely impacted by the proposed Project (by either subsidence or operations), only the Burgess Hotel site (KC01) is graded as having a 'Low to Moderate' level of heritage significance. This is based only on the 'amplified' grading for the site being a component of the nineteenth century coach route (linear site).

All the other identified sites have been graded as having 'low' heritage significance.

7.4 Project Impact on Potential Sites and Places of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Project Area has potential for potential sites and archaeological remains to exist across the majority of the identified sites within the Project Area. Highest potential is the location of archaeological remains associated with the nineteenth century coach route network in the form of artefactual surface scatter and possible 'rest stop' areas between hotel sites to exist along the entire coach route alignment(s) outlined in Figure 18.

These are likely to be further sites also relating to pastoral and settlement activities; including camps, holding yards, dams, historic survey trees, and remnant boundary fence lines, which are potentially impacted by the project. Recommendations to mitigate project impacts on potential sites of non-Indigenous cultural heritage are provided in Section 8.

8.0 Management Measures

This assessment has identified eight cultural heritage sites within the vicinity of the Kevin's Corner Mining Area, of which all will be either directly or likely impacted by the Project's operations, or through topographic subsidence. Furthermore, potential sites of cultural heritage significance may also exist within the Project Area. This section provides specific recommendations in relation to these sites and general mitigation recommendations to manage unknown and unexpected historic cultural heritage sites located within the Project Area that may potentially be impacted.

Assuming the recommendations below are suitably implemented, this report finds the nature and level of impact by the project can become acceptable.

8.1 Recommendation 1 – Avoidance of Sites

The best form of cultural heritage management is to avoid impact on sites and places of significance. It is recommended that the design of the Project Area take into account each of the heritage sites and places discussed in this report, and, where possible, avoids impacting on these sites, or if this is not possible, implements the relevant mitigation measures as recommended in this report.

Predicted subsidence modelling indicates a potential for a high degree of subsidence of up to 2.93m in the Central and Southern Mine Areas, and 1.95m in the Northern Area. Whilst the actual impacts on the identified sites are unknown at this stage, the assumption is that complete avoidance of sites will not be possible. However, three of the identified sites will be recorded and 'captured' by an appropriate management strategy (refer to Recommendation 2 below). Archival recording is recommended for at least one of the remaining sites (refer to Recommendation 3 below).

8.2 Recommendation 2 – Proposed Management Strategy for the Nineteenth Century Coach Route

A proposed management strategy for the nineteenth century coach route was, made in the recent NICH Technical Report for the Alpha Coal Project EIS Area (Converge 2010). This recommendation is reproduced below:

The coach route network is assessed as having high potential for further sites and archaeological remains associated with its historic nature to exist within its proximity. Due to the size of the Project Area and nature of the Project brief, it was neither possible nor practical to provide a comprehensive survey of the coach route. This assessment therefore recommends the development of a Cultural Heritage Management

Plan (CHMP) for the coach route network prior to any ground disturbing activities taking place in the vicinity.

The CHMP should include:

- *Further and focussed contextual research of the coach route between Clermont-Aramac, to identify further potential for sites and places to exist within the Project Area;*
- *Further comparative research to determine other examples of coach route networks which might survive within Central Queensland, so that further conclusions can be made in respect to the exact nature of the coach route network within the Project Area;*
- *Brief survey of targeted sections of the Clermont-Aramac coach road (outside of the Project Area) to determine the likelihood of sites and places to survive of comparative nature and context to those in the Project Area;*
- *Further site inspection to record key features and sites within the Project Area which are considered to be associated with the route;*
- *On completion, provide a CHMP Report to HGPL which provides clear and achievable mitigation and management measures to protect and conserve cultural heritage values associated with the coach route network within the Project Area for the life of the project, including:*
 - *Record any sites located within the proposed disturbance area of the project in detail to an archival standard by a qualified cultural heritage professional and in line with the draft DERM Guidelines for Archival Recording; and*
 - *Obligations for any sites which might be considered an Archaeological Place, under the provisions of Section 60 of the QHA, including liaison with DERM;*
 - *Consider the potential for archaeological excavation or further research opportunities for sites which exhibit archaeological values important to the region or to Queensland, which might be impacted by the project.*

Since the time of the original submission of the Alpha Coal Project EIS Area Technical Report, the Kevin's Corner fieldwork component has afforded the team an opportunity to not only 'test' the predictive model for further coach route-associated sites, but also to survey a greater geographical context and hold discussions with relevant landholders. The results from this work have shown that additional nineteenth-century, coach route-associated sites exist beyond the boundaries of the Alpha and Kevin's Corner project areas. This demonstrates that the coach route section as identified in the NICH Technical Report (Sept 2010) is not necessarily rare or unique, and would not warrant elevating the linear heritage site to a 'State' significance level.

Taking these new findings into account, as well as the nature of all identified coach route sites, it was considered prudent to reconceptualise the project brief and modify its scope. It is proposed

that the heritage values associated with the coach route, and identified in both technical reports, could best be managed by the development of an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP).

The AMP would provide clear management and mitigation measures to protect and conserve cultural heritage values associated with the coach route network within the mining lease for the life of the project. The AMP would also include site-specific guidelines and management protocols for each of the previously identified sites, as well as for incidental finds.

8.3 Recommendation 3 – Archival Recording of Sites

An archival recording, including detailed photography, site plans and related drawings, should be undertaken for the Cudmore Cottage site (KC04) prior to earthworks in the Mine Area.

8.4 Recommendation 4 - Unexpected Finds

This report has found that the Project Area has the potential to contain non-Indigenous cultural heritage material, particularly in the vicinity of the nineteenth century coach route and homestead complexes. Accordingly, the EM Plans developed for the project should include a procedure for managing unexpected cultural heritage material or sites that may be encountered. This should include:

- All work at the location of the potential material or site must cease and reasonable efforts to secure the site should be made – a buffer zone of 20 metres around the find is suitable;
- Work can continue at a distance of 20 meters from a find area. Note that the material or site should not be removed or disturbed any further (barriers or temporary fences may be erected as a buffer around the find if required);
- The Site Manager should be notified. They will then notify the Historical Archaeologist appointed to the project; and
- The Historical Archaeologist will provide management recommendations to the Site Manager and will liaise with the DERM to ensure that the archaeological provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* are followed.

These procedures should be integrated into HGPL's procedures for impact assessment and site scouting, as well as any procedures for managing cultural heritage.

8.5 Recommendation 5 – Archaeologist “On-Call”

Due to the potential for further archaeological finds existing across the Project area, it is recommended that a historical archaeologist be appointed ‘on call’ during construction phases of the Project, so that a call-out can be made should potential archaeological material be located.

8.6 Recommendation 6 – Regular Monitoring

The Project should undertake a periodic, or when disturbance activities are occurring, survey of all non-Indigenous heritage items / sites identified on HGPL-owned or leased land (i.e. land on which HGPL operates), or on land directly affected by current operations, to ensure that the general recommendations outlined above and those for individual heritage items are being followed and having a positive effect. Any damage to items can be catalogued and actions taken to ensure that the process that caused the damage is not repeated and that training material for staff can be updated with current information. HGPL should develop forms and databases, similar to those it has for Indigenous heritage, to monitor the condition, management and protection of the heritage sites.

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10.0 Appendices

Appendix A - Site Inventory

Site No	KC01
Type/Name	Burgess Hotel Site
Location (Datum WGS84 Zone 55K)	441209E, 7442733N
Description	<p>Site located on rise approximately 500 m north of Charleton Creek, on eastern side of a dirt vehicular track within the Wendouree property (MDL333). Blade-ploughing has resulted in a severely impacted and modified ground surface. Numerous 'improved'/introduced grasses including buffel grass, secastylo, black spear grass, a few natives (bluegrass/kangaroo grass). Highly impacted by grazing and erosion along creek lines.</p> <p>No evidence of any structural remains, barring one possible in situ split post with one hole. A cleared sandy depression approximately 5 m x 5 m with several different plantings around periphery also noted.</p> <p>Artefact scatter smeared across area approximately 50 m x 70 m, as a result of ploughing. Difficult to determine provenance or central concentration point. Bottle dump suggested by density of broken glass (blue, brown, dark green glass, case gin, beer/wine bases). No complete bottles found. Beer and case gin bottle bases, buttons, ring seal bottle necks, blue transferware, earthenware and metal fragments (disks, sheets, tin container fragments).</p> <p>Artefact of note: Fragment of white improved earthenware with 'UIMALY PE' visible of the maker's mark. Further research suggests this would have read "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE" which translates as "shame upon him who thinks evil upon it". The phrase is used as part of the Order of the Garter, England's oldest order, and also used as part of makers' marks on tablewares as well as pharmacists' jars and bottles in the 19th century.</p> <p>Archival evidence suggests the site was utilized for a coach road hotel as well as an outstation, however it is not clear if the same site was 'recycled' or if two separate sites were used. Anecdotal evidence indicates inverse bottles were pushed into the ground to demarcate doorways (B. Carruthers, pers comm.) These bottles are no longer in situ. It is unclear if this feature related to the hotel or outstation structure.</p> <p>A coach road is shown on historical maps on an east-west alignment to the south of hotel site. No evidence of road was identified during this initial survey.</p>
Provenance	Late 19 th century
Condition	Poor – extreme impact by blade-ploughing, grazing and relic collectors
GSV	0 - 15%
Potential Impact	Possible impacts by services, roads and infrastructure
Archaeological Potential	High potential – surface scatter, but lacking integrity Low potential – <i>in situ</i> subsurface features and/or intact deposits
Site Phase Association	Direct association with coach road network
Individual Site Significance	Low
Management Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid if possible • Impacts and potential impacts managed within an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) • Monitoring by archaeologist at time of ground disturbance in area



Site No	KC02
Type/Name	Rocky Creek Bush Camp
Location (Datum WGS84 Zone 55K)	434469E, 74444994N
Description	<p>Site identified by landowner (D. Carruthers), approximately 80 m to the south of Rocky Creek, adjacent to vehicular track on eastern side. Site is located on Wendouree property (MDL333) near the western boundary of the Project Area.</p> <p>Campsite with three-sided rectilinear hearth/fireplace approx. 80 cm x 100 cm in extent. Six meta-sedimentary stones varying in dimensions (30 x 40 cm to 45 x 60). Grass coverage over at least two feature stones. Cleared sandy area adjacent to hearth 200 cm x 150 cm. Artefacts include: horseshoes, many functional metal objects and fragments, light green glass, dark green and black glass, case gin bottle bases, some earthenware sherds, and tin lid/container fragments.</p> <p>An artefact scatter (434423E, 7445001N) was also noted approximately 50 m to the west of the camp focus, just to the north of where the vehicular track turns west. Ephemeral artefact scatter extends across 10 m x 10 m area. Artefacts include metal pieces and light green and dark green glass fragments – one curved piece possibly carbonated soda or water. Site is approximately 50 m northwest of 'central' bush camp site (AHC-8) and is likely to be either an extension of the main campsite, or else artefacts have been relocated through human agency or by flooding.</p> <p>Note: moderate density of Indigenous artefacts noted along creek corridor.</p>
Provenance	Late 19 th century/Early 20 th century
Condition	Poor – Fair
GSV	50%
Potential Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential inundation or impact by Little Sandy / Rocky Creek diversion and levees • Potential subsidence issues from longwall mining operations in Southern Underground sector • Possible impacts from services, roads, and related infrastructure
Archaeological potential	High potential - surface scatter, in situ functional features
Site Phase Association	Indirect association with coach road network, likely to have direct association with stock route network.
Individual Site Significance	Low
Management Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid if possible • Impacts and potential impacts managed within an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) No further work required in terms of non-Indigenous cultural heritage



Site No	KC03
Type/Name	Borehole and livestock watering site
Location (Datum WGS84 Zone 55K)	438926E, 7446239N
Description	<p>Borehole complex in heavy regrowth vegetation area located in the northwest portion of Wendouree property (MDL333), approximately 2km north of Rocky Creek, and approximately 200 m north of a vehicular track running west-east. Three contained timber post and rail structures on a northwest – southeast alignment. All three are approximately 60 cm width and 100 cm in height, but vary in length. The most westerly structure is 12 m in length and possibly served a different function than component of the watering system, as there is no piping and no trough, and construction differs in distance between cross rails (distance between top and lower cross post 40 cm, and no timber rails running along where the trough would have been)</p> <p>The second structure forms a framework around a ground-based concrete and steel trough (60 cm w x 20 cm d), which starts 16 m to the west of the first structure and extends 26m in length. It 'radiates' from a central focus area on its eastern end where two galvanized corrugated iron holding tanks are located, and up pipe is situated. The third structure, also with steel and concrete trough, starts 10 m to the east again, and extends for 42 m. These two troughs differ from the first in that an obvious timber rail runs along the trough lip, and 60cm between trough and top rail.</p> <p>The holding tanks have an 8m circumference, constructed of galvanized sheet metal on concrete tile fragment bedding. Marsupial fencing surrounds the tanks. A borehole/up pipe (circumference 15cm) is located adjacent to the southern holding tank. Water is piped to troughs through an underground system.</p> <p>Artefacts include: rusted and fragmented kerosene containers, one with 'Product of West Indies' mark.</p> <p>Sheep are no longer run on the property, and troughs/tanks have fallen into disuse. Area is overgrown with vegetation. Landowner was not aware of discrepancy in structural form between the timber frameworks, and was uncertain as to what this might suggest.</p>
Provenance	Early 20 th century
Condition	Fair
GSV	0 - 10%
Potential Impact	Possible impacts from services, roads, and related infrastructure
Archaeological Potential	Low
Site Phase Association	20 th c pastoral activity
Individual Site Significance	Low
Management Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid if possible • No further work required in terms of non-Indigenous cultural heritage



Site No	KC04
Type/Name	Cudmore Cottage
Location (Datum WGS84 Zone 55K)	437001E / 7454033N
Description	<p>'Cudmore Cottage' is located within the Cudmore Resources Reserve, which forms the most north-easterly portion of the Kevin's Corner Project Area. The Reserve lies to the south of Cudmore National Park (managed by DERM).</p> <p>A vehicle access track runs west along a boundary fence from the Forrester landholding to Wells Creek and the Cudmore site. An older access timber gate (437095E / 7451233N) was noted on the east bank of the creek, as well as a disused sheep trough in poor condition (only timber frame remains) and water storage tank).</p> <p>The fairly secluded cottage is located on the western side of a sandstone gorge, which runs through approximately 200m of Well Creek. The gorge forms several good 'swimming holes' towards its southern section.</p> <p>The fabric of the cottage consists of corrugated iron sheeting on the roof and windows, timber boards (running horizontally) for the single skin walls, timber board flooring and timber beams for the internal exposed framework. While the timber on the outside of the cottage is weather and termite damaged, the interior framework and timber flooring is in good condition.</p> <p>The cottage is surrounded by semi-arid woodlands (primarily regrowth – juvenile broad-leaf Ironbarks, and knee-high buffel grass), and is immediately encircled by a looped access track. A four-barb wire and timber post fence runs east-west approximately 70 m south of the cottage. The fence uses a gum tree as its final post on the eastern end.</p> <p>Little is known about the history or provenance of the cottage, however, it is thought that it has been used up until recent times as a drovers hut (S. Donaldson, pers comm). Personal items and general household goods are still located in the hut; items include tools, food items, crockery, books and furniture. Dates noted on magazines span 1973 – 2003. A few tin drum containers and sheets of corrugated iron were noted around the side and rear of the cottage.</p>
Provenance	20 th century
Condition	Fair
GSV	0-15% across most of area, with higher GSV along cleared tracks and margins of Wells Creek / gorge.
Potential Impact	<p>Potential subsidence issues from longwall mining operations</p> <p>Possible impacts from services, roads, and related infrastructure</p>
Archaeological Potential	Low to Moderate – possible dump site or privy nearby, but unlikely to be very old.
Site Phase Association	20 th c pastoral activity
Individual Site Significance	Low
Management Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid if possible • Undertake detailed site survey and site planning • Monitoring by archaeologist at time of ground disturbance in area • Collection of diagnostic artefacts



Site No	KC05
Type/Name	Wallaroo Complex
Location (Datum WGS84 Zone 55K)	444132E / 7451299 N
Description	<p>“Wallaroo Bore” was flagged as an “old house” site (P. McKeering, pers. comm. Forrester landholder). The site comprised of a borehole and small earthen dam, windmill, site of former house, and site of possible shearing shed in a generally triangular arrangement.</p> <p><i>Former house site (444216E / 7451190N)</i> The former house site is situated approximately 70 m south of dam and extends across a 25 x 25 m area. Both raised and embedded remnant concrete slabs were noted (likely remains of both the house, as well as rear yards), old furniture and appliances such as a woodstove, metal poster bedframe. Artefacts include glass fragments, complete bottles (brown beverage and vinegar bottle), pieces of metal drum / containers. Structural remains include: in situ timber stumps, piping, link fence and star pickets (remains of garden?) GSV generally poor (10 – 30%) owing to thick grass coverage and juvenile trees. Dating to first half of 20th century.</p> <p><i>Former shearing shed? (444247E / 7451267N)</i> Evidence of rudimentary former shearing shed sited approximately 80 m northeast of house site (and 100 m east of the borehole). Corrugated sheets and roofing are strewn across ground. Shearing mechanism on ground. Downed fence posts crisscrossing site. Likely to have been a small operation, dating to first half of 20th century. GSV generally poor (0 – 15%)</p>
Provenance	Early through mid-20 th century
Condition	Poor
GSV	0 – 30%
Potential Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential subsidence issues from longwall mining operations • Possible impacts from services, roads, and related infrastructure
Archaeological Potential	Low to moderate (potential for a domestic dump, postholes, subsurface features)
Site Phase Association	20 th c pastoral activity
Individual Site Significance	Low
Management Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid if possible • Undertake detailed site survey and site planning • Collection of diagnostic artefacts for storage and display in local repository.



Site No	KC06
Type/Name	Gate post
Location (Datum WGS84 Zone 55K)	449487E / 7453255N
Description	Solitary gate post on eastern side of Sandy Creek (approx. 100 m from creek corridor). Post in cleared area, general regrowth area. Post 115 cm (h) with wire attached to the wooden closing mechanism (?)
Provenance	Unknown – circa early 20 th century
Condition	Poor
GSV	20%
Potential Impact	Possible
Archaeological Potential	Nil
Site Phase Association	20 th c pastoral activity
Individual Site Significance	Low
Management Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid if possible • No further work required in terms of non-Indigenous cultural heritage



Site No	KC07
Type/Name	Boundary Fence
Location (Datum WGS84 Zone 55K)	(Section near Six Mile homestead - 460071E / 744979S)
Description	Vermin-proof boundary fence – Land Act lease condition (S. Dillon, pers. comm., also refer to Historical Context section). Major trenching activity along extent of fence (“nine to ten inches into ground”).
Provenance	Early 20 th century
Condition	Varies
GSV	90%
Potential Impact	Possible impacts from rail and road corridors, and mine infrastructure in various sections along alignments
Archaeological Potential	Nil
Site Phase Association	20 th c pastoral activity
Individual Site Significance	Low. Boundary fence could meet significance criterion ‘Technical Achievement’ (a single fence originally surrounding entire pastoral holding). Its significance level, however, is considered to be ‘Local’ level.
Management Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid if possible • No further work required in terms of non-Indigenous cultural heritage



Site No	KC08
Type/Name	Six Mile Homestead Complex
Location (Datum WGS84 Zone 55K)	460393E / 7449414N
Description	<p>Former homestead site (Roy and Dory Fraser – Roy was a dingo tracker and horsebreaker for Surbiton for nearly 50 years). Cottage was relocated to Surbiton in 1989 and used as a school.</p> <p>Extant complex is approximately 200 x 200 m and is comprised of the former house site with remnant concrete foundation, metal pipe fragments and miscellaneous demolition material. Artefacts noted include ceramic fragments, brown and transparent glass, wire and metal, pieces of rusted petrol containers.</p> <p>A post and double rail timber fence (with metal netting from lower rail to ground). Borehole, holding tank and windmill, all in relatively good condition. Delapidated meathouse only standing building. Two dump areas – former corrugated iron tank to rear of meathouse with demolition material. Domestic dump approximately 50 m to west of former house site (460353E / 7449396N). High frequency of complete stubby and soda bottles, a meat grinder, plastic, and a two-cent coin (1966).</p>
Provenance	Spans mid-20 th century, with increasing activity in second half of century.
Condition	Variable. Site integrity assessed as low due to relocation of cottage and twenty years + of little to no upkeep.
GSV	20 - 30% across most of site, with areas of higher GSV along vehicular tracks and fence lines
Potential Impact	Possible impacts from rail and road corridors, and mine infrastructure
Archaeological Potential	Low
Site Phase Association	20 th c pastoral activity
Individual Site Significance	Low
Management Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid if possible • No further work required in terms of non-Indigenous cultural heritage

