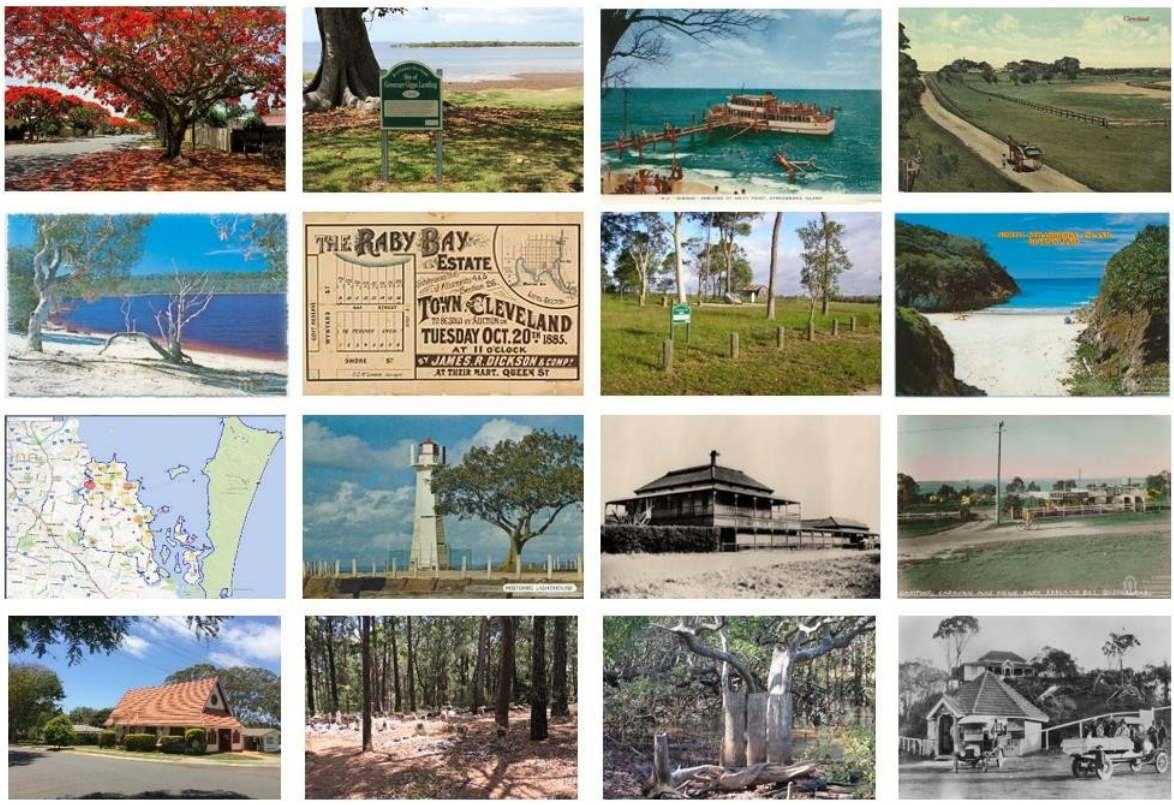
Redland City Council

Schedule of Local Heritage Places



Redland
CITY COUNCIL

Schedule of Local Heritage Places
Understanding the Place Card

The GPS coordinates or Real Property Description for the place.

The place identification followed by the name the place is commonly known by.

The street address for the place.

This category defines the type of place for the place card.

The condition of the place is an indicator of the state that the place is currently in. The integrity of a place relates to how much of the significant material of the place remains intact or whether it remains in its original location.

Map and pictures of the place.

This place may be listed on other heritage registers and, if so, it is noted here.

The historical context identifies the period of significance of the place.

A description of the place at the time of inspection.

The significance of a place is determined against set criteria, adapted from the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. The resulting statements are referred to as Statement of Significance.

ID21 - DUNWICH: Swimming Enclosure

Street Address	Foreshore, Ballow Street, Dunwich
GPS/RPD	Next to L12 CP865858
Place Type	Built/Landscape



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Dunwich Swimming Enclosure (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	Integrity	Good
Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	21/12/2016		

Historical Context

The swimming enclosure is located at the foreshore near Ballow Street, Dunwich, in the vicinity of Junner and Rous Streets. It was originally used for recreation and bathing by the patients of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum.[1] The Benevolent Asylum was established in 1866 as a place to support the underprivileged population of Queensland, particularly those that could not receive adequate care from their families.

The swimming enclosure is present on a 1913 map of the Benevolent Asylum, indicating its earliest known use.[2] Research illustrates that the asylum and the Dunwich community used the swimming enclosure continuously until 1929.[3] The Dunwich State School held its swimming carnival at the enclosure in 1926.[4] Members of the community petitioned for the enclosure to be restored when it fell into disrepair.[5] After 1947 in the post-asylum phase of Dunwich's development, the island was promoted as a holiday and residential environment and the swimming enclosure was repaired.[6] It has been in constant use since its restoration.

Physical Description

The swimming enclosure is located in the tidal zone of the Dunwich foreshore, in close proximity to the convict causeway. It is constructed with 23 timber piles which are clad with wire netting. The enclosure is approximately 40 metres long and 30 metres wide.

Statement of Significance

The swimming enclosure in Dunwich is a locally significant site as it demonstrates historical value and has an association with the Dunwich community. The enclosure was used historically for recreation and bathing by the patients at the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. After this, it was opened to the wider community and was also used by school groups. The continuous use of the enclosure at this site suggests a special association with the local community.

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

The Dunwich swimming enclosure is important in demonstrating the evolution of Redland's history as it offers physical evidence of the use of the beach in Dunwich for more than a hundred years. The enclosure is associated with the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum, which is a significant institution in the history of the area.

Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.

As the enclosure has been utilised for swimming and bathing since its construction, it has an enduring association with the community of Dunwich. Originally, the enclosure was primarily used by the Benevolent Asylum and later was used by the wider Dunwich community. The enclosure provided a social focal point in the local community, and was also used by schooling groups.

Schedule of Local Heritage Places
Understanding the Place Card

Assessing cultural heritage significance through themes and phases (based upon the Queensland Historic Themes and RCC Contextual Study.

ID21 - DUNWICH: Swimming Enclosure

Primary Themes	
8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions	8.05 Sport and recreation

References

[1] EHP, Public Reserve Incorporating the Privy Pit and Sire of Convict Barracks and Store, 602139.
[2] Queensland State Archives Item ID635167, Map.
[3] Daily Standard, 19th February 1929, p. 6.
[4] Daily Mail, 18th February 1926, p. 5.
[5] Daily Standard, 19th February 1929, p.6; Brisbane Courier, 16th October 1931, p. 12.
[6] The Telegraph, 6th October 1947, p. 2.

Primary and secondary sources (references).

Amity Point

AMITY POINT: Cabarita

Street Address	2 Ballow Street, Amity Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 93 SL5245
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC 2016).



Residence, 2 Ballow Street, Amity Point (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Fair	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	17/01/2017		

Historical Context

Cabarita, located at 2 Ballow Street, Amity Point, was formerly a waterfront property and now sits just back from the water. The residence was previously home to the Hayles family who operated a boat service from their adjoining jetty from the mid-1930s. The Hayles' boat, *Mirimar*, was used for tourists wanting to view the Amity Point area.[1] Weekend and Sunday trips to Amity Point and fishing expeditions to Point Lookout were particularly popular with locals and tourists.[2] The boat would take off from the Hayles' wharf at this residence every Saturday at 2:00pm and every Sunday and Thursday at 9:00am.[3] Following the closure of the Dunwich Asylum, *Mirimar* extended its service to include Dunwich.[4]

A second jetty and kiosk was built at Cabarita around 1947 because the sea had eroded the site of the first jetty and kiosk. It was built just north of the original kiosk. The Hayles continued to operate their transportation and tourist service until the Cleveland-Stradbroke barge service began in the 1970s. The jetty was demolished and the kiosk was sold off.[5]

Physical Description

Cabarita is a low set symmetrical timber framed building with a hipped roof over the core. The enclosed entry porch has a gable roof and addresses Ballow Street. The exterior lining is painted sheet and chamfer boards. There is a small wing with a hipped roof to the north end of the main core. There are skillion extensions to the rear of the place. The place is set on a large corner lot, well back from the road and is framed by established trees. There is a low post and rail timber fence to the front boundary.

Statement of Significance

Cabarita is a locally significant building as it has historic values and is associated with the life and work of the Hayles family from the 1930s. As a former kiosk and restaurant complex from the 1940s, it represents an important phase of tourism in the area. The layout and form of the complex and the established trees contribute to the aesthetic quality of the place. *Cabarita* is associated with the Hayles family, tourism, retail and transport in Amity Point.

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

Cabarita is historically significant as it demonstrates a pattern of Amity Point's history through the remaining building and its association with the local tourist trade. It is evidence of the developments in fishing at Amity Point and in commercial transport to and from Stradbroke Island to facilitate the thriving tourist market. The relocation and reconstruction of the place are a result of the changes in the coastline along Amity Point.

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

The symmetrical layout of Cabarita, the established trees, and the large lot on a prominent corner of Amity Point all contribute to the aesthetic quality of the locality.

- AMITY POINT: Cabarita

Criteria H	The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.
Cabarita has a special association with the Hayles family. From the 1930s the residence was associated with the jetty and kiosk that the family used for their boat transportation and tourism services to and from the island. This was important in Amity Point's history as it illustrates the significance of tourism, fishing and commercial transport in the local community.	

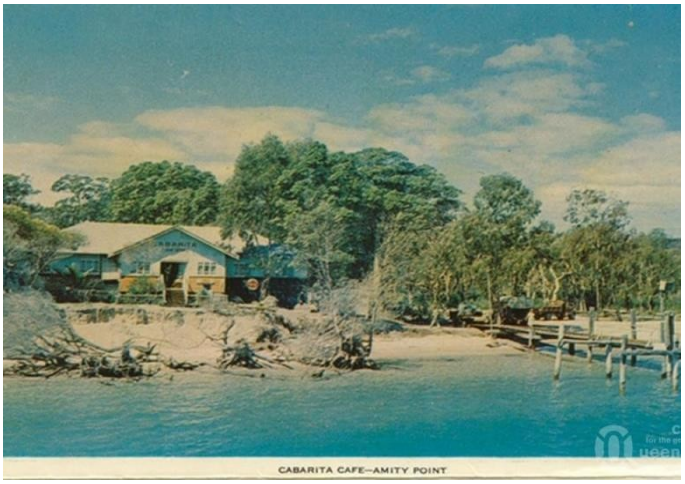
Primary Themes	
3.0 Developing Secondary and Tertiary Industries	3.12 Catering for tourists
5.0 Moving Goods, People and Information	5.04 Using shipping
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] The Telegraph, 25 January 1935, p. 7.
[2] Daily Standard, 1 October 1934, p. 3.
[3] Daily Standard, 2 November 1934, p. 10.
[4] Redland City Council, "Timeline: Northern Stradbroke Island," 2006, p. 8.
[5] North Stradbroke Island Museum, "North Stradbroke Island Heritage Trail - Cabarita," 2016.



Residence, 2 Ballow Street, Amity Point (Queensland Places, 2016).



Residence, 2 Ballow Street, Amity Point (Queensland Places, 2016).

Birkdale

BIRKDALE: Somersby Grange

Street Address	50-60 Birkdale Road, Birkdale
GPS/RPD	Lot 29 on SP151524
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Somersby Grange, Birkdale (EHP, 2009).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

Somersby Grange was established on its present site in about 1896. The house is believed to have been moved from South Brisbane by George Randall who had acquired the property the same year. The house is situated on expansive landscaped grounds that includes early plantings and landmark trees.

George Randall was a prominent citizen in Birkdale. He and his wife, Naomi Jackson, arrived in Brisbane in 1868 where they set themselves up in South Brisbane. Randall established a shop selling fruits, jams and pickles. Following the success of his business he returned to England and was approached by the Agent General for Queensland to publish his story in order to promote emigration to the colony. Although he initially declined, Randall travelled through villages in England delivering public lectures on the opportunities available in Queensland. As a result, he was later appointed Government Immigration Lecturer, undertaking four tours of England between 1881-1902. Randall's lectures were said to have encouraged the migration of over 150,000 agricultural labourers to Queensland.

In 1896 Randall established Somersby Grange at Birkdale, which he named after Lord Tennyson's birthplace in England. Along with his sons, George Randall Jnr and artist Richard John Randall, they experimented with pineapple farming. George Randall Jnr went on to become heavily involved in local agriculture and farming associations, working closely with James Pink, curator of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens, in regional fruit propagation.

The Randall family's success is evident in the grandeur of Somersby Grange. By 1906 the formal garden was created around the surrounding home with the timber fence and decorative entrance gates installed at the top of the gravelled drive. The drive opened to a circle, which was centred by a flagpole and lawn. Notable trees were planted along the fence, including pines, palms and figs, with the gardens boasting several varieties of mango trees.

Somersby Grange became the family home of George Randall Jnr, and his wife, Harriett, who extended the house in the early twentieth century. Randall was a prominent community member, acting at various times as a Justice of the Peace, Cleveland Shire Councillor and Shire Chairman. Following George Jnr and Harriett's deaths in the mid-1920s, the property retuned to George Snr, who bequeathed it to his eldest grandson.

The property remains today in the Randall family, with some alterations occurring in the 1960s and 1970s. It was was subdivided in 2002, reducing the original size from 6ha to 1.3 ha, however the subdivision did not alter the original positioning and impact of the house and grounds.

Somersby Grange remains a notable landmark in the region's development through its association with farming and the life and work of the Randall family.[1]

BIRKDALE: Somersby Grange

Physical Description

Somersby Grange is a large two storey timber framed residence located on the crest of a hill on the main road into Birkdale. The house is set back from the road with a gravelled circular driveway, decorative timber fence and gate on the front side, mature trees and a path through the front garden. The house and front garden are elevated with views over Moreton Bay. The house has a tiled pyramid roof with a short ridge and a front gable projecting to street elevation. A detailed bay window extends from the ground and first storey of the gable wing. The lower level bay window has French doors and the upper has tall sash windows. The lower level side windows have a continuous window hood of tin and curved timber brackets. The front steps are centred on the path through the front garden and lead up to the open verandah on the front and one side of the house. Parts of the verandahs on the other side and the rear are enclosed. The house is only partially observable from the road due to thetrees.

The main levels retain thier original layout with rooms either side of the central hallway leading from the front verandah. Another layer of rooms sits to the north, south and west of the core under the separate roof. The sub-floor has been enclosed in three stages. On the northern half are a kitchen, dining room and living area. Along the north eastern side is a later dining room and living room. The walls are lined with cement sheeting and the ceiling have exposed joists with stop chamfers. The southern sub-floor has recently been enclosed as a large bedroom and entertainment area.

Statement of Significance

Somersby Grange is a locally significant building which demonstrates historical and aesthetic values. Its use as an estate farm by the Randall family is notable, with associations with both George Randall Snr and George Randall Jnr, important community members over the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and artist Richard Randall.

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

Somersby Grange is important in demonstrating the pattern of development in Redlands through its use as the Randall family's small scale agricultural and fruit growing estate in the 1890s and throughout the twentieth century. The property remains in the Randall family.

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

Somersby Grange is a significant landmark in Birkdale. It consists of a house with picturesque exterior and landscaped grounds that retain their original position and setting. The form and scale of the 1890s house, its position and the formal approach and relationship to the garden elements including the gates and established trees contribute to the aesthetic quality of the place. The location of the house set back from the road in the established garden creates a scenic setting and is important to the locality of Birkdale.

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

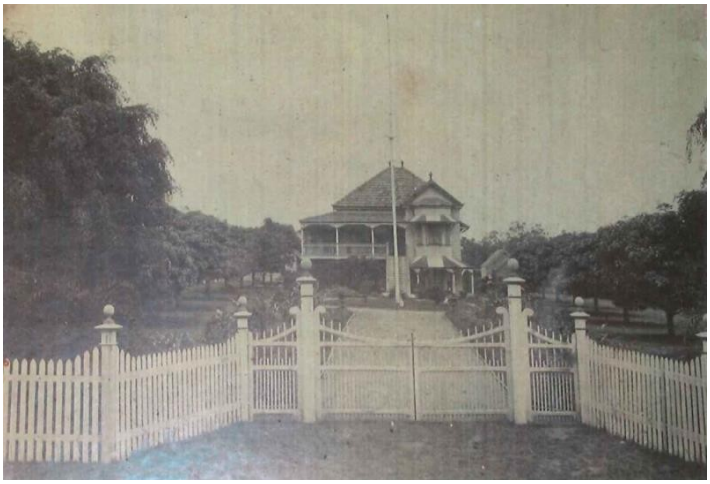
Somersby Grange and grounds has a strong association with the Randall family. George Randall Snr served as emigration lecturer, promoting Queensland as a place where agricultural labourers could prosper. George Randall Jnr was a prominent local resident and community member, serving at one time as a Cleveland Shire Councillor. His brother was well known artist, Richard Randall, who died at Somersby Grange in 1906.

Primary Themes

2.0 Exploiting, Utilising and Transforming the Land	2.04 Agricultural activities
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, (Place Report 602712), 2009.



Early photo, Somersby Grange (RPS, 2012).

BIRKDALE: Birkdale House

Street Address	27 Roger Street, Birkdale
GPS/RPD	Lot 1 on RP143286
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Birkdale House, Birkdale (RCC, 2012).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	20/02/2017		

Historical Context

Birkdale House was likely built around 1887-1887 by James Baron, an engineer at Gilbert Burnett's nearby Wellington Point sawmill. Burnett was one of the first settlers in the Wellington Point area, taking over Louis Hope's land in 1874, and later establishing Whepstead and Fernbourne.[1] He ran the Wellington Point sugar mill and sawmill in what was known as his Trafalgar Vale Estate, which reflects of the early development in the area with timber and sugar being important to European settlement.

The land (portion 30) had originally been owned by Charles Haly before it was transferred to Gilbert Burnett in 1882. After acquiring portion 30, Burnett transferred it to his engineer, Baron. Baron subdivided the land in 1887, retaining 7 ½ acres.[2] Although the construction date is unknown, Birkdale House was likely built by Baron soon after as he is reported as residing at the property in 1888, while the structure is reflective of the 1880s period. Likewise, he had access to local timber via the sawmill.

After Burnett's sawmill went into liquidation, Baron began grape growing and wine making on this property and was listed as a vigneron until his death in 1907.[3] It has been suggested that Baron named the area Birkdale, with the name adopted when the railway was constructed in 1889.[4]

Victor Drury occupied this house from 1904-1907 and is understood to have named the property Birkdale House. During this period, he was Chairman of the Cleveland Divisional Board and Cleveland Shire councillor, having previously worked as a public servant.[5] His brother, banker Edward Robert Drury, took possession of Whepstead following Burnett's auctioning of his family home, however, it did not remain in his possession for long. Victory Drury died in 1907.

Later owners continued to farm the property. Birkdale House is noted as the only residential troop occupation during World War I in the Redlands area. The property was transferred to Peter Airey in 1921, a councillor for the Cleveland Shire from June 1924 until May 1927 and Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Legislative Committee. In 1960 the area around Birkdale was generally subdivided into 32 perch blocks. In 1974 the owners bought the adjoining lot and amalgamated the two into a larger lot.[6]

Physical Description

Birkdale House is a low set dwelling with vertical cross bracing and a short ridge hip roof over the core. It is set back from the street with a wide frontage. Before the area was developed it is likely that the house had views to the northeast toward the bay and Wellington Point. The house extends to the rear of the lot and a wing with a hip roof extends to the western side. The verandah has a stepped convex roof and returns around the sides. The walls are single skin wide timber boards with cross bracing. The stone stair up to the verandah and the front door are centred on the core of the house. There are French doors to the low level verandah and two brick chimneys. The low set wing to the north west of the main house has a single pyramid roof to the core, a stepped convex roof to the verandahs, single skin walls and cross bracing. The grounds include established gardens and mature trees.

BIRKDALE: Birkdale House

Statement of Significance	
Birkdale house is a locally significant building which demonstrates historical, representative and aesthetic values. The dwelling was established in 1887-1888 and represents the early settlement of the local area. The layout, setting and form of the house, and the established trees contribute to the amenity of the surrounding area. James Baron was notable in the early industry and development at Birkdale and had a strong association with Birkdale House.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
Birkdale House demonstrates the pattern of development in Birkdale and the surrounding suburbs through its association with timber getting, sugar plantations and grape growing. It is an intact example of a late nineteenth century timber dwelling, and was constructed with locally sawn timber.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
The symmetrically arranged core of the house with the wings added to the west and north display an informal quality. The location of the house set back from the street behind mature trees, the wide street frontage, the exterior form and materials of the dwelling create a positive amenity.	
Criteria H	The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.
Birkdale House has associations with several prominent local figures, particularly with James Baron, and his occupation of the sawmill and then with wine maker and Wellington Point public servant Victor Drury. It is also associated with some of Gilbert Burnett's early landholdings and its construction is associated with his sawmill.	

Primary Themes	
2.0 Exploiting, Utilising and Transforming the Land	2.04 Agricultural activities
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Mary Howells, 'Wellington Point History', Redland City Council Library, n.d., p. 1.
[2] Mary Howells, 'Living on the Edge: Along Tingalpa Creek, A History of Upper Tingalpa, Capalaba and Thorneside', (Masters of Philosophy, 2001), p. 43.
[3] Mary Howells, 'Wellington Point History', p. 3.
[4] Mary Howells, 'Living on the Edge:', p. 43.
[5] Firmin McKinnon, 'The Halcyon Days of Cleveland', *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland* (1948, 4(1)), p. 113.
[6] RCC Library, Historic Land Title for 27 Roger Street, Birkdale.

BIRKDALE: St George's Anglican Church

Street Address	33 Thorne Road, Birkdale
GPS/RPD	Lot 1 on B4271
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC 2016).



St George's Anglican Church, Birkdale (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Very Good	**Integrity**	Very Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

St George's Anglican Church was constructed in 1934. With a growing population and new arrivals, Birkdale flourished in the early twentieth century. The Anglican community had been campaigning for a church in the area from the late 1910s, and local parishioners worked towards raising the necessary funds. Prior to the Church's construction, the community utilised the Council's shed near the railway station for church services, despite a lack of approval and the presence of explosives housed there.[1] Church services were also held in the open under the shade of a tree, or at other times in the School of Arts Hall.

The communities of Birkdale and Thorneside worked together to fund not only an Anglican Church, but also a School of Arts Hall and a Methodist Church.[2] Mrs Randall donated land to the Synod, and a church was designed by noted Brisbane architect, Lange Powell. The first section of the Church was built in 1934, and was dedicated in March 1935 by Archbishop John William Wand, while the building was completed in 1969, with the final dedication held on the 19 October that year.[3]

Two prominent fundraising families were the Willards and the Randalls. While the altar cross came from the Willards, the marble altar was constructed as a memorial to Mrs George Randall using funds bequeathed by George Randall Snr, who died only four years prior to its construction.[4]

Physical Description

St George's Anglican Church is a modest brick church in an accomplished English domestic style, set in a suburban area on a prominent corner location. Whilst built in two stages, it represents the distinctive form and detailing laid out by notable architect Lange Powell. The exterior walls are rendered and painted with a brick base and expressed buttresses. The steeply pitched roof is clad with terracotta tiles. The roof hips to form an entry and side entry. A decorative rose window is located in the west gable.

The site is landscaped with lawn and low shrubs as well as eucalypt trees planted more recently. The site includes several later buildings associated with the church function, including a church hall.

Statement of Significance

St George's Anglican Church is a locally significant building which displays architectural, aesthetic and community values. Constructed between 1934 and 1969, it is a good example of an English domestic revival style church, and continues to be used as a place of religious ceremony. It has direct associations with important pioneering families, including the Willards and Randalls.

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

St George's Anglican Church is important in demonstrating the population changes of Birkdale and the growing demand for places of worship over the early 20th century. Although Methodist and Catholic churches were already established in this area, the construction of the Anglican Church highlights the patterns of development in Birkdale during this period.

BIRKDALE: St George's Anglican Church

Criteria D	The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.
The construction of the Anglican church demonstrates the desire in the community of Birkdale to conform to Anglican values as part of a wider Christianisation of the area. The influx of European settlers to this area contributed to the rising interest in the establishment of another Christian church, and the insistence of residents to participate in Anglican ceremonies reflects a class and cultural distinction in Birkdale.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
St George's Anglican Church is an accomplished English domestic style revival church. It has aesthetic qualities as a result of the prominent corner location and the distinctive form and architectural detailing.	
Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
St George's Anglican Church has a strong association with the local Anglican community as a place of religious ceremony demonstrated by the continued use as a place of worship.	

Primary Themes	
8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions	8.01 Worshipping and religious institutions

References

[1] Mary Howells, "Living on the Edge: Along Tingalpa Creek. A History of Upper Tingalpa, Capalaba and Thorneside," M. Phil. Thesis. The University of Queensland, 2001, p. 74.
[2] Ibid., p. 56.
[3] Ibid., p. 74.
[4] *The Courier Mail,* 31 October, 1934, p. 4.



St George's Church, Birkdale (c. 1930s).

Cleveland

CLEVELAND: 200 Middle Street

Street Address	200 Middle Street, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L6 RP43359
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 200 Middle Street, Cleveland (RPS, 2012).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	10/01/2017		

Historical Context

The residence at 200 Middle Street was built before 1874 and was part of the first phase of settlement at Cleveland. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. Cleveland was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The building is understood to be part of the first phase of settlement at Cleveland, which was dominated by port infrastructure and associated industry. This development contributed to the establishment of residences and other town services in the 1860s and 1870s, and by the late 1870s included a number of jetties, hotels, residences and boarding houses, a post office and weekly mail service, a district school and court house in the area.

The building at 200 Middle Street (at the rear of the property) was built prior to 1874 as it was on the land at the time of Robert Cribb's purchase.[1] Cribb served on the Queensland Legislative Committee as a Member for East Moreton. The Thorne family acquired the property in 1888, and it is believed that Mrs Kate Thorne lived here for a period, followed by journalist Ebenezer Thorne in the late 1890s.[2] In the early 20th century, Dr Arthur Howard and Mrs Florence Howard occupied the residence and it was utilised as a doctor's surgery.[3] The building is thus referred to as 'The Doctor's House'.

It is unknown when the commercial building at the front of the premises was introduced to the site, however based upon a review of aerial images, it was after 1973.[4] The commercial building appears as a turn of the century building and may have been relocated from elsewhere.

Physical Description

The place is a two-storey timber cottage with the upper storey accommodated within a high-pitched gable roof (attic). The building is set back from the street with a recently introduced commercial building to the front of the site.

The front verandah of the dwelling has recently been reopened with a covered awning to the street supported by timber posts with decorative brackets. Earlier exposed framing with cross bracing has been removed at ground floor level and two low-waisted windows either side of the central doorway at street level provide a shopfront to the current retail premises. A curved tin window hood with decorative motif cut-out and trim remains above the gable window. Original chimney is constructed of masonry and unpainted. There is an extension to the rear of the dwelling, post-1973 and a car port to the east.

CLEVELAND: 200 Middle Street

Statement of Significance	
The residence at 200 Middle Street is a locally significant building which embodies historical, rarity and aesthetic values. Although altered, the building is a legible mid- to late-19th century timber cottage which has been known as a doctor's residence since the early 20th century. Its distinctive form, particularly the steep gabled roof, makes a positive contribution to the Middle Street townscape.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
The house at 200 Middle Street is historically relevant as a mid- to late-19th century dwelling associated with the first phase of settlement from the 1850s until the 1870s.	
Criteria B	The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.
The property's period of construction is in the context of the first phase of settlement at Cleveland from the 1850s until the 1870s. Built elements from this period are considered rare and are an endangered aspect of Redland's cultural heritage.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
The former doctor's residence, although much altered, has a pleasing form and historic character such that it makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.	

Primary Themes	
10.0 Providing Health and Welfare Services	10.01 Health services
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] David Call, "Historic Property up for Auction," *The Redland-Wynnum Times*, 10th December 1986, p. 17.
[2] Call, "Historic Property up for Auction," p. 17; Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "200 Middle Street, Cleveland," 1995.
[3] Call, "Historic Property up for Auction," p. 17; Woods and Bagot, "200 Middle Street".
[4] RCC Aerial Imagery Series, Cleveland 1973.



Residence, 200 Middle Street, Cleveland (RPS, 2012).



Residence, 200 Middle Street, Cleveland (RPS, 2012).

CLEVELAND: 219 Middle Street

Street Address	219 Middle Street, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L2 RP66399
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 219 Middle Steet, Cleveland (Google Pro, 2016).

Condition	Very Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	10/01/2017		

Historical Context

The property at 219 Middle Street was one of many properties and land holdings owned by G.J. Walter, prior to it being sold in 1919 to Charles Elfert. Elfert reportedly constructed a house at 219 Middle Street, as well as a sawmill alongside at 217 Middle Street in the same year.[1] This residence is part of the second phase of development in Cleveland.

Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort. The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a highset weatherboard bungalow, with hip roof, single skin VJ timber cladding to front verandah walls, c.1919. Recent additions include contemporary front entry gable and stairs with split landing with large landscaped grounds and a timber picket fence.

Statement of Significance

219 Middle Street is a locally significant building which embodies representative and aesthetic heritage values. The building is an intact example of a traditional timber suburban dwelling dating from the second phase of settlement in Cleveland (c.1919) and once included a sawmill alongside. The place makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and locality.

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

219 Middle Street demonstrated the second phase of development at Cleveland west of Cleveland Point in the early twentieth century, whereby a local business person was able to build a residence and sawmill on adjacent land.

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

The scale, form and design of the building make a positive contribution to the streetscape as well as the character and appearance of the locality.

Primary Themes

6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "219 Middle Street, Cleveland," 1995.

CLEVELAND: 19 North Street

Street Address	19 North Street, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L5 C14565
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 19 North Street, Cleveland (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	10/01/2017		

Historical Context

Cleveland magistrate, William Taylor, originally purchased the property at 19 North Street in 1885. In 1888 John Rickert occupied the property; by 1908, Miss L.M. Taylor is listed as the occupant.[1] This residence is indicative of the shift between the first and second phases of Cleveland's development, believed to have been built c. 1880s.

Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort. The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, which prompted further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a lowset weatherboard residence with gable roof to the core, which intersects a projecting gable structure on the western end, possibly a later addition. The front verandah has a stepped concave roof painted in two-toned stipes with timber balustrades and lattice infill. A skillion extension is connected to the rear of the dwelling. Interior unseen.

Statement of Significance

19 North Street is a locally significant building which embodies historic and aesthetic heritage values. It is an attractive and legible late 19th century weatherboard cottage relating to the second phase of settlement at Cleveland, which makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the streetscape.

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

The house at 19 North Street is historically relevant as a late 19th century dwelling associated with the second phase of settlement at Cleveland from the 1880s until the 1930s.

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

The building is aesthetically pleasing by virtue of its simple form, materials and detailing. It makes a positive contribution to the locality.

Primary Themes

6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "19 North Street, Cleveland," 1995.

CLEVELAND: Shellim

Street Address	79 Passage Street, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	Lot 3 SP260125
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Shellim, Cleveland (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	10/01/2017		

Historical Context

The residence at 79 Passage Street was constructed about 1910 during the second phase of development in Cleveland. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

John Alexander acquired the 1-rood town lot in 1889 for £45. He sold it in 1913 to Francis Gilbert Burnett. It is unclear if the dwelling existed at the time of sale to Burnett, however a property called Shellim appears in the records from about that time. The place passed through a number of hands until the Hucker family bought it in 1925, who owned it until 1976.[1]

Physical Description

The place is an extensively renovated highset timber framed weatherboard clad bungalow, short ridge iron roof with flying gable above verandah entrance, open verandahs front and sides. It has single skin VJ walls to verandah, low waisted French doors with rectangular glass panels above and timber panels below built in underneath, and casement windows.

Statement of Significance

79 Passage Street is a locally significant building which embodies historical and aesthetic values. The building is an attractive example of an early 20th century timber Queenslander, built during the second phase of settlement at Cleveland. It makes a positive contribution to the locality.

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

The residence at 79 Passage Street demonstrates the evolution of Redland's history as it is representative of Cleveland's second phase of settlement during the early twentieth century. This house shows the growth of the Cleveland area away from Cleveland Point.

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

The building makes a positive contribution to the locality by virtue of its form materials and detailing.

Primary Themes

6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Items, “79 Passage Street, Cleveland,” 1995.



Shellim, Cleveland (AHS, 2017).

CLEVELAND: Callan Doon

Street Address	61 Princess Street, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L1 RP181607
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Callan Doon, Cleveland (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	10/01/2017		

Historical Context

The bungalow situated at 61 Princess Street is believed to have been built in 1927 as a farmhouse and is indicative of Cleveland's second phase of development. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

Prior to 1927, the land at 61 Princess Street passed through a considerable number of owners and was subject to subdivisions. The land consisted of 7 lots, each 1 acre, which was mostly used for small crop farms from about 1886. Lots 1-7 were amalgamated by the Dean family who purchased the broader site in 1927 and built the current residence known as Callan Doon. The residence was constructed by Brown & Broad Homes Ltd.

The farm was subdivided in 1970 and the residence remained on lot 1. The property has had many owners since this subdivision and the current owners acquired the property in 2009.[1]

Physical Description

Callan Doon is a c.1927 Californian bungalow style dwelling, constructed with a large projecting front gable over the front entry porch which also accommodates a large verandah with timber latticework and valences. Two original side gables project east and west from beneath the main gable, which are enclosed with casement windows. The dwelling was originally enclosed underneath with decorative lattice panels, which has been recently removed, however the proportions of the building survive.

Statement of Significance

Callan Doon is a locally significant building which embodies historical, representative and aesthetic heritage values. The place is representative of the historical pattern of subdivision and development in Cleveland dating from the 1880s. The building is an intact and attractive Californian bungalow style dwelling adapted to the Queensland climate. It makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the streetscape.

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

Callan Doon is representative of the historical subdivision of farming land in Cleveland having been originally acquired in 1886, subject to division until the current building was constructed as a farmhouse in 1927 and then subdivided further to read as a typical suburban dwelling in the 1970s.

CLEVELAND: Callan Doon

Criteria D	The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.
Callan Doon is an intact example of a farmhouse built at Cleveland in the 1920s in a distinctive Californian Bungalow style.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
Callan Doon is an intact and attractive Californian bungalow style timber dwelling which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and locality.	

Primary Themes	
2.0 Exploiting, Utilising and Transforming the Land	2.04 Agricultural activities
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, “61 Princess Street,” 1995.



Callan Doon, Cleveland (RPS, 2012).



Callan Doon, Cleveland, c.1950 (RCC Library).

CLEVELAND: Methodist (Uniting) Church Hall

Street Address	24 Queen Street, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L6-L8 C730495
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Methodist Church Hall, Cleveland (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	10/01/2017		

Historical Context

The Methodist Sunday School Hall at 24 Queen Street was built in 1921 on its present site.[1] The timber hall is believed to remain in-situ and is part of a complex of buildings, which includes the Cleveland Uniting Church (c.1979) and hall (c.1960s) as well as the former Methodist Church (c.1910).

The hall was built during the second phase of Cleveland's development. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort. The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

Redland Bay and Wellington Point each had Methodist Churches built in the 1880s, and these evidently served the Cleveland Methodist community's needs until 1909.[1] The Sunday School Hall hall first opened 29 January, 1921, with 88 students in attendance. By 1950, this complex of buildings included the hall, Methodist church, the parsonage and two tennis courts. The hall was used frequently by the local community for religious practices and social events. Two Sunday services were held in the church each week, alongside a Sunday School classes held in the hall. The building was also used for Young Peoples' Societies and the Methodist Ladies' Guild.[2]

This building is believed to have been the second hall built in Cleveland, after the School of Arts hall, available for community activities. Until the RSL hall was built later in the 1920s, this hall was one of the main locations for social events.[3]

Physical Description

The former hall is a low set timber structure on metal posts, with a simple gable roof and with minimal eaves. The hall is clad externally with weatherboards and has timber framed casement windows with fanlights. A projecting entry porch with lower level gable roof provides a side stair entry, as does the eastern elevation via a panelled French doorway and access ramp. The main roof has a decorative end truss externally with curved timber members. The rear section of the building has a raised section for the stage, with a skillion roof abutting the gable end.

The hall contributes to the collection of buildings that have continuous association with the Methodist community (later Uniting) in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND: Methodist (Uniting) Church Hall

Statement of Significance	
The church hall is of local significance embodying historical, representative and social values. The historical significance of the place is derived from its construction in the early 20th century during the second phase of development at Cleveland and has been continuously used by the local community since it was built. The building's social value is derived from the historical continuity of use by the local community.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
The Methodist Sunday School Hall (c.1921) forms an important component of the Uniting Church complex, which has been in continuous use since 1909 and representative of the Methodist community (later Uniting) in Cleveland and the historical development of the Redlands.	
Criteria D	The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.
The hall is considered to be a good example of a Sunday school hall constructed in the early 20th century, during the second phase of development in the Cleveland.	
Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
The hall has a long association with the local community. Initially associated with the Methodist Church and now the Uniting Church, the hall is of social significance to Redlands.	

Primary Themes	
8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions	8.01 Worshipping and religious institutions

References

[1] Cleveland Uniting Church, "Church Buildings," http://www.clevelandunitingchurch.com/history/church-buildings/, 2016.
[2] Ibid.
[3] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "24 Queen Street, Cleveland," 2012.
[4] Ibid.

CLEVELAND: Uniting Church (Formerly Methodist)

Street Address	24 Queen Street, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L6-L8 C730495
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Former Methodist Church, Cleveland (AHS, 2017)

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	10/01/2017		

Historical Context

The former Methodist Church situated at 24 Queen Street was built in 1909 and located in the current Uniting Church precinct.[1] The former Church is part of a complex of buildings, which includes the Cleveland Uniting Church (c.1979) and hall (c.1960s) as well as the Methodist Church hall (c.1921).

The former Church was built during the second phase of development at Cleveland. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s until the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

Redland Bay and Wellington Point each had Methodist Churches built in the 1880s, and these evidently served the Cleveland Methodist community's needs until 1909, when the Methodist Church was built at Cleveland.[2] By 1950, this complex of buildings included the Methodist Church, a Sunday school hall, the parsonage and two tennis courts.[3] As the population grew, the small early twentieth century Church was too small to service the community. It was moved to its present position in the complex, and the current Church was constructed in c.1980.

The Uniting Church in Australia formed on 22 June 1977, combining congregations from the Methodist Church of Australasia, the Presbyterian Church of Australia, and churches of the Congregational Union of Australia. It was after this amalgamation that the church in Cleveland converted from the Methodist Church to the Uniting Church.[4] The Uniting Church outgrew its original church at about the same time and it was replaced with a larger building in the late 1970s, resulting with the former Methodist Church being relocated to its present site at the rear of the site.[5] The former Methodist Church contributes positively to the complex of Church buildings forming the Cleveland Uniting Church precinct.

Physical Description

The former Methodist Church is a timber frame building on low concrete stumps, located to the rear of the site (off Passage Street). The steep pitched gable roof has corrugated iron sheeting with a decorative end roof tie with timber finial and bottom chord.

There are projections with a separate lower level gable roof for the altar and entry. Both roofs have small overhangs. The gothic style (lancet shaped) pointed casement windows run along the side walls. The projecting section windows are stained glass decoration. There are curved tin window hoods to end windows and two entry doors with timber stairs to rear of the building.

CLEVELAND: Uniting Church (Formerly Methodist)

Statement of Significance	
The former Methodist Church is of local significance embodying historical, representative and social values. The historical significance of the place is derived from its construction in the early 20th century during the second phase of development at Cleveland and represents an important aspect of the local Methodist/Uniting community from the beginnings of the parish at Cleveland. The building's social value is derived from the historical continuity of use by the local community.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
Former Methodist Church (c.1909) forms an important component of the Uniting Church complex buildings. The former church is representative of the Methodist community (later Uniting) in Cleveland and the historical development of the Redlands.	
Criteria D	The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.
The former church is constructed in the early 20th century, during the second phase of development in the Cleveland and demonstrates the Methodist community's development during this period in Redlands.	
Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
The former Methodist Church has a long association with the Methodist Church (now the Uniting Church). The former church is of social significance to Redlands.	

Primary Themes	
8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions	8.01 Worshipping and religious institutions

References

[1] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "24 Queen Street, Cleveland," 2012.
[2] Cleveland Uniting Church, "Church Buildings," http://www.clevelandunitingchurch.com/history/church-buildings/, 2016.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Uniting Church in Australia, "Our History," http://unitingchurchwa.org.au/multicultural-ministry/about/history/, 2017.
[5] Ibid.

CLEVELAND: 1 Shore Street East

Street Address	1 Shore Street East, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L1 RP120477
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence / Shop, 1 Shore Street East Cleveland (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	20/01/2017		

Historical Context

The property at 1 Shore Street East is believed to have been built during Cleveland's second phase of development.[1] Based upon an inspection of the site it is thought that the shop and offices were built in the 1920s.[2]

Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

Shore Street East became the hub of commercial activity from the 1880s until the 1930s. The Cleveland railway station was located directly across the street providing the primary mode of transport for the produce of the district.[3] The land at 1 Shore Street East was subdivided in 1922 and it is understood that the building was built soon after, passing through several owners until it was purchased by Charles Sayer in May 1929. Sayer was a well-known local merchant and shopkeeper who also owned the adjacent property at 3 Shore Street East at the same time. Sayer held the title until 1939.[4]

One of the top floor offices is believed to have been used as a dental surgery and the other as a dressmaking/sewing business.[5] This room was later used as meeting rooms for the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Downstairs was a chemist shop for many years, called the Cleveland Cash Pharmacy.[6] The building remains today as a residence and shop.

Physical Description

This building is a two storey building with a corrugated iron pyramid roof. There is a front verandah to the upper level which has a separate hipped roof also in corrugated iron.

The building has timber chamfer board cladding externally to both levels. The building is similar in scale and form to 3 Shore Street East. The upper level verandah has two sets of French doors and iron balustrade (not original). The window hoods are timber with tin sheeting. There is a small lean-to structure to the lower level. The awning over the footpath has been removed. Latticework screens have been placed in front of the fenestration on the ground floor street frontage.

CLEVELAND: 1 Shore Street East

Statement of Significance	
1 Shore Street East is a locally significant place which embodies historic, rarity and aesthetic values. Together with 3 Shore Street East, the neighbouring building, the place forms a coherent remnant of the commercial core of Cleveland. These buildings illustrate the commercial centre of Cleveland during the second phase of development in the 1880s to 1930s when commercial development was concentrated close to the rail line. The former commercial building retains the aesthetic, scale and character attributed to this period. The former commercial buildings and former fruit shed (1 and 3 Shore Street East) as a group and individually, make a positive contribution to the streetscape and locality.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
The place is important in demonstrating the evolution of Redland's history. The former shop and offices building, built 1930-1932, along with the neighbouring building are the remains of Cleveland's commercial core from the second phase of development, focused along Shore Street. The group of buildings demonstrate an important part of Redland's historical evolution in the 1880s to 1930s, a period of economic prosperity, when the railway line was the most effective means of transportation such that commercial development clustered around it.	
Criteria B	The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.
The former commercial building and the neighbouring building are the remains of Cleveland's commercial core during the second phase of development from the 1880s until the 1930s focused along Shore Street East. Surviving examples of commercial buildings from this phase are now rare.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
The former commercial building and adjoining buildings form a visually attractive group which make a positive contribution to the streetscape and locality.	

Primary Themes	
3.0 Developing Secondary and Tertiary Industries	3.08 Marketing, retailing and service industries

References

[1] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "3 Shore Street East, Cleveland," 1995.
[2] Joanne Ritale, "Old Cleveland Commercial and Civic Precinct. A Cultural Heritage Study," Honours thesis, The University of Queensland, 2000, p. 44.
[3] Ritale, "Old Cleveland Commercial and Civic Precinct," p. 44.
[4] Ibid., p. 38-41
[5] Woods and Bagot, "3 Shore Street East".
[6] Ibid.



Shore Street East Precinct, c. 1920s (RCC Library).

CLEVELAND: 3 Shore Street East

Street Address	3 Shore Street East, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L2 RP142152
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence / Shop, 3 Shore Street East, Cleveland (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	20/01/2017		

Historical Context

The shop and fruit shed situated at 3 Shore Street East are part of Cleveland's second phase of development. The commercial premises is believed to have been built in the 1920s and the fruit shed was likely constructed between 1911 and 1916.[1]

Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

Shore Street East became the hub of commercial activity from the 1880s until the 1930s. The Cleveland railway station was located directly across the street and rail transport was the primary mode of transport for the produce of the district.[2] The land at 3 Shore Street was subdivided in 1922 and it is understood that the commercial premises was built soon after, passing through several owners until it was purchased by Charles Sayer in August 1929.[3]

A café (Sayer's Central Café) is known to have existed within the commercial premises, which included a newsagency selling magazines, stationery and confectionary. Additionally, Sayer ran a fruit and vegetable delivery service locally.[4] The former fruit shed was reportedly used as the storage area to supply the adjacent grocery store (now demolished) and other customers via the adjacent railway, from the first half of the twentieth century.[5] Both the commercial premises and fruit shed remain today.

Physical Description

Shop:
This is a two storey timber frame building with chamfer board external wall cladding to both levels. The corrugated iron pyramid roof extends to shelter the upper level verandah space.

The original timber frame casement windows remain on the upper level. The second storey verandah cantilevers over the front footpath below. The original awning over the footpath has been removed, as have the window hoods. The upper level verandah has been enclosed with continuous, multi pane windows sitting beneath the eaves with chamfer boards below.

Alterations have also been made to fenestration at ground floor level with large glazed picture windows and a central doorway, however the overall form and scale is retained.

CLEVELAND: 3 Shore Street East

Fruit Shed:
This is a timber frame fruit storage shed, low set on timber stumps. The structure has a simple gable roof which used to cover an extension to one side (now removed). The roof and external wall sheeting is corrugated iron. There are no overhangs to the roof. A bank of windows on the side wall has glass louvers and timber sills. A picture window shopfront was inserted in the front façade to exhibit the wares of one of the commercial occupants, a stain glass workshop.

Statement of Significance	
3 Shore Street East is a locally significant place which embodies historic, rarity and aesthetic values. Together with 1 Shore Street East, the neighbouring building, the place forms a coherent remnant of the commercial core of Cleveland. These buildings illustrate the commercial centre of Cleveland during the second phase of development in the 1880s to 1930s when commercial development was concentrated close to the rail line. The former commercial building retains the aesthetic, scale and character attributed to this period. The former commercial buildings and former fruit shed (1 and 3 Shore Street East) as a group and individually, make a positive contribution to the streetscape and locality.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
The place is important in demonstrating the evolution of Redland's history. The former commercial building and fruit shed, built in the early twentieth century, along with the neighbouring building are the remains of Cleveland's commercial core from the second phase of development, focused along Shore Street. The group of buildings demonstrate an important part of Redland's historical evolution in the 1880s to 1930s, a period of economic prosperity, when the railway line was the most effective means of transportation such that commercial development clustered around it.	
Criteria B	The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.
The former commercial building and fruit shed, along with the neighbouring building are the remains of Cleveland's commercial core during the second phase of development from the 1880s until the 1930s focused along Shore Street East. Surviving examples of commercial buildings from this phase are now rare.	
Criteria C	The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.
The former commercial building and fruit shed, as well as the adjoining building form a visually attractive group which make a positive contribution to the streetscape and locality.	

Primary Themes	
3.0 Developing Secondary and Tertiary Industries	3.08 Marketing, retailing and service industries

References

[1] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "3 Shore Street East, Cleveland," 1995.
[2] Joanne Ritale, "Old Cleveland Commercial and Civic Precinct. A Cultural Heritage Study," Honours thesis, The University of Queensland, 2000, p. 44.
[3] Woods and Bagot, "3 Shore Street East".
[4] Ritale, "Old Cleveland Commercial and Civic Precinct," p. 44.
[5] Ibid., p. 38-41



3 Shore Street East, Cleveland c.1940s (RCC Library).

CLEVELAND: Craigelea

Street Address	151 Shore Street North, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L502 C14568
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).


Craigielea, Cleveland (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	20/12/2016		

Historical Context

The residence at 151 Shore Street North was likely built in the mid to late 1880s, during Cleveland's second phase of development. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

The Deed of Grant for this allotment at 151 Shore Street North was given to George Vowles of Ipswich in 1852. It was first sold on 8 January 1852 at the second release of Cleveland land. A number of subsequent owners appear on the title, however it is not known if any early building existed on the site. The land was transferred to William Vowles of Ipswich in 1868 and in 1886 Walter Henson acquired the title.

By 1889 the property was purchased by neighbour William Ross, a prominent Councillor and member of the first Cleveland Divisional Board. His residence was the adjacent former Courthouse. Ross had an extensive property portfolio at the time.[1] The design of the house suggests it is likely that Henson or Ross built it in the mid to late 1880s.

The residence later sold to Jessie McLeish Thallon in 1897 and then to Thomas Kirk in 1899, where the name Craigielea appears. The Kirk family resided there until 1915, when they sold the property to a family friend, Agnes Walter. Agnes was wife of George John Walter, a prominent figure and local councillor who possessed an impressive property portfolio.[2] The place remained as a residence from 1915 until recent years, when the dwelling was used as staff quarters and storage for the Courthouse Restaurant. The building was renovated in 2013.[3]

Physical Description

The place comprises a low set, timber framed residence with a steep pitched, corrugated iron pyramid roof. The front and north facing L shaped verandah has a low pitch roof projecting c.600m below the main fascia, which has minimal eaves. The kitchen and living areas on the southern side of the building are signified by a brick chimney.

The place retains a range of details evident in an early photograph, including timber window hoods to side windows and the entry porch and front picket fence. Lattice (diagonal) infill exists to verandah and entrance. Some extensions to the rear appear to have been added. No site inspection was carried out. The site is minimally landscaped with lawn and shrubs to the frontage.

CLEVELAND: Craigelea

Statement of Significance	
Craigielea is a locally significant building which embodies historic and aesthetic heritage values. The historical significance of the place is derived from its c.1880s construction during the second phase of development at Cleveland and a period of economic prosperity. The cottage is an intact and attractive example of a late 19th century residential dwelling, which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and Cleveland Point locality.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
Craigielea (c.1880s) demonstrates the evolution of Redland's history through its construction during the second phase of settlement (1880s to 1930s) in a period of economic prosperity, when Cleveland expanded westward and the point was a popular tourist destination.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
Craigielea, by virtue of its scale, form and setting, makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and the Cleveland Point locality.	

Primary Themes	
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] RCC Library, Historic Land Title for 151 Shore Street North.
[2] Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, "Cleveland Court House ID: 600770151" 2006.
[3] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "151 Shore Street North, Cleveland," 1995.

CLEVELAND: 153 Shore Street North

Street Address	153 Shore Street North, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L1 RP1677
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 153 Shore Street North, Cleveland (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	20/12/2016		

Historical Context

The residence at 153 Shore Street North was likely built in the late 19th century during Cleveland's second phase of development. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the Point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

The Deed of Grant for this allotment at 153 Shore Street North was given to Joe King of the Darling Downs in 1852. A number of subsequent owners appear on the title; however, it is not known if any early buildings were built on the site prior to the current dwelling.[1]

The property (Lot 3) was subsequently bought by John Fogarty in 1873. He also purchased the adjoining property (Lot 4) at 157 Shore Street in 1875. Fogarty took out a mortgage in 1882 for both properties (Lot 3 and 4), and another mortgage in 1894. It is believed the construction of the houses at 153 and 157 Shore Street North coincided with these mortgage dates. 153 Shore Street North was likely built in 1894. It is possible that this property was the site of Fogarty's store, which served the Point for many years. Fogarty's store was described by a visitor in 1873 accordingly:

The business activities of the town were limited to the dealings at Fogarty's store, the milk supply and the butcher's shop. The butter was brought from Wynnum, at that time a small dairying district… Walking along the level ground, we came to Fogarty's store, principally a grocery, but also containing a stock of oddments… [2]

There is also some reports that Fogarty's daughters, Mary Ann, Margaret, Julia, Bertha and Rubina, ran a boarding house on the two sites (Allotments 3 & 4). In 1916, Fogarty sold both properties to Clara Robertson, who subdivided the land about 1920 to form an additional rear allotment (Subs 1-4).

Both blocks were purchased by Mary Gertrude Cameron in 1920. The house has for some time been known locally as 'Cameron's House'. The Camerons held the property until about 1950. The building contributes to the streetscape and Cleveland Point Precinct.[3]

CLEVELAND: 153 Shore Street North

Physical Description
This is a low set, timber framed dwelling with a steep pitched, cropped pyramid roof (new sheeting). The building has exposed timber framing and vertical cross bracing, timber sash windows to front and side elevations and an off centre front door. One side of verandah is filled in with vertical timber boards, and has a seat balustrade to verandah (not original). It features a timber bracket fence and cross bracing above windows and doors.

Statement of Significance	
153 Shore Street North is a locally significant building which embodies historical, representative and aesthetic heritage values. It is an intact and aesthetically pleasing 1890s suburban timber cottage, which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and Cleveland Point locality. It is historically representative of a period of economic prosperity in Cleveland and it is thought to be the site of Fogarty's store and boarding house.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
153 Shore Street North (c.1894) demonstrates the evolution of Redland's history through its construction during the second phase of settlement (1880s to 1930s) in a period of economic prosperity, when Cleveland expanded westward and the point was a popular tourist destination. Furthermore, it is historically associated with Fogarty's store (assumed site) and boarding house.	
Criteria D	The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.
153 Shore Street North, by virtue of its scale, form and setting, makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and the Cleveland Point locality.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
As an intact and aesthetically pleasing late 19th Century dwelling, it makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the streetscape and the Cleveland Point locale.	

Primary Themes	
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] RCC Library, Local History File, 153 Shore Street North, Cleveland.
[2] Newspaper cutting, undated and unsourced, "Early Aspirations of Cleveland" by 'Watchful' written in hindsight. Royal Historical Society of Queensland Society Vertical Files. The cutting may date from September 1922.
[3] RCC Library, Local History File, 153 Shore Street North, Cleveland.



Residence, 153 Shore Street North, Cleveland (RPS, 2012).

C29 - CLEVELAND: 157 Shore Street North

Street Address	157 Shore Street North, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L4 RP1677
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 157 Shore Street North, Cleveland (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Fair	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	20/12/2016		

Historical Context

The residence at 157 Shore Street North was likely built in the late 19th century, during Cleveland's second phase of development. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851.It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway like in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the Point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

The Deed of Grant for this allotment at 157 Shore Street North was given to Joe King of the Darling Downs in 1852. A number of subsequent owners appear on the title; however, it is not known if any early buildings existed on the site.[1]

The property (Lot 4) was subsequently bought by John Fogarty in 1875. He also purchased the adjoining property (Lot 3) at 153 Shore Street North in 1873. Fogarty took out a mortgage in 1882 for both properties (Lot 3 and 4), and another mortgage in 1894. It is believed the construction of the houses at 157 and 153 Shore Street North coincided with these mortgage dates. 157 Shore Street North was likely built in 1882, as Lt. Owen's plan drafted for the Queensland Defence Force in 1890 shows a building on this site.[2]

There are some reports that Fogarty's daughters, Mary Ann, Margaret, Julia, Bertha and Rubina, ran a boarding house on the two sites (Allotments 3 & 4). In 1916, Fogarty sold both properties to Clara Robertson, who subdivided the land about 1920 to form an additional rear allotment (Subs 1-4).

The property, incuding the adjavent subdivision, was purchased by Mary Gertrude Cameron in 1920. It was bought by Charles and Hannah Klemm in 1930, and transferred to their sons, Joseph and George, after Charles' death in 1959.[3]

Physical Description

This is a low set, timber framed dwelling with a steep pitched, corrugated iron hipped roof and bull nosed verandah with cast iron ballustrade panels and a centrally located front stair. The dwelling is decorated with exposed timber framing with cross pattern and low waisted french doors, characteristic of the period of construction.

A small timber framed structure with weatherboard cladding, of unknown provenance is located in front of the dwelling, which partially conceals the view of the house from Shore Street. There is a white picket fence and some mature plantings to the frontage. A car port exists to the south of the property, also visible form the street alongside the small timber framed structure.

C29 - CLEVELAND: 157 Shore Street North

Statement of Significance	
157 Shore Street North is a locally significant building which embodies historical, representative and aesthetic heritage values. It is an intact and aesthetically pleasing 1880s timber cottage, which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and Cleveland Point locality. It is historically representative of a period of economic prosperity in Cleveland and it is thought to be the site of Fogarty's store and boarding house.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
157 Shore Street North dates from the 1880s and demonstrates the evolution of Redland's history through its construction during a period of economic prosperity when Cleveland Point was a popular tourist destination. Furthermore, it is historically associated with Fogarty's store (assumed site) and boarding house.	
Criteria D	The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.
The building is an intact and representative example of a late 19th Century timber dwelling.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
As an intact and aesthetically pleasing 19th century timber dwelling, it makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the streetscape and Cleveland Point locality.	

Primary Themes	
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] RCC Library, Local History File, 157 Shore Street North, Cleveland.
[2] QS 301/1, Item 1, Queensland State Archives.
[3] RCC Library, Local History File, 157 Shore Street North, Cleveland.

CLEVELAND: Seaforth Cottage

Street Address	162 Shore Street North, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L1 RP211344
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC 2016).



Seaforth Cottage, Cleveland (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Very Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	20/01/2017		

Historical Context

The residence at 162 Shore Street North is believed to have been built in the early 1880s, coinciding with Cleveland's second phase of development. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

The residence is believed to have been built by Walter Burkitt who purchased the land from Beal in 1883. Burkitt died in 1884 and the property was retained by his widow until 1916, suggesting a building existied on the site by 1884. It was then bought by Myra and Nella Nicholas who retained the property until 1952. The cottage is believed to have been constructed during the Burkitt ownership.[1]

Physical Description

The residence at 162 Shore Street North is a low set, timber framed cottage with gabled roof and a front verandah under main roof. The residence is built extremely close to the boundary with some mature trees and landscaping obvious from the street, including a white painted timber picket fence.

Statement of Significance

Seaforth Cottage is a locally significant building which embodies historic and aesthetic heritage values. The historical significance of the place is derived from its c.1880s construction during the second phase of development at Cleveland and a period of economic prosperity. The cottage is an intact and attractive example of a late 19th century residential dwelling, which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and Cleveland Point locality.

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

Seaforth Cottage (c.1880s) demonstrates the evolution of Redland's history through its construction during the second phase of settlement in a period of economic prosperity, when Cleveland expanded westward and the point was a popular tourist destination.

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

Seaforth Cottage, by virtue of its scale, form and setting, makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and the Cleveland Point locality.

CLEVELAND: Seaforth Cottage

Primary Themes	
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, “162 Shore Street North, Cleveland,” 1995.

CLEVELAND: 103 Passage Street

Street Address	103 Passage Street, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L5 C628
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 103 Passage Street, Cleveland (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	01/10/2017		

Historical Context

The property at 103 Passage Street is believed to have been built in the early 20th century during Cleveland's second phase of development. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City.

103 Passage Street was first auctioned in 1889 as one of several town allotments as a 1-rood lot to Ben Jewitt who paid £41. Harriet Laura Jarvis purchased the allotment in 1912, followed soon after by the Mills Family in 1916. It is likely that the Mills constructed the residence there, as the Cleveland Council's rate books show no occupants on the site until 1916, when Ellen Mills is listed as the occupant. Council records indicate the property remained in the Mills family until the 1970s.[1]

Physical Description

The dwelling at 103 Passage Street is a highset timber framed dwelling clad in weatherboard. The general design is best described as a short ridge bungalow with iron roof and front verandah with two-rail slat and lattice balustrading. Single skin VJ walls exist to the front verandah, with low waisted French doors with rectangular panels below. Notable details include fanlights, sash windows, arched battens on verandah subfloor, wooden stumps with modern shed to the rear. The property is located close to the street and this prominence ensures a positive setting along with the simple landscaped gardens and lawn.

Statement of Significance

The bungalow at 103 Passage Street is of local significance and embodies historical and aesthetic values. The place is evidence of the second phase of development in Cleveland from the 1880s until the 1930s, when residential development moved westward towards the current commercial centre and southward towards Redland Bay. The residence at 103 Passage Street retains the respective form and scale associated with this period of suburban development and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and locality.

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

103 Passage Street is important in demonstrating the evolution of Redland's history. The residence illustrates the second phase of urban development, focused along Passage Street, when the urban settlement at Cleveland moved westward towards the current commercial centre and southward towards Redland Bay.

CLEVELAND: 103 Passage Street

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
The residence at 103 Passage Street retains the respective form and scale associated with an early 20th century bungalow associated with the second phase of development at Cleveland and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and locality.	

Primary Themes	
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, “103 Passage Street, Cleveland,” 1995.

Dunwich

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 14 Bingle Road

Street Address	14 Bingle Road, Dunwich
GPS/RPD	Lot 719 on D9044
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 14 Bingle Road, Dunwich (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	21/12/2016		

Historical Context

A late-19th century workers cottage, 14 Bingle Road is a former Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.[1] Prior to the formation of Dunwich Benevolent Asylum, the area was used as a convict out station from 1827-1831, a Catholic mission for the local Indigenous population from 1843-1847, and a quarantine station from 1850-1864. Whilst the early history of the place is uncelar, 14 Bingle Road appears on the 1913 map of the Benevolent Asylum and is therefore believed to be an in-situ example of a Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.

The Benevolent Society in Moreton Bay was established in 1844 as a citizen run charity. In 1861, the Queensland Government passed the Benevolent Asylum Act, which provided funds to transform hospital wards into these asylums. The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum housed Queensland's poor and underprivileged, including the aged, infirm and individuals without access to required care from their families.[2]

In 1913, during a time of increasing patient numbers, the asylum site expanded greatly. At this time the buildings on site included a police station, visitor centre, public hall, ancillary service buildings, ward buildings, tent accommodation and recreational facilities. Facilities here catered for live-in staff, including cooks, administration staff, and wardsmen.[3]

Due to an overcrowded patient population and deteriorating health conditions on site, the asylum closed in 1947 after operating for over 80 years. 14 Bingle Road remains in its historical context within the Dunwich township and represents part of the layout of the original Asylum.[4]

Physical Description

14 Bingle Road is a high set timber bungalow from the late nineteenth century with a pyramid roof to the core. There is a stepped roof over the front verandah. The building is clad externally with timber chamfer boards and the verandah is enclosed with horizontal timber battens.

Statement of Significance

The residence at 14 Bingle Road, Dunwich is of local significance, due to its historical value as a remaining building from the Benevolent Asylum. The residence is one of a small collection of remnant buildings surviving from the asylum in its broader original context, and is significant as an important aspect of Redlands history.

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

14 Bingle Road is associated with the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is significant in demonstrating a particular pattern of Redland's history, reflecting the culture around systems of poverty and health at the time. The asylum was used to house the poor and sick from all over Queensland, and the surviving buildings represent the practices used in this facility.

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 14 Bingle Road

Criteria C	The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.
The former asylum building has the potential to contribute new knowledge about Redland's history, specifically relating to the asylum, that will lead to a greater understanding of the area's development. The building is believed to be in-situ and therefore has the potential to yield recreations of the Benevolent Asylum's history and physical layout. This site, along with the other in-situ asylum houses, is a reflection of greater philanthropic services and Benevolent Society facilities in the Redlands area.	

Primary Themes	
10.0 Providing Health and Welfare Services	10.02 Caring for the homeless and destitute

References

[1] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "14 Bingle Road, Dunwich," 2012.
[2] QHR Listing, "St Mark's Anglican Church and Dunwich Public Hall," 2016.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.



14 Bingle Road, Dunwich (AHS, 2016).

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 16 Bingle Road

Street Address	16 Bingle Road, Dunwich
GPS/RPD	Lot 720 on D9044
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 16 Bingle Road, Dunwich (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	21/12/2016		

Historical Context

A late 19th century workers cottage, 16 Bingle Road is a former Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.[1] Prior to the formation of the Asylum, the area was used as a convict out station from 1827-1831, a Catholic mission for the local Indigenous population from 1843-1847, and a quarantine station from 1850-1864. Whilst the early history of the place is uncelar, 16 Bingle Road appears on the 1913 map of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is therefore believed to be an in-situ example of a Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.

The Benevolent Society in Moreton Bay was established in 1844 as a citizen run charity. In 1861, the Queensland Government passed the Benevolent Asylum Act, which provided funds to transform hospital wards into these asylums. The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum housed Queensland's poor and underprivileged, including the aged, infirm and individuals without access to required care from their families.[2]

In 1913, during a time of increasing patient numbers, the asylum site expanded greatly. At this time the buildings on site included a police station, visitor centre, public hall, ancillary service buildings, ward buildings, tent accommodation and recreational facilities. Facilities here catered for live-in staff, including cooks, administration staff, and wardsmen.[3]

Due to an overcrowded patient population and deteriorating health conditions on site, the asylum closed in 1947 after operating for over 80 years. 16 Bingle Road remains in its historical context within the Dunwich township and represents part of the layout of the original Asylum.[4]

Physical Description

16 Bingle Road is a high set timber dwelling with a pyramid roof to the core and a stepped convex roof to the front verandah. The exterior walls are clad in timber chamfer boards and the front verandah and stairs have been upgraded more recently. A commercial establishment, including fruit barn and coffee shop operates from the converted garage and front yard.

Statement of Significance

The residence at 16 Bingle Road, Dunwich is of local significance, due to its historical value as a remaining building from the Benevolent Asylum. The residence is one of a small collection of remnant buildings surviving from the asylum in its broader original context, and is significant as an important aspect of Redlands history.

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

16 Bingle Road is associated with the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is significant in demonstrating a particular pattern of Redland's history, reflecting the culture around systems of poverty and health at the time. The asylum was used to house the poor and sick from all over Queensland, and the surviving buildings represent the practices used in this facility.

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 16 Bingle Road

Criteria C	The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.
The former asylum building has the potential to contribute new knowledge about Redland's history, specifically relating to the asylum, that will lead to a greater understanding of the area's development. The building is believed to be in-situ and therefore has the potential to yield recreations of the Benevolent Asylum's history and physical layout. This site, along with the other in-situ asylum houses, is a reflection of greater philanthropic services and Benevolent Society facilities in the Redlands area.	

Primary Themes	
10.0 Providing Health and Welfare Services	10.02 Caring for the homeless and destitute

References

[1] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "16 Bingle Road, Dunwich," 2012.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 18 Bingle Road

Street Address	18 Bingle Road, Dunwich
GPS/RPD	Lot 721 on D9044
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 18 Bingle Road, Dunwich (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Fair	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	21/12/2016		

Historical Context

An early 20th century workers cottage, 18 Bingle Road is a former Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.[1] Prior to the formation of Asylum, the area was used as a convict out station from 1827-1831, a Catholic mission for the local Indigenous population from 1843-1847, and a quarantine station from 1850-1864. Whilst the early hisotry of the place is unclear, 18 Bingle Road appears on the 1913 map of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is therefore believed to be an in-situ example of a Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.

The Benevolent Society in Moreton Bay was established in 1844 as a citizen run charity. In 1861, the Queensland Government passed the Benevolent Asylum Act, which provided funds to transform hospital wards into these asylums. The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum housed Queensland's poor and underprivileged, including the aged, infirm and individuals without access to required care from their families.[2]

In 1913, during a time of increasing patient numbers, the asylum site expanded greatly. At this time the buildings on site included a police station, visitor centre, public hall, ancillary service buildings, ward buildings, tent accommodation and recreational facilities. Facilities here catered for live-in staff, including cooks, administration staff, and wardsmen.[3]

Due to an overcrowded patient population and deteriorating health conditions on site, the asylum closed in 1947 after operating for over 80 years. 18 Bingle Road remains in its historical context within the Dunwich township and represents part of the layout of the original Asylum.[4]

Physical Description

This is a highset timber bungalow with a hipped roof. The roof is continuous over the front verandah. The external cladding is timber chamfer boards. There is a single story shop located on the street frontage.

Statement of Significance

The residence at 18 Bingle Road, Dunwich is a locally significant place due to its historical value. As a remaining building from the Benevolent Asylum, it is a reminder of the social policies and attitudes of the late 19th century. The residence is one of a small collection of remnant buildings surviving from the asylum in its broader original context, and is significant as an important aspect of Redlands history.

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

18 Bingle Road is associated with the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is significant in demonstrating a particular pattern of Redland's history, reflecting the culture around systems of poverty and health at the time. The asylum was used to house the poor and sick from all over Queensland, and the surviving buildings represent the practices used in this facility.

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 18 Bingle Road

Criteria C	The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.
The former asylum building has the potential to contribute new knowledge about Redland's history, specifically relating to the asylum, that will lead to a greater understanding of the area's development. The building is believed to be in-situ and therefore has the potential to yield recreations of the Benevolent Asylum's history and physical layout. This site, along with the other in-situ asylum houses, is a reflection of greater philanthropic services and Benevolent Society facilities in the Redlands area.	

Primary Themes	
10.0 Providing Health and Welfare Services	10.02 Caring for the homeless and destitute

References

[1] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "18 Bingle Road, Dunwich," 2012.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 14 Stradbroke Place

Street Address	14 Stradbroke Place, Dunwich
GPS/RPD	Lot 1 on D9046
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 14 Stradbroke Place, Dunwich (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	21/12/2016		

Historical Context

A late-19th or early-20th century workers cottage, 14 Stradbroke Place is a former Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.[1] Prior to the formation of the Asylum, the area was used as a convict out station from 1827-1831, a Catholic mission for the local Indigenous population from 1843-1847, and a quarantine station from 1850-1864. While the early history of the place is uknown, 14 Stradbroke Place appears on the 1913 map of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is therefore believed to be an in-situ example of a Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.

The Benevolent Society in Moreton Bay was established in 1844 as a citizen run charity. In 1861, the Queensland Government passed the Benevolent Asylum Act, which provided funds to transform hospital wards into these asylums. The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum housed Queensland's poor and underprivileged, including the aged, infirm and individuals without access to required care from their families.[2]

The 1913, during a time of increasing patient numbers, the asylum site expanded greatly. At this time the buildings on site included a police station, visitor centre, public hall, ancillary service buildings, ward buildings, tent accommodation and recreational facilities. Facilities here catered for live-in staff, including cooks, administration staff, and wardsmen.[3]

Due to an overcrowded patient population and deteriorating health conditions on site, the asylum closed in 1947 after operating for over 80 years. 14 Stradbroke Place remains in its historical context within the Dunwich township and represents part of the layout of the original Asylum.[4]

Physical Description

This is a high set timber bungalow with a pyramid roof to the core. The roof is continuous over the enclosed verandahs. The external cladding is timber chamfer boards. A large Moreton Bay fig tree was planted during the Benevolent Asylum era and survives to the frontage.

Statement of Significance

The residence at 14 Stradbroke Place, Dunwich is a locally significant place due to its historical value and its endangered status. As a remaining building from the Benevolent Asylum, it is a reminder of the social policies and attitudes of the late 19th century. The residence is one of the last remnants of the asylum in its broader original context, and is significant as an endangered aspect of Redlands history.

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

14 Stradbroke Place is associated with the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is significant in demonstrating a particular pattern of Redland's history, reflecting the culture around systems of poverty and health at the time. The asylum was used to house the poor and sick from all over Queensland, and the surviving buildings represent the practices used in this facility.

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 14 Stradbroke Place

Criteria C	The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.
The former asylum building has the potential to contribute new knowledge about Redland's history, specifically relating to the asylum, that will lead to a greater understanding of the area's development. The building is believed to be in-situ and therefore has the potential to yield recreations of the Benevolent Asylum's history and physical layout. This site, along with the other in-situ asylum houses, is a reflection of greater philanthropic services and Benevolent Society facilities in the Redlands area.	

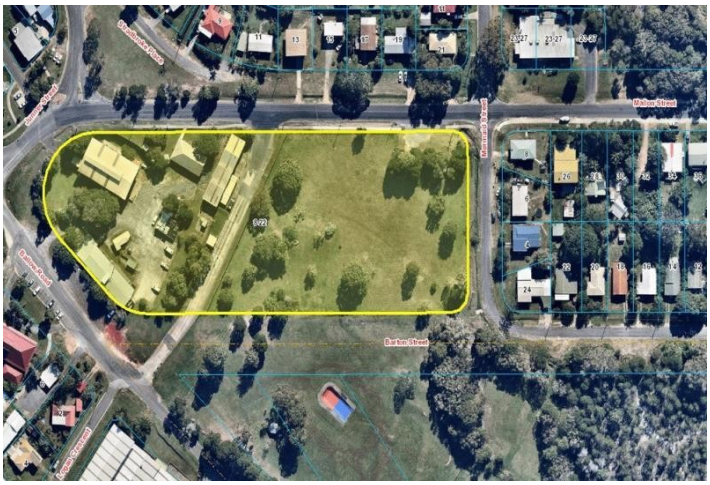
Primary Themes	
10.0 Providing Health and Welfare Services	10.02 Caring for the homeless and destitute

References

[1] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "2 Finnegan Street, Dunwich," 2012.
[2] QHR Listing, "St Mark's Anglican Church and Dunwich Public Hall," 2016.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Ward 13

Street Address	8-22 Mallon Street, Dunwich
GPS/RPD	Lot 15 on D90415
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 8-22 Mallon Street, Dunwich (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	21/12/2016		

Historical Context

The 1890s building at 8 Mallon Street was previously one half of the former Ward 13 building of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum.[1] Since the 1980s, it has been used as a training room for Consolidated Rutile Ltd.

Prior to the formation of Dunwich Benevolent Asylum, the area was used as a convict out station from 1827-1831, a Catholic mission for the local Indigenous population from 1843-1847, and a quarantine station from 1850-1864. The Benevolent Society in Moreton Bay was established in 1844 as a citizen run charity. In 1861, the Queensland Government passed the Benevolent Asylum Act, which provided funds to transform hospital wards into these asylums. The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum housed Queensland's poor and underprivileged, including the aged, infirm and individuals without access to required care from their families.[2]

Due to an overcrowded patient population and deteriorating health conditions on site, the asylum closed in 1947 after operating for over 80 years. Although this specific building is likely to have been relocated onto the current site at 8 Mallon Street, it remains in its historical context within the Dunwich township.[3]

Before it was renovated, the old Ward 13 Building was a kitchen, and was later used as a lab for the mining company. The building was restored by Consolidated Rutile Ltd. when they purchased the property in the 1980s.[4] Whilst the early history of the place is unclear, 8 Mallon Street remains in its historical context within the Dunwich township and represents part of the layout of the original Asylum.

Physical Description

This is a timber building, rectilinear in plan with a hip roof continuous over the front and side verandahs. The entry stair and front door are at right angles to the street frontage and an access ramp leads to the side verandah. The verandah walls are single skin with expressed framing. French doors access the verandahs. The site is set down from the street level and there is minimal planting.

Statement of Significance

8 Mallon Street, Dunwich is a locally significant place due to its historical value as part of the former Ward 13. As a remaining building from the Benevolent Asylum, it is a reminder of the social policies and attitudes of the late 19th century. The place is one of a small collection of remnant buildings surviving from the asylum in its broader original context, and is significant as an important aspect of Redlands history.

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

8 Mallon Street is associated with the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is significant in demonstrating a particular pattern of Redland's history, reflecting the culture around systems of poverty and health at the time. The asylum was used to house the poor and sick from all over Queensland, and Ward 13 is physical evidence of the patient accommodation used and the conditions of lodging for the patients.

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Ward 13

Primary Themes	
10.0 Providing Health and Welfare Services	10.02 Caring for the homeless and destitute

References

[1] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "8 Mallon Street, Dunwich," 2012.
[2] QHR Listing, "St Mark's Anglican Church and Dunwich Public Hall," 2016.
[3] Ibid.
[4] North Stradbroke Heritage Island Trail, "Dormitory Building, now CRL Training Room," Redland City Council, 2006.



8-22 Mallon Street, Dunwich (AHS, 2016).



8-22 Mallon Street, Dunwich (AHS, 2016).

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 11 Parsons Street

Street Address	11 Parsons Street, Dunwich
GPS/RPD	Lot 1023 on D9046
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 11 Parsons Street, Dunwich (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Fair	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	21/12/2016		

Historical Context

A mid to late nineteenth century cottage, 11 Parsons Street is a former Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.[1] Prior to the formation of Dunwich Benevolent Asylum, the area was used as a convict out station from 1827-1831, a Catholic mission for the local Indigenous population from 1843-1847, and a quarantine station from 1850-1864. 11 Parsons Street appears on the 1913 map of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is therefore believed to be an in-situ example of a Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.

The Benevolent Society in Moreton Bay was established in 1844 as a citizen run charity. In 1861, the Queensland Government passed the Benevolent Asylum Act, which provided funds to transform hospital wards into these asylums. The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum housed Queensland's poor and underprivileged, including the aged, infirm and individuals without access to required care from their families.[2]

In 1913, during a time of increasing patient numbers, the asylum site expanded greatly. At this time the buildings on site included a police station, visitor centre, public hall, ancillary service buildings, ward buildings, tent accommodation and recreational facilities. Facilities here catered for live-in staff, including cooks, administration staff, and wardsmen.[3]

Due to an overcrowded patient population and deteriorating health conditions on site, the asylum closed in 1947 after operating for over 80 years. The residence at 11 Parsons Street remains in-situ as a former asylum building, and contributes to the overall historical context within the Dunwich township. It therefore reflects the footprint and layout of the original asylum structures.[4]

Physical Description

This is a modest low set timber cottage from the mid- to late-nineteenth century, with a gable roof to the one room wide core. The roof is continuous over the front enclosed verandah and there is a skillion extension to the rear. The cladding is timber chamfer boards.

Statement of Significance

The residence at 11 Parsons Street, Dunwich is of local significance due to its historical value. As a remaining building from the Benevolent Asylum, it is a reminder of the social policies and attitudes of the late 19th century. The residence is one of a small collection of remnant buildings surviving from the asylum in its broader original context, and is significant as an important aspect of Redlands history.

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

11 Parsons Street is associated with the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is significant in demonstrating a particular pattern of Redland's history, reflecting the culture around systems of poverty and health at the time. The asylum was used to house the poor and sick from all over Queensland, and the surviving buildings represent the practices used in this facility.

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 11 Parsons Street

Criteria C	The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.
The former asylum building has the potential to contribute new knowledge about Redland's history, specifically relating to the asylum, that will lead to a greater understanding of the area's development. The building is believed to be in-situ and therefore has the potential to yield recreations of the Benevolent Asylum's history and physical layout. This site, along with the other in-situ asylum houses, is a reflection of greater philanthropic services and Benevolent Society facilities in the Redlands area.	

Primary Themes	
10.0 Providing Health and Welfare Services	10.02 Caring for the homeless and destitute

References

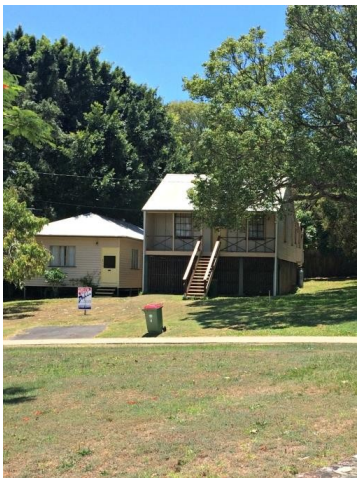
[1] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "11 Parsons Street, Dunwich," 2012.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 12 Stradbroke Place

Street Address	12 Stradbroke Place, Dunwich
GPS/RPD	Lot 2 on D9046
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map, (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 12 Stradbroke Place, Dunwich (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	21/12/2016		

Historical Context

A mid to late 19th century workers cottage, 12 Stradbroke Place is a former Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.[1] Prior to the formation of Dunwich Benevolent Asylum, the area was used as a convict out station from 1827-1831, a Catholic mission for the local Indigenous population from 1843-1847, and a quarantine station from 1850-1864. Whilst the early history of the place is unclear, 12 Stradbroke Place appears on the 1913 map of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is therefore believed to be an in-situ example of a Dunwich Benevolent Asylum building.

The Benevolent Society in Moreton Bay was established in 1844 as a citizen run charity. In 1861, the Queensland Government passed the Benevolent Asylum Act, which provided funds to transform hospital wards into these asylums. The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum housed Queensland's poor and underprivileged, including the aged, infirm and individuals without access to required care from their families.[2]

In 1913, during a time of increasing patient numbers, the asylum site expanded greatly. At this time the buildings on site included a police station, visitor centre, public hall, ancillary service buildings, ward buildings, tent accommodation and recreational facilities. Facilities here catered for live-in staff, including cooks, administration staff, and wardsmen.[3]

Due to an overcrowded patient population and deteriorating health conditions on site, the asylum closed in 1947 after operating for over 80 years. 12 Stradbroke Place, remains in its historical context within the Dunwich township and represents part of the layout of the original Asylum.[4]

Physical Description

This is a modest high set timber mid- to late-nineteenth century cottage with gable roof to the one room wide core. The roof is continuous over the front verandah and there is a skillion extension to the rear. The cladding is timber chamfer boards. There are several established trees on site. There is a second cottage on site.

Statement of Significance

The residence at 12 Stradbroke Place, Dunwich is of local significance, due to its historical value as a remaining building from the Benevolent Asylum. The residence is one of a small collection of remnant buildings surviving from the asylum in its broader original context, and is significant as an important aspect of Redlands history.

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

12 Stradbroke Place is associated with the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and is significant in demonstrating a particular pattern of Redland's history, reflecting the culture around systems of poverty and health at the time. The asylum was used to house the poor and sick from all over Queensland, and the surviving buildings represent the practices used in this facility.

DUNWICH: Former Benevolent Asylum Building, 12 Stradbroke Place

Primary Themes	
10.0 Providing Health and Welfare Services	10.02 Caring for the homeless and destitute

References

[1] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "12 Stradbroke Place, Dunwich," 2012.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.

DUNWICH: Police Station Cell Block

Street Address	2 Bayly Street, Dunwich
GPS/RPD	L5 CP898073
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Police Station Cell Block, Dunwich (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	21/12/2016		

Historical Context

The cell block building at the Dunwich Police Station was built in 1890 and originally used for the imprisonment of disobedient inmates as part of the Benevolent Asylum.[1] The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum was established in 1866 as a place to house Queensland's poor and underprivileged, including the aged, infirm and individuals without access to required care from their families.[2]

After the relocation of a suitable police residence from Myora to Dunwich in 1902, the cell block was used by police officers stationed at Dunwich.[3] A 1913 map of the Benevolent Asylum illustrates the cell block as the 'detention ward'.[4]

The cell was used by police until 1947 when the police station closed along with the asylum.[5] The station reopened in 1952 at the request of the community with a station building attached. The cell block appears to have been used by the Police from this time as part of the Dunwich Police Station.[6]

Physical Description

The police station cell block is located within the Dunwich Police Station fronting Bayly Street. The cell block is a small timber framed structure set on a low masonry block wall foundation, which replaces earlier timber stumps. The cell block is clad externally with weatherboards and has a steep pitch gable roof with custom orb sheeting.

From the street there are two sets of stairs and associated landings evident, which provide access to each cell separately. Steel security doors keep each cell secure and toilets are located to the rear. No internal inspection was carried out.

Statement of Significance

The police station cell block is a locally significant place due to its historical value and its endangered status. As a remaining building from the Benevolent Asylum, it is a reminder of the social policies and attitudes of the late 19th century. The cell block is one of the last remnants of the asylum in its broader original context, and is significant as an endangered aspect of Redlands history. Additionally, the cell has been in continuous use by the Dunwich Police Station for many decades, illustrating its significance to the local area.

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

The police station cell block was originally associated with the Benevolent Asylum. Since the closure of the asylum, the cell block has been associated with the Dunwich Police Station at that site and has been in continuous use. The cell block is significant in demonstrating the evolution of punishment and crime in institutions and later in rural policing in Redlands.

DUNWICH: Police Station Cell Block

Criteria B	The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.
The police station cell block, as part of the former Benevolent Asylum, is important in demonstrating the social policies adopted by the Queensland Government in the late nineteenth century to deal with sick or disabled members of society. As there are few buildings left on the original site of the asylum itself, this building demonstrates an endangered aspect of Queensland's history and is thus significant.	

Primary Themes	
7.0 Maintaining Order	7.01 Policing and maintaining law and order

References

[1] Joseph B. Goodall, "Whom Nobody Owns: The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum, an Institutional Biography, 1866-1946," PhD Thesis, The University of Queensland, 1992, p. 141.
[2] QHR Listing, "St Mark's Anglican Church and Dunwich Public Hall," 2016.
[3] Goodall, "Whom Nobody Owns," p. 213.
[4] Queensland State Archives Item ID635167, Map.
[5] Queensland State Archives Agency ID9668, Police Station, Dunwich.
[6] Ibid.; J. A. Keats, Hazel M. Smith, Carole C. Rogers, and G. P. Rowe, *Dunwich: A Study of Aboriginal and European Integration*, (St. Lucia: University of Queensland Press, 1966) p. 13.

Mt Cotton

MOUNT COTTON: Mount Cotton Hall

Street Address	1249-1251 Mount Cotton Road, Mount Cotton
GPS/RPD	Lot 1 RP48370
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Mt Cotton Hall, Mount Cotton (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	09/12/2016		

Historical Context

The hall at 1249-1251 Mount Cotton Road was built c.1930s. Mount Cotton was settled in the early 1870s by farm selectors, many of German origin, who grew maize and other crops, later turning to fruit and citrus orchards. There was an active timber industry in the region, as it was found that there were extensive stands of the white ant-resistant mountain beech.[1]

The German farmers were mainly Lutherans, and by 1875 the population had grown enough to warrant a church. St Paul's Lutheran Church was built that year, with a part-time school established in 1876.[2] In 1879 the Tingalpa local government division was created, erecting its offices at Mount Cotton. In 1884, the part-time school was replaced with what is now the Mt Cotton State School.[3]

Mount Cotton continued as a rural village well into the 1960s. Farming diversified into dairying and small scale fruit and vegetable crops. Mount Cotton's old 'civic centre' is minimally developed and today comprises the primary school (1876), community hall (1930) and Lutheran church (1875).[4]

The construction of the Mount Cotton Community Hall was organised by local residents during the depression, as they wanted a more local and functional venue. The old Divisional Board's property was used for functions and social events until the new hall was constructed. Daniel Benfer reportedly logged the timber that was used for the hall's construction and the building was completed about 1930. The hall is still in use as a community hub at Mount Cotton.[5]

Physical Description

The Mount Cotton Community Hall is a large, timber framed structure set on concrete stumps, approximately 1 metre off the ground at the front elevation and set at ground level at the rear. The building has a large gable roof with overhanging eaves with a typical gable pattern of asbestos cement sheeted panels with contrasting timber cover straps decorating the main gable. There is a smaller matching gable roof to the enclosed front entry porch with a side entry stair to the north.

The hall has been extended on the southern side under a skillion. Pairs of casement windows exist to all walls and internally there is a timber lined and vaulted ceiling with the stage to the rear of the main hall, as well as a kitchen and toilets positioned under the rear skillion, which can be accessed from the rear entrance. Grounds are minimally landscaped with parking and lawn areas.

Statement of Significance

The Mount Cotton Community Hall holds local significance as it has historical values that are important to the Mount Cotton Community. The hall was constructed during the depression years, as the previous location used for community services was inadequate. The local community influenced the construction of the hall, which add to the significance of the place. Aesthetically, the hall is an intact example of a 1930s public hall, and it is situated in a prominent location. The hall has remained in continuous use for more than eighty years, which illustrates its value to the local community.

MOUNT COTTON: Mount Cotton Hall

Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
Mount Cotton Community Hall is important in demonstrating the development of Mount Cotton and the surrounding farming areas. Constructed during the depression years, it illustrates one of the remaining civic buildings of Mount Cotton township and has been the venue of community events for more than eighty years.	
Criteria D	The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.
Mount Cotton Community Hall is an intact and representative example of a 1930s rural public hall. The characteristics of the hall demonstrate its functionality as a social space that was significant to the local residents of Mount Cotton.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
The hall is visually pleasing by virtue of its simple form, materials and design details. Located in its prominent position on Mount Cotton Road and the junction with Seaview Road, the building makes a positive contribution to the locality and forms an aesthetically pleasing precinct with the nearby St Paul's Lutheran Church and Mount Cotton State School.	
Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
The building has a strong association with the local community at Mount Cotton as it was constructed through a notable community effort. The hall has remained in continuous use for its original purpose, which signifies the value it holds within the local community as a communal social space for functions and meetings.	

Primary Themes	
8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions	8.02 Cultural activities

References

[1] Queensland Places, Mount Cotton (http://queenslandplaces.com.au/mount-cotton), accessed 28/01/2017.
[2] Mary Howells, "Mount Cotton – A Brief History," Redland City Council, 2006, p. 2.
[3] Queensland Places, Mount Cotton.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Howells, "Mount Cotton – A Brief History," p. 2.

MOUNT COTTON: St Paul's Lutheran Church

Street Address	1257-1259 Mount Cotton Road, Mount Cotton
GPS/RPD	Lot 1 RP69724
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



St Paul's Lutheran Church, Mount Cotton (RCC, 2012).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	09/12/2016		

Historical Context

The original St Paul's Lutheran Church was built in 1875 opposite where church is situated now at 1257-1259 Mount Cotton Road.[1] The land for the church was purchased by Pastor Hausmann and totalled 10 acres.[2]

The original church was built by members of the community in a traditional north German style with hand-made brick nogging in a timber frame that had been axe-dressed and fixed with wooden pegs.[3] By the 20th century, the original church could not hold the growing numbers of congregants that were attending the services and was also in a state of disrepair.[4]

Preparations for a new church began in the 1940s and construction began in 1951.[5] The last church service held in the original church building was on Palm Sunday in 1951 before it was demolished. President Lohe dedicated the new church site on 11 November 1951.[6]

Physical Description

This low set, timber framed church is an unusual composition of contrasting forms. The main church building has a steep pitch roof with Gothic style windows (lancet shaped) to the side walls and a bank of three to the main gable end. The main building is set on low timber stumps and includes a rear gable projection with side entry. A distinctive tower abuts the main church building to the east of the entrance and rises high above the gable ridge. The tower has a five panel high window in the matching lancet shape. The top of the tower has a balustrade of sandblasted glass panels with clear glass crosses. A large timber cross stands as the pinnacle to the tower. The front of the church has been extended with an additional flat roof section wrapping around the front and side of the main church which abuts the tower. The front and side sections for this extension are built on a concrete base.

The whole structure is clad in timber weatherboards. A decorative cross is positioned on the end gable. There is a concrete entry stair with metal handrail to the front entry. The grounds are simply landscaped and include a columbarium wall as well as a plaque within the grounds that acknowledges the pioneer settlement of the area in the early 1870s and the erection of the first Lutheran Church in 1875.

Statement of Significance

St Paul's Lutheran Church retains local significance in this area, particularly for the Mount Cotton Lutheran community. Historically, the parish has maintained a presence since 1875, servicing a thriving Lutheran population and reveals the extent and growth of Christian denominations in the area from this time. The new church's development in 1951 further illustrates the historical development of the Lutheran faith in the Redlands area and has remained in continuous use since its construction. It is valued by the local Lutheran community.

MOUNT COTTON: St Paul's Lutheran Church

Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
St Pauls' Church is demonstrative of the evolution of the Lutheran Church's presence in Redlands, beginning with the first St Paul's Lutheran Church in 1875. This building was replaced with the existing building in the early 1950s, albeit in a different location. This building remains locally important as it demonstrates the growth of the Lutheran community in Mount Cotton from 1875 and the expanded congregational needs that existed by the mid twentieth century with the building of the new church.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
St Paul's Church, although altered and extended, is an prominent building with its distinctive tower and Gothic style windows. It makes a positive contribution to the locality. St Paul's Church, Mount Cotton State School and the nearby Mount Cotton Community Hall form an attractive group of buildings within the Mount Cotton Township.	
Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
St Paul's Church has a special association with the local Lutheran community, as it was the first Lutheran parish in the region to service the large population of worshippers in 1875. The church remains associated with the local Lutheran community, as it has been in continuous use since its construction in 1951, replacing the original church in the same year.	

Primary Themes	
8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions	8.01 Worshipping and religious institutions

References

[1] Mary Howells, "Mount Cotton – A Brief History," Redland City Council, 2006, p. 2.
[2] Barry Kidd, *Redlands Illustrated History* (Jackson & O'Sullivan: Brisbane, 1979), p. 68.
[3] Queensland Heritage Register, "Carbrook Lutheran Cemetery" https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=601660 Accessed 29/01/2017.
[4] Howells, "Mount Cotton," p. 3.
[5] Kidd, *Redlands Illustrated History*, p. 68.
[6] Ibid.



St Paul's Lutheran Church, Mount Cotton.

Redland Bay

R4 - REDLAND BAY: Redland Bay Hotel

Street Address	167 Esplanade, Redland Bay
GPS/RPD	Lots 65-68 and 79-80 on RP30542, and Lots 81-85 on RP136364
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2021).



Redland Bay Hotel, Redland Bay (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Fair	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	09/12/2016		

Historical Context

The current Redland Bay Hotel at 167 Esplanade was built in 1927. The original Redland Bay Hotel was constructed at 167 Esplanade, Redland Bay in the mid-1880s and was likely built in stages by Lawrence Cusak, a prominent local identity and partner in the Redland Bay Land Investment Company.[1] The hotel itself was likely built in stages. The manager of the hotel was William Lingley, and after many years in that position, he purchased the property in 1894, and two years later title was transferred to David Slawson.[2] The hotel was significant in early times as for a venue for community gatherings, for example housing early Church of England services.[3] It was also a popular vacation destination, described as “one of the most spacious to be found anywhere in the seaside resorts” by one commentator in 1925, regarding Redland Bay as a good family holiday spot.[4]

The Hotel burnt down in 1926 in strange circumstances. Tenders were made later that year for the design and construction of a new hotel on the same site. Tenders were accepted from the architect J. L. Baldwin, who designed the hotel, and by J. Lane, who built the hotel. The present Redland Bay Hotel was thus constructed in the same location as the original hotel in 1927 and has continued as a popular local venue since this time, and it has undergone a number of renovations and upgrades.[5]

Physical Description

The Redland Bay Hotel is a complex of buildings which include the main building constructed in 1927, as well as some which have been added over later decades. The main building is easily identified under a wide hipped roof with projected triple gable rooflines. The building is clad in chamfer boards with casement windows. The gable detail is of AC sheeting with painted cover straps in the English revival style. A large number of the original windows have been replaced, and the interior has been modified to serve the continued function and use of a hotel.

In recent years, an entrance porch and modern awning have been added along with a number of outbuildings. The modifications to the complex provide greater outdoor venue space and although they alter the original design of the main building, they contribute to the overall use of the place as a hotel and function space. Similarly, the once expansive sea views are now obscured by trees, however the site retains a clear connection with Redland Bay.

Statement of Significance

The Redland Bay Hotel is significant to the local area as it holds historical value and maintains a strong association with the Redland Bay community. The hotel has been used historically for various functions to accommodate the local citizens, including important meetings and church services. As a popular tourist destination over the summer holiday period, the hotel has been in continuous use since the mid-1880s, except for its short reconstruction period. When the hotel burnt down in 1926, it was immediately rebuilt the following year. The hotel complex still fulfils its original role and thus has maintained a strong association with the local community.

R4 - REDLAND BAY: Redland Bay Hotel

Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
The Redland Bay Hotel holds local significance as it demonstrates the evolution of settlement in Redland Bay. The complex illustrates the important role of a focal community place, where the local population have used the place for central gatherings and functions since the 1880s and an extremely popular tourist holiday destination, showing the significance of the area in the summer holiday season. Although the first hotel building burnt down, it was rebuilt in 1927 and the overall complex is still used for its original purpose.	
Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
The site has a continuous association with the local community of Redland Bay, as it has been used for the same purpose since its construction in the mid-1880s, the hotel has been used locally and as a tourist destination site, which demonstrates its strong association with this particular community.	

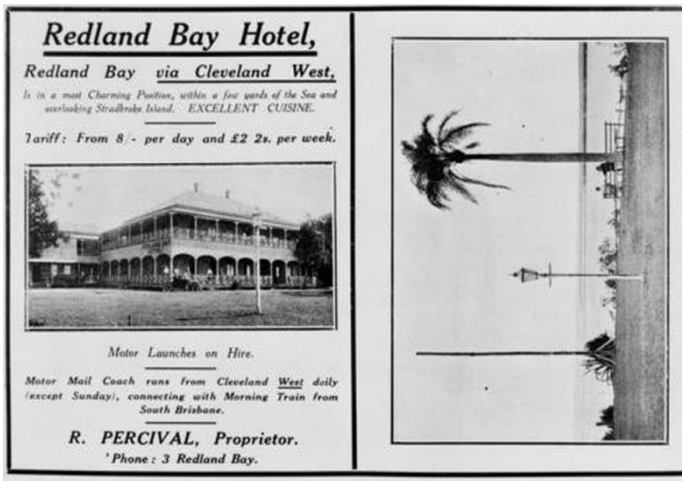
Primary Themes	
3.0 Developing Secondary and Tertiary Industries	3.11 Lodging people 3.08 Marketing, retailing and service industries

References

[1] Mary Howells, "Places of the Redlands: Redland Bay," Redland Shire Council, 2000, p. 3.
[2] Ibid p. 3; The Telegraph, 21 November, 1896, 1.
[3] Woods and Bagot, Redland Heritage Study, 1995, Volume 1 Chapter 2, p. 87.
[4] The Brisbane Courier, 8 December 1925, p. 11.
[5] Woods and Bagot, Redland Heritage Study, 1995, Volume 1 Chapter 3, p. 123.



Redland Bay Hotel (RPS, 2012).



Redland Bay Hotel (RPS, 2012).

REDLAND BAY: Methodist Church

Street Address	228-234 Gordon Road, Redland Bay
GPS/RPD	Lot 1 on RP30547 and Lot 1 on RP30550
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).


Former Methodist Church, Redland Bay (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	20/01/2016		

Historical Context

Redland Bay was a farming settlement from the 1860s. Sugar was initially grown, followed by fruit and vegetable crops. Notable families that established agricultural settlements in the area included the Fielding, Dart, Moore, Slawson and Collins families.[1]

The Redland Bay Methodist Church (now Uniting Church) opened in March 1885 on land donated by William Dart. Prior to the church's construction, the first Methodist church services and the Sunday School was held in William Dart's home.[2] In 1915, the parsonage was constructed, and in 1922 a Sunday school hall was added.[3] At the jubilee celebrations of the church in March 1935, Rev. J. A. Pratt, the president of the church's governing body (the Methodist Conference), dedicated a new wing in the building.[4] Pioneers of the Redland Bay area who lived in the district for more than 50 years were present at the jubilee celebrations.[5]

The Uniting Church in Australia formed on 22 June 1977, combining congregations from the Methodist Church of Australasia, the Presbyterian Church of Australia, and churches of the Congregational Union of Australia. The foundation for the new Uniting Church is the Basis of Union document, which states beliefs and functions of the church. It was after this amalgamation that the church in Redland Bay converted from the Methodist Church to the Uniting Church.[6]

The original church building survives on the site. However, the Sunday school building has been removed and replaced with a new church building and extensions. The original church building is the only building that is of local historical significance.

Physical Description

The church building itself is a low set timber framed church, with new extensions attached which have been made in various stages over its history. It has steep pitched gable roofs with unusual diagonal boarding to the underside of its overhanging eaves.

Statement of Significance

The Redland Bay Uniting Church holds local significance for the community as it embodies historical and cultural features of Redland Bay. Constructed in 1885 during a period of economic prosperity and population growth in the Redlands, the church is representative of the early development of the Methodist Church in the locality. Furthermore, it reflects the importance of religious institutions to the local community as it has remained in continuous use throughout its history. Families of early settlers are associated with the church and remain active in the congregation.

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

The Redland Bay Methodist Church is significant in demonstrating the pattern of population growth during early stages of European settlement. The church was constructed in 1885 in response to the increasing Methodist population in the broader Redlands area. The extensions made throughout the church's history are evidence of the need to accommodate greater numbers of congregants and to provide better venues for church functions in these various periods.

REDLAND BAY: Methodist Church

Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
The Uniting (Methodist) Church in Redland Bay has a strong continuing association with the local community. Families of early European settlers to the area were still active in church life at the time of its jubilee a continued connection with the Methodist population of Redland Bay results through the site and its continuous use.	

Primary Themes	
8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions	8.01 Worshipping and religious institutions

References

[1] Mary Howells, "Places of the Redlands: Redland Bay," Redland Shire Council, 2000, p. 2-4.
[2] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "228-234 Gordon Road, Redland Bay," 1995.
[3] Redland City Council, "Timeline: Redland Bay," 2006, p. 2.
[4] The Courier Mail, 18 March 1935, p. 14.
[5] Ibid., 25 March 1935, p. 17.
[6] Uniting Church in Australia, "Our History," http://unitingchurchwa.org.au/multicultural-ministry/about/history/, 2017.



Former Methodist Church, Redland Bay (AHS, 2016).



Methodist Church, Redland Bay (c. 1924).

REDLAND BAY: 6 Melrose Court

Street Address	6 Melrose Court, Redland Bay
GPS/RPD	Lot 1 SP127719
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 6 Melrose Court, Redland Bay (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	09/12/2016		

Historical Context

The property at 6 Melrose Court was originally owned by William Henry Melrose. Melrose was a prominent fruit grower in the Redland Bay area, serving as a director of the Brisbane Fruit Growers' Co-operative Company Limited in 1912.[1] He was instrumental in establishing the Redland Bay Cooperative Sawmill, which operated from 1913 until 1937 and was established to provide case timber and housing timber.[2] In 1919, Melrose offered the adjoining paddock on this property for use of the Redland Bay Golf Club, which is still in operation.[3] Melrose was an active member in his community, being an elected member of the Tingalpa Divisional Board/Tingalpa Shire Council from 1914 until 1918.[4] The architectural style of the house suggests it was built in the 1930s.

Physical Description

A substantial, high set, English revival style dwelling with double gable roofs to the front elevation and side projecting gable. The gables have the traditional panels with painted cover straps. The building appears to be brick construction with a cream painted render. The building's original rural setting has been the subject of a residential subdivision resulting in the change of address and the loss of extensive gardens. The house retains its original form and, while having lost its expansive garden, is still set within a complimentary garden. The original fence is reflected in the new fence.

Statement of Significance

The residence at 6 Melrose Court holds local significance as it is historically associated with developments in Redland Bay and remains aesthetically important. William Henry Melrose originally owned the property on which the house was constructed, which was likely during the 1930s. Melrose was a notable figure in the construction of the Redland Bay sawmill and the fruit growing industry, as well as holding a position with the Tingalpa Divisional Board/Tingalpa Shire Council. Aesthetically, this place is a rare example of a large c.1930s gabled farm house of this type in Redlands. Although the house is not surrounded by its original rural setting, the building's current landscape and garden still contribute to its pleasing aesthetic qualities.

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

The residence located at 6 Melrose Court is significant in demonstrating Redland Bay's development during this period. The original owner of the place, William Henry Melrose, was instrumental in the development of the Redland Bay Cooperative Sawmill and contributed to the fruit-growing economy of the time. Additionally, the adjoining paddock to this property was the original site of the Redland Bay Golf Club.

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

This house remains as an important example of a c.1930s residence in the local area. The design and appearance of the dwelling positively enhances the more contemporary urban surrounds. Although the surrounding farmland of the place have been lost due to residential subdivision, the remaining landscape still retains a moderate, well-kept garden and the dwelling and its setting contribute positively to the locality.

REDLAND BAY: 6 Melrose Court

Primary Themes	
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] The Brisbane Courier, 27 July 1912, p. 16.
[2] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "6 Melrose Court, Redland Bay," 2012; John Kerr, "Brisbane and South Brisbane Sawmills," Geographical Overview of Sawmilling, 1998, p. 47; Redland City Council, "Timeline: Redland Bay," 2016, p. 4
[3] Redland Bay Golf Club, "History of RBGC," 2016.
[4] Tracy Ryan, "Government of the Redlands: Tingalpa Divisional Board 1880-1902, Tingalpa Shire Council 1902-1947, Chairmen, elected members, and clerks," Redland Shire Council, 2007, p.7.



Residence, 6 Melrose Court, Redland Bay (n.d.).

REDLAND BAY: Mt Carmel Orchard - Belcher's House

Street Address	214 School of Arts Road, Redland Bay
GPS/RPD	Lot 22 SP115509
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Mt Carmel Orchard, Redland Bay (AHS, 2016)

Condition	Fair	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	10/01/2017		

Historical Context

The associated land for Mt Carmel Orchard was purchased initially by Ellen Matheson in 1871 and transferred to Joseph Belcher in 1880. It is likely that Belcher built the house (or part of the house) soon after his arrival in 1880. Belcher, a successful cotton grower, established himself in Ipswich in 1858 later moving to Redbank Plains, then Goodna prior to purchasing this land in Redland Bay. Joseph was a successful banana grower in the Redland Bay area and he also speculated in real estate in Brisbane. He died in 1906. His wife was reportedly the first mid-wife at Redland Bay.[1]

In 1911 the place was purchased by William Fielding snr, and transferred the property to his son-in-law, Francis White, five years later. White and his wife Jane reportedly started the Mt Carmel Orchard on the site around 1913. White had previously run a banana ripening business in Turbot Street and was a preacher at the local Baptist Church, which had been established in honour of his brother-in-law, Willie Fielding, who had drowned in 1905.[2]

White had connections with the Petrie family. The White family farm was situated adjacent to Tom Petrie's 'Murrumba' Homestead on Yebri Creek. The Petrie's were known to have experimented with a number of agricultural crops and introduced plantings on the North Pine River, including nuts, pine trees and fruit.[3]

A devout Christian, White named the orchard 'Mt Carmel', meaning 'mountain of God'. However, the name is also means the zenith of fruitfulness, which is appropriate for the site. White started an avocado orchard and was the first to grow the "Fuerte" avocado commercially. He also grew custard apples, bananas, mangoes, pecan nuts, macadamia nuts, and citrus, including the Eleanor Tangor.[4]

Following the death of Francis White in 1951, the property was transferred to his widow, Jane, and sons, William and Hilary. Hilary and his family remained on the property and subdivided allotments off for their children.[5] The land was more recently subdivided (c.1990s), leaving the building in-situ within the new estate.

Physical Description

This high set home has a pyramid core roofline with hip extensions to the north and the east, giving the home an L-shaped floor plan. The roof is constructed in iron with convex stepped roof verandahs facing south and west. The exposed timber frame is double cross braced. The house has been raised and its underside filled with additional accommodation in recent years.

The original timber balustrade has been replaced with decorative cast iron panels. The external bracing over the 8-inch chamfers remains along the verandahs. Sash windows are evident with french doors leading to the verandahs. It would appear that the house has back to back fireplaces in the kitchen and living room, as well as another one under the house for the original laundry. There are some mature trees remaining on the property.

REDLAND BAY: Mt Carmel Orchard - Belcher's House

Statement of Significance	
The Belcher house is a locally significant building which embodies historical and associative values. The farmhouse was once part of the Mt Carmel Orchard, a significant local agricultural property, associated with the White and Fielding families.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
As an 1880s farmhouse, Mt Carmel Orchard is important in demonstrating the early development of the Redlands, in particular the importance and prosperity that farming brought to the Redland Bay region from this time until recently.	
Criteria H	The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.
The house has a special association with the Belcher, Fielding and White families, who were important in the history and development of Redland Bay.	

Primary Themes	
2.0 Exploiting, Utilising and Transforming the Land	2.04 Agricultural activities
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "214 School of Arts Road, Redland Bay, Redland Bay," 1995.
[2] Mary Howells, "Places of the Redlands: Redland Bay," Redland Shire Council, 2000, p. 2-4.
[3] Australian Heritage Specialists Pty Ltd, Petrie Paper Mill, Petrie Mill Site (Stage One), Cultural Heritage Advice, (Unpublished Report), 2016. P.6
[4] Woods and Bagot, 1995.
[5] Ibid.



Mt Carmel Orchard, immediately prior to subdivision (RCC Library)

Russell Island

RUSSELL ISLAND Russell Island State School

Street Address	38-64 High Street, Russell Island
GPS/RPD	Part of Lot 42 on SL7635
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Russell Island State School, Russell Island (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	20/01/2017		

Historical Context

As the first school to open on the Southern Moreton Bay islands, Russell Island State School was transported from Pine Ridge (near Southport) and erected by C. Boettcher at Black Cat Swamp in the middle of the island. The original building was based upon a standard (Type 2) Works Department provisional school design, 21' by 14', with two verandahs, for a population between 25 to 30, and capped at 40.[1] The land was donated by James Jackson in 1915 and the school officially opened in 1916.[2]

To celebrate the occasion of the opening of the school on 20 January, 1916, guests were brought to the island from Redland Bay via motor boats. Guests included the Redland Bay School Committee and Eileen Willes who was the school's new teacher. The guest of honour at the school's opening was politician James Stodart, who went missing at the event and was last seen "paddling his own canoe" on his way to the celebration. Stodart was found later that day and officially announced the opening of the school. The school first allowed pupils in on Monday January 24, 1916.[3]

The school was moved to High Street on the north end of Russell Island in 1927, where most of the islanders resided. This new land was donated by an estate of Mrs Willes and it appears that the original school building was relocated to the site. A school boat was used to carry children from other Southern Moreton Bay Islands, such as Lamb, Macleay, and Karragarra, to Russell Island State School from the 1930s.[4] Macleay Island is the only other school on the Southern Moreton Bay Islands currently.

Physical Description

Russell Island State School has a number of buildings on the site, including the original school building (c. 1916) which now faces High Street. The original building has had various extensions and upgrades since it was constructed, however the original section is readily identifiable as a Type 2 timber framed provisional school structure clad in weatherboards and set high on timber stumps.

Three pair of sashes exist to the northern gable wall (seen from Fern Terrace). These have been modified to house hopper windows with revised hoods, however the proportions of the openings survive. The front and rear verandahs have been enclosed and the central stair has been moved. A 1950s classroom building has been added to the rear elevation and joins directly onto the original building via a hipped roof. A small extension exists to the northern elevation of the 1916 building also, presumably to provide for access to the rear building.

The remainder of the site appears to contain modern built elements which are post 1980.

Statement of Significance

Russell Island State School is significant for the local community as it continues to promote evidence of historic and associative values to the Redlands. The school demonstrates the development of the Southern Moreton Bay Islands during that period and the continuation of the school highlights the community value of the place.

RUSSELL ISLAND Russell Island State School

Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
Russell Island State School is important in demonstrating the pattern of development in Redlands. As the first state school commenced in the Southern Moreton Bay Islands, although relocated in 1927, the school and the original Type 2 building has been in continued use for education for more than 100 years.	
Criteria F	The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period for the region.
The school has a strong association with the Russell Island local community as it was the first school erected in the islands and it contributed greatly to the development of the area.	

Primary Themes	
9.0 Educating Queensland	9.01 Primary schooling

References

[1] Department of Education "Queensland Schools: A Heritage Conservation Study" 1996.
[2] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "Russell Island State School," 1995.
[3] Myles Sinnamon, "100th Anniversary – Russell Island State School" John Oxley Library Online, 2016.
[4] Ibid.



Russell Island State School, Russell Island (AHS, 2017).

Victoria Point

VICTORIA POINT: The Point

Street Address	55 Colburn Avenue, Victoria Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 1 RP216885
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).


The Point, Victoria Point (RPS, 2012).

Condition	Very Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	20/01/2017		

Historical Context

The first parcels of land in Victoria Point were sold in the 1860s, where early settlers used the land for agricultural practices. The suburb became more residential in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with schools, post offices and other services established from the 1890s.[1] Colburn Avenue was named after early Victoria Point European settlers, the Colburn family, who lived on the street in the early twentieth century. The land at 55 Colburn Ave was originally part of Portion 10, selected by William Fryar in 1860. It was sold several times before notable Brisbane solicitor, Daniel Foley Pring Roberts, acquired the land in 1885, before mortgaging it for £600 the same year, suggesting the house was built at this time. This is likely to be when the house was constructed. Roberts then passed the title to his brother in law, Edward Robert Drury. The property was bought and sold a number of times in the early twentieth century, with owners such as James Raff, a notable Victoria Point figure who owned this residence between 1906 and 1912, and Henry James Colburn, who owned the house in 1913.[2]

Physical Description

The place consists of an exposed timber framed residence with wrap around verandahs, partially enclosed at the rear possibly as a dining verandah originally. The front verandah has a dowel balustrade and central front entry stair. The residence is set back from the road and has been sympathetically restored and has a mature garden.

Statement of Significance

This residence is a locally significant building that embodies historical and aesthetic values. It is an attractive early example of housing constructed in Redland during the early European settlement period. The house externally retains important original features such as the exposed wall bracing, window hoods and simple timber steps and balustrade and contributes positively to the local amenity, particularly with the dwelling, its generous setback and landscaped setting.

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

The residence at 55 Colburn Avenue demonstrates an early phase of development in Victoria Point, and it is associated with many notable figures in the early settlement phase of the local area.

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

The early form and detailing of the building are attractive and make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the streetscape and local amenity.

Primary Themes

6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Mary Howells, "Victoria Point – A Brief History," Redland City Council Library, 2006, p. 3.
[2] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "55 Colburn Avenue, Victoria Point," 2012.

VICTORIA PT: Charles Snow Environmental Education Centre (Eprapah)

Street Address	424 Redland Bay Road(Cnr Colburn Ave), Victoria Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 28 and part Lot 145 SL4362 and Part Lot 2 RP 123972
Place Type	Landscape, Built, Archaeological



Google Pro (2017)



Eprapah entrance gate, c.1930s (Scouts Australia, 2014).

Condition	Fair	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	11/01/2017		

Historical Context

Eprapah, situated on the corner of Cleveland-Redland Bay Road and Colburn Avenue in Victoria Point, was first purchased in 1927 for £200 by the then Chief Commissioner of Scouts Queensland, Charles S. Snow, who intended for it to be used as a training centre for scouters in Queensland. The land was 99 acres and the first building constructed on site, a small hut (the 'Providore'), was erected in 1928. The first use of Eprapah as a training centre for scouters was on June 4th, 1928, when a Part II Wood Badge Course was conducted. Lord Baden-Powell, founder and first Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts Association, visited the Eprapah site on March 26th, 1931, to share dinner with the scouters. Baden-Powell commemorated the occasion by leaving his shoeprint in cement at the Owl Totem Pole. In total, 55 Part II Wood Badge Courses were undertaken at the site, with the final course held in 1953. After scouting was transferred to Baden-Powell Park in Samford in 1955, Eprapah as a site for scouting events was relatively inactive. Instead the site was used irregularly for camping and a wilderness area. In 1960, the Scouts Branch Executive decided to retain the site and to keep it intact for future scouting endeavours.[1]

In 1973, it was decided that Eprapah would be used as an environmental activity training centre for the use of the scouting movement. It was renamed the Charles S. Snow Environment Education Centre. The place remains today as an environmental centre and scouting camp ground, regularly used field days and weekend programmes for members of both the Scout and Guide movements. The curriculum is based around the World Scout Environment Programme (formerly the World Conservation Badge) and other scout merit badgework. The activities include examining various aspects of the site's many ecosystems, pond dipping, removal of stands of weeds and area regeneration through tree planting, and night-time spotlighting.[2]

Eprapah is also home to the Victoria Point Scout Group. The group was formed in 1969 and operates from a former World War Two military hut, which originally served as a hospital at Greenslopes. [3]

Physical Description

The reserve covers 39 hectares of environmentally protected habitat that is home to many species of fauna and flora. Eprapah contains predominantly dense bushland, and also includes rainforest, wetlands and marine habitats, with a freshwater creek and ponds, and a dry Sclerophyl forest, all accessed by trails and boardwalks. Eprapah holds extremely diverse and varied habitats that support a wide range of vegetation, birdlife, koalas and other wildlife.

Eprapah retains elements from its use as a Scouting venue, including a series of 21 buildings and remnants which illustrate the place's use as a Scout training venue (1928-55). These elements include the original caretaker's cottage, 'Mungara', which was constructed of bricks and is still in-situ. Bushfires have raged through Eprapah over time, destroying the early timber buildings. The other features (including the 'Providore' site, the ration hut site, the men scout's hut, and the rover hut site) are not intact, and only remnants remain. Two wells also exist at Eprapah, one used for bathing with some fabric remaining in-situ and Rover Well that is a reconstruction of the well that was originally built in 1929. The parade ground (although overgrown) also survives, originally planted with 12 Kauri trees in a semi-circle (to represent the 12 apostles).

VICTORIA PT: Charles Snow Environmental Education Centre (Eprapah)

Only 8 remain but the semi-circle is still evident. A heritage walk has been developed to identify features and remnants of the site including a replica of the original entrance gate in-situ, Baden-Powell's concrete footprint, the original owl and eagle totems (now badly weathered), the parade ground and Kauri circle, the chief's campsite, a chapel, the cook's table and cookhouse, dining tables, the campfire circle and the remains of the suspension bridge.[4]

Statement of Significance	
Eprapah is of local significance for its historic values, its aesthetic importance and for its social and associative values. As the first site for the training of Scouts in Queensland (c.1928) and containing buildings and remnants from early use, the place illustrates important aspects of the history of the Scouting movement in Queensland. The place also holds significant natural heritage values of aesthetic and environmental importance to Redlands and used by the Scouts Queensland, as the Charles S. Snow Environmental Centre the place highlights the importance of the area as an environmental centre and scouting camp ground. Eprapah is significant for its association with the Queensland Scouting movement, as the site where its leaders were trained from 1928 to 1953 and for its special association with Charles S. Snow (former Chief Commissioner Qld) and Lord Baden-Powell, (former World Chief Scout) who visited the site in 1931.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
Eprapah (now Charles S. Snow Environment Education Centre) demonstrates historical significance to Redlands, as it was the first site used for training Scouts in Queensland.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
Eprapah is located with a 'natural habitat oasis in the midst of the rapidly developing urban area of Victoria Point' and is therefore significant for its aesthetic qualities.	
Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
Eprapah has a strong association with Scouts Queensland as it was the site of leader training from 1928 to 1953, before the training site was relocated. Its continuous use by the Queensland Scouting community suggests a special association with the history of this site and its built structures.	
Criteria H	The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.
As an institution for Queensland Scouting, Eprapah maintains a special association with Charles S. Snow (former Chief Commissioner), Lord Baden-Powell, (former World Chief Scout) and the Scouting movement in Queensland from 1928 until the 1950s, as the first training facility. The site is significant as Baden-Powell visited it in 1931 and left his shoeprint in cement at the base of the Owl Totem Pole to commemorate the occasion.	

Primary Themes	
2.0 Exploiting, Utilising and Transforming the Land	2.09 Valuing and appreciating the environment and landscapes
8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions	8.03 Organisations and societies

References

[1] Scouts Australia & Redland City Council, 'Eprapah Heritage Walk: A Guide to the History of Queensland's First Leader Training Centre (1928 to 1953)' 2014.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Victoria Point Scout Group. http://victoriapoint.scoutsqld.com.au/About/History.html, accessed 13 January 2017.
[4] Scouts Australia and Redland City Council, 2014.



Eprapah entrance gate, c.1930s (RCC, 2014).



Eprapah, Victoria Point (RCC, 2014)

Wellington Point

WELLINGTON POINT: 17-18 Esplanade

Street Address	17-18 Esplanade, Wellington Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 17 & 18 RP40809
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 17-18 Esplanade, Wellington Point (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Very Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

The building at 17-18 Esplanade was originally the Wellington Point State School Head Teacher's Residence and was constructed around 1887 when the school was built.[1] The children from the local area had previously attended the Cleveland West (Ormiston) School, the Cleveland East (Cleveland) School, and the Capalaba School which required crossing Hilliards Creek via a footbridge, or using bush tracks and horse-drawn transport. Residents requested a locally-based school at a public meeting held at Gilbert Burnett's home, Whepstead, in 1885, where a committee was formed to oversee the construction of the Wellington Point School.[2] The school was constructed during the same period as Burnett's development of the Trafalgar Vale Estate, and educated the children of Burnett's sawmill employees.

In 1886, land was purchased from James Davidson, and Pat Horisk was contracted to build the school house and the teacher's residence at the location of the current Wellington Point State School. The school officially opened in May 1887, and Joseph Wedd, the head teacher of Cleveland East State School, was the first teacher at Wellington Point School. The attendance numbers of pupils grew dramatically after the opening of the Cleveland railway line in November 1889.[3]

The former teacher's residence appears consistent in form with the Ferguson Brothers B/R1 design, for the Queensland colonial government and utilised in the 1880s and 1890s.[3] Departmental policy was to provide married male head teachers in country areas with residences, thereby securing a resident caretaker and cleaner for the school by way of the person of the headmaster's wife.

In 1937, the teacher's residence was moved to its current address (17-18 Esplanade, Wellington Point), and a new teacher's residence was built in its place on the site of the school.[6] The building has remained on the current site since this time.

Physical Description

The old teacher's residence is consistent with a Ferguson type B/R1 head teacher's residence (c.1880s). It is a low set timber framed structure on timber stumps with the stud frame clad externally with weatherboards and lined internally with T & G boarding. A front verandah with central stairs in line with the front door, returning along the northern side to the kitchen. The house is set at an angle to the street, behind a low timber fence with several established trees in the front garden which promote a positive setting of the place from the street. The Esplanade is a single lane road with buildings along the west side only. On the east, the land drops steeply down to the bay. From the front verandah there are views through the trees out across the bay.

Statement of Significance

The former school house situated at 17-18 Esplanade, Wellington Point holds local significance as it demonstrates the evolution of European settlement in the Wellington Point area. With the population increasing in the 19th century, a local school was requested for convenience and efficacy. The place also remains a rare example of an early Ferguson B/R1 head teacher's residence which is uncommon today in Queensland. Aesthetically, the school house illustrates an early example of an original 1880s school house as it has been adequately maintained.

WELLINGTON POINT: 17-18 Esplanade

Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
17-18 Esplanade is an important place in demonstrating the evolution of European settlement in the Redlands. The demand for access to locally-based schooling is significant as it reflects a government policy where houses were built for head teachers at country schools to entice them to the area. Despite its relocation from Wellington Point School to the current location in 1937, the former school residence is a rare surviving example of the structures used in early education services offered in Queensland.	
Criteria B	The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.
Only a small number of Fergusons' B/Rl residences are known to survive in Queensland, making the place an uncommon aspect of Redland and Queensland's history.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
The former teacher's residence demonstrates aesthetic significance as its original context as a school residence can be readily interpreted from the street. The aesthetic qualities are a result of the place and its residential setting, and its distinctive forms and timber construction. Although relocated in the 1930s, this setting is consistent with a teacher's residence and in proximity to the locality of the original school at Main Street.	

Primary Themes	
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings
9.0 Educating Queensland	9.01 Primary schooling

References

[1] Mary Howells, "Wellington Point – History," Redland City Council, 2016, p. 2.
[2] Wellington Point State School, "Wellington Point State School History, 1887-1987," Redland City Library, 1987, p. 1.
[3] Howells, "Wellington Point - History," p. 3
[4] Paul Burmester, Margaret Pullar, Michael Kennedy, "A Heritage Queensland Schools Heritage Conservation Study, A report for the Department of Education", 1996, p. 16
[5] Howells, "Wellington Point - History," p. 11



Residence, 17-18 Esplanade, Wellington Point (RCC, 2012).



Residence, 17-18 Esplanade, Wellington Point, c.1910s (Wellington Point State School, 1987).

WELLINGTON POINT: Casurina Cottage

Street Address	35 Fernbourne Road, Wellington Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 139 RP14151
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).


Casurina Cottage, Wellington Point (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

The house at 35 Fernbourne Road, known today as Casuarina Cottage, was constructed as a residence in the historic Trafalgar Vale Estate area.[1] This area was established by Gilbert Burnett in the late 1870s and early 1880s, and was developed for the workers at Burnett's nearby sawmill, including George Burnett (Gilbert's brother), John Burnett (Gilbert's father), Richard Dart (gardener), Richard Rogers (clerk), Joseph Clark (carpenter), and William Lovett (fireman).[2] There is conjecture about when this house was originally built, however records show the property was sold to William Lovett in 1887, who remained the fireman at Burnett's saw mill for many years after, thus it was likely built by 1887.[3] There is currently speculation about the exact date of construction. Given its location an design, it is possible that the residence (or part of) predates the Trafalgar Vale Estate (potentially late-1860s).

The home remained in the Lovett family for five generations.[4] The owners of the cottage during the 1970s, Richard and Rosemary Jones, named the residence Casuarina Cottage after the tree variety, as they were landscape architects and keen gardeners.[5]

Physical Description

This is a low set timber workers' cottage with a steep pitched gable roof, and decorative timber bargeboards. The roof includes attic accommodation with a window in the gable end. The roof is continuous over the front verandah. The exterior cladding is chamfer boards and the verandah wall is single skin with expressed framing. Much of the early fabric and decorative timber elements remain.

The house is set well back from Fernbourne Road and is concealed from view by the established garden and large trees. The house is at right angle to Fernbourne Road and looks to the north. A low, timber chain wire and picket fence is located on the northern boundary.

Statement of Significance

Casuarina Cottage holds local significance as it illustrates historical and aesthetic values which are important in the history of the Redlands. The cottage was the residence of workers at Burnett's saw mill and was built on the Trafalgar Vale Estate, owned by George Burnett; thus, it is significant in demonstrating the evolution of the timber industry in Wellington Point during this time. The cottage is aesthetically significant as it has not been dramatically altered and is a strong example of this particular type of early residence. The cottage has a special association with the Burnett family due to the location on which it was constructed and the association with this prominent period of settlement.

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

35 Fernbourne Road demonstrates the evolution of Redlands history. The residence was built for the purpose of housing workers at the mill, which explains its proximity to the mill site. The cottage was built during a time of rapid expansion at Wellington Point and thus highlights the extensive development in the area during the 1880s and the importance of the timber milling industry during this period.

WELLINGTON POINT: Casurina Cottage

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
The early house, aligned away from the road, set in the established garden contributes to the cottage's aesthetic quality. The distinct exterior form and the timber construction offers a unique and unchanged example of this type of early residence.	
Criteria H	The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.
This cottage has an association with George Burnett who was significant in the development of Wellington Point. As the residence is located in the Trafalgar Vale Estate, and family and workers from the saw mill lived there, the cottage is linked with the Burnett family who contributed greatly to the expansion of the area.	

Primary Themes	
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Mary Howells, "Places of the Redlands, Wellington Point," Redland Shire Council. 2000, p. 2.
[2] Ibid., p. 2.
[3] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "35 Fernbourne Road, Wellington Point," 2012.
[4] Barry Kidd, *Redlands Illustrated History*, (Jackson & O'Sullivan Pty. Ltd.: Brisbane, 1979), p. 60.
[5] Bayside Bulletin, 19 December 2000, p. 7; Kidd, *Redlands Illustrated History*, p. 60.

WELLINGTON POINT: The Palms

Street Address	2 Raife Close, Wellington Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 8 SP188629
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



The Palms (RCC Library, 2017).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

The Palms, now located at 2 Raife Close, was built on the highest spot in Wellington Point area in the late 19th century.[1] However, there is some conjecture as to when the property was originally built. Some sources state it was in the 1870s[2], whereas others believe it was built in 1891 by horticulturalist James Pink evidenced by his mortgage on the property the same year.[3] The house was not present in 1889 when Lt. Owens finalised a military map of the area. Pink was Chairman of the Cleveland Divisional Board during this period, and was previously curator of the Brisbane Botanical Gardens until 1886.[5] Pink also owned an orchard and a nursery.[6]

The Palms was owned only by Pink until purchased by Peter James McDonald in 1896, who is said to have named the residence.[7] The McDonald family grew mangoes and custard apples on the property and built their own processing plant to make chutney.[8] The establishment of the popular "Palms Chutney" is attributed to McDonald and his sons, Arthur and James, with farmers at nearby Mount Cotton supplying fruit to the chutney factory. In the early 1900s, the company's processing plant moved to east Brisbane and the following decade the name "Palms Chutney" was registered by the Bengal Chutney Company.[9]

The land was subdivided in 1952, and George Land Lowe and Ellen Robina Lowe became owners of one parcel of land, with Ralph Hamlyn Billington the owner of the other.[10] The Palms remained on Billington's land, and the residence remained in the Bilington family until at least the late 1970s.[11]

Physical Description

The Palms was a complex of buildings with a predominant single storey, low set residence, all set back from Hardy Road. The large site is flat and there are established trees along the west boundary and to the south of the house, concealing the dwelling from view. The house is set in the middle of the site, surrounded by sheds and other buildings. The main dwelling is a low set timber house with a gable roof. The verandah to the front of the house has a wide low pitch gable roof.

Statement of Significance

The Palms holds local significance in Wellington Point as it exemplifies historical and aesthetic values and has a special association with James Pink and Peter James McDonald. As a residence and farm established in 1891, The Palms demonstrates typical patterns of early European settlement and agricultural development of the area. Later subdivisions into suburban housing allotments is consistent in the development of much of the Redlands. The house retains its 1890s external form, with some surviving mature trees on the site. The place is associated with James Pink, a notable figure in the early development of Wellington Point. Additionally, Peter James McDonald took over the title of the place in 1896. McDonald is remembered for the creation of the "Palms Chutney" company, which was established on the site.

WELLINGTON POINT: The Palms

Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
The Palms is a historically significant location as it exemplifies early farming houses and landscapes, which is evident in its fabric, setting and layout. It occupies an important place in Redlands history as it illustrates the pattern of farming practices in Wellington Point. Additionally, the residence is typical of European settlement in the 1890s as it was built by James Pink for the purpose of farming and agriculture.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
This residence is important due to its aesthetic significance, which incorporates a distinct exterior form of timber construction, although today in a suburban context, a small semblance of mature trees and landscaping allow an appreciation of the place as a former 1890s farming residence.	
Criteria H	The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.
The Palms has a special association with the lives of James Pink, well-known horticulturalist, and Peter James McDonald. McDonald is credited with the creation of Bengal Chutney Company "Palms Chutney", the site of which was originally located at The Palms itself. Pink played an important part in the development of Redland's history, and McDonald's key legacy was the establishment of the chutney company.	

Primary Themes	
2.0 Exploiting, Utilising and Transforming the Land	2.04 Agricultural activities
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Barry Kidd, *Redlands Illustrated History*, (Jackson & O'Sullivan Pty. Ltd.: Brisbane, 1979), p. 40.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "2 Raife Close, Wellington Point," 1995.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Tracy Ryan, "Places of the Redlands: Thornlands," Redland: Redland Shire Council, 2003, p. 8.
[6] Mary Howells, "Places of the Redlands Wellington Point," Redland City Council, 2002, p. 6.
[7] Woods and Bagot, "2 Raife Close".
[8] "Palms Toasts 90 Years," Bayside Bulletin, 27 February 2001.
[9] Ibid.
[10] RCC Library, Local history file, 2 Raife Close Wellington Point.
[11] Ibid.



The Palms, Wellington Point (Google, 2016).



The Palms, Wellington Point (Google, 2016).

WELLINGTON POINT: 6 Harris Street

Street Address	6 Harris Street, Wellington Point
GPS/RPD	Lots 64 & 65 RP14152
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 6 Harris Street (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Fair	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

The property at 6 Harris Street was likely built in an early phase of Wellington Point's history, when Gilbert Burnett owned his large Trafalgar Vale Estate. Gilbert Burnett was one of the first European settlers in Wellington Point. His father in law had a sugar plantation in Manly, which Burnett managed. He later gained further experience working for Richard Newton's sugar mill before becoming manager of Louis Hope's Ormiston sugar mill.[1] In 1874 after Hope returned to England, Burnett leased his milling equipment and Hope's land on the western portion of Hilliard's Creek.[2] Later taking over Murry Prior's landholdings, Burnett's estate, Trafalgar Vale, incorporated approximately 1300 acres and extended from Duncan Street to the south, Main Road to the west, Frederick and Fernbourne streets to the east before reaching the mud flats to the north.[3]

Trafalgar Vale developed as Burnett's sugar plantation, which were well established by 1883. After leasing Louis Hope's Ormiston mill, and relying on South Sea Island labour, he purchased the machinery and established another mill on the western side of Hilliard's Creek, within his estate. The new site supported a sugar mill, saw mill and bone mill, with timber used to construct dwellings and sheds associated with his industrial complex and bone used as cane mulch.[4] As the sawmill became Burnett's focus in the mid-1880s, he entered into partnership with Brisbane businessmen to subdivide Trafalgar Vale as the Wellington Point Estate. With the extension of the railway, the estate sold well and further sub-divisions were made in the late 1880s.[5] By the late 1880s, Burnett's complex included the mill, sheds, cottages, jetties, wharves, a crane, a boiler and an 80-foot steamer, the Eucalypta.[6]

With a peak of 50 employees in 1889, Burnett's sawmill went into liquidation just two years later, and the sawmill, shed, office and several cottages were sold.[7] The house was auctioned in October 1891, with title transferred to Edward Drury. Burnett then constructed a family home near his sawmill on the western side of Hilliard's creek, near the newly constructed rail line, which was also called Fernbourne. The Burnett's continued to live at Fernbourne, where they began growing fruit. Following Burnett's death in 1925 his widow and children remained in their home, establishing a family run dairy. This house remained on Fernbourne Road until 2012 when it was destroyed by fire.[8]

It was within this context that this residence at 6 Harris Street, Wellington Point was built. This site was likely associated with Burnett and his development of the area of Trafalgar Vale, including the sugar and timber industries. Burnett sold this land to Catherine Quaile, wife of Henry Quaile, in July 1890. It is believed that the residence at 6 Harris Street was built c.1890, when Catherine Quaile took out a mortgage on the property. The house is not shown on Lt. Owen's 1890 map, drawn up for the Queensland Defence Force.[9] The coming of the railway to the area in 1889 made Wellington Point a popular destination for tourists. Henry Quaile utilised the residence as a rest stop for tourists, making refreshments available as well as a wagonette and horse for hire. The property was then purchased in 1895 by William Ernest Haimes, who held the title for 26 years. In 1922, it was purchased by G. J. Walter, a prominent Cleveland Shire Councillor. It is likely this was not Walter's residence, as he had a vast portfolio of property in the Redland Shire. On Agnes Walter's death in 1962, transfer was made to Jessie Ramsay and Christina Mitchell who may have been daughters of George and Agnes Walter.[10]

WELLINGTON POINT: 6 Harris Street

Physical Description

6 Harris Street, Wellington Point, is a low set timber dwelling with a pyramid roof to the core, and a stepped convex roof to the front and side verandahs. Parts of the side verandahs are enclosed. The exterior cladding is timber chamfer boards and the verandah walls are single skin with expressed framing. There is a hip roof extension to the rear. The brick chimney and the decorative timber elements remain. The house addresses Harris Street, behind a tall timber fence, and the garden includes several established trees.

Statement of Significance

The residence of 6 Harris Street is locally significant to Wellington Point as it has strong historical values and has special associations with the development of the Redlands area. The house is situated in the historic Trafalgar Vale Estate on land originally owned by Gilbert Burnett, and its appearance suggests its construction aligned with the development of Burnett's sawmill industry of the 1880s. The property was likely used as a sawmill workers' residence due to its proximity to the mill site. It remains an example of an early settlement house in the local area, reflecting the pattern of development in Wellington Point. The house has aesthetic value as an early 1890s structure with its distinct form and construction.

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

This residence is significant in demonstrating the pattern of settlement in the Wellington Point area, as it is a good example of a house built during the 1890s. The house is historically significant as it was located within the Trafalgar Vale Estate. Later the house was used as a destination for tourists which contributed greatly to the industry and enterprise in the area.

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

The house holds aesthetic value as an early structure in the locality, dating from 1891. The house in the established garden displays aesthetic qualities through its distinct exterior form and timber construction.

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

The house situated at 6 Harris Street has a special association with the personal and working lives of some significant people who contributed greatly to the development of the Redlands area. The property is associated with Gilbert Burnett through its location in the Trafalgar Vale Estate. While Burnett himself did not reside here, it is likely that it was originally built for one of Gilbert's sawmill workers, as they lived in close proximity to the worksite. Additionally, this residence was purchased by prominent Redlands figure, G. J. Walter.

Primary Themes

6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Mary Howell, 'A History of Fernbourne Precinct, Wellington Point' (Grad Dip, University of Queensland, 1997), p. 14.
[2] Mary Howell 'Wellington Point: History' Redland City Council, 2016.
[3] Howell, 'A History of Fernbourne', p. 16.
[4] Ibid., p. 17; QHR Citation 'Whepstead', 600776.
[5] QHR Citation 'Whepstead', 600776.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Howell, 'A History of Fernbourne', p. 31.
[8] QHR Citation 'Whepstead', 600776; *Redland City Bulletin*, 4 September, 2012.
[9] Redland City Council, "6 Harris Street, Wellington Point," Redland Shire Heritage Study 1995 Inventory of Items, 1995, p. 183.
[10] Ibid.



Residence, 6 Harris Street (Google, 2016).

WELLINGTON POINT: Wellington Point State School

Street Address	452-478 Main Road, Wellington Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 165 CP888464
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Wellington Point State School, Wellilngton Point (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

This particular building at Wellington Point State School (452-478 Main Road) is the second building on the School Reserve, constructed in 1896. The original school building had been opened in 1887, thus the 1896 building was part of the school's early development. The other surviving building relating to the early school development is the former teacher's residence, presently at 17-18 Esplanade. Residents requested a locally-based school at a public meeting held at Gilbert Burnett's home Whepstead in 1885, where a committee was formed to oversee the construction of the Wellington Point School.[1] The children from the local area had previously attended the Cleveland West (Ormiston) School, the Cleveland East (Cleveland) School, and the Capalaba School, which required crossing Hilliards Creek via footbridge, or using bush tracks and horse-drawn transport.[2]

The school officially opened in May 1887, and Joseph Wedd, the head teacher of Cleveland East State School, was the first teacher at Wellington Point School.[3] It was a government requirement that the school had a minimum average attendance of 30 pupils, which the school struggled to maintain initially. There were only 27 children enrolled on the first day of school and they included members of the Burnett family, the Ziegenfusz family, and the Lovett family, all of whom made significant contributions to the Wellington Point area.[4]

The attendance numbers of pupils grew dramatically after the opening of the Cleveland railway line in November 1889 and this building, the second school building coincides with this period of growth. The school committee continued to be active in the life of the school and community, as they organised the construction of a bathing enclosure to enable swimming lessons for children at the school on the western beach in 1922.[5] The school building remains in-situ and in use by the school.

Physical Description

This is a high set symmetrical timber school building with a gable roof continuous over the enclose verandah. The front gable wing has a timber batten gable end, a central window, awning and the school sign relief. The exterior cladding is timber chamfer boards. The front footpath is lined with large established trees.

Statement of Significance

The Wellington Point State School building is a locally significant place which embodies representative, aesthetic and community values. Constructed in 1896, it is the earliest remaining example of an early school building in the local area, and continues to be used for education. This place demonstrates the pattern of European settlement in this area as the population grew. Together with the teacher's residence and mature trees nearby, the place contributes positively to the setting of the school and the Main Street locality.

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

493 Main Road, c. 1886, is historically significant as an early school building, which was associated with early settlement in Wellington Point.

WELLINGTON POINT: Wellington Point State School

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
The Wellington Point State School building is a good example of an early school building. The distinct form, along with the teacher's residence and mature trees nearby, contributes positively to the setting of the school and the Main Street locality.	
Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
The Wellington Point State School building has a strong association with the local community as a place of public education, illustrated by the early community's efforts in acquiring the land and advocating for a local school. The continuing use of this site as Wellington Point State School signifies a community relationship with this building as an important local site.	

Primary Themes	
9.0 Educating Queensland	9.01 Primary schooling

References

[1] Mary Howells, "Wellington point – History," Redland City Council, 2016, p. 2; Wellington Point State School, "Wellington Point State School History, 1887-1987," Redland City Library, 1987, p. 1.
[2] "Wellington Point State School History," p. 1.
[3] Howells, "Wellington Point," p. 2.
[4] "Wellington Point State School History," p. 12.
[5] Howells, "Wellington Point," p. 8.

WELLINGTON POINT: Wellington Point School Principals House (Former)

Street Address	480-482 Main Road, Wellington Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 164 CP888464
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Wellington Point School Principal's House (Former), 480-482 Main Road (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

The current place at 480-482 Main Road is the second teacher's residence constructed on this site for the Wellington Point State School.[1] The first teacher's residence was constructed about 1887 and coincided with the opening of the school.

Departmental policy was to provide married male head teachers in country areas with residences, thereby securing a resident caretaker and cleaner for the school by way of the headmaster's wife.[2] By the 1930s, many of these early teacher's residences were requiring extensive repairs and better designs had been developed by the Queensland government to facilitate a continuation of 'country' teachers to outlying schools.

In 1938, the first teacher's residence was moved to 17-18 Esplanade, Wellington Point and replaced with the current house (the second teacher's residence), which has remained on the present site since this time.[3]

The current residence is a standard design referred to as a 'Type 5 Teacher's Residence', built by the Queensland Government Works Department from approximately 1936 until 1940.[4] The Education Department sold this house in the mid 1990s.[5]

Physical Description

High set timber framed 1930s bungalow residence set high on stumps, partially enclosed underneath. The core has a pyramid roof continuous over the front and side verandahs. The dwelling is clad externally with weatherboards and internally with T&G, VJ except for verandah walls which are constructed from a single skin of T&G, VJ boarding. The front gable wall has a bay window and decorative timber gable end.

Accommodation for a Type 5 residence was generally three bedrooms and included a rear dining verandah and partial verandah enclosure for a fourth bedroom (or maid's room). Many of the design and decorative timber elements to the external elevations remain. The large trees in the street and the tall timber fence partially conceal the house from view.

Statement of Significance

The teacher's residence located at Wellington Point State School is a locally significant place which embodies representative, aesthetic and community values. The place demonstrates the evolution of Wellington Point State School through the removal of the old teacher's residence and the construction of this second building in the 1930s. The residence is a good example of an in-situ 'Type 5 Teacher's Residence', built by the Queensland Government Works Department in the 1930s and illustrates the requirement to provide up to date accommodation for head teachers in outlying areas such as Wellington Point during the interwar period. Together with the Wellington Point State School building at 452-478 Main Road, the place contributes positively to the setting of the Wellington Point school and its locality.

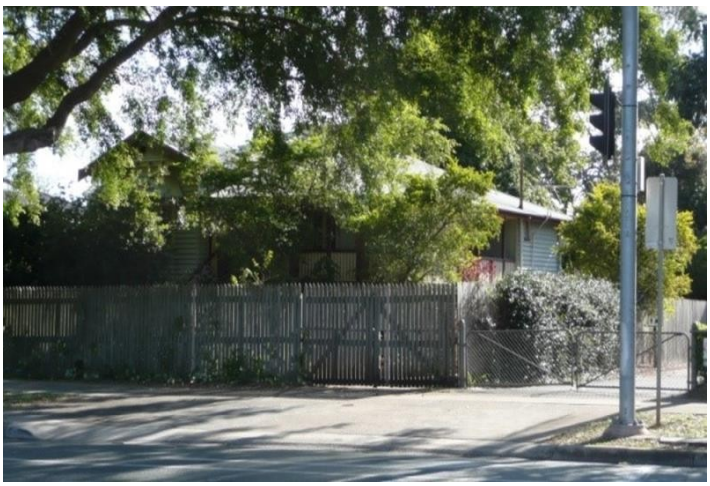
WELLINGTON POINT: Wellington Point School Principals House (Former)

Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
The place demonstrates the evolution of Wellington Point State School through the removal of the old teacher's residence and the construction of this second building in the 1930s, illustrating the continued practice on the school site of providing accommodation for head teachers at the school.	
Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
The teacher's residence contributes positively to the setting of the Wellington Point State School and the locality of Main Road, Wellington Point.	
Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
The teacher's residence as part of the complex of school buildings has a strong association with the local community as a place of public education. The continuing use of this site, originally as a teacher's residence at Wellington Point State School and today as a private residence, along with its proximity to the school forms an important association to the locality.	

Primary Themes	
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings
9.0 Educating Queensland	9.01 Primary schooling

References

[1] Mary Howells, "Wellington point – History," Redland City Council, 2016, p. 2; Wellington Point State School, "Wellington Point State School History, 1887-1987," Redland City Library, 1987, p. 1.
[2] Paul Burmester, Margaret Pullar, and Michael Kennedy, "A Heritage Queensland Schools Heritage Conservation Study, A report for the Department of Education," 1996, p.16.
[3] Ibid. p. 43.
[4] Wellington Point State School, Ibid., p.1.
[5] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "480-482 Main Road, Wellington Point," 2012.



Wellington Point School Principal's House (Former), Wellington Point (AHS, 2016).

WELLINGTON POINT: 493 Main Road

Street Address	493 Main Road, Wellington Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 2 RP155349
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 493 Main Road, Wellington Point (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Fair
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

This property was purchased in 1886 by local Cleveland butcher, James Cross. Cross had many interests and investments around the Cleveland area including serving on the Cleveland Divisional Board, running a shop, and owning a slaughter yard [1].

Cross had six sons and four daughters who were also heavily involved in local businesses. His son William established a butcher shop on this corner of Valley Road and Main Road to service the large population of mill workers associated with Gilbert Burnett's sawmill [2].

Burnett's industry in the Trafalgar Vale Estate included a sugar mill, saw mill, and bone mill. As the sawmill became Burnett's focus in the mid-1880s, timber was used to construct dwellings and sheds associated with his industrial complex [3]. With a peak of 50 employees in 1889, Burnett's sawmill went into liquidation just two years later, and the sawmill, shed, office, and several cottages were sold. This property was listed as one of Burnett's assets at the time of liquidation [4]. Little is known about the original design of the place and it appears to have been extended over at least two phases since construction or may be the result of two structures, potentially a butcher's store and residence, combined to make a single residence.

Physical Description

493 Main Road is a low set, timber dwelling with a steep pitch gable roof extending over the enclosed front verandah facing Main Road. A separate lower gable roof butts up against the side wall of the main gable, which has a skillon extension facing north to the Valley Road elevation. A slat window hood shelters the sash windows to the front gable elevation and banks of casement and hopper windows exist to the enclosed verandahs and skillion extension. A corrugated iron shed exists to the rear, which is accessed from Valley Road.

Statement of Significance

The residence at 493 Main Road is significant as it contributes to the historical and aesthetic quality of the local area. Historically, this house was bought and used by the Cross family, who were early butchers that serviced the Wellington Point area. Additionally, this property was associated with notable Wellington Point figure Gilbert Burnett, who listed the house as one of his own assets when he went bankrupt in the early 1890s. In terms of the aesthetic value of 493 Main Road, it is a good surviving example of an early house in the local area, and is representative of the character of Wellington Point and Main Road establishments associated with the Trafalgar Vale Estate, dating from the late nineteenth century.

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

493 Main Road, c. 1886, is historically significant as an early dwelling in this locality that demonstrates the pattern of Wellington Point's history. This place is associated with early industry, retail and European settlement in the 19th century. The property was used as a butcher's site to service the local workers who grew in number as the nearby sawmill thrived. The early sawmill industry in this area was associated with Gilbert Burnett who sold this property off after his assets were liquidated in 1891.

WELLINGTON POINT: 493 Main Road

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.
This small workers' cottage set close to the road displays a modest aesthetic quality. The distinct exterior form, the timber construction and the place's prominence to Main Road, contribute to the aesthetic quality of the place. It is one of the remaining typical examples of an early house in the local area, and is associated with early industry, retail and settlement in Wellington Point.	

Primary Themes	
6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Tracy Ryan, "Places of the Redlands: Thornlands," Redland Shire Council, 2003, p. 7.
[2] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "293 Main Road, Wellington Point," 1995.
[3] Mary Howell, "A History of Fernbourne Precinct, Wellington Point," Grad. Dip., The University of Queensland, 1997, p. 17; QHR Citation, "Whepstead," 600776.
[4] Woods and Bagot, "293 Main Road".

WELLINGTON POINT: 3 Station Street

Street Address	3 Station Street/509 Main Road, Wellington Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 2 RP107272, Lot126 RP14151 and Lot 1 RP815402
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 3 Station Street/509 Main Road, Wellington Point (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Good	**Integrity**	Poor
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

The property at 3 Station Street/509 Main Road was likely built in an early phase of Wellington Point's history, when Gilbert Burnett owned his large Trafalgar Vale Estate. Burnett was one of the first European settlers in Wellington Point. His father in law had a sugar plantation in Manly, which Burnett managed. He later gained further experience working for Richard Newton's sugar mill before becoming manager of Louis Hope's Ormiston sugar mill.[1] In 1874 after Hope returned to England, Burnett leased his milling equipment and Hope's land on the western portion of Hilliard's Creek.[2] Later taking over Murry Prior's landholdings, Burnett's estate, Trafalgar Vale, incorporated approximately 1300 acres and extended from Duncan Street to the south, Main Road to the west, Frederick and Fernbourne streets to the east before reaching the mud flats to the north.[3]

Trafalgar Vale developed as Burnett's sugar plantation, which was established by 1883. After leasing Louis Hope's Ormiston mill, and relying on South Sea Island labour, he purchased the machinery and set up another mill on the western side of Hilliard's Creek, within his estate. The new site supported a sugar mill, saw mill and bone mill, with timber used to construct dwellings and sheds associated with his industrial complex and bone used as cane mulch.[4]

As the sawmill became Burnett's focus in the mid-1880s, he entered into partnership with Brisbane businessmen to subdivide Trafalgar Vale as the Wellington Point Estate. With the extension of the railway, the estate sold well and further sub-divisions were made in the late 1880s.[5] By the late 1880s, Burnett's complex included the mill, sheds, cottages, jetties, wharves, a crane, a boiler and an 80-foot steamer, the Eucalypta.[6]

With a peak of 50 employees in 1889, Burnett's sawmill went into liquidation just two years later, and the sawmill, shed, office and several cottages were sold.[7] The house was auctioned in October 1891, with title transferred to Edward Drury. Burnett then constructed a family home near his sawmill on the western side of Hilliard's creek, near the newly constructed rail line, which was also called Fernbourne. The Burnett's continued to live at Fernbourne, where they began growing fruit. Following Burnett's death in 1925 his widow and children remained in their home, establishing a family run dairy. This house remained on Fernbourne Road until 2012 when it was destroyed by fire.[8]

It was within this context that this residence at 3 Station Street/509 Main Street was built. This site was associated with Burnett and his development of the area primarily through the sugar and timber industries. Burnett leased this property from 1875 until purchasing it in 1881. George Septimus Burnett, Gilbert's brother, acquired the property in December 1885 when Gilbert Burnett subdivided the land. It is thought the house was built by George Burnett about June 1886, when he took out a mortgage for £250. The 1890 plan drawn up by Lt. Owen shows this house existing on site at that time.[9]

George retained the property until 1895. Subsequent owners include the Abercrombie family, and Isabella Browne. The place remains as a residence today.

WELLINGTON POINT: 3 Station Street

Physical Description

3 Station Street is a low set, timber dwelling with a short ridge pyramid roof over the core and stepped convex roof to the front and side verandahs. Much of the early fabric and decorative timber elements remain and there is little evidence of alterations. The house addresses Station Street and is set behind a low timber fence. The garden includes several established trees. The house is set on a large lot with the train line at the north. Main Road to the west is built up to bridge the train line.

Statement of Significance

The residence of 3 Station Street/509 Main Road, Wellington Point, is locally significant to Wellington Point as it has strong historical values and has special associations with the development of the Redlands area. The house is situated in the historic Trafalgar Vale Estate on land originally owned by Gilbert Burnett, and its appearance suggests its construction aligned with the formation of Burnett's sawmill industry of the 1880s. It remains an example of an early settlement house in the local area, reflecting the pattern of development in Wellington Point. The house also retains aesthetic value as it is an intact example of an 1880s residence.

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

This residence is significant in demonstrating the pattern of settlement in the Wellington Point area, as it is a typical example of a house built during the 1880s period. The property at 3 Station Street falls in the boundaries of the Trafalgar Vale Estate owned by Gilbert Burnett during the late 19th century. This residence is associated with Gilbert Burnett through his brother, George Septimus Burnett, who purchased the property in 1885.

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

The symmetrical and intact house in the established garden displays a modest, informal aesthetic quality. The wide street frontage, the distinct exterior form and the timber construction contribute to the aesthetic quality of the place. Additionally, the house is an example of an early residence that remains unchanged.

Primary Themes

6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Mary Howell, "A History of Fernbourne Precinct, Wellington Point," Grad. Dip., The University of Queensland, 1997, p. 14.
[2] Mary Howell 'Wellington Point: History' Redland City Council, 2016.
[3] Howell, 'A History of Fernbourne', p. 16.
[4] Ibid., p. 17; QHR Citation 'Whepstead', 600776.
[5] QHR Citation 'Whepstead', 600776.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Howell, 'A History of Fernbourne', p. 31.
[8] QHR Citation 'Whepstead', 600776; *Redland City Bulletin*, 4 September, 2012.
[9] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "3 Station Street/509 Main Road, Wellington Point," 1995.

WELLINGTON POINT: 11 Station Street

Street Address	11 Station Street, Wellington Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 123 RP219139
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Residence, 11 Station Street, Wellington Point (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Fair	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

The property at 11 Station Street was likely built in an early phase of Wellington Point's history, when Gilbert Burnett owned his large Trafalgar Vale Estate. Gilbert Burnett was one of the first European settlers in Wellington Point. His father in law had a sugar plantation in Manly, which Burnett managed. He later gained further experience working for Richard Newton's sugar mill before becoming manager of Louis Hope's Ormiston sugar mill.[1] In 1874 after Hope returned to England, Burnett leased his milling equipment and Hope's land on the western portion of Hilliard's Creek.[2] Later taking over Murry Prior's landholdings, Burnett's estate, Trafalgar Vale, incorporated approximately 1300 acres and extended from Duncan Street to the south, Main Road to the west, Frederick and Fernbourne streets to the east before reaching the mud flats to the north.[3]

Trafalgar Vale developed as Burnett's sugar plantation, which was well established by 1883. After leasing Louis Hope's Ormiston mill, and relying on South Sea Island labour, he purchased the machinery and set up another mill on the western side of Hilliard's Creek, within his estate. The new site supported a sugar mill, saw mill and bone mill, with timber used to construct dwellings and sheds associated with his industrial complex and bone used as cane mulch.[4]

As the sawmill became Burnett's focus in the mid-1880s, he entered into partnership with Brisbane businessmen to subdivide Trafalgar Vale as the Wellington Point Estate. With the extension of the railway, the estate sold well and further sub-divisions were made in the late 1880s.[5] By the late 1880s, Burnett's complex included the mill, sheds, cottages, jetties, wharves, a crane, a boiler and an 80-foot steamer, the Eucalypta.[6]

With a peak of 50 employees in 1889, Burnett's sawmill went into liquidation just two years later, and the sawmill, shed, office and several cottages were sold.[7] The house was auctioned in October 1891, with title transferred to Edward Drury. Burnett then constructed a family home near his sawmill on the western side of Hilliard's creek, near the newly constructed rail line, which was also called Fernbourne. The Burnett's continued to live at Fernbourne, where they began growing fruit. Following Burnett's death in 1925 his widow and children remained in their home, establishing a family run dairy. This house remained on Fernbourne Road until 2012 when it was destroyed by fire.[8]

It was within this context that this residence at 11 Station Street, Wellington Point was built. This site was associated with Burnett and his development of the area primarily through the sugar and timber industries. It is likely that this house was constructed in 1890, as Elizabeth Saxty took out a mortgage on this site. Saxty had married John Burnett, Gilbert's father, prior to this and they settled here.[9]

WELLINGTON POINT: 11 Station Street

Physical Description

This is a low set timber dwelling with a pyramid roof to the core and a stepped convex roof to the front and side verandahs. Parts of the side verandahs are enclosed. The exterior walls are clad in timber chamfer boards and the verandah walls are single skin with exposed framing. There is a hip roof extension and lean to on the Station Street elevation. Much of the early fabric and decorative timber elements remain. The house addresses the rail line. There are several established trees in the garden including two large mango trees near the rail line.

Statement of Significance

The residence of 11 Station Street, Wellington Point, is locally significant to Wellington Point as it has strong historical values and has special associations with the development of the Redlands area. The house is situated in the historic Trafalgar Vale Estate on land originally owned by Gilbert Burnett, and its appearance suggests its construction aligned with the formation of Burnett's sawmill industry of the 1880s. The property was likely used as a sawmill workers' residence due to its proximity to the mill site. It remains an example of an early settlement house in the local area, reflecting the pattern of development in Wellington Point. The house also retains aesthetic value as it is an intact example of an 1880s residence.

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

This residence is significant in demonstrating the pattern of settlement in the Wellington Point area, as it is a typical example of a house built during the 1880s period. The property at 11 Station Street falls in the boundaries of the Trafalgar Vale Estate owned by Gilbert Burnett during the late 19th century. 11 Station street is a historically significant example of an early house in the Wellington Point area, and is associated with the Burnett family through its location and its residents, as the father of Gilbert Burnett, who was a notable figure in the development of Wellington Point, and his wife, Elizabeth Saxty, owned this property.

Criteria E	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

The asymmetrical and intact house in the established garden displays a modest, informal aesthetic quality. The wide street frontage, the distinct exterior form and the timber construction contribute to the aesthetic quality of the place. There is evidence of adaption and extensions to suit the changing needs to the occupants.

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

The house situated at 11 Station Street, Wellington Point, has a special association with the personal and working lives of some significant people who contributed greatly to the development of the Redlands area. The property is associated with Gilbert Burnett through its location in the Trafalgar Vale Estate. While he himself did not reside here, it is connected to Burnett through its proximity to the mill site and Burnett's father and his wife owned this property.

Primary Themes

6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings	6.04 Dwellings

References

[1] Mary Howell, "A History of Fernbourne Precinct, Wellington Point," Grad Dip., The University of Queensland, 1997, 14.
[2] Mary Howell 'Wellington Point: History' Redland City Council, 2016.
[3] Howell, 'A History of Fernbourne', 16.
[4] Ibid., 17; QHR Citation 'Whepstead', 600776.
[5] QHR Citation 'Whepstead', 600776.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Howell, 'A History of Fernbourne', 31.
[8] QHR Citation 'Whepstead', 600776; *Redland City Bulletin*, 4 September, 2012.
[9] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage place, "11 Station Street, Wellington Point," 1995.



Residence, 11 Station Street, Wellington Point (RCC, 2012).

WELLINGTON POINT: St James Anglican Church

Street Address	17-19 Station Street, Wellington Point
GPS/RPD	Lot 118 SP138750
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).


St James' Anglican Church, Wellington Point (AHS, 2016).

Condition	Very Good	**Integrity**	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	02/12/2016		

Historical Context

The church currently known as St James' Anglican Church at 17-19 Station Street was built in 1889. It was originally known as St George's Church of England, which serviced Redland Bay in the parish of Cleveland. The church was designed by the architect John Buckeridge who was the Diocesan architect for Brisbane.[2]

The church was initially built on an acre of land in Redland Bay.[3] In 1913 it was moved to its current address in Wellington Point on Station Street, due to the efforts of a Miss O'Connell of Whepstead. This land was then owned by James Willard who donated it to the church.[4]

The church was dedicated at the new Wellington Point site in 1913 by Archdeacon H. F. Le Fanu, with a large number of residents in attendance. The church has undergone minor changes in line with liturgical needs. In 1959 a committee was established in order to raise funds to erect a church hall at this location which survives on the site alongside the church.[5]

Physical Description

St James' Anglican Church is a modest timber framed church with rendered exterior walls. The steeply pitched gable roof is clad with painted corrugated iron. A smaller gable roof shelters the entry porch. The eaves overhand and are supported by curved timber brackets. The curved timber detailing is repeated in the main gable and the arch to the entry porch. The wall to the main gable is clad in chamfer boards. Timber crosses are fixed to the main and entry gables. It is set in a large lot in a suburban street parallel with the train line. The entry opens to the west, at a right angle to the street.

The site is landscaped with lawn and low shrubs. The site includes the hall which was built in 1959.

Statement of Significance

St James' Anglican Church remains a locally significant place in Wellington Point through its historical value and its enduring connection with the local Anglican community. The church was originally constructed at Redland Bay in 1889, reflecting the building styles of the period, but later moved to Wellington Point in 1913. The building is a unique and intact example of a timber framed church in the local area. The church has a special association with its local community of congregants as evidenced by its continuous use as an Anglican church. Despite being removed from its original context, the church still represents a relatively unaltered example of an 1880s church in the broader Redland area. Furthermore, the building is representative of the character of development in Wellington Point from the early twentieth century.

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

St James' Anglican Church is historically significant in as a surviving 1880s timber framed church, demonstrated in the early fabric and continued use. The church it is one of many Christian denomination churches that was built during this time in Redland Bay and later moved to Wellington Point on land donated by James Willard, an important figure in the development of Wellington Point.

WELLINGTON POINT: St James Anglican Church

Criteria B	The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.
St James' Anglican Church holds aesthetic qualities which result from its setting; with a wide street frontage and the distinctive form, materials and detailing. The church remains an intact example of a 1880s church building, despite being removed from its original context in 1913. The church site also includes a hall.	
Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
St James' Anglican Church has a strong association with the local Anglican community as a place of religious ceremony demonstrated by the continuous use as a place of worship. The church is significant for the Anglican population in this area as a remaining connection to the history of its use over the 20th century at Wellington Point. Although it was originally built in Redland Bay, the church is spiritually significant for the local Wellington Point Anglican community.	

Primary Themes	
8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions	8.01 Worshipping and religious institutions

References

[1] Queensland Places, Mount Cotton (http://queenslandplaces.com.au/mount-cotton), accessed 28/01/2017.
[2] Anglican Parish of Waterloo Bay, "A Short History of St. James' Church, Wellington Point," http://www.apwb.net/our-church/a-short-history-of-st-james-church-wellington-point, 2016.
[3] Woods and Bagot, Inventory of Heritage Places, "17-19 Station Street, Wellington Point," 2012.
[4] "A Short History of St. James' Church," 2016.
[5] Ibid.