



NEW HOPE
GROUP

**J.12 Acland Colliery Conservation
Management Plan**





NEW HOPE
GROUP

ACLAND COLLIERY CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

*New Acland Coal Mine Stage
3 Project*

JANUARY 2014



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1 Introduction

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery has been prepared to provide a guide for the management of the State significant cultural heritage values of the historic coal mine. The former colliery is owned by Acland Pastoral Company Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of the New Hope Group.

1.1 Background

The Former Acland No. 2 Colliery (the study area) is owned and managed by the New Hope Group (New Hope). As part of the formerly proposed continuation of the nearby New Acland Coal Mine, a range of heritage reports and studies have been prepared for the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery in recent years, including an Archival Report which was prepared in 2009. As a State heritage listed place, the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery is protected under the provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (QH Act). Developments proposed for Former Acland No. 2 Colliery are subject to the requirements of the QH Act. This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) will assist New Hope to manage and conserve the State heritage values of the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery.

1.2 Location

This CMP has been prepared for the State listed Former Acland No. 2 Colliery, located at 2 Francis Street, Acland, (see Appendix A for site area). The site is approximately 180km west of Brisbane and around 50km northwest of Toowoomba. The map below (Figure 1.1) denotes the location of the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery in relation to other towns and cities.

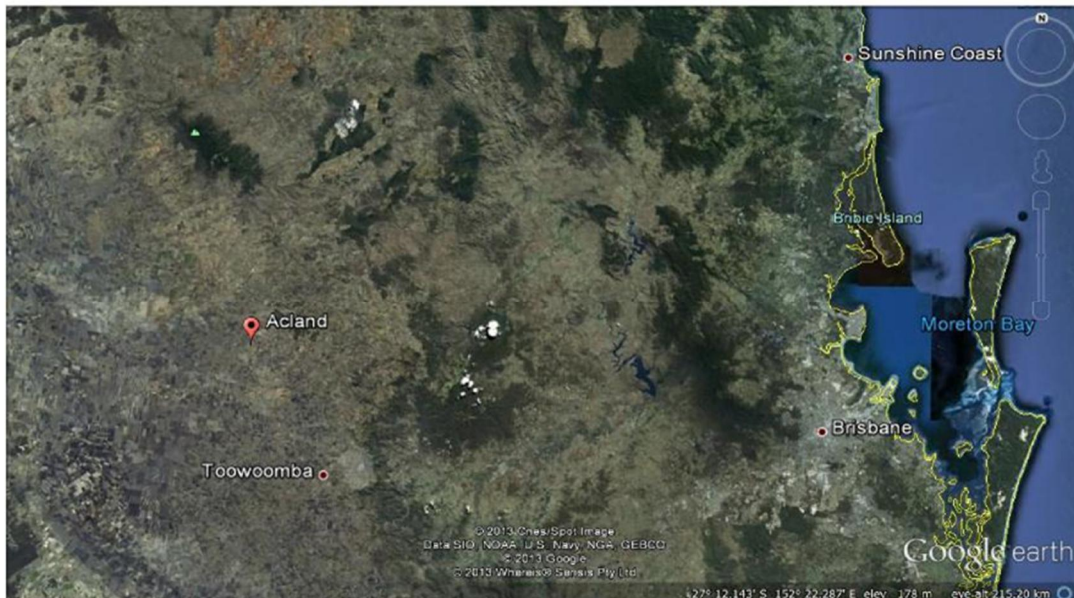


Figure 1-1 Location Map (Google Earth 2013)

1.3 Methodology

This report was prepared in accordance with the guidelines and articles of the Burra Charter. Research was conducted using various sources including local and State libraries, the Queensland Heritage Register (ID No. 602599) and previous heritage reports and studies.

A site visit was conducted at the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery by Converge on 12 April 2013 by a heritage specialist and an archaeologist, accompanied by two engineers from Opus International Consultants (Opus). A pedestrian survey was undertaken during the site visit in order to ground-truth the results of previous detailed assessments. General photographs of the area were taken with a Canon EOS 450D digital SLR camera (12.2 megapixel, 18 – 55mm lens). All photographs are stored electronically at Converge's Brisbane office. Refer to Appendix D for the results of the structural assessment completed by Opus.

1.4 Cultural Heritage Recognition

The Former Acland No. 2 Colliery is listed on the Queensland Heritage Register (QHR) and Toowoomba Regional Council's local heritage register (LHR). Refer to Section 4 for detailed information regarding the site's cultural heritage significance. Cultural heritage searches revealed that the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery is located on the following heritage registers:

Table 1-1 Summary of Historic Heritage Registers

| Property Name | Queensland Heritage Register | Local Heritage Register |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Former Acland No. 2 Colliery | Yes (ID No. 602599) | Yes (ID No. 2/ACL/0001) |

1.5 CMP Development

This CMP was prepared with input from specialist consultants Converge Heritage + Community, and Opus International Consultants P/L.

1.6 Previous Reports

The Former Acland No. 2 Colliery has been the subject of various heritage studies in the past, including:

- Converge Heritage + Community, 2009, *Archival Report of the Acland No. 2 Colliery*, unpublished report for SKM;
- Converge Heritage + Community, 2008, *New Acland Stage 3, Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Assessment*, report for New Acland Coal Pty Ltd;
- SKM, 2011, *Acland Heritage Precinct Advisory Committee (AHPAC) Supplementary Report*, unpublished report for New Acland Coal Pty Ltd;
- Opus International Consultants, 2011, *Acland Colliery No. 2 Baseline Condition Survey, Structural Investigation and Report* for New Hope, Queensland; and
- Prangnell, J & Mate, G, 2007, *Preliminary Assessment Report of the Acland No. 2 Colliery Site, Acland, Rosalie Shire*, The University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit, Report No. 409.

1.7 Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder consultation has been planned as a part of the development of this CMP, including meetings, email communications and telephone discussions with stakeholders including New Hope Group, Sinclair Knight Merz, Opus International Consultants and EHP.

2 Historical Background

The following background information is not intended to be a comprehensive report on the area surrounding the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery, rather it provides a suitable platform for discussions regarding cultural heritage significance, and ongoing management of the site. For further historical information, refer to the *Archival Report* (Converge 2009).

2.1 Coal Mining in Acland

Coal had been discovered on the Darling Downs in the 1840s and had been mined in that region since the 1870s (Ball 1912: 158). Coal mining in the area surrounding Oakey began in the 1880s, but mining there, and elsewhere in the Downs, did not immediately prove profitable (Whitmore 1985: 234). This situation had begun to change by 1900; there were collieries operating at Gowrie, Oakey and Tannymorel (near Warwick) and the success of operations there, the construction of a rail line to Cooyar and Goombungee and the demand for coal more generally encouraged serious exploration for coal in the district (Ball 1912: 158). A Geological Survey Report in 1912 noted that prospects for coal mining in the area (particularly around Balgowan, near Muldu) were good (Ball 1912: 159).

Mining operations at Balgowan began in 1913. Coal mining first commenced in Acland in 1913. The first operation was carried out by Peter and William Swenson, who were also associated with mining in the Kingsthorpe district (Southern & Western Railway Historical Association, n.d.: 88). The Swensons initially worked coal on behalf of a syndicate of local men, who floated the Acland Coal Company Limited. The shaft did not prove successful and was abandoned (Whitmore 1991: 237). In 1916, Colonel King, who owned mining leases in Gowrie, acquired the interests of the Acland Coal Company Limited and began reworking the lease in Acland. King discovered the seam that the Sugarloaf Company was mining and he opened a shaft into the seam in 1918 and called it the Beith Mine. He then opened a second tunnel in 1923 (Whitmore 1991: 239). This was the first Acland colliery.

Other collieries soon opened in the district. In 1915, the Kingsthorpe Coal Mining Company took up a mining lease just north of Acland, but the colliery established there did not prove successful and soon closed (Southern & Western Railway Historical Association, n.d.: 88). The Sugarloaf Colliery Limited acquired a lease to the south of Acland in 1913. Another mine was opened near Balgowan by 1921, called Willeroo Mine (Mengel 1963a: 1). This mine was abandoned in 1943 and a second Willeroo colliery was established south of Acland in 1940 (Mengel 1963b:23).

Coal mining in the district proved successful in this period. The coal was sold mainly to Queensland Railways for their locomotives, but other customers included hospitals in Oakey and Toowoomba, the Toowoomba Gas Company, an abattoir, brick works and cheese factories in the local area (Beal 1993: 140). By the early 1920s, it was reported "mining operations were continued at Acland colliery with greater activity, and the number of men

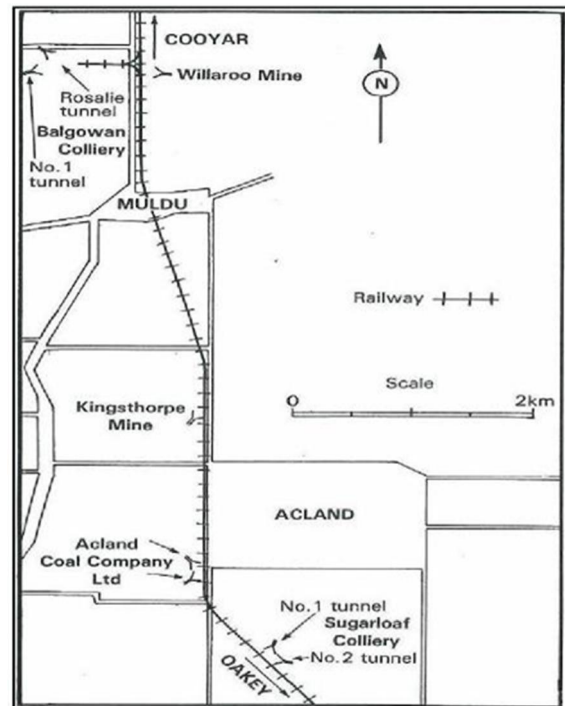


Figure 2-1 Coal mines in the Acland district (from Whitmore 1991:238)

employed there has been much increased" (Annual Report of the Undersecretary for Mines, 1922: 115). In 1929, Acland No. 2 colliery began production: "the old Acland Colliery was closed at the end of the year. The Acland Coal Company opened up, and partly developed a new mine near Acland, which will be the Acland colliery of the future" (Annual Report of the Under-secretary for Mines 1929). A third colliery was opened at the Sugarloaf Mine in 1943 (Mengel 1963b: 2). In the 1950s Sugarloaf and Acland collieries were the largest operating on the Darling Downs (Thomas 1986: 280). A third Acland colliery was opened in 1966.

2.2 Former Acland No.2 Colliery

The following site specific history has been extracted from the QHR citation for the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery (refer to Appendix A for the complete QHR citation):

The Acland No. 2 Colliery opened in 1929. Initially at Acland, coal mining utilised manual methods. Coal was excavated from the mine face and loaded into 'skips' using hand implements. The skips were moved manually along an underground tramline to the main underground haul road. Here, they were attached to a steam operated cable and pulley system that hauled them to the pithead. When the skips arrived at the pithead they passed over a weighbridge. Until the 1950s, the miners' pay was based on the weight of coal that they produced. They used a tag system to identify their skips. The weighbridge and tally desk used for determining the weight of coal each miner excavated survive extant at Acland.

The introduction of electricity in the Oakey area in the late 1940s stimulated increased mechanisation of the area's coalmines. Conversion to more mechanised methods at Acland commenced in the early 1950s. In 1951, the gauge of the underground tram rail was increased and the underground tunnels were widened to permit the access of small diesel locomotives. Two Jenbach 15 locomotives were introduced in 1952 together with larger steel skips. Mechanical tippers (still extant) were installed at the pithead to handle the new steel skips. The tippler was a device for emptying the coal from the skips into the coal processing plant. The new plant also included two elevators of steel construction and a 30 feet by 4 feet picking belt. The picking belt was used to facilitate the removal, by hand, of rock from the coal. Oversized pieces of coal could also be manually crushed with hammers. Elsewhere, skip haulage and hand-picking became obsolete but at Acland these methods continued to be used until the mine's closure. The elevators were used to convey the processed coal to the top of the hoppers for loading into train wagons. The picking belt and elevators survive intact at the mine.

The haulage system was converted from steam to electricity in 1954 with the installation of a 90 horsepower electric motor winch. The existing steam plant continued to be used for back-up. The steam plant has been removed but the winch room containing the electric winch and associated machinery remains intact. Further improvements were made between 1955 and the end of the decade. These included installation of a surge bin with a conveyor feed chain under one of the tippers and a new blacksmith's shop. The gantry was redecked and its roof was raised. In 1955 and 1956, a new Jenbach diesel locomotive, a Sampson coal cutter and a Sampson coal loader were introduced. By 1958, the mine had a facility for servicing machinery underground. A Minesmobile Loader was purchased in 1973. Two Jenbach locomotives and a Sampson coal loader displayed at the site were used in the mine. A coal cutter on the site was assembled from spare parts from elsewhere.

From the late 1950s, the small coal mines in the Acland area began to fall victim to the major changes taking place in the coal industry. The demand for coal to supply Queensland Rail dramatically fell during the 1960s owing to the conversion from steam to diesel locomotives. Another key factor was the shift to more efficient large-scale mining leading to the dominance of open cut mines. By 1971, the Acland No. 2 Colliery was the only coalmine left on the Darling Downs. The mine continued to operate until November 1984, supplying coal to the Toowoomba Hospital. When the mine closed, the mine structures were bought by Kath and John Greenhalgh, the owners of the farm on which the mine was located. The Greenhalghs kept the mine intact and opened it as a museum. In 2000, when the Greenhalghs decided to retire from the land, they sold the mine to the Rosalie Shire Council. It ceased to operate as a museum from that time. The mine has survived almost completely intact. In addition to the tramway system and most of the coal processing plant, most of the ancilliary buildings survive.



Figure 2-2 Aerial view of the Acland No 2 colliery before its closure as a mining museum, n.d.

(Photo courtesy: J & K Greenhalgh)

3 Site Description

3.1 General Description

The former Acland No.2 Colliery is situated on relatively level site, sloping gently down from east to west, with the exception of raised earth mounds (mostly associated with the mining operations), set amongst extensive pastoral lands, and adjacent to an open cut coal mine. The site contains many of the surface built and underground earthwork features which are associated with the operation of the former mine. These elements are identified on the site plan (Figure 3.1) and listed in Section 3.2. As outlined in Section 2, the mine was operational until 1984. In 1986 the site was adapted for re-use as the Acland Coal Mine Museum. To facilitate this transition, all access points to underground mine operations were sealed with soil infill and as a result, several of the portals now heavily modified, however, the underground tunnels are thought to be still intact.

3.2 Overview of Elements

The site contains a range of built, archaeological (sub-surface) and moveable heritage items. However, management of these elements should be considered holistically, as an historic mining landscape with archaeological potential.

The *Archival Report* (Converge 2009) provides a detailed record of all features on site, including a significance assessment for each element. Of the elements on site, the QHR citation States:

The former Acland No.2 Colliery comprises virtually all of the structures and machinery associated with the mine when it was operational. Structures include the mine portals, tramway, pithead, coal handling and processing plant and most of the ancillary buildings. The pithead structures are located close to eastern side of the main road from Acland and the other structures extend to the north and the east of the pithead. The original mine portal (number 2 portal) is located east of the pithead and the number three portal is located about sixty metres to the north (QHR 2013).

An overview of the key elements is provided herein (Table 3.1), for further details refer to the *Archival Report* and Appendix A – *QHR citation*. Numbering of elements has been kept consistent with the numbering from the Archival Report.





For information regarding condition of the elements, refer to Appendix D for the *Structural Investigation Report* (Opus 2013).











Figure 3-1 Aerial of study area with site survey overlay (Converge 2009; Aerial courtesy DEHP 2009).




Table 3-1 Summary of elements at the Former Acland Colliery No. 2





| Element # | Element Name | Brief Description | Photographs |
|-----------|--------------|---|--|
| 01 | Gantry | Part of the most prominent built feature at the site, the Gantry structure is located adjacent to the Pit Head, Picking Belt and loading ramp, at the western edge of the site. The three storey Gantry structure is constructed of timber support piers with associated timber and metal beams and framing. The structure is relatively open and features timber platforms and first and second floors, as well as corrugated metal to the roof. | <p>Pithead Picking Belt Gantry</p> |



| Element # | Element Name | Brief Description | Photographs |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 02 | Winch Room | <p>The Winch Room is located north of the Gantry, and adjacent to the loading ramp. A timber framed, weatherboard clad structure roughly square in plan, with a corrugated iron clad gabled roof, the Winch Room was constructed as part of the 1956 modernisation of the site, with an additional skillion roofed extension added later to the western elevation.</p> |  <p>Winch Room showing the skillion extension, with the Gantry seen in the background</p> |
| 03 | Loading ramp (earth mound) | <p>A dominant feature of the former mine site. The ramped earth loading facility aligns north to south between the Pit Head and down to Portal Acland No. 3. The loading ramp is approximately twenty to thirty by fifty metres and elevates from Portal No. 3 at ground level up to the Pit Head at a height of four metres. The loading ramp features rail tracks (north to south).</p> |  <p>The loading ramp as seen from NE of the Winch Room, looking up towards the pithead.</p> |
| 04 | Coal Cutter and Loader (machinery) | <p>A Low Seam Samson Coal Loader, model 8BUPF, is located on a former museum display (on a concrete slab). The Loader measures (700-1400mm wide) x 6300mm x (1560-1180mm high). A Coal Cutting Machine is a "Samson V" type coal cutter with an impressed number of 6295 on the body is also part of the former museum display. Overall dimensions of the Coal Cutter are 6100mm x (590-1500mm) x 970mm high.</p> |  <p>Coal Loader Coal Cutter</p> |
| 05 | Track Network | <p>To facilitate the movement of coal around the operational mine site, a system of rail tracks align around the various features, linking many of the built elements that house various stage of the coal processing. The tracks are of two gauges (40mm and 30mm in some areas) and are set at a 660mm gauge width.</p> |  <p>Track junction on the loading ramp, leading towards the Pit Head</p> |





| Element # | Element Name | Brief Description | Photographs |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 06 | Locomotives (machinery) | Two (2) Haul Engines or Locomotives are displayed on the site, located under the timber and metal shelter behind the Workshop. The engines are aligned in a north to south arrangement. Both engines appear to be missing wheels. The yellow paint on both engines is flaking and fading, and both feature rust in areas. |  <p>The engines as seen from behind the Workshop</p> |
| 07 | Pit Head | The Pit Head aligns on an east west axis from the top of the loading ramp, adjacent to Portal Acland No. 2, to the western end of the Gantry. The eastern end of the Pit Head features open sides and is situated atop the loading ramp. From the western edge of the top of the loading ramp, the Pit Head is constructed of timber piers and posts supporting timber beams and framing, and is enclosed with corrugated metal sheeting arranged predominantly in a vertical alignment. The Pit Head features a timber framed and corrugated iron sheeted gabled roof, extending the approximate thirty metre length of the structure. Rail tracks facilitated the hauling of coal in skips over the Weighing Station and to the Tippler located within the Pit Head. Movable heritage items located within the Pit Head also include: three timber coal skips, scales; recording desk; a metal side skip; and a log / pit prop trolley (1980mm x 965mm x 940mm high). |  <p>Pit Head (external view) & Gantry</p>  <p>Rail tracks leading into the Pit Head</p>  <p>Pit Head (internal view)</p> |


| Element # | Element Name | Brief Description | Photographs |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 08 | Water Tank | A large corrugated metal water tank, mounted on a metal stand with timber boarded platform is located south of the Pit Head. The tank is relatively modern. The elevated position of the tank suggests it may have provided pressurised water to the bathroom. | <p data-bbox="991 315 1206 338">View to Water Tank</p>  |
| 09 | Crib Room | The Crib Room is located on the southern side of the site, adjacent to the former bathroom building. The Crib Room is a single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad structure, elevated on low timber stumps and surmounted by a corrugated iron clad gabled roof. |  <p data-bbox="983 1070 1225 1093">Crib Room, view south</p> |
| 10 | Dwelling (former bathroom block) | The former Bathroom Block is located to the south east of the site. The original building (c.1946) was timber framed and weather-board clad. It was subject to extensive modification following the mine's closure to convert it to a dwelling. Changes include reconfiguration of cladding; new aluminium framed doors and windows and a new roof. |  <p data-bbox="983 1451 1353 1507">Dwelling (former Bathroom Block), view west</p> |
| 11 | Manager's Office | The Manager's Office is located to the centre of the site. The building is a timber framed with chamferboard cladding. The building is a single room gable roofed structure with west facing veranda and appears relatively unmodified apart from the addition of an open sided skillion roof structure to the eastern side and new water tanks. |  <p data-bbox="983 1843 1353 1899">Managers Office, as seen from the front of the building</p> |

| Element # | Element Name | Brief Description | Photographs |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|--|
| 12 | Detonator Store / Magazine | The Detonator Store / Magazine is a small concrete block structure with concrete and ferrous metal plate roof, located to the north of the Manager's Office. The Store features a metal door and has been painted yellow. Detonators were stored away from the explosives in the Explosive Shed as an important safety consideration when dealing with gelignite in the mines. |  <p data-bbox="976 667 1348 696">View south to the Detonator Store</p> |
| 13 | Modern Shed | A modern Colorbond clad shed with associated water tanks, was introduced to the site whilst it was operational as a museum (this shed is not associated with the mining history of the place). It has been used to store moveable heritage items associated with the old mine. |  <p data-bbox="997 1048 1433 1077">Modern Shed and associated tanks</p> |
| 14 | Explosive Shed | Located to the far north east corner of the site, the Explosive Shed is a two part structure that features: an outer shell of timber framed gable roofed structure, clad in corrugated metal sheet to three sides with the southern elevation open; and an inner storage 'box' or room of timber frame and lining, with external strap hinged stable door featuring an external shelf to the lower door section. A faded timber sign of "EXPLOSIVES" is mounted on the outside of the upper door section. |  <p data-bbox="1125 1552 1316 1581">Explosive shed</p> |

| Element # | Element Name | Brief Description | Photographs |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 15 | Bob's Hut | Bob's Hut (c.1946), as it is locally known, is a miner's residence. The building is a single room timber framed and gable roofed structure clad in corrugated iron sheeting, with kitchen annex and side carport. The carport to the eastern side of the hut was added in 1950. |  <p data-bbox="1145 618 1278 647">Bob's Hutt</p> |
| 16 | Air Shaft / Egress Acland No. 3 | The Air Shaft No. 3 is located to the north of the site. Its access points have been filled in. The Air Shaft retains surface infrastructure such as: block and concrete block walls, reinforced concrete slab roof; rail tracks with timber sleepers inside the structure; metal air lock featuring two doors to the southern elevation; aperture to western elevation that formerly housed the ventilation fan; and an air pressure gauge to the western elevation that operated using water levels. |  <p data-bbox="1075 1137 1362 1167">Air Shaft No. 3, view south</p> |
| 17 | Workshop and former Crib Room | The Workshop building is located to the south and is a metal framed gable roofed structure clad in painted corrugated metal sheet. The Workshop was formerly the "Blacksmith's Shed". The Workshop is set atop a concrete slab which features inlaid rail tracks to facilitate the skips and locomotives being brought in for repair. The former Crib Room is a timber framed and weatherboard clad, gable roofed structure, accessible only from within the Workshop. |  <p data-bbox="1034 1682 1385 1711">Workshop Former Crib Room</p> |
| 18 | Tank Stand | Located to the northwest corner of the site (outside the QHR curtilage) a timber tank stand remains visible adjacent to the new chain wire fence. The timber tank stand is supported on timber stumps with timber boards to the platform. |  <p data-bbox="991 1783 1118 1812">Tank Stand</p> |

| Element # | Element Name | Brief Description | Photographs |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| 19 | Railway Sleepers | An alignment of timber railway sleepers with associated metal bolts at the northwest corner of the site, outside the QHR curtilage. | No image available. |
| 20 | Portal Acland No. 3 | The portal entry to Acland No. 3 is located at the northern end of the loading ramp. The portal was filled before the museum started in 1984, and at this time some of the surface structures were badly damaged. The current visible features of the former Portal Acland No. 3 are limited to: the earth depression at the base of the loading ramp; timber reinforcing at the former portal outline and metal framework. |  <p data-bbox="1324 504 1412 638">Portal Acland No. 3, view north</p> |
| 21 | Various concrete slabs associated with Museum display | For display purposes of former mine machinery, concrete slabs were introduced in the 1990s. These slabs are generally square or rectangular, ranging in size from 2 to 5 metres. | No image available. |
| 22 | Building adjacent to Manager's Office | The adjacent building located to the north of the Manager's office was relocated onto the site to facilitate the Museum Kiosk. The building was originally constructed on a nearby property in Acland to act as a Red Cross Room in the 1950s. However, it was later relocated and used as a grain shed on the Greenhalgh's farm, and finally relocated and modified in the 1980s to its current location and appearance. |  <p data-bbox="989 1601 1404 1635">Adjacent Building Manager's Office</p> |

| Element # | Element Name | Brief Description | Photographs |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 23 | Picking Belt (and Shed) | <p>The Picking Belt Shed is located at right angles to the Pit Head, at the western base of the loading ramp. The Picking Belt is housed in a timber framed shed with corrugated iron sheeting to the gabled roofline that aligns along a north to south axis. Timber platforms with boarded floor finish aligned along either side of the Picking Belt. The Picking Belt machinery remains in situ.</p> |  <p>View south along picking belt (image from 2009 Archival Report)</p> |
| 24 | Portal Acland No. 2 | <p>The portal to Acland No. 2 is located to the east of the Pit Head and formerly accessed via a steep decline. The portal was filled in prior to the opening of the museum in 1986 and apart from an identifiable depression at ground level, limited evidence of any surface structures remains. Track remnants are visible, aligning from the portal to the Pit Head, along which skips were formerly hauled.</p> |  <p>View north to the remnants of Portal No. 2</p> |
| 25 | Air Shaft / Egress Acland No. 2 | <p>Associated with the subsurface mine workings accessible via Acland No. 2 Portal, the Egress / Air Shaft No. 2 is located to the east of the site. The Air Shaft / Egress point was filled in prior to the opening of the museum in 1986 and currently features: remnant brickwork outlining the former footprint of the air shaft and egress; casing from ventilation fan; and adjacent shed for former winch operator. The Air Shaft played an important role in the function of Acland No. 2, providing vital ventilation to the underground workings as well as an egress point which was facilitated by a hundred foot timber ladder.</p> |  <p>Air Shaft No. 2, showing the remnant brickwork and casing from former ventilation fan. Below: Shed.</p>  |

| Element # | Element Name | Brief Description | Photographs |
|-----------|--|---|---|
| 26 | Locomotive shelter for Museum | A timber framed corrugated iron roofed structure was constructed to the west of the Workshop, to shelter the electric locomotives on display, when the site was functioning as a museum. The shelter was not part of the original mine site. | Refer to Element 6 (Locomotives) for a photograph of the shelter. |
| 27 | Rack for Props and Crowns (with return winch shed) | Located towards the northern end of the loading ramp, a series of metal frames form the Racks for Props and Crowns. The vertical posts feature number plates at the top. To the southern end of the rack alignment, a metal framed and corrugated iron roofed structure was identified as the „return winch shed“, although the return winch is no longer extant. |  <p data-bbox="963 891 1414 920">Rack of Props and Crowns, located on the</p> |
| 28 | Archaeological Landscape (incl. underground mine workings) | The whole of site is a mining landscape containing a range of elements above and sub-surface. It is believed that much of the underground mine tunnels and shafts remain, with the reported potential for several items of movable heritage remaining at the coal face. | See section 4.7.2 |

4 Significance Assessment

4.1 What is Heritage Significance

Heritage is the recognition that some things from the past are important to people in the present and should be conserved for future generations. Heritage can include buildings, archaeological places, landscapes, views, objects – even traditions, ideas and cultural practices.

Heritage is fundamentally shaped by the idea of significance, regardless of its form. Like history, many things occurred in the past, but we only choose to remember certain things at particular times. Heritage is bound to time, but not a particular time. Some things are significant due to their age, but other things are significant for their association with particular historical processes or events, regardless of the distance in time. Once again, significance is the fundamental basis for assessment of heritage, not time.

The idea of what is significant changes over time and in different cultures, but significance nonetheless remains the essential, defining feature of heritage and determines its value. The assessment and management of heritage is therefore the assessment and management of significance.

4.2 Determining Historic Cultural Heritage Significance

Historic cultural heritage significance relates to peoples perspectives of place and sense of value within the context of history, environment, aesthetics and social organisations. A range of standards and criteria are available to assist with determining cultural heritage significance.

Assessing historic cultural heritage significance against set criteria is a widely recognised method of achieving consistent, rational and unbiased assessments. Various authorities and bodies involved in heritage conservation adopt assessment criteria including the Australian Heritage Council, the National Trust, Australia ICOMOS, DEHP and the Queensland Heritage Council (QHC).

Every place has a history, aesthetic value or a social meaning to some member of a community. Most places therefore meet some of the criteria prescribed above. It is, however, neither possible nor desirable to conserve every place. Some measures must be applied to these broad criteria in order to determine the degree of significance. The degree to which a place is significant will determine the appropriate forms of conservation management for that place.

The following sections discuss the *Burra Charter 1999* (ICOMOS Australia), the Toowoomba Regional Plan and incorporate aspects from the recognised legislative frameworks, such as the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (and subsequent amendments) providing an insight into the process used to assess significance levels for the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery discussed in the following section.

4.3 Historic Heritage Significance

The *Burra Charter 1999* guides the cultural heritage management in Australia. First adopted in 1979 by Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), the charter was initially designed for the conservation and management of historic heritage.

However, after the addition of further guidelines that defined cultural significance and conservation principles, use of the charter was extended to Indigenous studies.

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

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

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

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

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

Article 2.6 of the guidelines notes that other categories of cultural significance may become apparent during the course of the assessment of particular sites, places or precincts. A range of cultural significance values may apply.

4.4 Significance Assessment and Local Legislation

The *Toowoomba Regional Plan* is used in applying the ‘Heritage Overlay Code’. The plan contains a register of heritage places to which the Code applies. Places of cultural heritage significance are identified on the local heritage register in accordance with the criteria for entry into this register. The Toowoomba Regional Plan outlines development requirements with regards to places on the local heritage register.

4.5 Significance Assessment and State Legislation

Whilst consistent with the notions of cultural heritage significance inherent in these bodies’ criteria, the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* sets out specific tests for considering places of State heritage value. Under section 35(1) of this Act, a place may be entered in the register if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria;

- a) The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland’s history;
- b) The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland’s cultural heritage;
- c) The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to the an understanding of Queensland’s history;
- d) The place is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;
- e) The place is important because of its aesthetic significance;

- f) The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- g) The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; and
- h) The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

4.6 Statement of Historic Significance

The Former Acland No. 2 Colliery has been assessed as being of State and local heritage significance as outlined in the QHR and the *Toowoomba Regional Plan* heritage register. According to the QHR citation (Appendix A), the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery is considered significant for the following reasons.

Table 4-1 Queensland Heritage Register Citation (DEHP 2013)

| Criterion | Description |
|-----------|---|
| A | <p>The Former Acland No 2 Colliery (1929 - 1984) is important in demonstrating the evolution of Queensland's coal mining industry. The former Acland colliery, a small underground mine originally opened to supply Queensland Government Railways is typical, in scale and type, of coalmines that were common prior to the late 1950s. Small underground mines like the Acland Colliery became less common during the 1960s due to changes in the scale and technology of mining.</p> <p>The mine is also important in demonstrating the development of mining technology insofar that it illustrates a transitional phase between hand mining methods and full mechanisation. The practise of sorting and sizing of coal by hand, commonly at the coalface, ceased with the introduction of aboveground screening plants and picking belts. These were used at Acland No 2 Colliery where the picking belt and part of the screen assembly remain intact. Picking belts, in turn, were rendered obsolete by mechanical washing plants such as jigs.</p> <p>The mine also retains physical evidence of former work practises that were common in coal mining. Miners were employed under contract and paid on the basis of the weight of coal they excavated. The weighbridge and tally desk used for this purpose are intact at the Acland mine.</p> |
| B | <p>The Acland No 2 Colliery is rare in Queensland for its high degree of intactness as an early small underground coalmine. It is the most intact mine site of its age and type in Queensland.</p> <p>It is also a rare example of a mine demonstrating a transitional phase between hand and fully mechanised mining. The mine has an intact picking belt used to separate rock from coal and to crush oversized pieces of coal by hand before the advent of mechanical washing plants.</p> |
| D | <p>The mine is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of small underground coalmines of the early to mid-20th Century. Due to its high degree of intactness, the mine illustrates almost the complete mining process as it was carried out at the mine. Intact structures and machinery include the coal haulage system including the tramway and cable system; the pithead structure and virtually all of the coal processing and handling machinery; and most of the ancillary buildings. Mining machines that were used underground in the mine remain extant on the site including a coal loader, two Jenbach diesel locomotives and metal coal skips, all dating to the 1950s. Extensive documentary records and plans associated with the mine remain extant including pay books dating to the opening of the mine in 1929.</p> |

4.7 Hierarchy of Significance

Elements of the site's fabric are of varying significance and are ranked in regards to their ability to demonstrate the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery's cultural heritage significance, their condition and their level of integrity (the amount of historic fabric that they retain). They include both built and natural elements which constitute the area. The criteria for the ranking elements are identified in Table 4.2.

Table 4-2 Hierarchy of Significance

| Grading | Justification |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>Exceptional</i> | Rare or outstanding element, exhibiting a high degree of intactness or other such quality(s) and is interpretable to a high degree, although alteration or degradation may be evident. |
| <i>High</i> | Featuring a high degree of original or early fabric or demonstrative of a key part of the place's significance, with a degree of alteration which does not unduly detract from that significance. |
| <i>Moderate</i> | Altered or modified elements. Elements with some heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the place. |
| <i>Low</i> | Difficult or unable to be interpreted, not an important function, subject to high alteration, potentially detracting from the significance of the place. |
| <i>Intrusive</i> | Damaging the site's overall significance, an aspect of the site's significance and/or significant fabric. |

4.8 Significant Elements of the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery

The following levels of significance have been attributed to the various elements of the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery in terms of each feature's individual cultural heritage values. These values have been either confirmed or modified from the Archival Report, based on current condition of the element (refer to Appendix D for more information on the condition ratings below).

Table 4-3 Significance ratings for individual fabric elements

| Element # | Element Name | Condition | Significance |
|-----------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 01 | Gantry | Poor to Very Poor | High |
| 02 | Winch Room | Fair to Good | High |
| 03 | Loading ramp (earth mound) | Not assessed | High |
| 04 | Coal Cutter and loader (machinery) | Not assessed | Moderate-High |
| 05 | Track Network | Not assessed | High |
| 06 | Locomotives (machinery) | Not assessed | High |
| 07 | Original Pit Head | Poor to Very Poor | High |
| 08 | Water Tank | Poor to Fair | Low |
| 09 | Crib Room | Good | Moderate |
| 10 | Dwelling (former bathroom block) | Fair to Good | Low |

| Element # | Element Name | Condition | Significance |
|-----------|---|---------------------------|--------------|
| 11 | Manager's Office | Excellent | High |
| 12 | Detonator Store / Magazine | Excellent | High |
| 13 | Modern Shed | Not assessed | Intrusive |
| 14 | Explosive Shed | Good | High |
| 15 | Bob's Hut | Very Poor | Moderate |
| 16 | Air Shaft / Egress Acland No. 3 | Very Poor | High |
| 17 | Workshop (1) and former Crib Room | (1) Poor (2) Fair to Good | Moderate |
| 18 | Tank Stand | Fair to Poor | Low |
| 19 | Railway Sleepers | Not assessed | Low |
| 20 | Portal Acland No. 3 (heavily disturbed) | Not assessed | High |
| 21 | Concrete slabs from Museum display | Not assessed | Intrusive |
| 22 | Building adjacent to Manager's Office | Excellent | Intrusive |
| 23 | Picking Belt | Not assessed | High |
| 24 | Portal Acland No. 2 (heavily disturbed) | Not assessed | High |
| 25 | Air Shaft / Egress Acland No. 2 | Very Poor | High |
| 26 | Locomotive shelter for Museum | Fair | Intrusive |
| 27 | Rack for Props and Crowns (with | Not assessed | High |
| 28 | Landscape and Archaeological (see | Not assessed | High |

4.9 Archaeological Landscape Potential

The following levels of significance have been attributed to the various elements of the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery in terms of each feature's individual cultural heritage values. These values have been either confirmed or modified from the Archival Report, based on current condition of the element (refer to Appendix D for more information on the condition ratings below).

Holistic management of the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery's historic mining landscape is essential for the ongoing care and maintenance of the place. It is important to note that while the elements listed above (Table 4.3) have each been ascribed individual significance ratings, the entire site should be considered as a mining landscape, and of primary significance. Collectively, the individual elements are part of the site's history and use and therefore contribute to the significance of the overall landscape. As such, the landscape's cultural heritage significance would be diminished should significant elements (rated at moderate or higher) be removed, or the landscape be affected by inappropriate change or alteration.

The Former Acland No. 2 Colliery has high archaeological significance and potential. As discussed in Section 2, for safety reasons, the Former Acland Colliery No. 2 has been sealed at ground surface and access below ground is no longer possible. It is believed however, that much of the underground mine tunnels and shafts remain largely undisturbed, with the reported potential for several items of movable heritage remaining at the coal face. Refer to Appendix E – Plan of Acland Colliery No. 2, for plans of the former mine, showing extent of the underground workings from 1963 – 1984.

Please note that this report only provides assessment and management for those areas of underground workings within the QHR Boundary.

5 Conservation Management Program

This section identifies the opportunities, obligations and commitments associated with the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery. Section 4 outlined that the Former Acland No.2 Colliery is rare and of State heritage significance. This section identifies the statutory and non-statutory obligations which arise from this significance.

Please note that this report only provides assessment and management for those areas of underground workings within the QHR Boundary.

5.1 Issues Arising from Significance

As a State heritage place, the significance of the Former Acland No.2 Colliery requires that the following general commitments are undertaken as follows:

- The historic mine site, including all built, moveable and landscape features should be maintained and conserved within their original setting, particularly elements of moderate and high rankings of significance, wherever possible;
- Significant elements should be maintained;
- Intrusive elements should be removed;
- Development on or immediately adjoining the site should be avoided or if necessary only undertaken with full consideration of the cultural heritage significance of the site; and
- The scale, form and setting of the place should be respected and any proposed management or use options should be sympathetic to its historic use.

5.2 Statutory Obligations

5.3 Obligations under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992

The Former Acland No. 2 Colliery is entered in the QHR and is protected under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (and subsequent amendments). The future maintenance, care and conservation of the place is subject to the provisions of the Act. Under the Act, all development within a registered place requires approval of the Chief Executive, currently DEHP.

5.4 Development Approvals

Any proposed development within the QHR boundary for the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery, including demolition, relocation, renovation, alteration, additions, painting in way that alters the appearance, changing the use, excavation and disturbance will require the approval of the DEHP, via an Integrated Development and Assessment System (IDAS) application.

5.5 Exemption Certificates

Some aspects of work on the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery will involve general maintenance and repair. Under the Act, general exemption certificates allow for such work to be undertaken without an IDAS application (refer to Appendix C for further details about general exemptions). General exemptions apply to numerous types of works (provided they are carried out in accordance with published guidelines), under one of the following broad headings:

- Building maintenance;
- Landscape maintenance;
- Painting;
- Service; and
- Minor repairs.

The DEHP provide detailed guidelines on the scope of each of the general exemptions. For work of a more complex nature, but which does not impact on the cultural heritage significance of the place, exemption certificates under Part 6, Division 2 of the Act may be sought, through direct application to the DEHP. Applications will require detailed evidence that the proposed works will not compromise the significance of the site and be supported by a copy of this CMP.

5.6 Exemption Certificates

An exemption certificate is not required for emergency works. Emergency work is reversible work that is necessary to give temporary support, shelter or security to a heritage place because:

- It has been, or is likely to be damaged by fire or natural disaster; or
- Of accidental or intentional damage.

Refer to Section 5.4.1 for further information about emergency works.

5.7 Exemption Certificates

The Former Acland No. 2 Colliery is heritage listed under the *Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme 2012* (TRPS). Refer to Section 8.3.1 'Heritage Overlay Code' of the TRPS for further information on TRC's requirements for managing a local heritage place.

5.8 General Policies

5.8.1 Conservation Practice

The significance of Former Acland No. 2 Colliery is laid out in Section 4 of this CMP. That significance lies primarily in its rarity and historic values as an early twentieth century coal mine. Any work to the site should ensure that the site's cultural heritage significance is not reduced. Significant features are identified in Section 4.6.1. Any elements which are rated as being moderate, high or exceptional by this CMP should be prioritised for conservation and, where possible, should be avoided throughout any proposed works at the site (other than conservation/ stabilisation and maintenance works). A buffer zone of 10 metres is suggested for protection of significant elements throughout works.

The *Burra Charter 1999*, sets out the principles of a sound approach to conserving places like Former Acland No. 2 Colliery and its settings, and is the accepted standard.

Commitment One

Former Acland No.2 Colliery should be managed in accordance with the principles outlined in the *Burra Charter*.

Commitment Two

People skilled and experienced in conserving historic places and managing historic environments should plan and design future works at Former Acland No. 2 Colliery.

Commitment Three

Any work to the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery should ensure that the site's heritage significance is not adversely impacted.

5.8.2 Adoption of the Plan

This CMP for the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery should be formally adopted by The New Hope Group, (the site custodian), as the appropriate guide for the future management of the site. A copy of the CMP should be provided to all relevant stakeholders, including DEHP and TRC.

Commitment Four

This CMP should be formally endorsed as the guide for the management of Former Acland No. 2 Colliery's cultural heritage and archaeological values.

Commitment Five

A copy of this CMP should be submitted to the DEHP's Cultural Heritage Branch and should be kept at The New Hope Group's relevant office(s). The CMP should be made available to other relevant stakeholders.

5.8.3 *Review of this Conservation Management Plan*

The preparation of this CMP has been undertaken with the view to guide the immediate and future conservation of the site. Change of circumstance is inevitable and this document should be considered as an adaptable guide that is reassessed and modified at regular intervals to retain a contemporary stance on the management of the site.

Best practice guidelines state that a CMP should be reviewed, and if necessary, updated at least every five years.

Commitment Six

This CMP should be reviewed within five years of adoption, with revisions and amendments undertaken as necessary to maintain an up-to-date guide for the management of the site's cultural heritage values.

5.9 *Maintenance Repair*

5.9.1 *Asset Maintenance*

An Asset Maintenance Program is outlined in Section 6 of this report, including an Asset Maintenance Schedule, and is recommended for the general care and maintenance of the place.

In particular, urgent structural and maintenance of elements of cultural heritage significance has been identified which must be prioritised and commenced as soon as practical.

5.9.2 *Urgent or Emergency Works*

If, for any reason, urgent or emergency works are to be carried out at Former Acland No. 2 Colliery on culturally significant fabric (as outlined in Section 4 of this plan), this CMP should be used to ensure the place is suitably conserved. The work should be supervised by appropriately qualified professionals, such as an archaeologist in an identified archaeological site, or a cultural heritage specialist in an area known to have identified cultural heritage features, whereby that person has demonstrated experience.

Urgent works should be limited to those circumstances in which structural failure or major collapse has caused or threatens to cause impact on the integrity of the elements of the site generally, or where it threatens the health and safety of individuals using the site. In these circumstances, action to protect the culturally significant fabric is essential and must use appropriately qualified tradespersons wherever possible. Such personnel should be able to demonstrate relevant qualifications for the proposed work activity (i.e. builder's trade qualification) and experience in completing the requested works program, including where applicable, experience with similar works programs on a State heritage place.

Emergency works (see below for definition) must ensure that the options to provide permanent solutions are sought and should not damage or diminish the cultural heritage significance of the site. The DEHP would need to be notified by New Hope in the instance of emergency works being required at Former Acland No. 2 Colliery and heritage specialists should be contacted for advice.

Emergency Work Definition: Emergency work can be carried out at a Queensland Heritage Place (including Former Acland No. 2 Colliery) and a local heritage place without first seeking a permit. Emergency work is work that is necessary because of an emergency endangering the life or health of a person or the structural safety of a building. If practicable before starting the work, the advice of a registered engineer or heritage professional should be obtained. In planning and carrying out the emergency work, the person undertaking the work must take all reasonable steps to ensure the work is reversible. If it is not reversible, the person must be able to demonstrate that they have tried to keep the impact of the work on the cultural heritage significance of Former Acland No. 2 Colliery to a minimum. As soon as possible after starting the work, the person must:

- Give written notice to DEHP that they are carrying out emergency work at the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery; and
- Apply for any permits that would otherwise be required for the work. Asset Maintenance

If approval is subsequently refused, all emergency work must be removed as soon as practicable (DEHP 2012).

Commitment Seven

Notwithstanding other principles in this CMP, urgent works identified in Section 6 of this report should be carried out to ensure the protection and significance of the site or of the individuals where the circumstance demands.

Commitment Eight

All urgent or emergency works within Former Acland No. 2 Colliery which are undertaken in significant areas should be supervised by appropriately qualified and experienced professionals.

5.10 Retain the Site's Heritage Significance throughout Works

Throughout all phases of works at the site, including conservation and maintenance, project works should respect the heritage significance of Former Acland No. 2 Colliery. Conservation and/or stabilisation of significant elements across the site should be undertaken where possible.

Commitment Nine

Stabilisation of significant elements, such as the Gantry and Pit Head should be undertaken promptly, and designed so that they do not interfere with Former Acland No. 2 Colliery's cultural heritage values.

Commitment Ten

The heritage values and management policies in this CMP should be carefully considered throughout all phases of works at Former Acland No. 2 Colliery.

5.11 Cultural Heritage Awareness Training and Inductions

A cultural heritage awareness training program should be developed for New Hope Group staff and sub-contracted construction workers visiting the site to ensure that a responsible level of care is maintained by such parties, Cultural heritage awareness training, inductions and, 'tool box talks' could be designed to take place in addition to the general safety inductions for workers who are activated for works at Former Acland No. 2 Colliery.

Commitment Eleven

A cultural heritage induction should take place prior to allowing construction workers on site so that, in the event that culturally significant fabric is damaged or exposed (through ground disturbing works for example), construction/ maintenance staff will be able to identify heritage objects and understand the procedures relating to their conservation. Ongoing awareness training, including tool box talks should be prioritised where relevant.

5.12 Documentation

Documentation of general works, maintenance and repairs within the Former Acland Colliery No. 2 should be maintained by the New Hope Group. The level of detail required in such documentation should be considered against the level of significance of the elements affected and magnitude of the work proposed for such activities. Where work is contemplated to significant elements, these should be recorded and photographed.

The Asset Maintenance Schedule template (Table 6.1) should be used as a central record to capture such documentation for the site generally.

Commitment Twelve

A record of all modifications, maintenance and repair works should be maintained by the New Hope Group.

5.13 Adjoining Development

Developments immediately adjoining a State heritage place, such as Former Acland No. 2 Colliery, have the potential to negatively impact on the site's heritage values. Developments adjoining the former Acland No.2 Colliery site (defined as land on the immediate boundaries of the QHR site), will be assessed by TRC, under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Particular care should be taken to ensure that any proposed development in these locations does not have a detrimental impact on the cultural heritage values of Former Acland No. 2 Colliery. In particular, adjoining development should ensure that access to the former Acland No.2 Colliery is maintained and the condition of the former mine site and its significant elements are not affected.

Commitment Thirteen

Proposed developments immediately adjoining to Former Acland No. 2 Colliery must not impact on the cultural heritage values of the site.

5.14 Archaeological Landscape Management

The entire QHR site managed by this CMP is significant as an historic mining landscape. While each element has its own significance rating, these elements contribute to the overall significance of the landscape. Holistic management of the site should consider each element as intrinsically linked to the landscape. Therefore, any loss of significant elements would impact on the overall significance of the place.

The Former Acland No. 2 Colliery has high archaeological potential, owing to its history as an underground coal mine. For this reason, wherever feasible, all ground disturbing works within the QHR area should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

A survey plan of the mine (Appendix E - *Plan of Acland Colliery 1963-1984*), indicates the potential extent of extant subsurface mine infrastructure. This plan should be consulted prior to ground disturbing works in the QHR area, to ensure underground features are not inadvertently damaged.

An 'Incidental Finds Procedure' (Appendix B) has been prepared to assist personnel involved in ground disturbing works in the event that potentially significant items are discovered during un-monitored works at Former Acland No. 2 Colliery.

Commitment Fourteen

The historic landscape of the former Acland No.2 Colliery should be managed holistically. Removal of significant elements will diminish the overall landscape values of the site and should be discouraged.

Commitment Fifteen

A qualified archaeologist should be consulted and where applicable, be present to monitor ground disturbing works for areas of high potential for underground items/workings (as detailed in the 'Plan of Acland Colliery 1963-1984') within the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery QHR area.

Commitment Sixteen

The historic landscape of the former Acland No.2 Colliery should be managed holistically. Removal of significant elements will diminish the overall landscape values of the site and should be discouraged.

5.15 Interpretation

The story of Former Acland No. 2 Colliery is potentially of interest to a range of people. Information about the history of the place which provides special links to the community may have potential to increase local interest in the site and engender an enhanced sense of appreciation. Interpretation can be facilitated in variety of interactive and traditional methods, not necessarily in the format of signage, which can detract from significant values instead of promoting them.

Commitment Seventeen

Future interpretation strategies developed for Former Acland No. 2 Colliery should be non-intrusive and aim to achieve a balance between the conveyance of information with a minimalist approach in terms of permanent infrastructure.

5.16 Moveable Heritage

The Former Acland No.2 Colliery contains significant „moveable heritage“ items including the Locomotives (ID 06), as well as a range of other unassessed items extant across the site.

It is best practice from a heritage perspective to care for these items and objects in-situ and within their original context wherever possible. Items not already ascribed an individual significance value should be assessed prior to decisions being made about their management.

Moving items and collections can alter and diminish the significance of a place, however, it may not always be practical or feasible to retain moveable heritage in its context. It may be necessary to remove items temporarily for conservation treatment or during works to a building or site.

Appendix F provides *Moveable Heritage Principles (NSW Heritage Office 2000)*. The following policies are based on the principles within this resource, however to ensure appropriate management of moveable heritage, refer to Appendix F.

Commitment Eighteen

Where possible, retain moveable heritage within its relationship to places and other items, unless there is no prudent and feasible alternative to its removal.

Commitment Nineteen

Assess the heritage significance of moveable heritage prior to decisions being made about the future of the item, including relocation, re-use or removal.

Commitment Twenty

Remove moveable heritage from its relationship to places to other items only when the items and collections are under threat and this is the only means of safeguarding or assessing significance.

5.17 Use

The place is currently in 'care taker' mode with no current use. Any proposed future use of the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery should be compatible with its heritage significance.

Commitment Twenty-One

The significance and history of the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery should be respected and considered prior to introducing any new uses for the site.

6 Asset Maintenance

This section has been prepared to guide the day to day care of the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery, with management guidelines from a cultural heritage and archaeological perspective. These guidelines should be used with reference to the conservation policies and the assessment of cultural heritage significance of the Former Acland No. 2 Colliery, as outlined in this report.

6.1 Regular Condition Survey

A regular condition inspection regime should be established for the key structures and elements. This should be undertaken by New Hope and include the following elements:

- An Asset Maintenance Schedule, which includes regular inspections of significant elements within the Former Acland No.2 Colliery (outlined in Section 4.6.1), should be maintained by the New Hope Group,
- The built structures should be inspected annually with a basic condition report completed at each inspection.
- Any issues arising from the condition survey(s) should be programmed for remediation, based upon the commitments and guidelines outlined in this CMP.

Such activities should utilise the Asset Maintenance Schedule template provided in Table 6.1, to ensure adequate program frequency and records are maintained.

6.2 Landscape Maintenance

The Former Acland No. 2 Colliery landscape should be maintained and conserved with a respect for the identified heritage values as a priority. Changes to landscape elements, including removal of spoil or debris (for example), must be in accordance with the policies in this CMP.

Such activities should utilise the Asset Maintenance Schedule template provided in Table 6.1, to ensure adequate frequency and records are maintained.

6.3 General Works and Activities

A program of general maintenance should be continued for Former Acland No. 2 Colliery, which includes the following tasks:

- mowing / slashing of grass;
- brushcutting around trees, fences and infrastructure;
- chemical control of weeds;
- pruning of trees and shrubs;
- general cleaning and maintenance, including refixing of roof sheeting;
- re-painting (or timber preserving) of significant elements;
- scheduled pest inspections;
- scheduled structural inspections of built elements; and

- scheduled risk management inspections of the site.

The above-listed tasks are considered to be a summary general and ongoing maintenance tasks – this list is not a ‘complete’ inventory of works for the site. Such activities should utilise the Asset Maintenance Schedule template provided in Table 6.1, to ensure adequate program frequency and records are maintained.

Section 6.5, includes work method statements (WMS) for some of the tasks listed. If a general maintenance task is undertaken on a regular basis and no WMS exists, additional WMS can be constructed using the sample provided.

6.4 Asset Maintenance Schedule

The Asset Maintenance Schedule (Table 6.1 over), identifies a base program for regular inspection as well as general works and activities at the site – and includes associated work method statements where applicable.

It also provides details with regards to the activities requiring approval from DEHP or TRC. This schedule template should be used and updated to record the level or inspection, maintenance and repairs to the site as required.

Refer also to Section 9.1 of Appendix D for details about conservation of structural elements, including a priority of works for significant elements.

Table 6-1 Works, Asset Maintenance Schedule template

| Work Type | No Approval Required | TRC Approval | DEHP Exemption / Approval | Work Method Statement | Timing for Works (where applicable) | Date Completed / Staff ID | Notes (incl. associated documentation) |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| ASSET MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE | | | | | | | |
| Mowing / slashing of grass | ✓ | | | 1 | Monthly, or as needed | | |
| Brushcutting around trees, fences / other infrastructure | ✓ | | | 1 | Monthly, or as needed | | |
| Chemical control of weeds | ✓ | | | 2 | Monthly, or as needed | | |
| Pruning of trees and shrubs | ✓ | | | 3 | Bi-annually | | |
| General cleaning, maintenance and repairs | ✓ | | | 4 | Quarterly, or as needed | | |
| Repainting or preserving of built elements | ✓ | | | 5 | 7-10 years | | |
| Scheduled pest inspections | ✓ | | | 6 | Bi-annually | | |
| Scheduled structural inspections | ✓ | | | 7 | Annually | | |
| Scheduled risk management inspections | ✓ | | | 7 | Annually | | |
| Conservation of infrastructure | | ✓ | ✓ | - | Refer to Appendix D | | |

| Work Type | No Approval Required | TRC Approval | DEHP Exemption / Approval | Work Method Statement | Timing for Works (where applicable) | Date Completed / Staff ID | Notes (incl. associated documentation) |
|---|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| DEVELOPMENT WORKS | | | | | | | |
| General landscaping | ✓ | | | - | N/A | N/A | |
| Major landscaping (inc. earth works / changes or removal of significant features) | | ✓ | ✓ | - | N/A | N/A | |
| Ground disturbance of any kind within the QHR curtilage | | ✓ | ✓ | - | N/A | N/A | |
| Development/ redevelopment of infrastructure | | ✓ | ✓ | - | N/A | N/A | |
| Installation of new infrastructure | | ✓ | ✓ | - | N/A | N/A | |

6.5 Work Method Statements

Any work which is identified in the Asset Maintenance Schedule (Table 6.1) as requiring approval should have a specific work method statement prepared specifically as part of the approval process. Work method statements should provide the following information:

| Task # (Sample Work Method Statement) | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Work Method: | <i>Summary of the work method statement.</i> |
| Skills/ | <i>The skills and/or tradesperson required to complete the work.</i> |
| Description: | <i>Description of the work requirements including risks and required</i> |
| Record Keeping: | <i>Requirements for record keeping (if any).</i> |

Work method statements have been provided herein for activities that Do Not require an approval. The following work method statements are designed to simplify the process required for general work and allow decisions to be made quickly. Reference to the relevant work method statement is provided in the right hand column of the Asset Maintenance Schedule (Table 6.1). General Exemption Certificates may also apply for minor works and maintenance.

| Work Method 1 | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Work Method: | <i>Mowing, Slashing and Brushcutting</i> |
| Skills/ Tradesperson: | <i>Gardener</i> |
| Description: | <i>Maintain the grass around the site. Brush-cut edges around trees/ fences/ infrastructure taking care not to damage significant elements. DO NOT use machinery/ equipment that disturbs the ground surface.</i> |
| Record Keeping: | <i>Work to be recorded on the Asset Maintenance Schedule and kept with site management.</i> |

| Work Method 2 | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Work Method: | <i>Chemical Control of Weeds</i> |
| Skills/ Tradesperson: | <i>Gardener</i> |
| Description: | <i>Regular preventative chemical treatment of weeds across the site. Special care should be given to site users whilst using chemicals.</i> |
| Record Keeping: | <i>Work to be recorded on the Asset Maintenance Schedule and kept with site management.</i> |

| Work Method 3 | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Work Method: | <i>Pruning of Trees and Shrubs</i> |
| Skills/ Tradesperson: | <i>Gardener</i> |
| Description: | <i>A) Pruning of mature trees by removing less than 20% from their overall height or width</i> |

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| | <p><i>Regular pruning of trees to ensure growth, vigour and safety to site users. Removal of disease affected areas.</i></p> <p><i>Special care to ensure safety of site users during procedures.</i></p> <p><i>Failure to complete professional and regular pruning would promote risk of damage to trees.</i></p> <p><i>Work to comply with relevant Australian Standard or TRC Guidelines.</i></p> <p><u><i>B) Pruning of tree limbs less than 100mm in diameter</i></u></p> <p><i>Regular pruning of mature trees to ensure growth, vigour and safety to site users.</i></p> <p><i>Removal of disease affected areas.</i></p> <p><i>Special care to ensure safety of site users during procedures.</i></p> <p><i>Failure to complete professional and regular pruning would promote risk of damage to trees.</i></p> <p><i>Work to comply with relevant Australian Standard or Council Guidelines.</i></p> |
| <i>Record Keeping:</i> | <i>Work to be recorded on the Asset Maintenance Schedule and kept with site management.</i> |

| <i>Work Method 4</i> | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Work Method:</i> | <i>Cleaning and Maintenance of Site Infrastructure</i> |
| <i>Skills/ Tradesperson:</i> | <i>Carpenter/ specialist cleaner/ joiner/ plumber/ concreter/ painter or as nominated by site management.</i> |
| <i>Description:</i> | <p><u><i>Interior of Structures (where safety permits):</i></u></p> <p><i>Report evidence of damage/ water ingress to the interior of structures.</i></p> <p><i>Check condition of taps and plumbing in the interior, report leaks and faults immediately.</i></p> <p><i>Remove all litter from the area.</i></p> <p><i>Exterior of Structures</i></p> <p><i>Remove graffiti.</i></p> <p><i>Report evidence of break-ins to site management.</i></p> <p><i>Report evidence of exterior damage, including from storm.</i></p> <p><i>Remove/ deter vegetation from growing around structures</i></p> <p><i>Clean gutters and downpipes.</i></p> <p><i>Refix or replace roof sheeting which is loose or has detached.</i></p> <p><i>Replacement sheeting should be 'like for like'.</i></p> <p><i>Remove all litter from the area.</i></p> |

| <i>Work Method 4</i> | |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>Work Method:</i> | <i>Cleaning and Maintenance of Site Infrastructure</i> |
| | <u><i>The Broader Site</i></u> |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| | <p>Check condition of taps around the site and report any faults.</p> <p>Check condition of fencing, posts and rails (etc) around the site and report any damage.</p> |
| Record Keeping: | Work to be recorded on the Asset Maintenance Schedule and kept with site management. |

| Work Method 5 | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Work Method: | Re-painting of Significant Elements |
| Skills/ Tradesperson: | Painter |
| Description: | <p>Timber, joinery and other painted items should only be painted in the current colour schemes and with approved paint. Unpainted timber which is affected by weather should be preserved using penetrating oil blend such as linseed and turpentine – applied annually.</p> <p>The condition of paintwork and preservers should be checked at least annually, and deteriorated paintwork must be removed and (if necessary) the surface primed before repainting.</p> |
| Record Keeping: | Work to be recorded on the Asset Maintenance Schedule and kept with site management. |

| Work Method 6 | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Work Method: | Pest Inspections/ Treatment |
| Skills/ Tradesperson: | Certified Pest Inspectors |
| Description: | <p>Conduct routine inspections of mine infrastructure/ equipment/ buildings to check condition, and report pest damage to site management.</p> <p>Conduct routine pest management inspections and report identified issues to site management.</p> <p>If identified, treat pests appropriately.</p> |
| Record Keeping: | Work to be recorded on the Asset Maintenance Schedule and kept with site management. |

| Work Method 7 | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Work Method: | Infrastructure Inspections/ Risk Management Inspections |
| Skills/ Tradesperson: | Certified Inspectors or as nominated by Site Management |
| Description: | <p>Conduct routine inspections of mine infrastructure/ equipment/ buildings to check condition, and report damage to site management.</p> <p>Conduct routine risk management inspections and report identified risks to site management.</p> |
| Record Keeping: | Work to be recorded on the Asset Maintenance Schedule and kept with site management. |

7 References

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8. Appendices

A – QHR Citation

B – Incidental Finds Procedure

C – General Exemption Certificate

D – Structural Investigation and Report (Opus 2013)

E – Plan of Acland Colliery No.2

F – Moveable Heritage Principles

Appendix A - QHR Citation

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

...strong environmental management supporting sustainable economic development.

Heritage >Search >Place detail >

Acland No. 2 Colliery (former)

Place Details

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Place ID | 602599 |
| Registration Type | State Heritage |
| Place Name | Acland No. 2 Colliery (former) |
| Place Classification | Built Archaeological |
| Place Category | Mining and Mineral Processing |
| Place Type | Mine |
| Themes | 2 Exploiting, utilising and transforming the land / 2.2 Exploiting natural resources |
| Register Entry Date | 29/06/2007 |

Location

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Address | 2 Francis Street |
| Town / Suburb | ACLAND |
| Post Code | 4352 |
| LGA | TOOWOOMBA REGIONAL COUNCIL |

Cultural Heritage Significance

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Principal Period of Significance | 1929-1984 |
| Criterion A | The Former Acland No 2 Colliery (1929 - 1984) is important in demonstrating the evolution of Queensland's coal mining industry. The former Acland colliery, a small underground mine originally opened to supply Queensland Government Railways is typical, in scale and type, of coalmines that were common prior to the late |

1950s. Small underground mines like the Acland Colliery became less common during the 1960s due to changes in the scale and technology of mining.

The mine is also important in demonstrating the development of mining technology insofar that it illustrates a transitional phase between hand mining methods and full mechanisation. The practise of sorting and sizing of coal by hand, commonly at the coalface, ceased with the introduction of aboveground screening plants and picking belts. These were used at Acland No 2 Colliery where the picking belt and part of the screen assembly remain intact. Picking belts, in turn, were rendered obsolete by mechanical washing plants such as jigs.

The mine also retains physical evidence of former work practises that were common in coal mining. Miners were employed under contact and paid on the basis of the weight of coal they excavated. The weighbridge and tally desk used for this purpose are intact at the Acland mine.

Criterion B

The Acland No 2 Colliery is rare in Queensland for its high degree of intactness as an early small underground coalmine. It is the most intact mine site of its age and type in Queensland.

It is also a rare example of a mine demonstrating a transitional phase between hand and fully mechanised mining. The mine has an intact picking belt used to separate rock from coal and to crush oversized pieces of coal by hand before the advent of mechanical washing plants.

Criterion D

The mine is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of small underground coalmines of the early to mid-20th Century. Due to its high degree of intactness, the mine illustrates almost the complete mining process as it was carried out at the mine. Intact structures and machinery include the coal haulage system including the tramway and cable system; the pithead structure and virtually all of the coal processing and handling machinery; and most of the ancillary buildings. Mining machines that were used underground in the mine remain extant on the site including a coal loader, two Jenbach diesel locomotives and metal coal skips, all dating to the 1950s. Extensive documentary records and plans associated with the mine remain extant including pay books dating to the opening of the mine in 1929.

History

History

The Former Acland No 2 Colliery is a small underground coalmine close to Oakey on the Darling Downs. It comprises most of the above ground structures associated with the mine together with associated machinery, filled in mine portals and spoil heap.

Coal was one of the first minerals in Queensland to be commercially

mined. However, development of the coal mining industry was slow. Until the 1950s, coal was produced to supply the local market only: steamships at first; followed by steam locomotives later in the 19th century.

A symbiotic relationship existed between Queensland Government Railways and the coal industry. Queensland Railways was the coal industry's largest customer since coal supplies were essential to the functioning of the rail network. At the same time rail transport was essential to the viability of coalmines: a mine could not survive commercially unless it was directly linked to the rail network. In Queensland, development of the coal industry was closely linked to the growth of the rail network.

From the late 1950s, the industry experienced major change owing to the conversion from steam locomotives to diesel locomotives by Queensland Rail, the rapid growth of the export market and the development of large-scale open cut mining. By the end of the 20th century, Queensland was the nation's largest coal producer and over 90% of the state's coalmines were open cut.

Coal exploration in the eastern Darling Downs was initially stimulated by demand for coal at the locomotive depot in Chinchilla. After a branch line opened between Oakey and Cooyar in c1913, mining commenced in the Acland region in the vicinity of the railway line. The first coalmines in the district included Sugarloaf Colliery, Kingsthorpe Mine, Balgowan Colliery, Willaroo Mine and the Acland Coal Company Limited Mine. The Acland No 2 Colliery opened in 1929.

Initially at Acland, coal mining utilised manual methods. Coal was excavated from the mine face and loaded into 'skips' using hand implements. The skips were moved manually along an underground tramline to the main underground haul road. Here, they were attached to a steam operated cable and pulley system that hauled them to the pithead.

When the skips arrived at the pithead they passed over a weighbridge. Until the 1950s, the miners' pay was based on the weight of coal that they produced. They used a tag system to identify their skips. The weighbridge and tally desk used for determining the weight of coal each miner excavated survive extant at Acland.

The introduction of electricity in the Oakey area in the late 1940s stimulated increased mechanisation of the area's coalmines. Conversion to more mechanised methods at Acland commenced in the early 1950s.

In 1951, the gauge of the underground tram rail was increased and the underground tunnels were widened to permit the access of small

diesel locomotives. Two Jenbach 15 locomotives were introduced in 1952 together with larger steel skips. Mechanical tipplers (still extant) were installed at the pithead to handle the new steel skips. The tippler was a device for emptying the coal from the skips into the coal processing plant.

In 1953, a new screening plant was installed. Contamination of Acland coal with foreign material had been a source of concern to the mine's customers. The new plant ensured the production of cleaner, graded coal. The screen has now been removed from the mine site.

The new plant also included two elevators of steel construction and a 30 feet by 4 feet picking belt. The picking belt was used to facilitate the removal, by hand, of rock from the coal. Oversized pieces of coal could also be manually crushed with hammers. Elsewhere, skip haulage and hand-picking became obsolete but at Acland these methods continued to be used until the mine's closure. The elevators were used to convey the processed coal to the top of the hoppers for loading into train wagons. The picking belt and elevators survive intact at the mine.

The screening plant was driven by seven new electric motors. An electrical switchboard and switching equipment was installed to provide power to the motors.

The haulage system was converted from steam to electricity in 1954 with the installation of a 90 horsepower electric motor winch. The existing steam plant continued to be used for back-up. The steam plant has been removed but the winch room containing the electric winch and associated machinery remains intact.

Further improvements were made between 1955 and the end of the decade. These included installation of a surge bin with a conveyor feed chain under one of the tipplers and a new blacksmith's shop. The gantry was redecked and its roof was raised.

In 1955 and 1956, a new Jenbach diesel locomotive, a Sampson coal cutter and a Sampson coal loader were introduced. By 1958, the mine had a facility for servicing machinery underground. A Minesmobile Loader was purchased in 1973.

Two Jenbach locomotives and a Sampson coal loader displayed at the site were used in the mine. A coal cutter on the site was assembled from spare parts from elsewhere.

From the late 1950s, the small coal mines in the Acland area began to fall victim to the major changes taking place in the coal industry. The demand for coal to supply Queensland Rail, traditionally a major customer of the small mines, dramatically fell during the 1960s owing to the conversion from steam to diesel locomotives. Another key

factor was the shift to more efficient large-scale mining leading to the dominance of open cut mines. By 1971, the Acland No 2 Colliery was the only coalmine left on the Darling Downs.

The mine continued to operate until November 1984, supplying coal to the Toowoomba Hospital. When the mine closed, the mine structures were bought by Kath and John Greenhalgh, the owners of the farm on which the mine was located. The Greenhalghs kept the mine intact and opened it as a museum. In 2000, when the Greenhalghs decided to retire from the land, they sold the mine to the Rosalie Shire Council. It ceased to operate as a museum from that time.

The mine has survived almost completely intact. In addition to the tramway system and most of the coal processing plant, most of the ancillary buildings survive. These include the workshops, manager's office, crib room and lamp room complete with battery chargers and miners' lights, explosives store, ventilation shafts and fan rooms, bathroom, switch room and a miner's hut.

Description

Description

The former Acland No.2 Colliery comprises virtually all of the structures and machinery associated with the mine when it was operational. Structures include the mine portals, tramway, pithead, coal handling and processing plant and most of the ancillary buildings.

The pithead structures are located close to eastern side of the main road from Acland and the other structures extend to the north and the east of the pithead. The original mine portal (number 2 portal) is located east of the pithead and the number three portal is located about sixty metres to the north.

Tramway

The underground workings of the mine were accessed by two portals, which remain extant on the site. These portals have been filled in. The tramline formations and rails connect the underground workings to the pithead and also run to the workshop. Switchgear associated with the tramway remains intact.

Metal tramway wagons, called skips, were used to carry the coal. These remain extant on the site and are currently located in the pithead structure. The skips comprise a simple metal bin mounted on tram wheels. The skips were hauled along the tramway by a cable and pulley system, which is extant except for the cable. Underground, away from the main haul road, diesel locomotives were used to haul the skips. These locomotives are extant at the mine also.

The winch house associated with the cable system is extant on the

site just to the north of the pithead. This structure is a brown, chamfer board hut with a corrugated iron roof. The hut contains a large electric motor connected to a belt driven pulley system. The pulleys drive a large metal winding drum. A small section of cable remains connected to the drum. A number of operational signs remain extant on the walls of the hut together with chalked notes dating from the early 1980s.

Pithead, loading gantry and picking belt

The pithead, loading gantry and picking belt form a large, multi-level timber and corrugated iron structure that dominates the site. The structure contains most of the coal handling machinery. The tramway travels up an embankment and enters a large opening to the south of the structure, the railway siding passes underneath the western end and the loading gantry and picking belt project from the northern side. The floor of the pithead is wooden. Short wooden slats are fastened to the floor between the rails and on the northern side to provide purchase for feet when pushing the skips into position.

On entering the pithead, one of the tramlines crosses a weighbridge. A metal weighing mechanism is located on the northern side of the tracks. A curved, white graduated scale on top of the mechanism faces the track. A wooden podium stands just to the west of this mechanism. The top of the podium is flat and sloped to support an open book.

After crossing the weighbridge, the tramlines enter two tippers. The tippers comprise a section of track located between two metal hoops. The whole assembly pivots so when a skip is parked in the tippler, it can be tipped onto its side so the contents can be emptied. The first tippler empties via the space formerly occupied by the screening plant onto the picking belt. The second tippler, located at the western end of the pithead empties via a hopper into a wagon parked on the railway siding.

The picking belt consists of a long conveyor belt. A raised deck runs the length of the southern side of the belt. Workers stood on this deck when sorting rocks from the coal. The gear mechanism and electric motor is located at the northern end of the belt. An electric control panel for the belt is located next to the deck opposite the belt. A second belt is located underneath the picking belt. This conveys the coal back towards the pithead.

From the picking belt, the coal is carried to an elevator. The elevator consists of a chain loop to which is attached a series of metal buckets. The coal falls into the buckets and is conveyed via the chain to the top of the loading gantry. From here, the coal spills into the hopper that feeds the rail wagons parked on the siding.

Ancillary buildings

Workshops

The workshops are located to the northeast of the pithead. They comprise two gabled sheds attached to each other. A tramline runs into the western side of the mechanical workshop. This is a brown, corrugated iron building. Two large hinged doors, clad in corrugated iron, provide rail access through the western side. A wooden door opens to the south of this. A second wooden door opens on the opposite side. The building has no windows.

A smaller weatherboard shed is attached to the north side of the mechanical workshop. This is the electrical workshop. A small weatherboard alcove projects from the northern side of the building. Sash windows open into the northern and southern sides of the building. A small two-paned window opens into the alcove. The building has no external doors.

Bob's hut

A gabled, single roomed hut, clad in corrugated iron and unsealed, is located to the northeast of number three portal. This hut was formerly a miner's residence. The wooden floor of the hut is fixed to bearers that sit directly on the ground. A door opening is located on the southern side of the hut and a window opening on the eastern side. A corrugated iron car port is attached to the eastern side and a stove alcove extends from the southern end next to the door.

Mine Manager's Office

The former mine manager's office is to the east of the workshop. It is a brown, wooden, weatherboard hut with a gabled, corrugated iron roof. It is elevated on short stumps. A verandah extends the full length of the western side. The verandah does not have a balustrade. Access is via a short staircase. A panelled wooden door opens into the centre of this elevation. Two sashed windows open either side of the door. The opposite (eastern) side of the house has a similar arrangement of door and windows. A ramp provides access to the door on this side. A steel carport of recent construction projects the full length of the eastern side. A water tank is located at each end of the former office.

Recent shed

Just to the north of the former office is a corrugated iron shed of recent construction. It has a gabled roof and roller doors. A large flat roofed, open sided shed is attached to the side.

Bathroom

The former bathroom, now a residence, is east of the pithead. This is a long weatherboard building with a gabled, corrugated iron roof. Short gabled projections extend from the eastern and western elevations about half way along the building. Aluminium sliding windows open into the sides of the building and an aluminium sliding door provides access into the northern end. A hinged door opens

door provides access into the northern end. A hinged door opens into the eastern side, just to the south of the gabled projection.

Crib hut and lamp room

The former crib hut and lamp room is a small, white weatherboard hut with a gabled corrugated iron roof. The hut is elevated on short stumps. A wooden door provides access into the eastern end. Casement windows open into the sides. The interior of the hut contains three battery chargers used to recharge batteries used in the miners' lamps. One of these chargers still holds miners' lamps. A selection of equipment and clothing used in the mine is also contained in this building.

Machinery displays

A simple corrugated iron shelter of recent construction is located just to the west of the workshops. This covers two Jenbach, diesel locomotives. An enclosure near the number three portal contains a mechanical loader and a mechanical coal cutter.

Coal Loader

Ventilation shafts and explosives store

At the northernmost end of the site, there is a metal and concrete structure. This is the remains of the fan house that is located over a ventilation shaft into the number three mine. A similar structure is extant at the easternmost extent of the site. This marks the location of the ventilation shaft for the number two mine. A small explosives hut is located at the northeastern extremity of the site.

Element

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Element Name | Acland No. 2 Colliery (former) |
| Place Components | Pit - machinery Workshop Shed/s Bathroom/Bathhouse Hut/Shack Ventilation system Office/s Loading bay/dock Store/s / Storeroom / Storehouse Tramway |

Keywords

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| Keywords | Mining heritage |
|----------|-----------------|

Images and Maps



Images



(<https://www.derm.qld.gov.au>)
(<https://www.derm.qld.gov.au>)



(

Maps

[Create a Web Map](https://www.derm.qld.gov.au/chimsi/createWebMap.html?siteId=22219&placeRef=602599&placeName=Acland+No.+2+Colliery+%28former%29) (<https://www.derm.qld.gov.au/chimsi/createWebMap.html?siteId=22219&placeRef=602599&placeName=Acland+No.+2+Colliery+%28former%29>)

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You can also [search the full Register](http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage/documents/ap-ch-cert-of-affect.doc) (<http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage/documents/ap-ch-cert-of-affect.doc>) for a fee to find out if a place or parcel of land is listed or otherwise affected by the Act.

Last updated: 15 March 2013

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- [Print Friendly Version](javascript:openPrintFriendlyWindow('friendlyDetailView.html?actionType=FRIENDLY&siteId=22219',650,850)) ([javascript:openPrintFriendlyWindow\('friendlyDetailView.html?actionType=FRIENDLY&siteId=22219',650,850\)](javascript:openPrintFriendlyWindow('friendlyDetailView.html?actionType=FRIENDLY&siteId=22219',650,850)))
- [Produce Map](https://www.derm.qld.gov.au/chimsi/createWebMap.html?siteId=22219&placeRef=602599&placeName=Acland+No.+2+Colliery+%28former%29) (<https://www.derm.qld.gov.au/chimsi/createWebMap.html?siteId=22219&placeRef=602599&placeName=Acland+No.+2+Colliery+%28former%29>)

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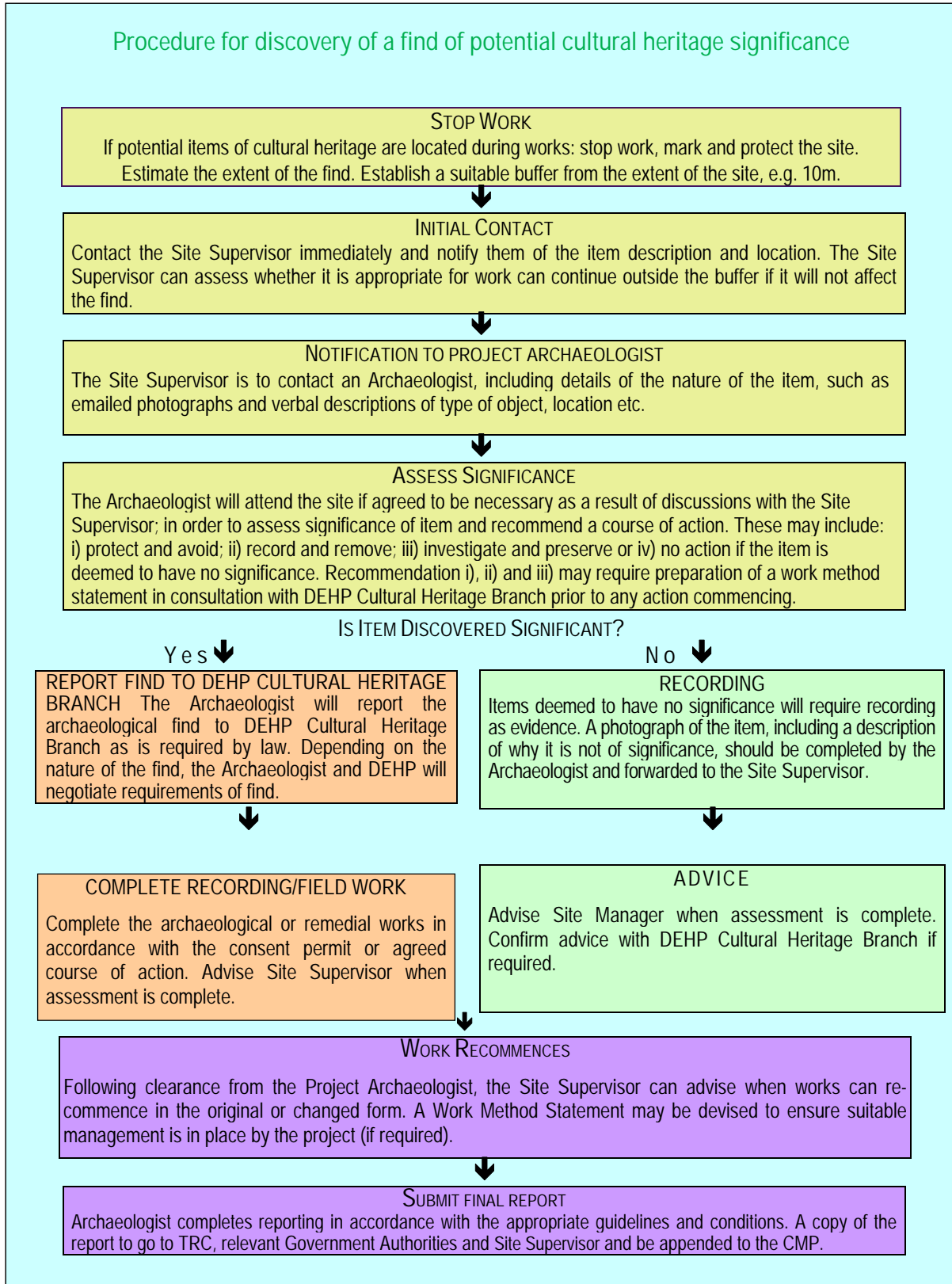
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Appendix B - Incidental Finds Procedure

The Former Acland No. 2 Colliery is a State listed Archaeological Place. The following procedure is provided to guide New Hope and its contractors during works in the event that an item of potential cultural heritage significance is discovered.



Appendix C - General Exemption Certificate

General Exemption Certificate

Queensland Heritage Places

Prepared by:

Heritage Branch

Department of Environment and Resource Management

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November 2011

Introduction

This document is a general exemption certificate issued by the Chief Executive under s75 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and applies to all places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register. It applies to all places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register and is valid until 31 December 2016. This document may be updated from time to time. Please check the DERM website for the latest version.

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1 Purpose

The General Exemption Certificate—Queensland Heritage Places permits owners to carry out development on a Queensland Heritage Place (a place that is entered in the Queensland Heritage Register). Its purpose is to provide upfront permission for the ongoing maintenance and minor work necessary to keep Queensland Heritage Places in active use, good repair and optimal operational condition.

The General Exemption Certificate—Queensland Heritage Places is a general exemption certificate that is given without application. It is issued by the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) under section 75 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. It applies to all Queensland heritage places.

Development on a Queensland Heritage Place includes all types of work and changes to built, archaeological, natural and landscape features. This includes some type of work not normally considered development such as:

- altering, repairing, maintaining or moving a built, natural, or landscape feature
- excavating, filling or other disturbances to land that may damage, expose or move archaeological artefacts
- altering, repairing or removing artefacts that contribute to the place's cultural heritage significance, including, for example, furniture or fittings
- altering, repairing or removing building finishes that contribute to the place's cultural heritage significance, including, for example, paint, wallpaper or plaster.

Refer to section 10 of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* for a full definition of development.

By giving permission without application, the General Exemption Certificate—Queensland Heritage Places allows minor types of development that are not damaging to the significance of a heritage place to be carried out in a timely and regular way. Supporting technical notes provide information and guidance to owners, occupiers and contractors about how to carry out maintenance and minor work without damaging the significant fabric or features of a heritage place.

The General Exemption Certificate—Queensland Heritage Places is based on the principles of good conservation practice set out in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999*.

2 Instructions

No application is required but all work must be carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in this document. The following steps should be followed when planning to carry out work under General Exemption Certificate—Queensland Heritage Places.

2.1 Read this document carefully

Clearly identify that the work you wish to carry out is covered by the General Exemption Certificate—Queensland Heritage Places. Permitted development is the work and activities that may be carried out without referral to DERM for assessment.

Strict limitations and conditions apply to the type and scope of work permitted and to how it is carried out. Make sure that you read and understand this document and the relevant technical notes before planning or starting any work.

Work that is not listed as permitted development in this General Exemption Certificate—Queensland Heritage Places requires a formal application to DERM. This may be an application for an exemption certificate or a development approval. For information about these types of applications refer to the heritage development section of the Heritage Conservation pages of the DERM website <www.derm.qld.gov.au>.

2.2 Understand the place's heritage significance

Understanding why a place is important is a fundamental aspect of heritage conservation practice and the basis for making development decisions. Any person wishing to plan or carry out work at a Queensland Heritage Place should consult the entry in the Queensland Heritage Register to gain a good understanding of the cultural heritage significance of the place. Work can then be planned to avoid inadvertently damaging important heritage features. If a conservation management plan has been prepared for a place it should also be consulted and its recommendations taken into account.

2.3 Seek advice

The care of heritage places is a specialised field and often expert advice is needed. Heritage officers at DERM can provide advice about the heritage significance of the place or the impact proposed development may have. For advice about the care of a heritage place contact DERM on 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and ask to speak with a heritage officer from your region.

2.4 Consult DERM technical notes

DERM Heritage technical notes contain information about how to plan and undertake various types of conservation work at a Queensland Heritage Place. When planning development under the General Exemption Certificate—Queensland Heritage Places, the relevant technical notes should be used as a guide. Technical notes are available on the Heritage Conservation pages of the DERM website <www.derm.qld.gov.au>.

2.5 Use qualified tradespersons

It is important to seek advice from qualified heritage professionals and trades people with experience in heritage conservation prior to undertaking work on a Queensland Heritage Place. To avoid expensive and irreversible mistakes, qualified and experienced persons should be used to carry out repairs or alterations to significant heritage features. To ensure a person is suitably qualified, it may be useful to request examples of their work prior to engaging their services.

2.6 Implement conditions set out in this General Exemption Certificate

Development carried out under the General Exemption Certificate—Queensland Heritage Places must comply with conditions listed in Section 3 Conditions (page 5) of this certificate, as well as the conditions that are listed under each category of development. Before commencing any work, distribute information about conditions to all persons who will be working on the heritage place. During and at the completion of the work, make regular inspections to ensure that all conditions are being met. A person who contravenes the conditions may be subject to penalty under section 76 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

2.7 Keep a record

Keeping a record of maintenance and other work carried out at a heritage place is an essential aspect of heritage conservation. DERM encourages owners to maintain a record of work undertaken at a place by keeping a maintenance log book to record all work carried out. As a continuous record of a place over time, a log book is a useful reference for future owners/managers of a place. The record should include a description of the work, date of completion, costs, contractors and warranties. It may also be useful to include a photographic record of work before and after completion.

3 Conditions

These conditions apply to all development carried out under the General Exemption Certificate—Queensland Heritage Places:

- 3.1 This exemption certificate is valid until 31 December 2016 unless it is amended or revoked by the Chief Executive.
- 3.2 The only development for which this General Exemption Certificate is given is that which is listed in Section 4 of this document.
- 3.3 Development must be specified, supervised and carried out by people with relevant knowledge, skills and experience in conservation of heritage places.
- 3.4 Development must be carried out in accordance with the applicable conditions and the relevant DERM technical notes.
- 3.5 Development must not cause damage to or removal of significant built fabric, natural features or sub-surface archaeological artefacts.
- 3.6 If development reveals previously unidentified features or items of cultural heritage significance, contact DERM as soon as possible for advice on handling the situation.
- 3.7 If development disturbs or reveals archaeological artefacts, stop work immediately and give notification of the discovery to DERM as per the requirements of Section 89 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.
- 3.8 Protect significant building fabric and other features or artefacts from incidental damage during development.
- 3.9 If damage to the heritage place occurs, immediately report the incident to DERM, confirm details of the incident in writing within two business days.
- 3.10 Within five days of the receipt of a request from DERM, allow DERM officers access to the heritage place to inspect and record the development.
- 3.11 For places with archaeological value (check the Queensland Heritage Register entry), excavation or disturbance of subsurface material must not extend below the current road base layer for roads and driveways, or below the level of previous ground disturbance associated with existing structures or services.

4 Development that may be carried out under this General Exemption Certificate

4.1 Buildings and structures

4.1.1 Maintenance and cleaning

Regular maintenance and cleaning of buildings and structures helps to preserve their condition, prevent deterioration of building fabric and monitor arising maintenance issues.

| Development | Conditions |
|---|--|
| Essential maintenance work on a maintenance notice given under s87 of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> . | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Essential maintenance work must be carried out in accordance with all conditions listed on the maintenance notice. |
| Maintenance of a building fitting, fixture or plant and equipment to retain its condition or operation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing fittings, fixtures, plant and equipment must not be removed or damaged and new building materials must not be introduced. |
| Non-abrasive cleaning to remove surface deposits, organic growths or graffiti. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cleaning must not remove or damage existing materials.Cleaning must not include water blasting, abrasives or chemicals.Cleaning must only use low pressure water (less than 100 psi at the surface being cleaned), neutral detergents, mild brushing or scrubbing with soft brushes. |
| Removal of building elements to inspect or treat termites and other damaging insect pests. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Inspection or treatment must not result in the permanent removal of existing building fabric unless it is beyond repair. Any areas of the building that are damaged by inspection or treatment must be returned to a sound condition matching the original building materials and details. |
| Refixing of loose elements of a building. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing fixings in sound condition must be reused and any new fixings must be of the same material and use the same method of fixing as originally used. |

Technical notes

This General Exemption is supported by the following technical notes:

- General Exemption technical note: Maintenance and cleaning
- Technical note: General maintenance—inspections

4.1.2 Painting

Maintaining surface condition of painted finishes helps to extend the workable life of a paint system and protect building fabric from deterioration.

| Development | Conditions |
|--|---|
| Preparation for repainting a painted surface | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparation for painting must be by hand cleaning, hand scraping and hand sanding only.• Preparation for painting must not disturb or remove earlier paint layers other than those which have failed by peeling or cracking. |
| Repainting of painted surfaces in the existing colour scheme. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New paint must be appropriate to the substrate and not cause damage to earlier paint layers.• Prior to applying new paint, apply an appropriate undercoat over existing paint work as an isolating layer to protect significant earlier layers of paint and to provide a stable basis for repainting.• Do not apply opaque paint to surfaces that are not already painted with an opaque paint. |
| Buffing, oiling and varnishing to maintain an existing applied finish. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The composition of the oil or varnish must be the same as or compatible with the existing finish.• The method of application must not result in damage to the substrate or the finish.• Polyurethane coatings are not permitted. |

Technical notes

This General Exemption is supported by the following technical notes:

- General Exemption technical note: Painting—maintenance
- Technical note: Painting—surface preparation
- Technical note: Painting—glossary
- Technical note: Painting—Lead paint

4.1.3 Minor repairs

Minor repairs keep built elements in sound condition and working order and help prevent deterioration. Minor repairs should be based on the Burra Charter principle of doing as little as possible and only as much as is necessary to retain and protect the element. Replacement must only occur as a last resort when the major part of an element is beyond further maintenance.

| Development | Conditions |
|--|--|
| Minor repair, removal and replacement of damaged or deteriorated building material (other than stained glass or leadlight windows) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal and replacement must only be undertaken when original fabric is very deteriorated and can no longer be conserved. • Building materials or elements that are removed must be replaced with materials that match existing appearance, composition, detailing, size, position, finish and fixing method. • Replacement must not exceed 10 per cent of the existing building material or elements. • Removal of original hardware and significant original fittings and fixtures is not permitted. Fittings are defined as elements fixed in place that would not damage the fabric of a place if removed, for example, light shades, curtain rods, garden ornaments. Fixtures are defined as elements that are permanently fixed in place and would leave marks or cause damage if removed, for example, sanitary fixtures, kitchen units, towel rails, light brackets and switches. |
| Minor building work or propping to reinforce defective structural elements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of structural elements is not permitted. • Minor building work or propping must be carried out in concealed or unobtrusive areas. |
| Repair or replacement of severely deteriorated structurally unsound timber or concrete stumps. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of more than four stumps is not permitted. • Replacement stumps must match original material, size and position and original ant caps, tie down and bracing must be reused where practicable. • Re-levelling must not raise or lower a structure in relation to the existing floor levels. |

Technical notes

This General Exemption is supported by the following technical notes:

- General Exemption technical note: Minor repairs—door and window hardware
- General Exemption technical note: Minor repairs—metal roofing
- General Exemption technical note: Minor repairs—metal work
- General Exemption technical note: Minor repairs—slate and terracotta roof tiles
- General Exemption technical note: Minor repairs—steel door and window
- General Exemption technical note: Minor repairs—stone and masonry
- General Exemption technical note: Minor repairs—timber
- General Exemption technical note: Minor repairs—timber doors and windows

4.1.4 Building services

Repairing or upgrading existing building services or installing new services helps to maintain buildings in a habitable condition and to improve building operation.

| Development | Conditions |
|--|--|
| Maintenance and repair of existing services: | |
| Electricity Telecommunications Air conditioning and heating Fire detection and control Plumbing, drainage, gas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiring and data cables must be concealed in existing service routes, cavities, voids, sub-floor or ceiling spaces only. Trenching for the repair of underground services must not disturb built or landscape features. For places with identified archaeological values, trenching must be limited to the extent of existing service trenches. Reinstatement of ground surface on completion. |
| Upgrade and installation of services: | |
| Generally | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install new fittings/equipment in unobtrusive locations. Installation is only permitted when existing fittings and fixtures are not significant and original fittings/fixtures do not survive. Openings up to a maximum diameter of 25mm can be made in significant fabric to facilitate insertion of wiring, data cables, ducting and pipes. Trenching (see above). |
| Electricity and telecommunications: circuit breakers, power boards, rewiring/cabling, switches and points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original power point and light switch fittings must not be removed or relocated. |
| Electrical fittings: (such as new fans or lighting) to existing wall or ceiling mounts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New fittings must be positioned in the same places as previous surface mounted items. |
| Air conditioning, heating and ventilation systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split systems are not to be located on prominent elevations and should not be visible from the street. Ducted systems – use existing components if possible or replace in existing locations. Installation of window box/wall air conditioners is not permitted. Solar hot water panels are permitted in unobtrusive positions that are not visible from street or prominent views. |
| Plumbing and drainage Metal roof vents in metal roofs Rainwater tanks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New plumbing must be concealed in existing cavities, subfloor and ceiling spaces only. Roof vents are permitted in unobtrusive positions that are not visible from street or prominent views. Replacement water tanks must match existing tanks in appearance, material, size and position. |
| Solar panels, antennae, satellite dishes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installations are not to be located on major elevations and should not be visible from the street. |
| Insulation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roof insulation and other locations that do not require the opening up of significant fabric is permitted. |
| Minor repairs resulting from removal of non-significant service items. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor repairs must utilise materials that match existing appearance, composition, detailing, size, position, and finish of existing. |

Technical notes

This General Exemption is supported by the following technical notes:

- General Exemption technical note: Building services—maintenance and repair
- General Exemption technical note: Building services—upgrades and installations
- Technical note: Building services—planning
- Technical note: Building services—lighting
- Technical note: Building services—heating and cooling

4.2 Parks, gardens and landscapes

Regular maintenance and ongoing care of parks, gardens and other landscape elements helps to preserve planting schemes, keep important specimens in good health and monitor arising maintenance issues. For cleaning and repairs to monuments, memorials and garden structures see 4.1 Buildings and structures.

| Development | Conditions |
|--|---|
| Pruning of trees to control size, shape, flowering and fruiting and to remove dangerous, diseased or dead vegetation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pruning must be carried out in accordance with <i>Australian Standard Pruning and Amenity of Trees AS4373</i>. Do not remove more than 20 per cent of the canopy of a tree in any two year period, unless the work is carried out by a qualified person (for example an arborist, horticulturalist or tree surgeon) who has given a written assessment that work is required for safety reasons or the long-term health of the tree. |
| Replanting to maintain garden beds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use plant species and planting designs that retain the character of the landscape or garden. Avoid use of chemical fertilizer and chemical weed killers near masonry structures. |
| Installation of garden sprinkler systems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Position garden sprinklers so that water discharge is at least two metres away from all buildings and in-ground structures including monuments and memorials. |
| Removal of Class 1 declared pest plant species under the <i>Land Protection (Pest and stock route management) Act 2002</i> . | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within two months of removal, replace the removed tree with a species that grows to a similar height, shape and visual appearance. Plant in the same or similar position as the removed tree. |
| Removal of trees that have been assessed by a qualified arborist or horticulturalist as dead, dangerous or beyond curative repair. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to removing, submit to DERM a written report prepared by a qualified person assessing the health of trees to be removed. If it is not possible to replace the removed tree with the exact same species, the report must nominate the species of replacement tree. Within two months of removal, replace the removed tree. Position new plant in the same or similar position as the removed tree. |

Technical notes

This General Exemption is supported by the following technical notes:

- General Exemption technical note: Parks, gardens and landscapes—maintenance

4.3 Safety and security

New and temporary security devices enhance building security and protect fragile heritage features. They allow heritage places to be used safely.

| Development | Conditions |
|--|---|
| Installation of temporary barriers (for example fencing, scaffolding or hoardings) to prevent unauthorised access or secure public safety. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary barriers must be made stable during and after construction to prevent accidental damage. • Temporary barriers must be installed for a maximum of three months in any one year period. • Temporary barriers must not connect to existing building fabric. • All installations must be reversible. |
| Installation of new surface mounted locks and rim locks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing original hardware (such as locks and handles.) must not be removed or relocated regardless of condition. • Where new components are visible, they must be the smallest of their type and installed in an unobtrusive location to minimise visual impact. |
| Installation of alarms, portable fire extinguishers, detection devices, video surveillance and emergency lighting signage equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of new interior sprinkler systems is not permitted. • Chasing for installing wiring in walls or other building surfaces is not permitted. • Wiring must be concealed in existing service routes, cavities, voids, sub-floor or ceiling spaces only. • Openings up to a maximum diameter of 25mm can be made in significant fabric to facilitate insertion of wiring. • Where new components are visible, they must be the smallest of their type and installed in an unobtrusive location to minimise visual impact. |

Technical notes

This General Exemption is supported by the following technical notes:

- General Exemption technical note: Safety and security—minor and temporary works
- Technical note: Safety and security—fire safety

4.4 Signage

Temporary signage, flags and banners help to accommodate changing needs. Local government also regulates signage and advertising under local laws.

| Development | Conditions of approval |
|---|--|
| Installation of temporary signage, flags and banners. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate and size temporary signage, flags and banners to minimise visual impact and maintain views to and from the place. • Significant fabric must not be obscured by temporary signage, flags and banners. • Temporary signage must be fully removable and must not be painted directly onto significant fabric. • Fixings for temporary signage, flags or banners must not penetrate significant fabric. • Installation of illuminated signage or flag poles is not permitted. • Installation of temporary signage, flags or banners must be completely reversible and no evidence is to remain once items are removed. • Real estate signage must not be installed continuously for more than a three-month period and must be removed within ten days of sale or letting of the place. |
| Adding names to existing memorial or honour boards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition of names must be carried out in accordance with practices traditionally associated with the place. • New script must match existing in craftsmanship, style, material, size, layout, spacing and colour. |

Technical notes

This General Exemption is supported by the following technical notes:

- General Exemption technical note: Signage—minor and temporary works
- Technical note: Signage—installing new signs

4.5 Temporary structures

Temporary structures can help heritage places to accommodate a wider range of uses without damaging heritage fabric.

| Development | Conditions |
|--|--|
| <p>Temporary installation of light weight, non-permanent structures.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate temporary structures to minimise visual impact and maintain views to and from the place. • Temporary structures must not be erected for more than three months within a 12-month period. • All fragile surfaces and elements of a place (including lawns, porous surfaces, vegetation and tree root zones) must be protected from impact and damage caused by the installation and use of temporary structures. • Installation of temporary structures must be completely reversible and no evidence of structures is to remain once they have been removed. |
| <p>Temporary structures associated with the execution of a building contract (for example site offices, storage containers, gantries and scaffolding).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary structures must be for approved development. • Temporary structures must be dismantled within 14 days of practical completion of the building contract. • All fragile surfaces and elements of a place (including lawns, porous surfaces, vegetation and tree root zones) must be protected from impact and damage caused by the installation and use of temporary structures. • Installation of temporary structures must be completely reversible and no evidence of structures is to remain once they have been removed. |

Technical notes

This General Exemption is supported by the following technical notes:

- General Exemption technical note: Temporary structures

4.6 Cemeteries

Installation of new grave plots and associated memorials and markers allows active cemeteries to continue functioning with minimum impact on significance. Also refer to 4.1 Buildings and structures and 4.2 Parks and gardens.

| Development | Conditions |
|--|---|
| Excavation and other work required to make a new burial plot as part of a planned expansion of the cemetery. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect all existing cemetery features and fabric, including headstones, footstones, grave markers, memorials, grave kerbing, iron railings, grave furniture, enclosures, fences and vegetation, from damage. |
| Erection of memorials or grave markers to new burial plots. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design (including colour, materials, size and form) of new memorials and markers must be in keeping with the character of the cemetery. New memorials and markers must not exceed 1200 mm in height above natural ground level. Protect all existing cemetery features and fabric, including headstones, footstones, grave markers, memorials, grave kerbing, iron railings, grave furniture, enclosures, fences and vegetation, from damage. |

5. Further information

For further information about the conditions that apply to development carried out under the General Exemption Certificate refer to the following DERM technical notes, which are available from the DERM website <www.derm.qld.gov.au> or by contacting a heritage officer on telephone 13 QGOV (13 74 68).

Technical note series:

Access—ramps and lifts

Asbestos

Building maintenance—cleaning

Building services—heating and cooling

Building services—lighting

Building services—maintenance and repair

Building services—planning

Building services—upgrade and installation

Fences and gates—conserving significant fences

General maintenance—inspections

Minor repairs—door and window hardware

Minor repairs—metal roofing

Minor repairs—metal work

Minor repairs—slate and terracotta roof tiles

Minor repairs—steel door and window

Minor repairs—stone and masonry

Minor repairs—timber

Minor repairs—timber doors and windows

Paint—glossary

Painting—lead paint

Painting—maintenance

Painting—surface preparation

Parks, gardens and landscapes—maintenance

Passive cooling in Queensland

Safety and security—fire safety

Safety and security—minor and temporary works

Signage—installing new signs

Signage—minor and temporary works

Temporary structures

Appendix D - Structural Investigation and Report (Opus 2013)



Acland Colliery No. 2

Conservation Management Plan

**Structural Investigation & Report for
New Hope, Queensland**

Revision A



Acland Colliery No. 2

Conservation Management Plan

**Structural Investigation & Report for
New Hope, Queensland**

Revision A

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
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Acland Colliery No. 2
 Conservation Management Plan
 Revision Number A

REVISION / ISSUE RECORD

| DATE | DESCRIPTION | REV | AUTHOR | VERIFIED |
|-------------|-------------|-----|--------|----------|
| 17 April 13 | Draft issue | A | SB | AKB |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

DISTRIBUTION RECORD

| RECIPIENT | REVISION No. / Qty Issued | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E |
| Ben Gall, Converge Heritage and Community | 1 | | | | |
| New Hope | 1 | | | | |
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1 Introduction

The Acland Colliery No. 2 is an intact example of a small former underground coal mine and is listed on the Queensland Heritage Register; Place ID 602599. The register indicates that the mine opened in 1929 and closed in 1984.

On the 2nd November 2011, Opus International Consultants (Opus) undertook a condition assessment of the former Acland Colliery No 2 buildings and structures. A further inspection was carried out on the 12th April 2013 to verify that the condition of the buildings had remained similar to the 2011 inspection. This report uses the 2011 report and updates the condition and is expanded to be included in the Conservation Management Plan (CMP).

2 Scope

The inspection of the buildings and structures was of a visual nature and photographs were taken of the structural components and current defects. No structural drawings of the building have been sighted and any structural assessment is independent of extensive engineering calculations. The report will be limited to the main structural elements but may provide general comments on architectural components.

This report outlines the results of the structural assessment and makes comments on the structural feasibility of future options.

3 Limitations

The following limitations should be considered when reading this report.

- a. Some areas were not accessible or there were concerns as to health and safety on entering – this included Bob’s Hut, the Pit Head and Gantry, the Winch Room, Air Shafts, and the Manager’s Office; a safety assessment was undertaken and an exclusion zone placed around the Pit Head and Gantry due to the safety concerns of the existing structure
- b. No assessment was made of the presence of asbestos and a full audit is recommended prior to any works being undertaken;
- c. A detailed assessment of damage by termites was not undertaken. A detailed assessment of present termite activity was not undertaken;
- d. Detailed history of the site has not been undertaken and this report relies on the Queensland Heritage Register citation and reports by Converge Heritage and Community – Historic Cultural Heritage Assessment – Acland Stage 3, and Archival Report – Acland Colliery No.2.
- e. No costings have been provided in this report;
- f. A detailed inspection of the roofs was not possible due to access and workplace safety concerns.
- g. A detailed inspection of every structural member was not undertaken. Additional members may require replacement on further inspection.

4 Qualifications

The inspection and reporting of the structural condition of the Colliery was carried out by Andrew Barnes, Simon Biggs, and Joshua Goodall on behalf of Opus. Andrew is the State Manager of Opus and has considerable experience in the field of heritage structure review and repair. His involvement in heritage structures since 2000 includes:

- Leckhampton, Kangaroo Point
- RNA Showgrounds, Bowen Hills
- Restoration of St John's Cathedral
- Restoration of the Commissariat Store
- Brisbane Town Hall clock tower
- Ravenswood, North Queensland
- Breakfast Creek Hotel, Brisbane
- Yungabarra Timber Mill, Cairns

Andrew was on the Queensland Heritage Council and holds a degree in civil engineering. Andrew is a member of Engineers Australia and is a Registered Professional Engineer in Queensland (RPEQ). Andrew is also affiliated with the National Trust of Australia.

Simon Biggs is a senior structural engineer with considerable experience in the design and detailing of timber structures. Simon is a member of Engineers Australia and his experience on heritage projects since 2008 includes:

- St John's Cathedral, Brisbane
- Ravenswood Township, North Queensland
- Toowong Cemetery, Brisbane

Andrew and Simons' experience in the field of "heritage" engineering assessment will ensure that appropriate recommendations and strategies are considered and reported on for this heritage-listed site.

5 Location

The Acland Colliery No. 2 is located in Francis St, on the northern side of the town of Acland, which is 20km north of the town of Oakey, Darling Downs.



Plot of the Site in Acland (courtesy of Google Map)

6 Previous Studies

A number of previous studies have been undertaken on this site. The following reports were provided for background research for this assessment:

- Converge Heritage and Community, 2009, 'Archival Report' Report for New Hope Coal Pty Ltd,
- Converge Heritage and Community, 2009, 'Historic Cultural Heritage Assessment'. Report for New Acland Coal Pty Ltd
- Department of Environmental and Resources Management, Queensland Heritage Register Entry "Acland No 2 Colliery (former)" Place ID: 602599
- Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2006, 'Structural assessment of wooden structure at 2 Colliery, Acland'

Other previous cultural heritage reports are referenced in Converge's 'Historic Cultural Heritage Assessment'. These reports have not been reviewed as part of this report.

The reports prepared by Converge Heritage and Community provide a comprehensive history for the site and details of the mining and processing operations. The Historic Cultural Heritage Assessment assesses the heritage significance of the site and buildings and also the wider heritage significance of Acland Township and surrounding areas.

The Parsons Brinckerhoff report is a structural condition assessment of the gantry and pithead structure. Their summary indicated that the structure was 'in a state of disrepair with significant deterioration evident in important structural members.'

7 Site History

The Converge reports and the Queensland Heritage Register provide a comprehensive study on the history of this site. A summary is provided here for completeness:

- 1929 - Acland No. 2 colliery opened
- 1950s - Electricity introduced and resulted in increased mechanisation
- 1951 - Rail gauge in tunnels increased and tunnels widened
- 1952 - Two small diesel locomotives introduced together with larger steel skips and mechanical tippers at the pithead
- 1953 - New screening plant installed, including two steel elevators and a 30 x 4 feet picking belt
- 1954 - Haulage system converted from steam to electricity
- 1955-56 - New diesel locomotive, Sampson coal cutter and Sampson coal loader introduced
- 1955-1960 - Surge bin with conveyor feed chain, new blacksmiths shop, gantry redecked and roof raised.
- 1971 - Acland No 2 is the only coal mine left on the Darling Downs
- 1984 - Acland No. 2 mine closed, sold, and re-opens as a museum
- 2000 - Museum closed and sold to Rosalie Shire Council

The former Acland Colliery No. 2 has survived almost completely intact with all of the structures and machinery remaining from when it was operational. The access portals to the underground workings have been filled in.

8 Site Observations

The location of the structures on the site are shown below on the site plan (courtesy of Converge Heritage and Community).



8.1 Tank Stand

The tank stand remains are located adjacent to Francis Street and outside the present property boundary. The remnants are illustrated in the following photos.



Photo 1 – Tank Stand



Photo 2 – Decayed Members

The tank stand consists of the following:

- 12 / 250 – 300 posts
- 100 x 50 Hardwood joists at 500 centres
- 125 x 100 Hardwood bearer
- 100 x 15 Hardwood decking

The structural condition of elements of the tank stand is fair to poor. The decking has decayed and is not in a state to be reused. The floor joists are poor with about half remaining that could be used.

The posts vary from fair to poor. The centre of most of the posts have decay and are hollow and have significantly reduced load carrying capacity.

Left in its present condition without protection the stand will slowly decay over the next 10 – 20 years.

There is little opportunity to relocate any members to a new location, in particular decay has occurred to the base of the posts and any extraction could result in part of the post remaining in the ground.

8.2 Locomotive Shelter

The locomotive shelter is located adjacent to the earth ramp leading to the pit head and gantry. The shelter is a basic structure consisting of six 150 diameter posts cantilevering 2m out of the ground as indicated in the following photos.



Photo 3 – Elevation with Embankment Beyond



Photo 4 – Typical Roof Framing

The roof framing consists of the following:

- Trimdeck sheeting
- 100 x 50 hardwood purlins at 1900 centres spanning 2100
- 100 x 75 hardwood rafters spanning 2700
- Fixings include framing anchors between purlins and rafter and M12 bolt rafter to post



Photo 5 – Typical Fixing Detail

The structural condition of the shelter is fair, termite tracks were noted on most posts and the structural capacity of the rafter has been reduced in several locations by termite attack and will collapse shortly without rectification works.

Due to the form of construction, the structure will be difficult to protect against termites and this is one of the highest risks.

8.3 Manager's Office

The manager's office consists of an original 2 room building with a later building added alongside. The construction is basic and consists of corrugated iron roof, timber clad external and internal, timber floor boards and timber joists on timber piers. The overall condition of the manager's office is excellent; the construction is solid with no major structural issues.



Photo 6 – Front Elevation of Manager's Office



Photo 7 – Side Elevation of Manager's Office



Photo 8 – Adjacent Building



Photo 9 – Rear Elevation

Access to the original manager's office was not possible and no access to the roof framing was undertaken. A summary of the main framing elements follows:

- Corrugated roof sheeting
- Timber VJ walling and ceiling
- 100 x 50 hardwood verandah rafters at 1100 centres
- 100 x 75 hardwood verandah beam
- 100 x 100 hardwood verandah posts
- 100 x 50 hardwood floor joists at 500 – 600 centres
- 100 x 75 hardwood bearers at 1800 centres
- 250 – 300 dia piers at 1800 centres approx

The overall structural condition of the building is excellent. There are no visual signs of distress and all members are sound.

There does not appear to be any tie down of the rafters to the roof beams. There are fixings between the roof beams and posts, as well as positive fixings between floor framing and piers.



Photo 10 – Subfloor Framing and Fixings

The tank stand, adjacent to the manager’s office, is in a poor condition with decay to the decking and joists, this is considered minor with no immediate repair required.



Photo 11 – Decay to Tank Stand

8.4 Detonator Storage

The detonator store is a small structure located adjacent to the manager’s office. The structure consists of core-filled block construction with a concrete lid. The blocks are porous in construction indicating inadequate compaction. The store is 1m x 1m x 1.3m high and is painted yellow. There is a steel frame at the top of the lid which supports the concrete lid. The overall condition of the detonator store is excellent with no signs of distress. There has been cracking to one of the walls.



Photo 12 – Elevation of Detonator Store



Photo 13 – Cracking to Wall

8.5 Crib Room

The crib room is located to the South of the site and consists of a 5.6 x 3.7m timber clad building. The building presently contains electrical switch gear.



Photo 14 – Southern East Elevation



Photo 15 – North West Elevation



Photo 16 – Subfloor Framing

The structural condition is sound, with the main structural framing consisting of the following:

- 100 x 75 hardwood bearers at 1800 centres
- 100 x 50 hardwood joists at 500 centres
- 250 diameter timber piers

Termite activity has occurred and the window frames have been eaten out by termites. There is also a possibility that termites have affected other structural members which are hidden by cladding. The subfloor framing is all sound with no visual sign of termites or decay. There are also positive tie down fixings between the floor and piers. Several pieces of wall cladding show signs of termite activity but overall the building is structurally sound.

8.6 Explosive Shed

The explosive shed is located in the North East corner of the site remote to all other structures. The shed consists of a small corrugated building inside another corrugated building with outside dimensions of 2.7 x 3m. The inner shed is 1.7 x 2.2m.

The inner shed which housed the explosives is internally lined with timber cladding.



Photo 17 – Front Elevation of Explosive Shed



Photo 18 – Internal View within Explosive Shed

The outer building has the following structural framing:

- Corrugated iron sheeting to roof and walls
- 150 x 25 hardwood purlins at ridge and eaves (1300 centres)
- 50 x 50 hardwood wall battens at 1100 centres
- 100 x100 hardwood posts in the corners



Photo 19 - Typical Framing

The overall structural condition of the explosive shed is sound. Several members have decay at their ends. The inner shed is leaning approximately 100mm but appears sound. The possible reason for the lean is settlement of the footings. There are signs of termite activity in the roof framing of the inner shed and decay at the base of the posts which are embedded in the ground.

8.7 Pithead and Gantry

The pithead and gantry is a large timber pole structure located adjacent to Francis Street. The structure comprises three parts, the gantry tower and hopper on the eastern side, the pithead on the southern side and on the northern side the picking belt shed. The overall structural condition of the buildings has deteriorated since the 2011 inspection with the structure now having a noticeable lean. Due to safety concerns, a full structural inspection was not undertaken and the inspection was undertaken from the perimeter. This limits the ability to provide detailed members for replacement.



Photo 19 – West Elevation from Street



Photo 20 – South Elevation



Photo 21 – North Elevation (Front) – Gantry and Hopper



Photo 22 – North Elevation (Rear) – Pit Head Entry



Photo 23 – East Elevation

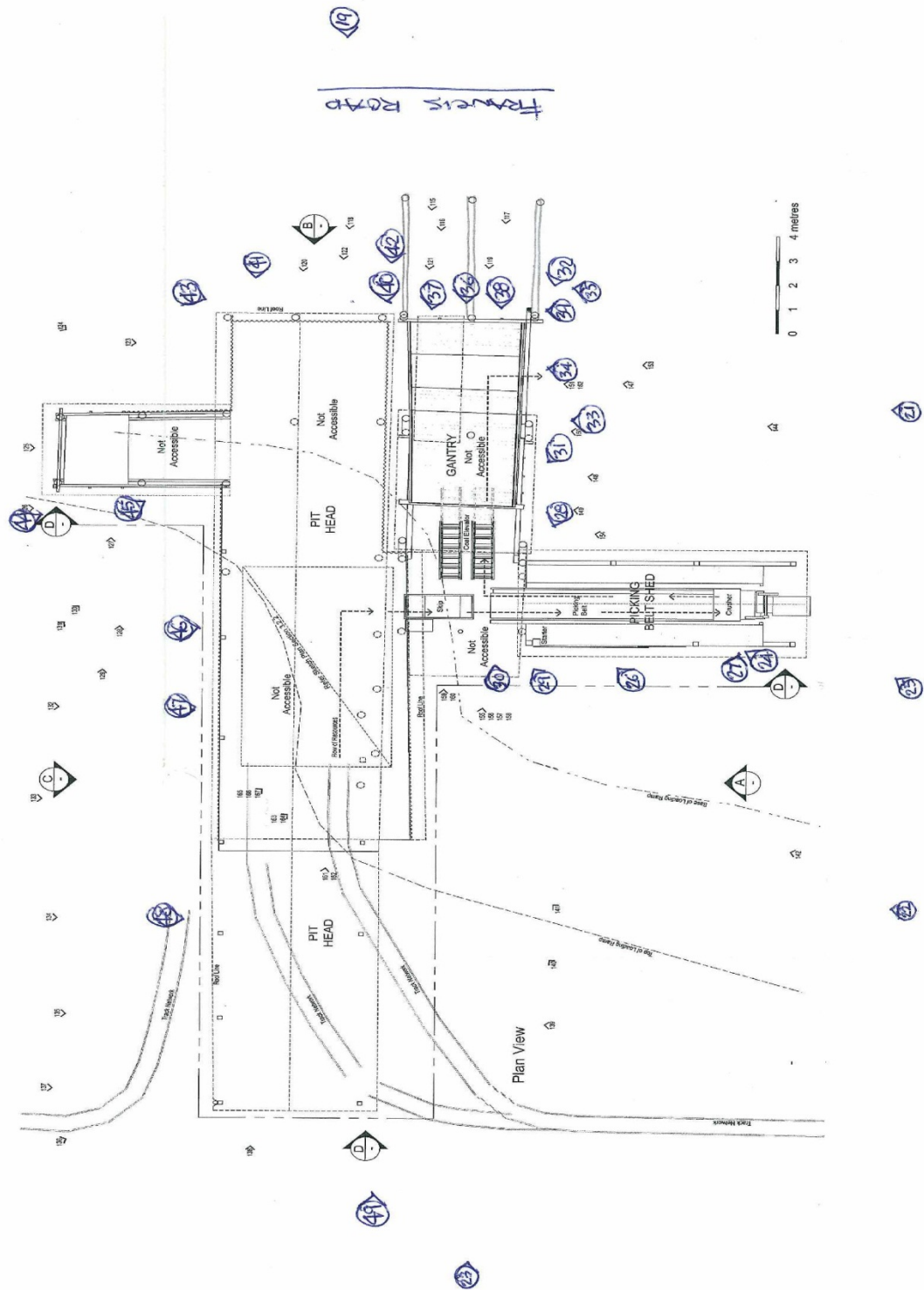


Photo Location Plan
 (Plan Courtesy of Converge Heritage and Community)



Photo 24 – Interior of Picking Belt Shed



Photo 25 – View of Picking Belt Shed

The structural condition of the picking belt shed is fair. There is considerable sag in one roof beam on the eastern side. There are positive bolt fixings of beams to posts but not for purlins or rafters. Roofing iron sheets are loose.



Photo 26 – Sagging Roof Beam

Floor bearers are weathered and fixing corroded. One floor bearer has been propped on a concrete block.



Photo 27 – Floor Bearer Propped on a Concrete Block



Photo 28 – Decayed Vertical Weatherboards to Picking Belt Shed

The gantry is a pole structure supporting a corrugated iron roof over an upper level machinery platform. A vertical conveyor extends from ground level to the upper level platform. A timber frame roof provides protection to the conveyor at ground level.



Photo 29 – Rotation of Post Extension to Lower Roof, Loose Roofing Iron

The gantry structure consists of the following members (sizes estimated only due to no access):

- 300+ dia hardwood poles
- 200 x 100 and 250 x 100 hardwood bearers
- 150 x 75 and 200 x 75 hardwood joists

Due to severe decay to one bearer and one joist, the upper machinery platform is in a state of near collapse. These members urgently need replacing. The gantry is leaning towards the road but poles appear to be in a good condition, but are susceptible to termite attack.



Photo 30 – Gantry Platform - Severely Decayed Bearer, Missing Joist



Photo 31 – Gantry - Decayed Exposed Members

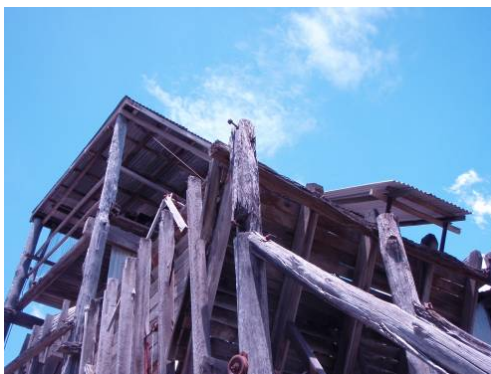


Photo 32 – Hopper - Decayed Exposed Members

The hopper is a timber coal storage bin supported on large timber joists, two of which are cracked as are two supporting bearers and a pole. Exposed timbers are more weathered and decayed than internal protected timbers but the majority of the structural members are in fair to good condition. Generally the framing of the hopper itself is good. With replacement of the damaged or decayed support members the hopper could be returned to a satisfactory structural condition.



Photos 33 – Hopper Framing



Photo 34 – Broken Hopper Joist, Railway Iron Strengthening

Timber pole props to the hopper show signs of weathering and decay.



Photo 35 – Decay to Hopper Pole Props, Centre Pole Cracked, Bearer Cracked

The hopper support pole has cracked through the bolt fixing to the bearer and the same bearer has cracked at the steel props.



Photo 36 – Cracked Centre Support Pole to Hopper



Photo 37 – Cracked Hopper Bearer at Steel Prop



Photo 38 – Cracked Hopper Bearer at Steel Prop



Photo 39 – Decayed Pole Prop

The hopper joist on the internal side has also cracked, as has one interior bearer.



Photo 40 – Broken Hopper Joist and Broken Internal Bearer

The pit head is similar in construction to the gantry with timber poles and bearers with a floorboard and joist floor to support the railway tracks and coal bins coming from the mine to discharge their load. A newer floor of joists and boards has been laid over the top of the original decayed and weathered floor. The walls are clad in corrugated sheeting as is the roof. Many wall and roofing sheets are loose.

Termite attack was evident in a number of isolated timber poles and braces.



Photo 41 – Loose Sheets at West End of Pit Head

An area of infill between the hopper and pit head has decayed floor boards and a joist that has lost its fixing.



Photo 42 – Failed Joist Connection – Decayed Floor Boards



Photo 43 – Termites and Decay to Pole



Photo 44 – Termite Tracks and Decay to Brace



Photo 45 – Termite Tracks and Decay to Pole

The original floor to the pit head structure has been replaced by overlaying new joists and bearers over the old floor. The older timbers show weathering decay in exposed locations.



**Photo 46 – Newer Floor over Old,
Weathering & Decay of Old Exposed Members, Loose Iron Sheets**

The single storey pit head structure at the rear has a longer span roof beam that is sagging and numerous loose roofing and wall sheets.



Photo 47 – Sagging Roof Beam



Photo 48 – Loose Roofing Sheets to Pit Head



Photo 49 – Loose Roofing on Wall Sheets

8.8 Air Shaft No 2

The air shaft comprises brick lined and timber shored shafts that have been partially filled in, a steel fan cowl, and a timber and iron shed. The timber of the shed show signs of severe termite decay. The air shafts have collapsed brick walls and shoring.



Photo 50 – Elevation of Shed and Fan Cowl



Photo 51 – Rear Elevation of Shed



Photo 52 – Termite Damaged Post and Rail, Fallen Rafter



Photo 53 – Decayed Post and Roof Beam



Photo 54 – Decayed Post



Photo 55 – Cracked Concrete Slab



Photo 56 – Brick Walls Toppled, Timber Shoring



Photo 57 – Brick Walls Falling In, Timber Decaying

8.9 Bob's Hut

Bob's hut is a timber frame cottage with a fireplace / cooker at one end and a low lean-to storage/carport on one side. The building is clad in corrugated iron.



Photo 58 – Front Elevation



Photo 59 – Side Elevation

Internal timbers show signs of severe termite attack. Several studs are broken.



Photo 60 – Broken Stud with Termite Decay



Photo 61 – Internal View Showing Broken Stud in Foreground



Photo 62 – Broken Purlin to Lean-to Storage

8.10 Winch Room

The winch room is located next to the Gantry and the earth ramp on the western side of the site. The construction consists of corrugated roof iron, 75 x 50mm hardwood studs at 450crs, 72 x 28mm hardwood wall bracing, hardwood roof battens and hardwood roof framing at 900crs. The winch room also has weather boards and a concrete slab flooring.

The awning on the western side of the structure consists of corrugated roof iron, small gauge railway track and timber branch posts.



Photo 63 – West Elevation



Photo 64 – North Elevation



Photo 65 – East Elevation



Photo 66 – Awning Rail Track Beam to Post Fixing



Photo 67 – Severe Termite Attack to Weather Boards



Photo 68 – Termite Attack to Underside of Roof Members



Photo 69 – Termite Nest on Eastern Wall Bracing Member

Overall, the condition of the winch room is fair to good. The construction is solid with minor structural issues. Weather and termite attack is present.

8.11 Former Bathroom Block

The former bathroom block is a timber weather board / timber clad building with new aluminium framed doors and windows. The structure has a corrugated steel roof. The original bathroom block concrete foundation is visible and appears to have brick extension foundation attached for the majority of the structure. No internal roof or wall inspection was undertaken.



Photo 70 – North Elevation



Photo 71 – East Elevation



Photo 72 – South Elevation



Photo 73 – West Elevation



Photo 74 – Timber Awning Collapsed

The overall condition of the former bathroom block is fair to good. The construction is solid with no major structural issues. There appears to be a slight weathering of timber cladding but no apparent termite attack.

The original bathroom block is only visible through the concrete foundation.

8.12 Workshops and Leccy Shed

The Leccy Shed consists of a timber weather board structure with 75 x 50mm hardwood studs at 450crs on hardwood joists 100 x 48mm on bearers 75 x 75mm on concrete stumps / blocks 400 x 140mm. The Leccy Shed has timber wall bracing 72 x 20mm and a steel corrugated roof.

The workshop consists of steel posts 55 x 65mm at 1.9mcrs, steel roof truss, timber battens, corrugated steel roof and a concrete floor slab.



Photo 75 – North Elevation



Photo 76 – West Elevation



Photo 77 – East Elevation



Photo 78 – Looking West in Workshop



Photo 79 – Termite Damage to Wall Stud in Leccy shed



**Photo 80 – Roof Battens Full Termite Attack, Completely Gone in Some Places
– Sheeting has Collapsed Since 2011 Inspection**



Photo 81 – Timber Top Plate Eaten Away by Termites in Workshop

The Leccy shed is in fair structural condition. The construction is solid with some termite attack to minor structural components.

The Workshop is in poor structural condition. The steel framing members are in a fair condition however the timber members are completely termite ridden and / or missing. Some roof sheeting is hanging precariously due to the missing timber battens or has collapsed. This structure may partially collapse within the next 5 years if repairs are not undertaken.

8.13 Water Tank

The Water Tank is located at the top of the earth ramp beside the entrance to the Pithead. The tanks elevated position appears to have provided a pressurised water reticulation service to the site.



Photo 82 – East Elevation



Photo 83 – Concrete Foundation of Water Tank 500 X 500mm



Photo 84 – Low Level Bracing on Western Side Rusted



Photo 85 - -Lower Level Bracing on Northern Side Rusted



Photo 114 – High Level Bracing on Northern Side Rusted

Overall the Water Tank is in poor to fair condition. Bracing components are rusted through and require repair. Repairs are required within 5 years or structural failure may occur due to bracing section loss on northern side of structure.

8.14 Air Shaft No 3

The Air Shaft No.3 is located towards the north of the site. The structure consists of concrete block walls, a concrete roof and a steel wall / door on the southern end. Railway tracks lead into the structure from the southern end. The large gauge railway tracks have been used as a lintel for an opening on the western side of the structure. The shaft has been filled in with rock and rubble.



Photo 115 – South Elevation



Photo 116 – East Elevation



Photo 117 – North Elevation



Photo 118 – West Elevation

The structure has been deemed unsafe to enter.



Photo 120 – Eastern Wall Cracked and Leaning Outward



Photo 121 – Eastern Internal Wall Braced



Photo 122 – Railway Tracks inside Structure

Additional temporary propping is recommended to the side walls to prevent collapse of the shaft.

9 Summary of Structural Condition

The buildings and structures on the site vary in structural condition from very poor to excellent. A summary of the condition of all structures follows:

Tank Stand – Fair to Poor

The decking has decayed and is not in a state to be reused. The floor joists are poor with about half remaining that could be used. Posts vary from fair to poor condition with decay of posts at base.

Locomotive Shelter – Fair

The shelter is stable and does not require immediate remedial works. Minor deterioration of posts and rafter due to termite attack.

Manager's Office - Excellent

Construction is solid with no major structural issues. There is no apparent tie-down of rafters. The adjacent tank stand is in poor condition due to decay.

Detonator Store - Excellent

Construction is solid but with some wall cracking.

Crib Room – Good

Overall the building is sound but there is a possibility of termite attack of structural members hidden by cladding.

Explosive Shed - Good

Some decay at member ends. Some signs of termite activity in roof and decay at the base of embedded posts.

Pit Head and Gantry – Poor to Very Poor

Gantry upper platform is in imminent danger of collapse due to decayed floor members. Hopper support members are broken including one support post. Several members show signs of termite attack. Generally 10 to 15% of the structural members need replacement to return to a safe condition.

Air Shaft No. 2 – Very Poor

The timber framing of the shed adjacent the air shaft has severe termite attack and would not sustain a storm event. The air shaft walls and shoring are collapsing.

Bob's Hut – Very Poor

The timber framing of the shed adjacent the air shaft has severe termite attack and would not sustain a storm event.

Winch Room – Fair to Good

Timber construction is sound with minor weather and termite attack present.

Former Bathroom Block – Fair to Good

Construction is solid with some weathering but no apparent termite activity.

Workshops - Poor

Steel members in fair condition but timber members severely decayed. Structure could collapse in storm event.

Leccy Shed – Fair to Good

Construction is solid with some termite activity.

Water Tank – Poor to Fair

Severe rusting to bracing members. Repairs required to ensure stability.

Air Shaft No. 3 – Very Poor

Concrete block wall construction with concrete roof. Shafts filled in with rubble. Walls cracked and leaning in unstable condition.

9.1 Structural Condition Priority

| Building | Description of works | Priority |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Workshop | Timber roof battens and termite affected timber | 1 |
| Leccy Shed | Replace termite affected members | 3 |
| Locomotive Shelter | Replace rafter | 1 |
| Bob's Hut | Replace 6 studs | 1 |
| | Rafter upgrades | 2 |
| | Top plate | 2 |
| | Ridge board | 2 |
| | Shed post | 1 |
| | Shed rafter | 2 |
| Air Shaft No. 3 | Additional temporary props internally | 1 |
| Managers Office | Improve reliability with tie downs to battens | 4 |
| | Front stairs | 2 |
| | Tank stand joists and deck | 3 |
| Former Bathroom Block | N/A | |
| Crib Room | Replace termite affected cladding 25% | 3 |
| Air Shaft No. 2 | Safety fence to be installed around structure | 1 |
| Detonator Store | N/A | |
| Explosive Shed | Replace termite affected timber | 2 |
| | Weathering of purlins | 2 |
| Water Tank | Rusted bracing/members | 2 |
| | Gantry perimeter members | 1 |
| | Roof beam in picking belt shed strengthened | 1 |
| | Gantry top beams and secondary beams | 1 |
| | Split post | 1 |
| | Two cracked Hopper bearers at steel props | 1 |
| | Weathered and termite attack to hopper diagonal frame member | 1 |
| | Decayed pole prop | 1 |
| | Broken hopper joist and broken internal bearer | 1 |
| | Loose sheets at west end of pit head | 1 |
| | Failed joist connection and decayed floor boards | 1 |
| | Termite and decay to pole | 1 |
| | Termite tracks and decay to brace | 1 |
| | Termite tracks and decay to pole | 1 |
| | Winch Room | Termite cladding 60-70% |
| Tank Stand | N/A | |

Priority Description

| Priority | Description |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Immediate to prevent collapse |
| 2 | Recommended |
| 3 | Not urgent |
| 4 | Additional works |

10 Structural Assessment of Future Options

The present proposal is to retain all existing buildings and structures on the site. However, the following structures are severely decayed and to satisfactorily retain them will require a substantial rebuild:

- Shed adjacent Air Shaft No. 2
- Bob's Hut
- The Workshops
- Air Shaft No. 3

Several buildings are in a poor condition and these will require remedial works varying from minor to major to make them safe:

- Pit Head and Gantry – replacement of decayed members, substantial temporary works will be required to make this structure safe.
- Tank stand adjacent to the Managers Office – replacement of decayed members
- Water Tank – replacement of corroded bracing
- Air Shaft No. 2 - completion of filling in air shafts to ground level

Failure of these unsafe structures could leave them in a state where it was no longer feasible to repair them.

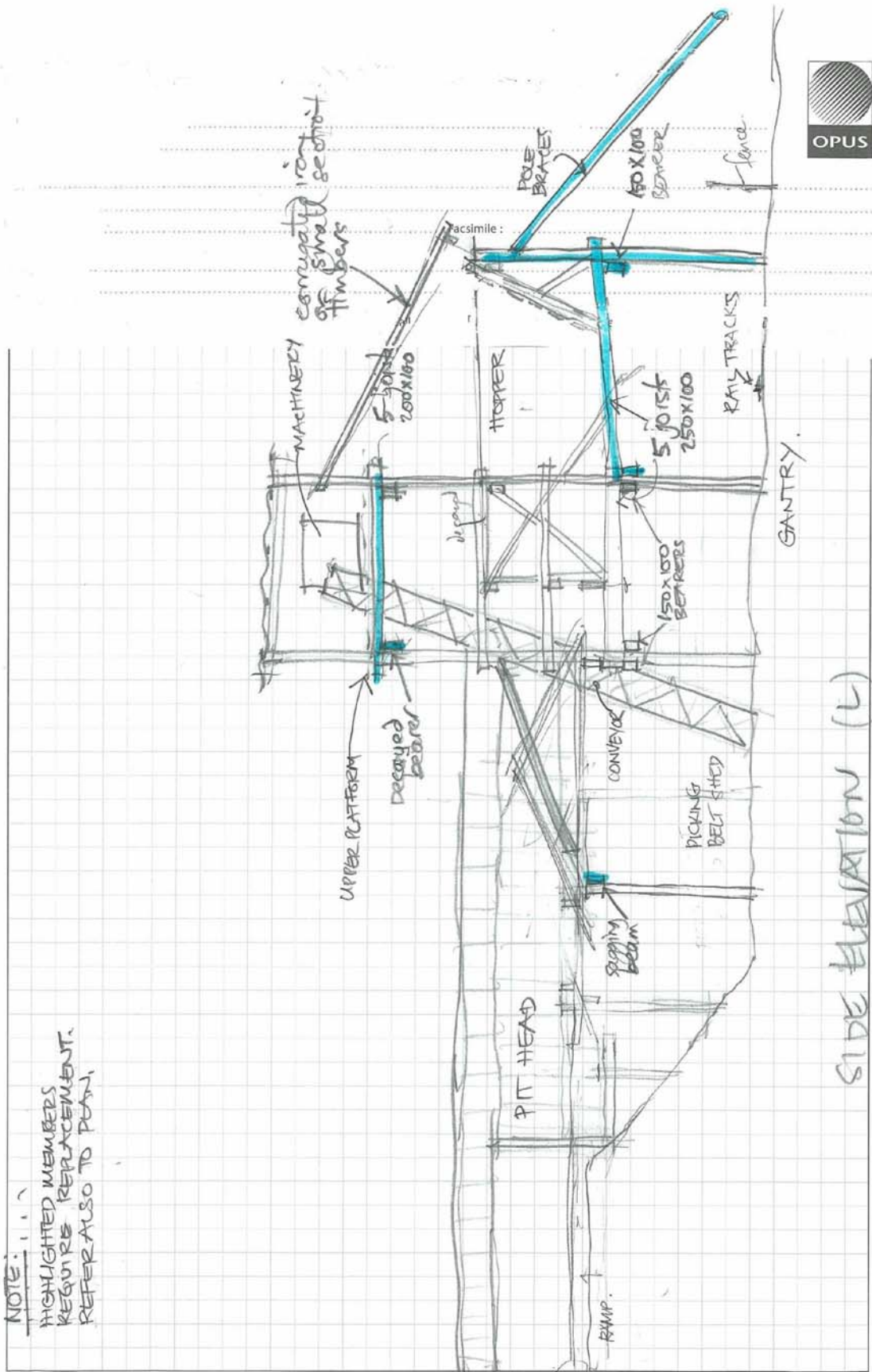
The unsafe condition of structures imposes severe hazards to people who may enter the site. Until these repairs are carried out it is recommended that hazard warning signs in addition to the secure fencing be installed around the listed unsafe structures to prevent public access and reduce the hazards associated with collapse. The present fence is satisfactory but does not include Airshaft 2.

The majority of the remedial works will be to the Pit Head and Gantry. This beam and pole structure has serious deficiencies in several main members. Refer to site sketches in Appendix A indicating where the members are located. To make the structure safe these members, and others not yet identified, will need to be replaced. We estimate that 10 to 15% of the main structural members will require replacement. If this figure had been 40% or more needing replacement, it could then be regarded as not prudent or feasible to repair without requiring a near total rebuild. Though the gantry has been in danger of collapse for some time, we believe that it can be restored and made safe due to there being adequate residual strength in the members that are not damaged or decayed.

Work cannot currently be undertaken beneath the Gantry structure due to the danger of collapse of the upper platform or hopper supports. Safe access will need to be provided to undertake remedial works. This could be by way of installing secure portals or steel pipe access ways, or progressively propping and bracing. Prior to remedial works proceeding an assessment should be undertaken by a contractor and structural engineer to determine the best means of safely undertaking the repairs.

The machinery on the upper platform would need to be removed before replacing the upper platform floor members. Damaged members supporting the lower level hopper will need replacement once the gantry platform and surrounding structure have been made safe. A detailed review of the interior should be undertaken, when safe to do so, by a qualified structural engineer to determine if additional structural members need to be replaced.

The retention option is structurally feasible with repairs needed to unsafe structures and rebuilds of severely decayed buildings.

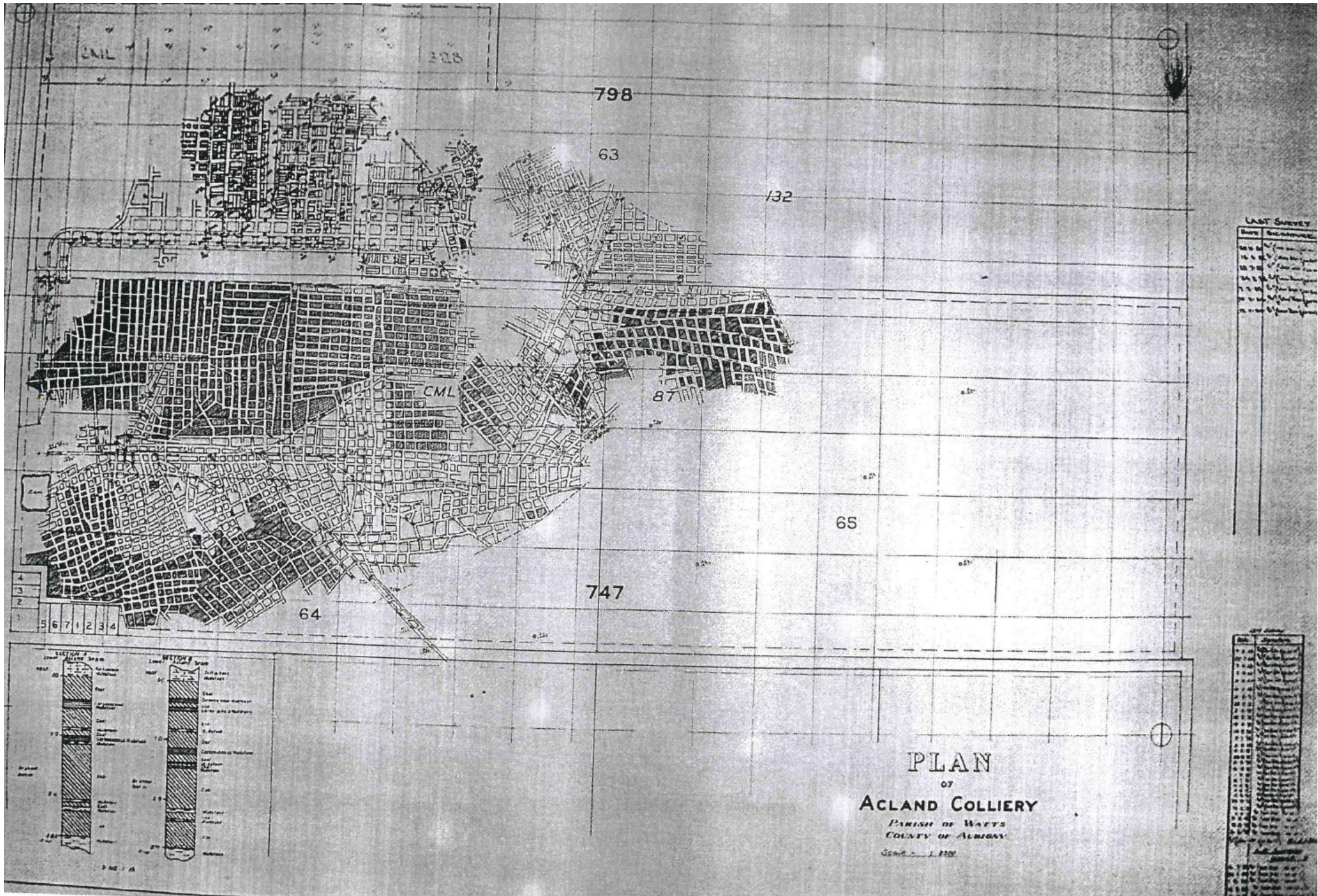




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Appendix E - Plan of Acland Colliery No.2



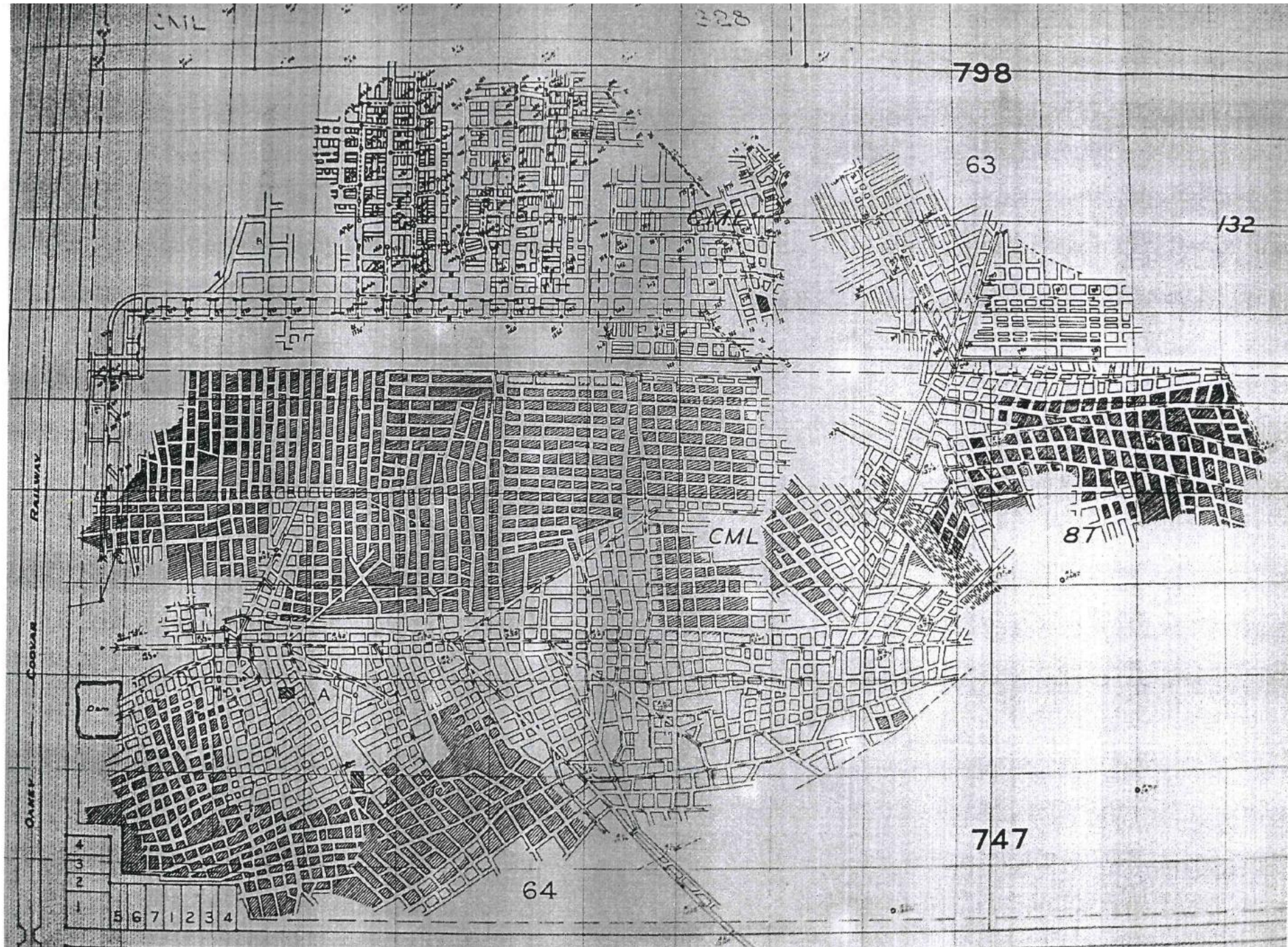
PLAN
OF
ACLAND COLLIERY
PARISH OF WATTS
COUNTY OF ABERDEEN

Scale 1" = 100'

LAST SURVEY

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| 1888 | ... |
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Appendix F - Moveable Heritage Principles

HERITAGE INFORMATION SERIES

MOVABLE HERITAGE PRINCIPLES



MOVABLE HERITAGE PROJECT

The Movable Heritage Principles were developed as part of a Movable Heritage Project, managed jointly by the NSW Heritage Office and the NSW Ministry for the Arts. They were written by John Petersen, NSW Heritage Office, in collaboration with a Movable Heritage Reference Group providing expert advice. Its members were Meredith Walker, Australia ICOMOS, Kylie Winkworth, heritage consultant and author of an earlier Heritage Council of NSW taskforce report on movable heritage, David Ellis, Ministry for the Arts, Ian Stephenson, National Trust of Australia (NSW), James Broadbent, Historic Houses Trust of NSW, Ian Arthur, Institution of Engineers Australia, Lisa Newell, Ku-ring-gai Municipal Council, Pat Townley, Powerhouse Museum, Kay Söderlund, Museums Australia, Maisy Stapleton, Museums and Galleries Foundation of NSW, Dennis Gojak, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Phil Gordon, Arts Advisory Council Museums Committee and Vanessa Mack, University of Sydney Macleay Museum. NSW cultural institutions also provided input through the Ministry for the Arts.

The Heritage Council of NSW endorsed the Movable Heritage Principles in December 1998.

DISCLAIMER

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Printed June 2000

ISBN 1 876415 34 7
HO 00/07

Front cover graphics:

Aboriginal hand stencils, South Coast. *Photograph courtesy of National Parks and Wildlife Service*
Interior of Belltrees shearing shed, built near Scone in NSW in 1879 by architect J. Horbury Hunt.
Artefacts from the site of first Government House Archaeology Collection. *Photograph courtesy of Museum of Sydney on the site of first Government House*

Grose Valley, Blue Mountains, NSW. *Photograph courtesy of National Parks and Wildlife Service*

Back cover graphics:

Australia Square, Sydney

Entrance to the central temple, Sze Yup Temple, Glebe. *Photograph by Karl Zhao*

Lands Department Building, Sydney

The bow of iron steamer, *Merimbula*, wrecked near Currarong in 1928. *Photo by David Nutley*

Snowy Mountains Scheme. *Photograph courtesy of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority*

St Mark's Anglican Church, Darling Point, Sydney. *Photograph by Stuart Humphreys*

Belltrees Shearing Shed, near Scone, NSW.

Detail from the crypt floor of St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. *Photograph courtesy of St Mary's Cathedral*

MOVABLE HERITAGE PRINCIPLES

The aim of the Movable Heritage Principles is to assist New South Wales Government and community organisations to manage their movable heritage items and collections and to develop appropriate conservation policies.

INTRODUCTION

“Movable heritage” is a term used to define any natural or manufactured object or collection of heritage significance.

Responsibility for movable heritage is shared by private owners and government and community organisations. The Movable Heritage Principles will underpin efforts to identify and care for movable heritage objects and collections in their context. They will strengthen partnerships, co-operation and focus policies to achieve good practice in NSW.

The principles recognise the importance of:

- researching, understanding and retaining the significance of movable heritage as an integral part of the heritage and cultural diversity of New South Wales;
- documenting provenance, physical context, associations and ownership and conserving movable heritage as part of our heritage legacy to future generations;
- promoting the value of movable heritage to the community through access, education and interpretation programs;
- managing movable heritage items and collections in their significant place and community context;
- recognising the role of private individuals and community custodians in caring for movable heritage;
- establishing partnerships between owners of movable heritage and the government, professional and community organisations which can assist them.

THE PRINCIPLES

1. Movable heritage relates to places and people.

Movable heritage exists in a variety of contexts in addition to museum, library and archive collections. It may be associated with places, regions, people and communities. It is often best to care for items and collections in this context.

2. Educating the community about how to identify and manage movable heritage assists in conserving items and collections.

Community education is an effective way to protect movable heritage in the long term. Private owners and community custodians have information and knowledge about movable heritage and why it is important. Communities need to be involved in managing and interpreting their cultural material.

3. Assess the heritage significance of movable items and collections before making decisions on managing them.

Decisions on managing movable heritage, including acquisition, should be based on their significance, including their relationships to places and people. The wishes of private owners and community custodians should also guide decisions.

Where relevant, conservation management plans should include policies that integrate the management of heritage places and their significant items.

4. Recognise the significance of indigenous movable heritage to indigenous communities and its unique role in cultural maintenance, cultural renewal and community esteem.

It is important to respect indigenous intellectual property rights and the cultural traditions of indigenous people, including cultural restrictions.

Consult with the relevant indigenous community and key indigenous bodies and use their advice to guide decisions

on identifying and managing movable heritage, including access and interpretation. *

5. Retain movable heritage within its relationship to places and people, unless there is no prudent or feasible alternative to its removal.

Movable heritage often derives significance from its relationship to a region, building or site. Removing items from a place can diminish or damage the significance of both the items and the place. Explore opportunities for conserving movable heritage in its context where this is possible.

6. Remove movable heritage from its relationship to places and people only when the items and collections are under threat and this is the only means of safeguarding or investigating significance.

Moving items and collections may alter and diminish significance and cause damage. However, it may not always be possible, practical or desirable to retain movable heritage in its context. It may be necessary for the cultural custodian to relocate the items and collections for cultural reasons or to remove them for research. It may be necessary to remove them temporarily for conservation treatment, exhibition or during works to a building or site. Removing items may be the only means of ensuring their security and may be necessary for health and safety or to protect the place. Minimise the impact on heritage significance if moving items. Where possible and culturally appropriate, keep movable heritage in another location at the place.

* Museums Australia has a policy guidelines document entitled *Previous Possessions, New Obligations: Policies for Museums in Australia and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Peoples*.

7. Provide community access to movable heritage and encourage interpretation.

Community access to movable heritage is important because it helps people to understand and maintain cultural traditions and practices. Its also encourages the conservation of significant movable items. Interpret movable heritage and places and educate people to understand uses, functions, community history and cultural practices.

8. Document movable heritage.

Documentation includes researching history, assessing significance, recording provenance, physical context, associations with a building, site, region or community and the history of conservation and exhibition. Documenting items and collections can assist in exploring conservation options to return or reinstate movable heritage to places or people should circumstances change. Keep systematic records of the subsequent location of items both with the site or building records and with the items and collections themselves.

9. Acquire movable heritage where there is no alternative to removal, where this serves clearly defined collecting policies.

Organisations acquiring items and collections should identify their collecting intentions in cooperation with other bodies in their region. Where possible, movable heritage should form part of a collection that can be interpreted to promote an understanding of its significant place and community associations.

10. Reinstate or return items and collections to places and people when circumstances change.

It is important to understand the heritage significance of items and collections before making decisions about moving, relocating, disposing or giving them away. If possible, and if culturally appropriate, reinstate or return the items and collections to their significant context. Relevant community and cultural groups should inform such decisions.