

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN



ABC Radio Studios
(Former Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Office)
236 Quay Street
ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700

4 November 2021

Cover Image: ABC Capricornia Studio, Rockhampton front facade (Source: **NBRSARCHITECTURE**, November 2020)

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ISSUED	REVIEW	ISSUED BY
20 April 2021	Draft for internal review	Alice Steedman
24 June 2021	Issue for public comment	Alice Steedman
4 November 2021	Final Issue	Samantha Polkinghorne

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Heritage Management Plan has been prepared to assist the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) to continue to conserve and protect the identified Commonwealth Heritage values of ABC Radio Studios, 236 Quay Street Rockhampton QLD, Australia (ABC Radio Studios).

ABC Radio Studios was included on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) on 14 September 2009. Under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC), as amended, the ABC is obliged to prepare and regularly revise Heritage Management Plans for its properties that are included on the Commonwealth Heritage List. This plan addresses the requirements of Schedule 7A (Regulation 10.03B) of the *EPBC Act* and be consistent with Commonwealth Heritage management principles.

The report revises a report produced by NBR+Partners (now NBRArchitecture), 3 August 2011 for the place. It has been previously referred to as ABC Capricornia Studios and former Mt Morgan Gold Mining Company Office. For clarity, this document refers to the place by its CHL name, ABC Radio Studios.

This report reviews and restates the cultural heritage significance of the ABC Radio Studios and the relative significance of its built fabric, spaces and components. The intention of this document is to guide and inform future management of the place and its setting, so that its identified Commonwealth Heritage values are conserved and protected.

The methodology adopted for use in this report generally follows best practise principles contained in the *Commonwealth Heritage Regulations 2000*, Schedule 7A. It also follows the established guidelines of:

- *The Conservation Plan* by Dr James Semple Kerr (7th Edition, 2013) published by Australia ICOMOS
- *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) 2013*
- *Management Plans for Places on the Commonwealth Heritage List: a guide for agencies.* Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage, November 2006
- *Working Together Managing Commonwealth Heritage Places, A guide for Commonwealth Agencies.* Commonwealth of Australia 2019.

This Heritage Management Plan re-confirms ABC Radio Studios demonstrates a range of official Commonwealth Heritage values.

Criterion A: Processes

Criterion D: Characteristic values

Criterion E: Aesthetic characteristics

It revises the assessment to also include significance for demonstrating the following official Commonwealth Heritage values:

Criterion G: Social Values

Criterion H: Significant People

The Statement of Significance of the place has been revised as follows:

ABC Radio Studios is important for its contribution to the cohesive streetscape of gold boom era commercial buildings in Quay Street, Rockhampton. The location of this group of buildings reflects the importance of development of the central business district adjacent to the port as the principal means of transport supporting the economic boom in the region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The ABC Radio Studios is also important as a representative example of Federation Free Classical style architecture executed using quality skills and materials.

The place is significant for its association with the Mount Morgan Mining company being constructed as its Rockhampton office in 1897/98. It is also significant for its association with radio station 4RK, the first regional radio station in Queensland and one of the first radio stations incorporated into the ABC.

ABC Radio Studios is important for its use by the ABC for regional broadcasting and the generation and delivery of local radio and television services for nearly 60 years.

Recommendations:

Major recommendations of this report include:

- This Heritage Management Plan is accepted as the principal guiding document for the heritage management of the place.
- The ABC should register this Heritage Management Plan as a legislative instrument on the Federal Register of Legislation (Register) as soon as practicable (section 4 of the *Legislation Act 2003*) otherwise the agency may not be compliant under the *EPBC Act*.
- The Commonwealth Heritage List Citation be updated to include the revised heritage assessment contained in this report
- ABC Radio Studios will be managed in accordance with Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles and best practice heritage principles and the Heritage Management Policies set out in this report
- Changes to the place will be noted in records maintained by the ABC as required under the *EPBC Act*.
- The Australian Broadcasting Corporation will submit this Heritage Management Plan to the relevant Commonwealth Minister for consideration and approval.

This draft Heritage Management Plan was issued in April 2021 for review and comment by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. Under Section 341X of the *EPBC Act* the Australian Broadcasting Corporation is obliged to review this Plan at least once in every five-year period. This plan should therefore be reviewed no later than March 2026 or earlier if circumstances relating to the site change.

NBRSARCHITECTURE

Alice Steedman
Associate

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This Heritage Management Plan for ABC Radio Studios, 236 Quay Street, Rockhampton, Queensland was commissioned by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) in order to fulfil its obligations under section 341S of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC).

This report is a revision of a previous Heritage Management Plan for the place prepared by NBRS+Partners in August 2011. The review addresses an update to all components of the Heritage Management Plan in response to changed circumstances and new information available. The revised report follows the guidelines for production of a Heritage Management Plan as set out in the *Commonwealth Heritage Regulations 2000*, Schedule 7A.

The report provides a framework for the effective and practical management of the ABC Radio Studios, 236 Quay Street, Rockhampton to ensure that its identified Commonwealth heritage values are adequately identified, protected and conserved in the day-to-day and long-term use of the place by the ABC Capricornia radio station.

This report reviews and re-states the Commonwealth heritage values of the ABC Radio Studios and the relative significance of its internal spaces, components, and fabric. The intention of this document is to guide and inform future works to the property so that they may be carried out in a manner which conserves and protects its heritage significance.

1.2 SITE IDENTIFICATION

ABC Radio Studios was constructed in 1897/98 in the Federation Free Classical style. It is located at 236 Quay Street, Rockhampton, a city of Central Queensland located approximately 650 kilometres north of Brisbane, the capital of Queensland. The site is located on the southwest side of Quay Street on the foreshore of the Fitzroy River. It is identified as Lot 257 of R1675 in the Parish of Rockhampton, County of Livingstone.

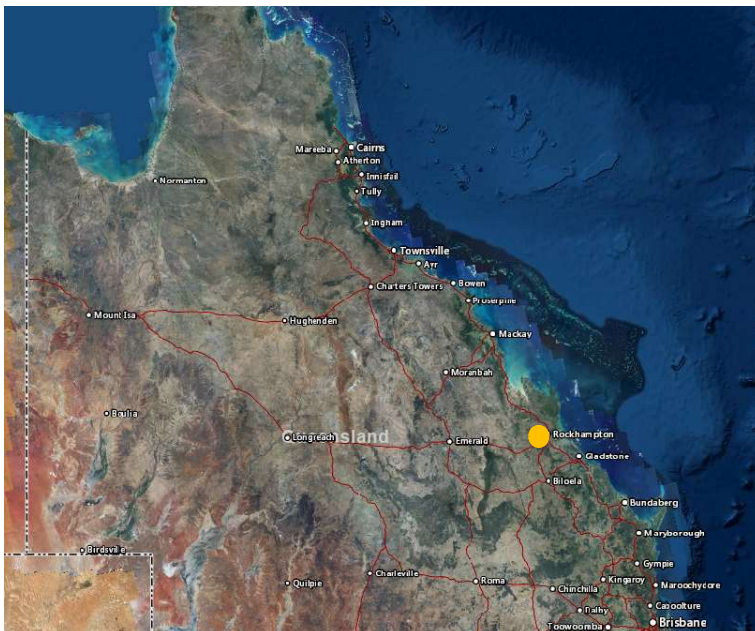


Figure 1: Location of Rockhampton circled in yellow, in relation to the State of Queensland. (Source: Queensland Globe, includes material © State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy); © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia); © 21AT, © Earth-1 all rights reserved, 2020)

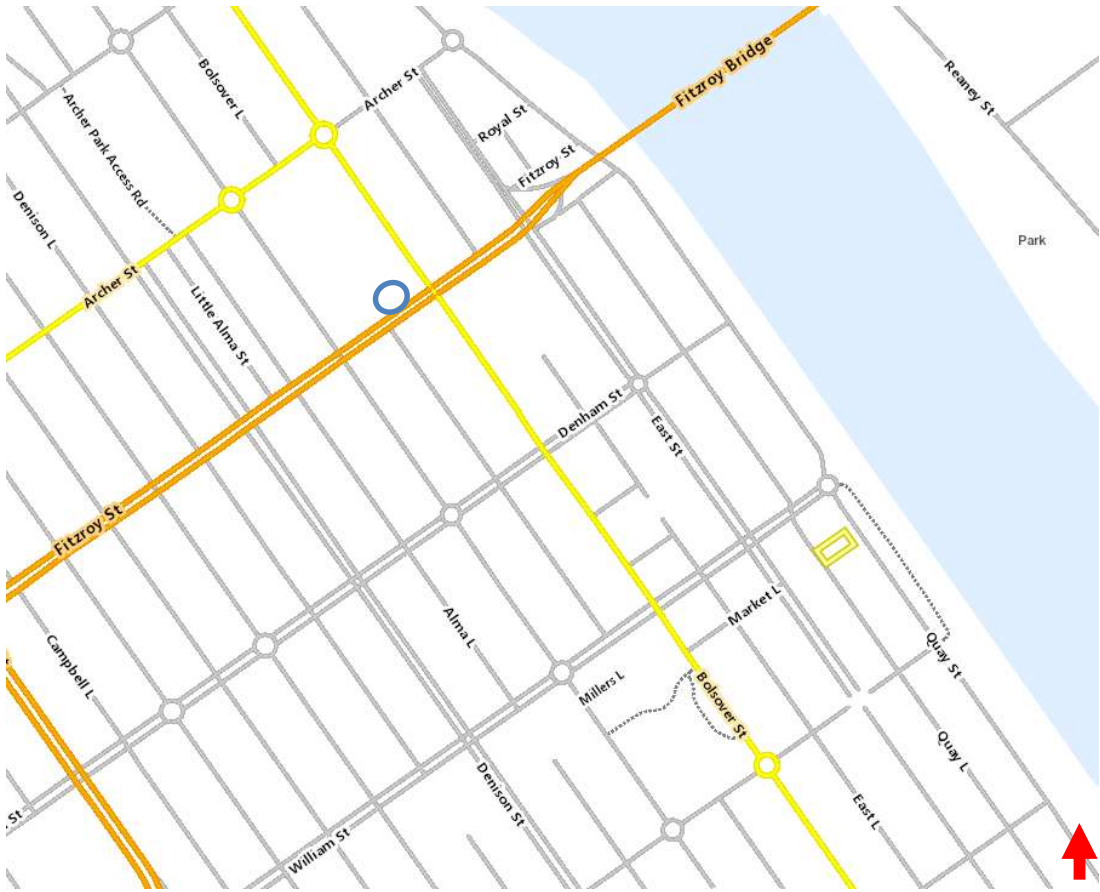


Figure 2: Street map indicating the location of the subject site highlighted in yellow. (Source: Rockhampton Regional Planning Scheme Interactive mapping tool <https://maps.rockhamptonregion.qld.gov.au/Html5Viewer/?viewer=rrcplanmap> accessed 9 April 2021)



Figure 3: Aerial view of the subject site, outlined in blue. (Source: Queensland Globe, includes material © State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy); © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia); © 21AT, © Earth-i all rights reserved, 2020)

1.3 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The objective of this Heritage Management Plan is to provide guidance to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) on the protection and conservation of the identified Commonwealth Heritage values of the place in accordance with the Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles as outlined in *EPBC Act section 10.03D Schedule 7B of the Commonwealth Heritage Regulations 2000*.

The *EPBC Act section 10.03B* and *Commonwealth Heritage Regulations 2000 Schedule 7A* outline the requirements for Management Plans for Commonwealth Heritage Places as follows:

- a) *establish objectives for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;*
- b) *provide a management framework that includes reference to any statutory requirements and agency mechanisms for the protection of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;*
- c) *provide a comprehensive description of the place, including information about its location, physical features, condition, historical context and current uses; and*
- d) *provide a description of the Commonwealth Heritage values and any other heritage values of the place;*
- e) *describe the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and*
- f) *describe the method used to assess the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;*
- g) *describe the current management requirements and goals, including proposals for change and any potential pressures on the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place;*
- h) *have policies to manage the Commonwealth Heritage values of a place, and include in those policies, guidance in relation to the following:*
 - (i) *the management and conservation processes to be used;*
 - (ii) *the access and security arrangements, including access to the area for indigenous people to maintain cultural traditions;*
 - (iii) *the stakeholder and community consultation and liaison arrangements;*
 - (iv) *the policies and protocols to ensure that indigenous people participate in the management process;*
 - (v) *the protocols for the management of sensitive information;*
 - (vi) *the planning and management of works, development, adaptive reuse and property divestment proposals;*
 - (vii) *how unforeseen discoveries or disturbance of heritage are to be managed;*
 - (viii) *how, and under what circumstances, heritage advice is to be obtained;*
 - (ix) *how the condition of Commonwealth Heritage values is to be monitored and reported;*
 - (x) *how records of intervention and maintenance of a heritage places register are kept;*
 - (xi) *the research, training and resources needed to improve management;*
 - (xii) *how heritage values are to be interpreted and promoted;*
- i) *include an implementation plan;*
- j) *show how the implementation of policies will be monitored; and,*
- k) *show how the management plan will be reviewed.*

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This report revises a report produced by NBRS+Partners (now NBRSArchitecture), 3 August 2011 for the place. It has been previously referred to as ABC Capricornia Studios and former Mt Morgan Gold Mining Company Office. For clarity, this document refers to the place by its CHL name, ABC Radio Studios.

The review addresses all components of the Heritage Management Plan updating all in response to changed circumstances and new information available. The revised report follows the guidelines for production of a Heritage Management Plan as set out in the *Commonwealth Heritage Regulations 2000*, Schedule 7A. It also follows the established guidelines of *The Conservation Plan* by Dr James Semple Kerr (7th Edition, 2013) published by Australia ICOMOS, and the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013*.



Figure 4 - Diagram showing the sequence of steps in planning and managing a place of cultural significance, contained in *The Burra Charter*, and underpinning this *Conservation Management Plan* methodology. (Source: *The Burra Charter, 2013*, <https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf>)

In achieving this, the documentary evidence of the development of the site was reviewed in light of newly available archival sources and the site was inspected to examine changes to the physical condition, planning, use and setting of the place. This revised information has allowed an improved understanding of the development of the place and its physical fabric. This understanding is reflected in the revised assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria and revised Statement of Significance.

The constraints, risks and opportunities have been reviewed to acknowledge any changes in operational needs and processes and any changes in the relevant statutory obligations and requirements. Conservation policies have been reviewed to reflect the Commonwealth Heritage Management principles.

The terms fabric, place, preservation, reconstruction, restoration, adaptation and conservation used throughout this report have the meanings given them in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) 2013* (see section 1.10 below). Physical research was carried out without excavation or physical intervention in the fabric.

The architectural styles referred to in this report are as defined in *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture* by Richard Apperley, Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds (Angus and Robertson: Sydney, 1989).

1.5 HERITAGE STATUS OF ABC RADIO STUDIOS

ABC Radio Studios, 236 Quay Street, Rockhampton, QLD is a Commonwealth Heritage listed historic place and provided protection under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC). Its Place identification No. is 105420 and Place File No 4/03/190/0005.

It is also identified in the Rockhampton Regional Planning Scheme 2015 Heritage Place Overlay Map (Map OM-9-46 Rockhampton City) as a site adjoining a State- or locally-listed heritage place.

It has been classified by the National Trust of Queensland individually and as part of the Quay Street streetscape.

1.6 LIMITATIONS

Information on the fabric and condition of the building has been obtained from observations during site inspections. These inspections were limited to those spaces which are safely accessible and did not include inspections of the roof or any elements above the ground floor. Photographs and description of roof elements have been retained from the 2011 report. Rooms as noted in the description of the building which were not available for inspection. No fabric was removed during these inspections. A structural assessment of the building was not carried out.

1.7 IDENTIFICATION OF AUTHORS

This revised Heritage Management Plan was prepared by Christiane Moodie, Heritage Consultant with the assistance of Alice Steedman, Associate, both of NBRSArchitecture. The history contained in the previous report was reviewed and recent historical developments added by Nicole Cama, Historian, of NBRSArchitecture.

Sections of this report have been taken verbatim from *Heritage Management Plan ABC Capricornia Studios, Former Mt Morgan Gold Mining Company Office, 236 Quay Street Rockhampton QLD 4700* prepared by NBRS + Partners, 3 August 2011.

All photographs of the site were taken by Christiane Moodie of **NBRSARCHITECTURE** in November 2020, unless otherwise noted.

1.8 COPYRIGHT

Copyright of this report remains with the author, **NBRSARCHITECTURE**. Unless otherwise noted, all images are by the author.

1.9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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- Les Johnston, Regional Property Manager QLD, ACT and NSW, ABC Property; and
- Chrissy Arthur, Chief of Staff, ABC Capricornia.

1.10 DEFINITIONS

The Article 1 of the Burra Charter establishes specific definitions of terms. These terms have specific meanings in heritage and conservation. Further explanatory notes are available in the Burra Charter. The definitions are included below:

Article 1.1 *Place* means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

Article 1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

Article 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.

Article 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.

Article 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of a *place*, and its *setting*.

Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.

Article 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Article 1.7 *Restoration* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.

Article 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material.

Article 1.9 *Adaptation* means changing a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.

Article 1.10 *Use* means the functions of a *place*, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.

Article 1.11 *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

Article 1.12 *Setting* means the immediate and extended environment of a *place* that is part of or contributes to its *cultural significance* and distinctive character.

Article 1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.

Article 1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.

Article 1.15 *Associations* mean the connections that exist between people and a *place*.

Article 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.

Article 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 CULTURAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1.1 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

The Darumbal people are traditional custodians of the Rockhampton and Capricorn Coast areas.¹ Archaeological sites excavated in the area date from between 15,000 to 30,000 years old.

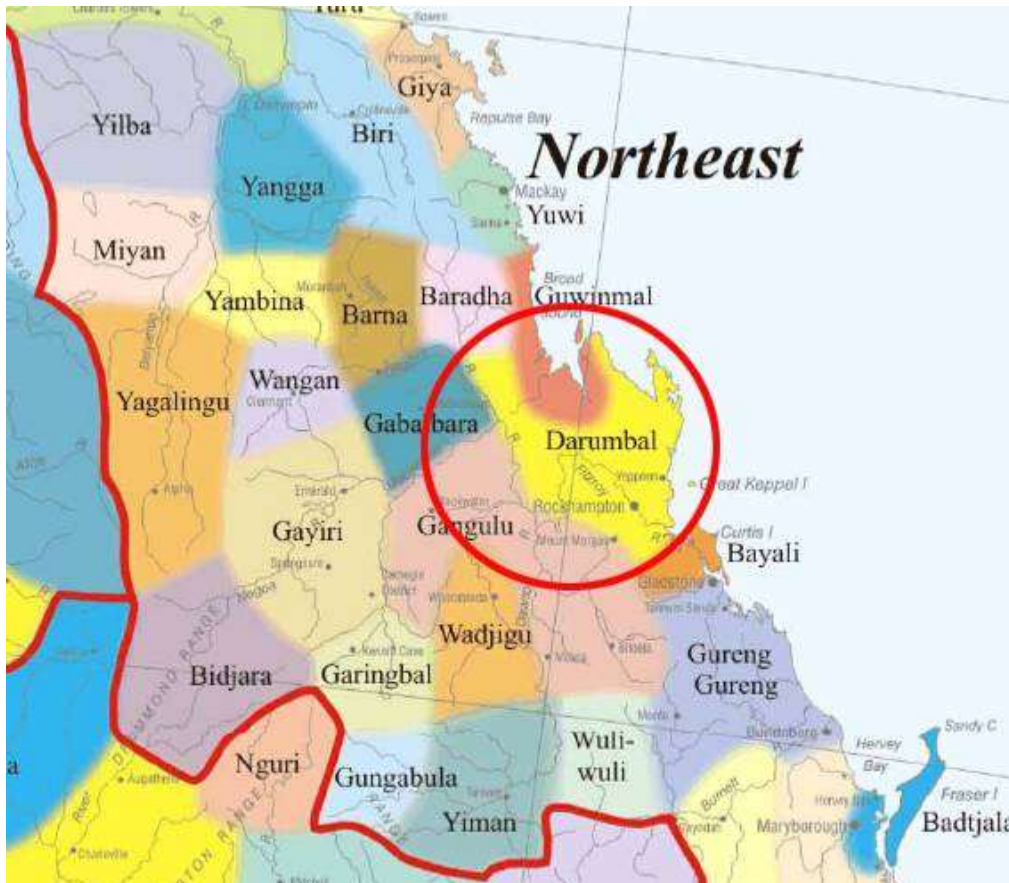


Figure 5 – Map of Aboriginal Australia showing area occupied by the Darumbal (circled), 1986. Map drawn by David Horton (Source: <http://www.nntt.gov.au/Publications-And-Research/Tribunal-Research/Documents/Darumbal.pdf>)

2.1.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ROCKHAMPTON

Charles and William Archer are credited with being the first white settlers in the Rockhampton area. They were however encouraged to explore the area after receiving advice from explorer Ludwig Leichhardt on the potential riches of land in the present Central Division, including the possibility of there being a river that joined the Dawson and Mackenzie Rivers which he had named during his overland expedition to Port Essington in 1844. In 1853 the Archer brothers set forth from Rannes, then the northernmost settlement in Queensland, to explore the country along the present Dee River Valley. They arrived at what is now Gracemere, where they would later settle, before continuing to explore the river they had spied from the mountain range. They named the river Fitzroy in honour of the then Governor of New South Wales. Charles and Colin Archer returned to the Fitzroy River the following year and explored the area westward discovered by Leichhardt in 1847, named Peak Downs.

¹ 'Darumbal History', Darumbal People Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body, <https://darumbal.com.au/darumbal-culture/darumbal-history/>

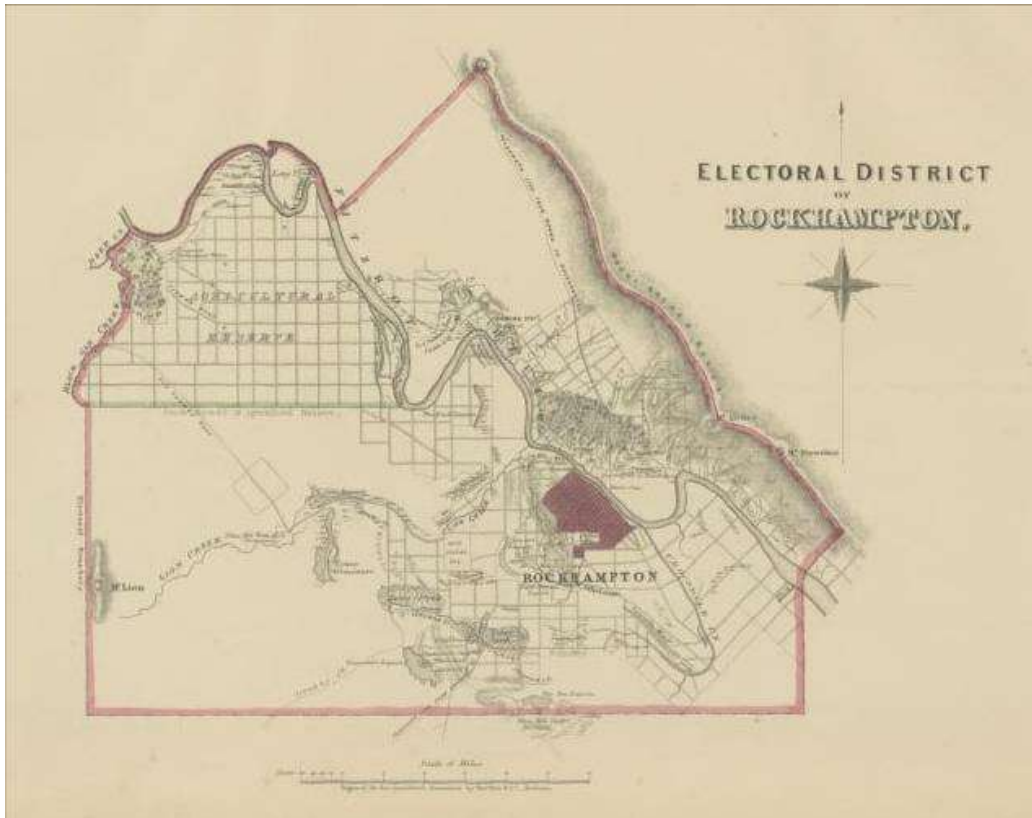


Figure 6 – Electoral District of Rockhampton, 1865 in "Atlas of the colony of Queensland, Australia, shewing towns, railways, electric telegraph lines, principal bush roads and tracks, rivers, creeks, ranges, agricultural and village reserves, boundaries of surveyed areas, principal squatting stations, &c, with coast lines, bays, ports, islands, &c, according to the most recent surveys". Queensland, Office of the Surveyor General. (Source: MAP RaA 15 (Copy 3) Plate 6, National Library of Australia)

In 1855 the brothers returned to the area and established Farris Station on the Fitzroy River, being the land they marked out in 1853. The property was later renamed 'Gracemere' in honour of Thomas Archer's bride, Grace Lindsay, nee Morison, whom he had married in Scotland in 1853. The homestead was built in 1858 on the north-east shore of the lagoon. In 1860, Archibald Archer, who had been a planter in the South Seas, joined his brothers at Gracemere where they ran cattle and sheep until the early 1870s. The property then switched entirely to cattle production.

More families began arriving to establish sheep stations on land east and north of the new settlement on the Fitzroy River. The town of Rockhampton was officially proclaimed, and a detailed survey commenced in 1857. Simultaneously the first shop was opened on what is now the northern side of Fitzroy Street, to the northwest of the subject site. This was followed soon after by the first hotel, the Bush Inn, on the site of the present Criterion Hotel. The town was named Rockhampton by Land Commissioner Wiseman and Charles Archer for the chain of rocks above the town reach and 'Hampton' for the English village where Wiseman was born.

A Rockhampton correspondent writes of the town in 1859, "its geographical position, its noble river, its splendid site, the extent and reported excellence of the interior – all foretell future greatness for Rockhampton".² He goes on to describe the town that had a population of three to five hundred inhabitants, "the buildings extend chiefly along the brow of the river bank and are of every description, from tents, bark and slab huts, to buildings of imported sawn timber".³ Rockhampton was proclaimed a municipality in 1860.

The discovery of gold at nearby Canoona in 1858 brought an influx of some 15,000 people to the district, some stayed to settle in the newly proclaimed town. Over the course of the next decade the

² 'First Impressions of Rockhampton', 27 September 1859, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28629679>.

³ 'First Impressions of Rockhampton'.

population doubled and a large number of businesses opened in town. A railway line was opened in 1867 to service outback towns and cattle and sheep stations west of Rockhampton. Exportation of wool, beef and gold and importation of manufactured goods passed through the river port until World War II.

The town developed rapidly in the 1880s following the discovery of a large gold deposit at nearby Mount Morgan in 1882 by the Morgan brothers. In the same period the 'principal public offices and mercantile houses'⁴ were erected along the City's two main thoroughfares, East and Quay Streets, running parallel to the river. Within 40 years the city of Rockhampton had grown into 'a place of considerable importance as the commercial doorway to a rich and extensive territory which has surpassed the most sanguine expectations with regard to the export of wool and gold, and preserved and frozen meats'.⁵

Rockhampton continued to grow as a service centre during the twentieth century. In World War II upwards of 70,000 servicemen passed through the US army base on the outskirts of the city en route to the Pacific and New Guinea theatres of war. As the town grew, suburban expansion developed across the Fitzroy into North Rockhampton. After the war the Port of Rockhampton closed, though grazing, mining, farming and meat processing continued as the principal industries carried on in the surrounding region. In 2016 Rockhampton recorded a population of approximately 79,726 people.⁶ The population in Rockhampton in 2021 is approximately 88,955.⁷



Figure 7 – Plan of the town of Rockhampton, Parish of Rockhampton, County of Livingstone, Port Curtis District, 1887. Surveyor-General's Office, Dept. of Land, Queensland. The location of the subject site is marked red. (Source: State Library of New South Wales, Z/M3 842.331/1887/1)

⁴ 'On the Tropic Line, Rockhampton', 5 August 1899, *The Queenslander*, 269-79, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article22559183>.

⁵ 'On the Tropic Line, Rockhampton'.

⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Census QuickStats, last updated 19 September 2020, https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA36370?opendocument

⁷ Rockhampton Regional Council population forecast, id community Demographic Resources, viewed 31/03/2021, <https://forecast.id.com.au/rockhampton#:~:text=Welcome%20to%20the%20Rockhampton%20Regional,grow%20to%20112%2C701%20by%202036>.



Figure 8 – View of Rockhampton from the Fitzroy Brewery, c1887. Photograph by J Hansen Lundager (Source: State Library of Queensland, APO-49 John Dillon Presentation Album)



Figure 9 – View of buildings erected in Quay Street, Rockhampton, c1900. Photograph by J H Lundager (Source: State Library of Queensland, APO-48 Lundager's Album of Postcards)



Figure 10 – View of Town from Criterion Hotel showing Supreme Court, Rockhampton, undated, photograph by FX Perroux (Source: State Library of New South Wales, Q984.2/P)



Figure 11 – Panoramic view of Rockhampton, 1922 (Source: Brisbane John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland, API-43 British Cotton Delegation Tour Photograph Album)

2.1.3 ABC CAPRICORNIA

ABC Capricornia, originally known as 4RK, was established in 1931 and was one of the ABC's original radio stations. It pre-dates the inception of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation on 1 July 1932. 4RK was the first A-grade radio station established in Queensland outside Brisbane. It was also one of the first two stations that 'was the first step of the National Broadcasting Company in regard to

the stations which the government had decided to establish for the purpose of improving receiving conditions in the country districts⁸.

In August 1930 the Australian Broadcasting Company acquired a site at Gracemere for a broadcasting transmitter. They subsequently arranged to lease space in the Rockhampton Post Office for a radio studio. 4RK was officially opened and began its broadcasts on the 29 July 1931 with a special concert held in the School of Arts building in Rockhampton which was relayed to Brisbane via 4QG.⁹ It was praised as a 'modern high power' station.¹⁰

At the time of opening, 4RK operated primarily as a relay station re-broadcasting programmes from 4QG, Brisbane, 'and when any items of national importance or of special attractiveness are relayed from Melbourne or Sydney to 4QG these will be simultaneously relayed to and broadcast from the Rockhampton station'¹¹. Initially, local transmission comprised of ten minutes duration each day although within one month of commencing broadcasts, 4RK had added a local news service of seven minutes each morning Monday to Saturday and an extra five minutes of sporting news broadcast on Saturday evenings.¹²



Figure 12 – Announcer G Gardiner on air at 4RK Studio, Rockhampton Post Office, March 1931 (Source: State Library of Queensland, Image number: 7185-0001-0049)

⁸ 'Rockhampton Station', 17 April 1930, *The Queenslander*, 58, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article23121550>.

⁹ '4RK Opened', 6 August 1931, *The Queenslander*, 42, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article23141521>.

¹⁰ '4RK Opened', 42.

¹¹ 'Rockhampton Station', 58.

¹² '4RK Opened', 42.

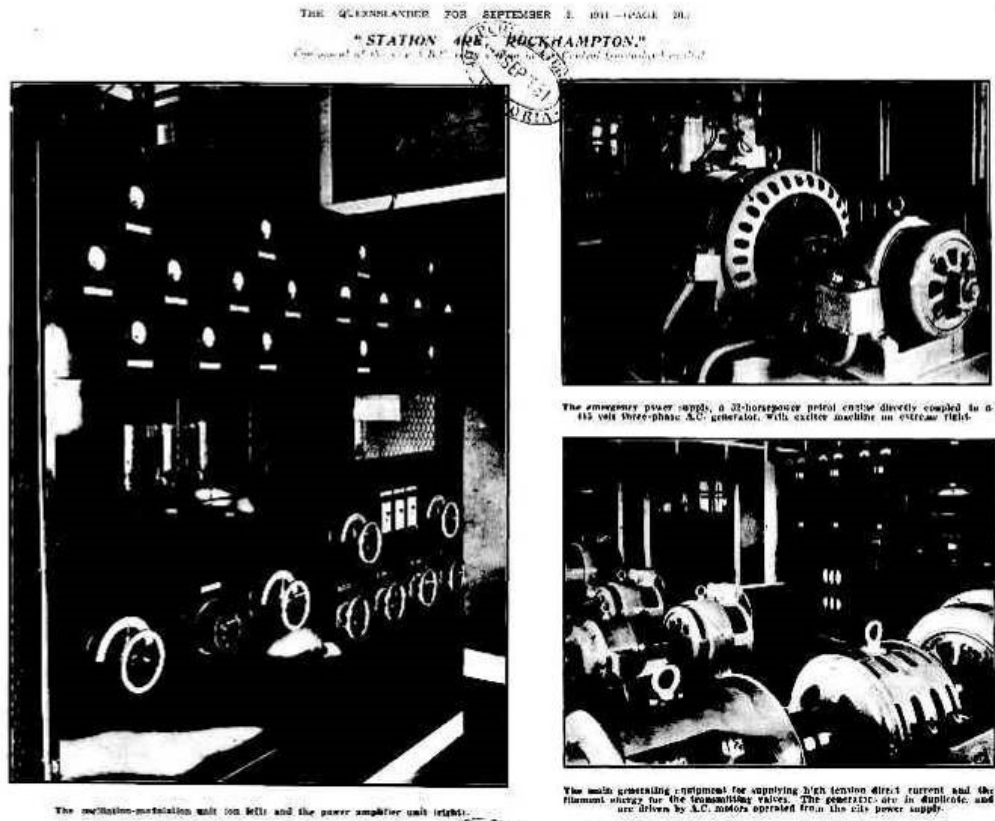


Figure 13 – Illustrated article on Station 4RK Rockhampton (Source: The Queenslander, 3 September 1931, p30, National Library of Australia via Trove, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article23142260>)

In December 1944 the ABC received notice from the Post Master General's Department to vacate the rooms occupied by 4RK in the Rockhampton Post Office. They eventually vacated this space in May 1945 at which time they relocated to the Rockhampton Town Hall. Here they leased two rooms on the ground floor on the north east corner. Architect H Vivian Taylor designed alterations to the area to create a radio studio comprising provision of an observation window, soundproofing of doors to corridor, acoustic screens for the control booth and underfelt acoustic treatment to the wall of the studio. This work was undertaken for £147 by J Hutchinson & Sons contractors. Further alterations were undertaken in April 1950 at which date they made an entrance to the premises through the side brick wall opposite the studio door, constructed three large stone steps at this new entry and provided a light to same. These alterations totalled £200.

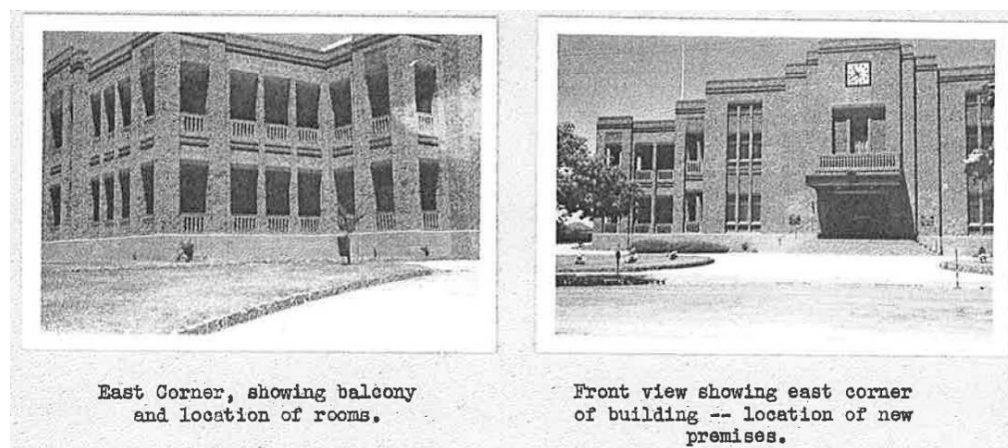


Figure 14 – Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Rockhampton, present premises as from 1/1/1945, Rockhampton Town Hall (Source: ABC file 28/4/7/4 City Hall-Rockhampton-General, National Archives of Australia)

In 1954 E K Scholl, in a letter to the head office in Brisbane, wrote:

*The present Rockhampton premises are a little too small for comfort and accordingly restricted in broadcasting value. On the other hand, their position in the Town Hall is advantageous. If we can now secure additional space in the same building I recommend that we do so.*¹³

No further space was available to let in the Town Hall. Prospective buildings were considered and rejected, including a site in Quay Street, between Customs House and Dalgety's, suitable for a new building and depicted in Figure 15. They eventually relocated to the new National Mutual Ltd office building from July 1958 when the ABC negotiated a three-year lease of 1060 sq ft on the first floor. Alterations amounting to £750 were subsequently undertaken to these premises to house a radio station and offices.

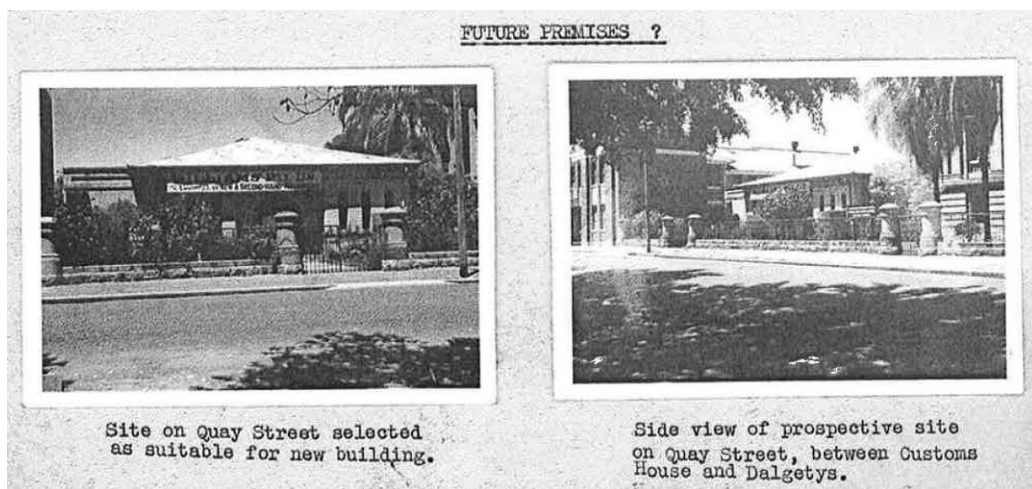


Figure 15 – Future premises? Two views of a potential site for a new radio station premises in Rockhampton, c1957 (Source: ABC file 28/4/7/4 City Hall-Rockhampton-General, National Archives of Australia)

In mid-1962 the ABC turned their attention to locating premises for the extension of the national television service to Rockhampton and Townsville. Consideration was given to integrating the required TV facilities with the existing radio studios in Rockhampton. They were however unable to obtain additional space for a TV studio in the National Mutual Ltd building, which at that time comprised a radio studio of approximately 250 sq ft, a control room and three small offices of about 80 sq ft each. Several buildings were subsequently inspected in Rockhampton with officers ultimately recommending the New Zealand Loan Company's premises in Quay Street as a "building that meets out major requirements"¹⁴. That company had recently amalgamated with Dalgety Co Ltd in 1962 thus making the subject building redundant; the building was offered to the ABC for sale at the time of the survey.

The existing radio station studio and office premises (for the ABC's Representative, his typist, a Rural Officer and a Talks Office) in the National Mutual Life Co were retained for a period until 'Seacom'¹⁵ became operational in 1963. Concurrently, alterations were undertaken to 236 Quay Street for the establishment of television broadcasting. The radio studio was relocated to the new location after commencement of the television service.

From 1963 until 1985, ABC Television broadcast regional programs from the premises. In the mid-1980s, the ABC decided to centralise its television broadcasts, ending the regional programs

¹³ ABC file 28/4/7/1 - City Hall Rockhampton, National Archives of Australia

¹⁴ ABC File TV 24/2/22 –Rockhampton and Townsville: television studio accommodation, National Archives of Australia

¹⁵ SEACOM is a telephone submarine cable system linking Hong Kong with Malaysia opened in 1967. It included a terrestrial radio microwave analogue link along the eastern coast of Australia. It was operated by the Australian Postmaster-General's Department, the forerunner of Telstra.

broadcast from Rockhampton and Townsville. Following the cessation of television broadcasting, 4RK, latterly renamed ABC Capricornia, took over sole occupancy of the premises.

2.1.4 CONSTRUCTION OF 236 QUAY STREET

Frederick, Thomas and Edwin Morgan commenced mining at Mount Morgan in 1882. The following year they offered a half share in the mine to William Pattison, Thomas Skarrat Hall and William Knox D'Arcy and The Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company syndicate was formed. The Morgan brothers sold their half share of the mine to the three partners in 1886 and a new company was registered, the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Co Ltd.¹⁶ The mine operated successfully using underground mining methods until 1927 when fire destroyed underground workings and in an effort to control the fire the company flooded its underground workings. The company went into voluntary liquidation that same year. A new company was formed in 1929, Mount Morgan Ltd and commenced mining by the open cut method. This company became a subsidiary of Peko Wallsend in 1969 and continued mining until 1974, when Mount Morgan Limited began to reach the end of its ore body. Mining ceased in 1981. Between 1882 and 1981 the mine yielded approximately 262 tonnes of gold, 37 tonnes of silver and 387,000 tonnes of copper.¹⁷

The subject site was purchased by the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Co from J M Headrick and Company in 1884. In 1897 the company commissioned local architect, Alfred Mowbray Hutton, to design their head office and gold vault with tenders for the construction of the building were in August 1897.¹⁸ The building was completed in July 1898. The key contractors for the building were: Messrs William Bazley and Jenkins on brick and cement work; Messrs Fairlie and Co, Maryborough, joinery work; H Redwood, carpentry; Messrs Sydney Williams and Co, plumbing and gasfittings; Mr McCall, plasterer; H Schuffenhauer, counter and office fittings; Messrs Williams and Graham, brass work for the doors; and Messrs Black and Brimacombe, painting.¹⁹ *The Capricornian* newspaper published a detailed description of the new premises:

The building is of brick, one storey in height, the brick work being faced with cement. The elevation to Quay-street is arched, the arches being carried by handsome red granite pillars which contrast well with the cement....There is a fine broad verandah, floored with encaustic tiles, the steps leading up to the offices being of marble. A broad passage runs right through the centre of the building and will ensure a good draught in summer. On the right is the general office, a handsome room with plenty of counter space and desk accommodation. Immediately behind this are the strong rooms, of which there are two, the one opening out of the other. The walls are very thick, as are likewise the floors and ceilings, concrete being used throughout, with iron bars running through it. The doors of these rooms were made under special contract with Messrs Milner, London, the well known safe manufacturers. The inner of the two strong rooms will be used as a bullion room. There are three locks to this room....Both rooms are lit with gas. Alongside the strong rooms there is a stationery room, which opens directly off the public office, and behind these is the Chairman's room, a very comfortable apartment. Behind this are the lavatory and store rooms. On the opposite side of the office, the first room in entering is the Secretary's. This is a large and handsomely furnished apartment. Behind it are the correspondence and auditors' rooms., and then comes the Boardroom, which is a noble apartment...at the back there is a caretaker's house, coachhouse, and stable, all in keeping with the main building. The offices are fitted throughout with incandescent gas burners and gas stoves. The furnishing...was carried out by Messrs. James Stewart and Co....Most of the work has been done in cedar....²⁰

The Mount Morgan Gold Mining Co held their first board meeting in the new premises on 26 July 1898. The building was designed with a rear courtyard enclosed by a double brick wall three metres high, topped with broken glass, through which consignments of gold bars were delivered via an

¹⁶ 'Mining Intelligence', 16 July 1898, *The Capricornian*, 36, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article68206341>.

¹⁷ 'Mount Morgan Mine Rehabilitation Project – Project summary', June 2010, Department of Mines and Energy, Queensland Government, http://www.dme.qld.gov.au/zone_files/mt_morgan_pdf/project_summary_mount_morgan_mine.pdf; 'Mount Morgan Mine Site', Queensland Heritage Register, Queensland Government, 20 January 2016, <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600751>.

¹⁸ 'Advertising', 27 August 1897, *Morning Bulletin*, 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article52527648>.

¹⁹ 'Mount Morgan Company's New Offices', 23 July 1898, *The Capricornian*, 12, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article68207920>.

²⁰ 'Mount Morgan Company's New Offices', 12.

escorted coach from the smelter in Mount Morgan for storage in the vault within the main building.²¹ Board meetings were held in the building until 1913.

2.1.5 THE ABC AT QUAY STREET

The Mount Morgan Gold Mining Co sold the property to the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency in 1920 who occupied it until 1963, when it was purchased by the ABC for the sum of £25,110. It was described in the records of the ABC as follows:

The main building is about 70-80 years old and is particularly well and substantially built of brick with cedar joinery and a pitched iron roof concealed by a parapet. It has a gross area of 4655 square feet 3042 square feet of which is nett usable space after allowing for fairly thick walls, and a 10'0" wide front verandah. The ceiling is 18' high... At the rear is a large brick outbuilding containing toilets, lunch room, rear entrance, garage and a large store...The gross area amounts to 1654 square feet of which approximately 700 square feet could be regarded as nett usable space after allowing for amenities... There is a small grassed and paved area between the two buildings 17 feet wide. This is partly sheltered by a covered way.²²

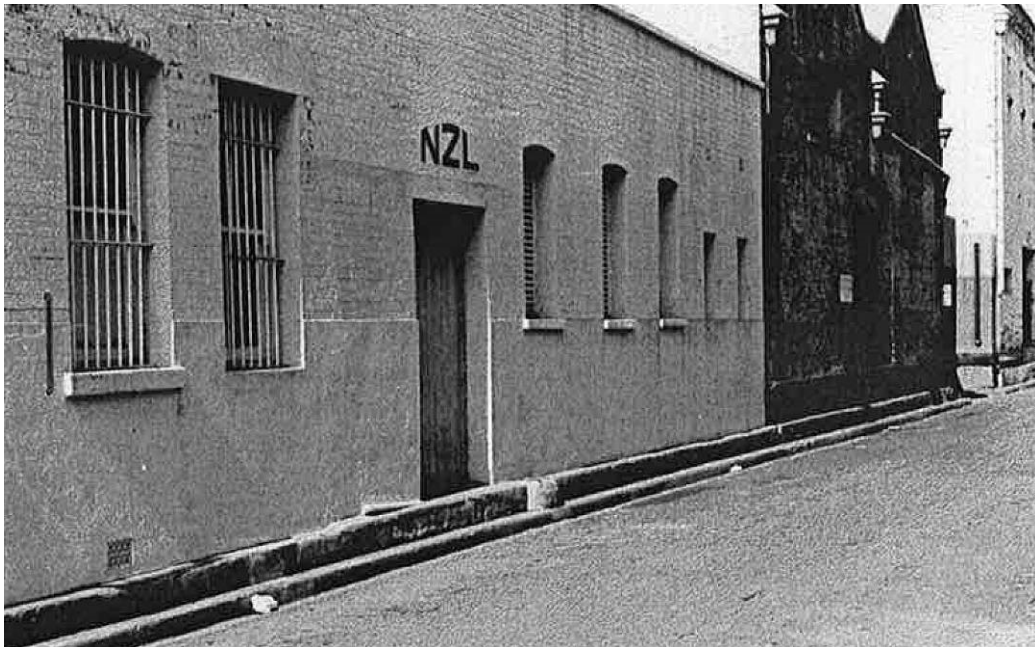


Figure 16 – Rear view of the subject property prior to the sale of the NZL building by Dalgety's to the ABC, c1962 (Source: ABC file 24/2/22, National Archives of Australia)

2.1.6 ALTERATIONS TO 236 QUAY STREET

The ABC Representative took possession of the building in early June 1963. The following report outlines the plan of works undertaken to the building:

The studio is well placed in the south-eastern corner and separated from the control room by a new wall which is to be built on original foundations beneath the floorboards. The front north-eastern room was thought highly suitable as an extension of the technical area. The telecine room is larger than we would have ordinarily required but as it was otherwise suitable it was decided that other technical requirements could also be accommodated in the room. Originally the larger of the strong rooms in the centre of the building was to be used as an Engineering Storeroom and the adjoining room to the west for an engineering workshop. However it was decided later that it was essential to have a news reading booth

²¹ 'From mining headquarters to broadcasting centre', 9 July 2004, ABC Online, <http://www.abc.net.au/built/stories/s1147564.htm>

²² Report, Premises for television – Rockhampton and Townsville, 27/7/1962, ABC File 28/4/20/1, National Archives of Australia

at the outset and this caused the reallocation of the strongroom for the booth. An electronic maintenance room is now to be formed at the back of the control room and the narrow western room is to be retained as an engineering store and a small ancillary workshop. The large existing office area in the front is retained for purely office purposes; although our plans suggest the main use of the area for the News Department the allocation of the space will require examination when the staffing of other departments is taken into account.

The two rooms at the rear, each of 204 sq. ft., were thought to be adequate for film handling purposes and for a Production Facilities general purpose room. The lunch room has been retained for this purpose and the garage is to be fitted with a roller-shutter door to facilitate vehicular entry from Quay Lane. The area between the new P.M.G. Cable Terminal Room and the women's toilet should be suitable for storage purposes. The smaller strongroom may be used for a small property store and the news booth may double for make-up purposes.²³

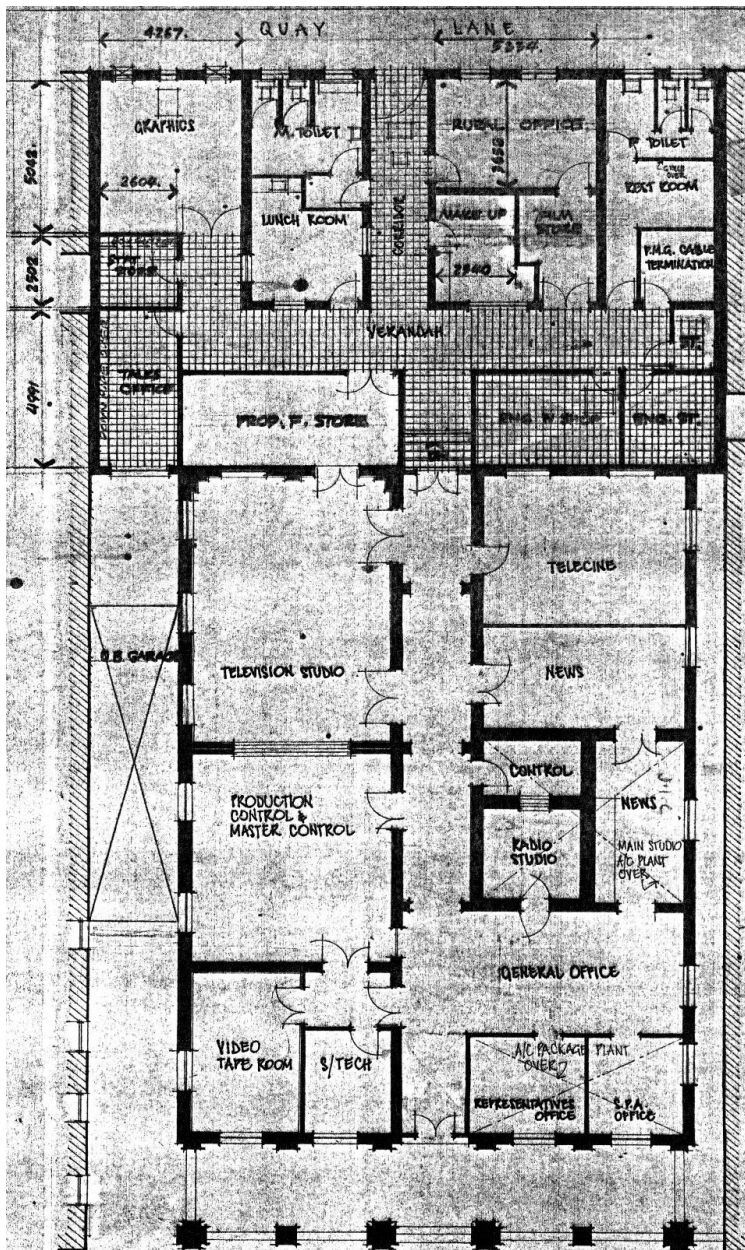


Figure 17 – Floor plan of 236 Quay Street, Rockhampton about 1963 (Source: ABC files, National Archives of Australia)

²³ ABC File TV 24/3/22, report entitled 'Rockhampton and Townsville: Television Studio Accommodation', p2, National Archives of Australia.

Approximately \$14,000 was subsequently spent on alterations and renovations to the building to provide studios and other offices. The only building addition constructed was in the form of a narrow link between the two buildings on the site. The main expense was an air-conditioning plant which was located in a new mezzanine floor over the news booth, storerooms and part of the corridor. The rest of the work comprised adaptation of existing spaces and retention of partitioning. Electrical installation costs came out higher as a result of the Works Department's recommendations. Television programme transmission from ABRQ-3 commenced on 21 December 1963. The station was provided at a total cost of £510,000 with transmitter equipment being supplied by an Australian manufacturer.

Despite the money spent on renovations of the subject site, the ABC received a scathing report on the dilapidated state of the Rockhampton studio building from Mr R Green in 1967. In his report he endorsed earlier comments made by Mr Stephens that "quite a large sum of money was available for the perpetration of the appalling depredations this building has suffered. The impression is overwhelmingly bad and I have many photographs to demonstrate its unfavourable attributes"²⁴. He summed up by stating: "I do not really know what is to be done with this building, because anything at all adequate would now cost probably as much as the money that was wasted on it in the original fiasco".²⁵

The following year the Commonwealth Department of Works Head Office Bank and Special Projects Section prepared a report for the ABC regarding estimates for upgrading of the existing Rockhampton studio building. They came up with a preliminary estimate of \$145,000 for these works, which was "considered to be more than we could justifiably spend on an old rented building"²⁶. They turned their attention to locating a suitable block of land on which to built new studios. In mid-1970 the Australian Land Administration Commission (through the Department of the Interior) gave approval to the purchase of a block of land close to the corner of Bishop and Bracknell Street, Rockhampton. In 1971 a Building Brief for a new Radio and TV complex was submitted to the Australian Department of Housing and Construction, but a decision to proceed on this proposal was deferred "because of commitments and priorities associated with the introduction of colour TV"²⁷.

With plans for the new studio complex deferred, R Green contracted local architect Mr Hegvold to prepare plans for the renovation and maintenance of the subject building in 1973. The scheme proposed minimum works to raise the building to a reasonable standard, as the 1963/4 adaptation work was "deficient in design quality and workmanship". Further delays ensued before alterations and additions to studio, exterior painting and fire protection services were finally completed in December 1975 under the direction of architects Hegvold Finlayson and Associates for the sum of approximately \$50,000.

Further alterations and additions to the subject premises to provide a new radio station and associated works were approved in April 1979. The works undertaken at this time included additions to existing lean-to garage building, installation of airconditioning equipment, and alterations to provide a new radio studio and associated technical area in the existing Radio/TV building. These works cost approximately \$54,000.

²⁴ 'Rockhampton and Townsville: Television Studio Accommodation', p2.

²⁵ 'Rockhampton and Townsville: Television Studio Accommodation', p2.

²⁶ ACMS (G) 99.394 (E K Scholl), 7/12/1970, ABC Files, National Archives of Australia

²⁷ ABC Inter-office memo ref 2/3/4, John Hartley, ABC File 23/37/1, National Archives of Australia.

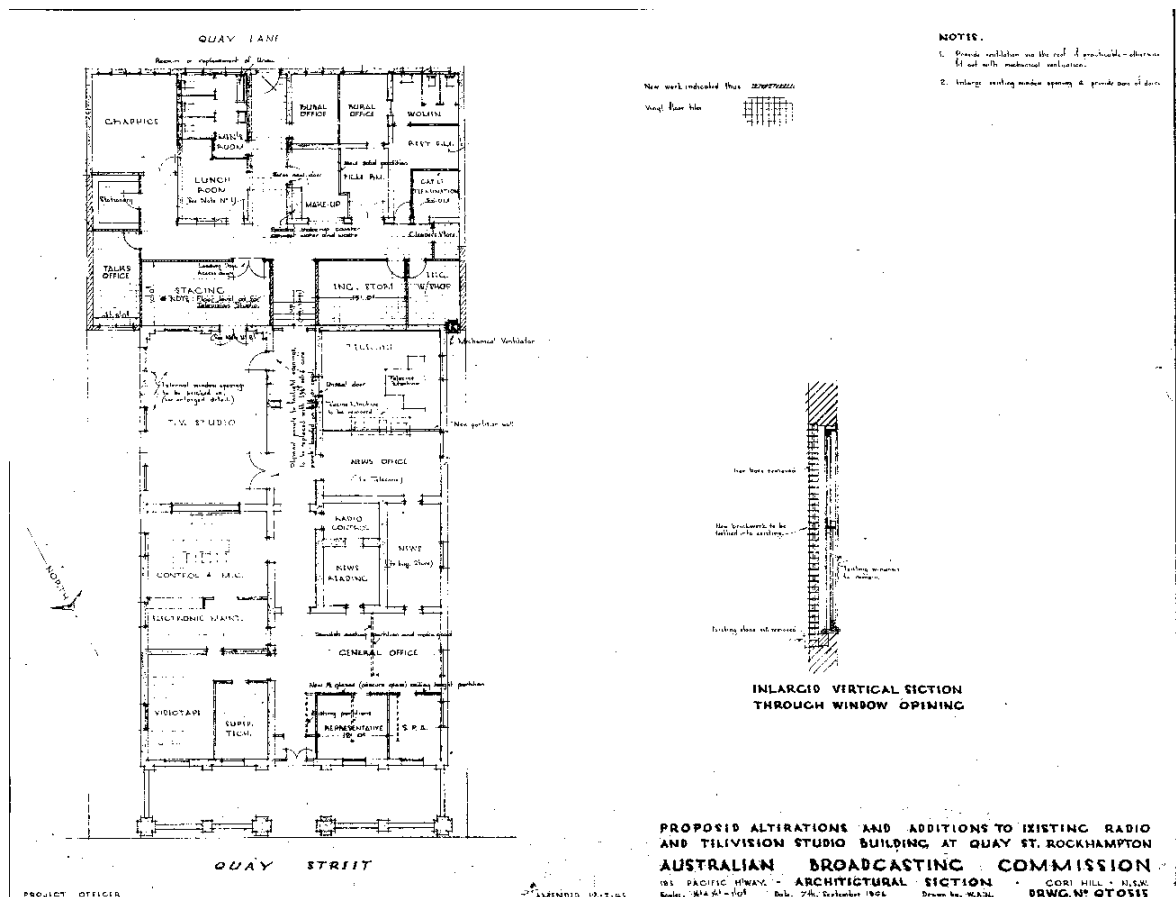


Figure 18 – Proposed alterations and additions, 1968 (Source: ABC files, National Archives of Australia)

At the end of 1981, Iain Smith, Acting Executive Officer, Queensland, prepared a report on ABC accommodation at Rockhampton. The crux of the report was an urgent need to provide additional facilities as “the space available is now completely inadequate to house staff”. At that time the Rockhampton ABC centre was producing both Radio and Television programmes with a staff of 28 plus casual announcers. His recommendations included the retention of the subject site and to make a detailed inspection of premises at 238 Quay Street as to its suitability for office accommodation and if so, negotiate for purchase of that building. The fourth key recommendation was that the vacant ABC land in Bishop Street be auctioned with the proceeds used to part finance the purchase of 238 Quay Street.

Ultimately, the ABC opted to take a lease on the adjoining property, 238 Quay Street, for a three-year period, plus an option of renewal for a further three years, commencing in January 1983. These negotiations were undertaken in an era of uncertainty about the future of the ABC. The Australian Broadcasting Corporation Bill was introduced into Federal Parliament in 1982 but was not passed until 1983. The most significant outcome of the new ABC was the separation of radio and television into two distinct divisions separating radio and television news teams. The closure of the TV studios at Rockhampton and Townsville had been foreshadowed as early as 1982 when Nick Hollis-George, Federal Secretary of the ABC Staff Association reported that the ABC “would need to make economies to meet new and unforeseen cost increases”. During his interview on ABC Radio 3 programme ‘Morning Extra’

he mentioned that one option was the closing down of the Townsville and Rockhampton TV studios.²⁸

In late 1984 the Rockhampton office was notified that local television production would cease in North Queensland from the beginning of 1985 with the advent of national services through State-based services. Electronic news gathering facilities were retained, allowing for on the spot coverage of issues and events in the region. Local production transmission ceased from 1 March 1985. Other programmes such as Points North/Insight ceased in December 1984 as well as regional weather forecasting between December 1984 and March 1985. Following the cessation of TV services, staffing levels at Rockhampton were reduced substantially, though they retained at least one journalist to contribute stories to the new television programme, The National, as well as make regular contributions into a range of radio programmes.

In the same period the Land Review Team of the Department of Administrative Services (Queensland branch) recommended the sale of the vacant ABC land in Bishop Street, Rockhampton as "retention by the Commonwealth cannot be justified and the property should be declared surplus to your requirements"²⁹. Following the end of TV production the ABC vacated the neighbouring building (238 Quay Street) at the end of the three year lease. All radio services and ABC returned to the subject premises.

2.1.7 RESTORATION WORKS AT 236 QUAY STREET

Apart from removal of TV production equipment and furniture, the only maintenance work carried out on the building during the 1980s comprised repainting of the facade in 1983. The building was restored and the interior refurbished in 1998 to coincide with the installation of digital studios at Rockhampton. Much of the 1960s modifications were removed at this time. The original solid red cedar doors, complete with cast bronze hinges were reinstalled. Where possible, they retained the original cedar mouldings around windows and foot-deep skirtings, though these had apparently been painted in 1918 whilst the building was occupied by the New Zealand Loan Company. All but two of the original etched fanlights survived in situ, and most of the original entry lead lighting was intact.³⁰ During these works they installed the cabling for computers and other equipment beneath the floor. A plaque in the building records it was opened following these works on 29 June 1998.

In early 2011, Queensland suffered heavy rains and severe flooding. The Fitzroy River was subject to this flooding and generally rose to approximately within 50 metres distant to the southeast. ABC personnel successfully installed sand-bags to mitigate against potential flooding of the Quay Street building. The lower room in the rear additions, containing the supporting framework of the satellite dishes, was subsequently partly flooded as a result of an overflowing box gutter. No lasting or substantial damage to the building was documented.

In 2017 the glass sliding door to the studio production assistant's area was installed, the satellite support structure on the roof was treated for corrosion and repainted, and six windows were replaced – four on the eastern side of the building and two on the northern side. In 2019 new external signage was installed, and internal and external painting and treatment of concrete cancer to the façade was undertaken.³¹

²⁸ ABC File 28/4/20/2, National Archives of Australia.

²⁹ ABC File 6444R, National Archives of Australia.

³⁰ 'From mining headquarters to broadcasting centre', ABC Online.

³¹ Historical information related to 2011-2019 was provided by Les Johnston, ABC Regional Property Manager QLD/ACT & Regional NSW in January 2021.

2.2 CHRONOLOGY OF 236 QUAY STREET

DATE	EVENT
1884	Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company purchase the site
1897	Mowbray Hutton designs office building for the Company
1898	J K Evans completes construction of the office building
1898-1913	Board meetings of the Company were held at the place and gold stored in transit
1920	New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Company purchase property
1963	Australian Broadcasting Corporation purchase property and adapt it for broadcasting by constructing radio and television studios and a link between the front and rear buildings and providing air-conditioning
1975	Alterations and additions carried out to the design of architect Mr Hegvold
1979	Further alterations and additions including addition of a lean-to garage, air-conditioning and new radio studio
1980s	TV production equipment removed
1983	Repainting of the facade
29 June 1998	ABC Studios officially opened after major refurbishment works documented by architects Brewster Murray. The work included some reversal of work carried out in the 1960s and has been considered to have been sensitive approach to retaining original and early fabric where possible while at the same time continuing to feasibly accommodate the use of the building by the ABC
January 2011	Fitzroy River and other catchments in Queensland flood
2017	Glass sliding door to production assistant's area installed; satellite support structure treated for corrosion and repainted; six windows replaced.
2019	Internal and external painting, including treatment of concrete cancer on the façade; new external signage installed.

2.3 ARCHITECT, ALFRED MOWBRAY HUTTON

Alfred Mowbray Hutton, born in Victoria c1868, practised at architectural firm, Lavater and Hutton in Mildura prior to moving to Rockhampton in 1894.³²

In Rockhampton he took over the practice of his wife's relative, James Flint. Flint's practice had established connections with local business owners and the gold boom-related wealth in Rockhampton contributed to Hutton's early success.

For merchant JM Headrick, he designed a hotel at Lake's Creek and a warehouse (JM Headrick & Co Building) at 187 East Street, Rockhampton in 1894-95.³³ He also designed a building for New Zealand and Mercantile Insurance on Quay Street in 1894, which was followed in similar design by the offices for Mount Morgan Mining Company in 1897-98.³⁴

³² Queensland Heritage Register listing for Christ Church Anglican Church <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=601661>

³³ Queensland Heritage Register listing for John M. Headrick & Co Building (former) <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600793> accessed 25 February 2021.

³⁴ Queensland Heritage Register listing for Walter Reid Community Arts Centre <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600791> accessed 25 February 2021.

In 1898, he designed the Christ Church Anglican Church in Cannon Street, St. Lawrence³⁵ and HM Medcrafts Biscuit Shop and Refreshment Rooms on East Street, Rockhampton.³⁶ This was followed in 1900-1902 by the Walter Reid & Co Warehouse at 203 East Street, Rockhampton in partnership with EM Hockings. The warehouse was the largest mercantile store in Queensland at that time.³⁷ In 1903, in conjunction with Brisbane architects GHM Addison and L Gillespie Corrie, designed the new Rockhampton headquarters for the Union Bank of Australia at 180 Quay St, replacing an 1864 bank building.³⁸

Hutton became an associate of the Queensland Institute of Architects in 1897. Practicing as a sole practitioner and in partnership with EM Hockings from 1898 to 1904 and FE Boddington in 1911.³⁹ Hutton died in 1911 aged around 43 years.

2.4 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

2.4.1 STYLISTIC CONTEXT

ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton, was designed in the Federation Free Classical architectural style of c.1890 to c.1915. The style generally employs the same architectural characteristics used in the Victorian period to supply the large volume of day-to-day commercial and institutional buildings such as banks, post offices, shops, offices and warehouses required in during the gold boom in the eastern states such as in Victoria. Following decline and subsequent depression in these areas many Victorian architects, such as Hutton, followed growing populations to Western Australia and Queensland to service the prosperous gold mining areas of the late 19th Century.

Apperly, Irving et al. describe the broad characteristics of the Federation Free Classical Style as:

*Stimulating variety and surprise within the general language of classical architecture. The style was ebullient and self-confident and expressed society's growing prosperity.*⁴⁰

Many groups of similar buildings can be found in the central and inner city of Australia's capital cities and regional centres which flourished during the Federation period such as the those in Western Australia (eg Perth, Kalgoorlie and Fremantle), but was also widely used in other Australian states.

Federation Free Classical style of this period incorporated new construction techniques such as structural steel beams and columns which allowed larger structural bays, interior spaces and windows. The pervasive use of the style meant that building contractors were highly effective and skilled in its construction and detailing. Facades were commonly constructed of masonry and stucco, and elaborately decorative motifs were adapted from the classical language of architecture although often executed in a more restrained fashion. Style indicators include the use of symmetrical facades, contrasting materials or textures, a

³⁵ Queensland Heritage Register listing for Christ Church Anglican Church <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=601661>

³⁶ Watson and Mackay's *Queensland Architects of the 19th Century*, Queensland Museum, 1994, p.103.

³⁷ Queensland Heritage Register listing for Walter Reid Community Arts Centre <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600791> accessed 25 February 2021.

³⁸ Queensland Heritage Register listing for Cattle House <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600805> accessed 25 February 2021.

³⁹ Queensland Heritage Register listing for Christ Church Anglican Church <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=601661>

⁴⁰ Apperly, Irving, et al., op. cit., p. 107.

parapet concealing the roof and use of pediments, all features evident in the design of the main façade of ABC Radio Studios.

2.4.2 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

A comparative analysis of a place demonstrates its architectural and historical context, such that its importance as part of a group or class of historical buildings, or similarly its architectural uniqueness, may be understood. Alfred Mowbray Hutton designed other buildings in Queensland in Vernacular and Carpenter Gothic style prior to the 1897 ABC Radio Studios in Rockhampton. The comparative examples by Hutton below are similar in scale and detail and, are also located in Rockhampton. These include:

- John M. Headrick and Co.'s Warehouse, 187 East Street, Rockhampton (1895) (QHR600793)
- Walter Reid Community Arts Centre, 203 East Street, Rockhampton (1902) (QHR600791); and,
- 1903: Cattle House (Union Bank), 180 Quay Street, Rockhampton (1903) (QHR600805).

A further example illustrated below is that of the now demolished H Medcraf's Biscuit Shop, also constructed in 1898.

2.4.2.1 JOHN M HEADRICK & CO. BUILDING (FORMER)

(The following information is derived from the online Queensland Heritage Register for John M Headrick & Co. Building (former), 187 East Street, Rockhampton, QHR 600793.)

The John M Headrick building was first constructed in 1894 to the design of AM Hutton. The substantial extension in 1911 is attributed to his business partner EM Hockings, following his death that same year.

JM Headrick and A Newton purchased the mercantile branch of Headrick's father's former business from EK Ogg in 1884 and started JM Headrick & Co in East Street, Rockhampton. The business venture was originally established in around 1862 as Headrick, Livermore and Co. The new warehouse and offices at 187 East Street supported the company's activities as merchants and importers; receiving and forwarding and custom house agents, wine and spirit merchants and brewers. The company was listed as a limited liability company in 1926 but the Headrick family retained directorship of the business in this location until the 1980s, when the business and building was purchased by Burns Philip & Co.

The building is important for its association with the Headrick family and mercantile trading in Rockhampton for over 100 years. It is also of aesthetic significance for its strong presence in the streetscape of East Street and the gold boom era port business district precinct generally.

2.4.2.2 WALTER REID COMMUNITY ARTS CENTRE

(The following information is derived from the online Queensland Heritage Register for the Walter Reid Community Arts Centre, 203 East Street, Rockhampton, QHR 600791.)

The former Walter Reid & Co warehouse was constructed in 1900-02 to the design of architectural firm Hutton and Hockings. The business had operated in Rockhampton from 1862 when Reid managed a retail store. He moved to new premises in Quay Street in 1868 to specialize as a wholesaler, trading in wine and spirits and general merchandise supplying

hotels and stations in central western Queensland. The company diversified, providing transport services and acting as agents for importers until Walter Reid & Co was purchased by British company, McIlwraith & McEachern, in 1881, who continued to operate under the same name.

The company expanded in 1890, moving to new premises designed by Brisbane architect Richard Gailey at the corner of Quay and Derby Streets. Such was the success of the company that by the late 1890s, directors Ree R Jones and John Ferguson acquired land across Quay Lane next to the Headrick Warehouse. Further expansion of the business saw construction of a produce store at the corner of Stanley and East streets and a wool store at the corner of Stanley and Quay streets in the early 1900s.

Further companies were added to the group in the 1910s and 20s, expanding its activities into Brisbane and Sydney. The Rockhampton facilities played a key role in the provisioning and entertainment of American troops during World War II. In the 1950s it was partially used as a tinware factory although retained some of its warehouse function. The company became involved in pastoral and cattle properties, hotels and retail establishments including Reid's department stores and grocery wholesalers which supported the warehouse use.

The winding down of port activities in the 1970s saw the company focus activities closer to the rail corridor in North Rockhampton. The large warehouse was sold to Rockhampton City Council and converted for use as an arts centre in 1977.

The three-storey unpainted rendered masonry building is significant for its historical association with Walter Reid & Co and contributes to the aesthetic character of the area as a landmark and also for its modelled façade, which illustrates a skilled design approach. The building contains significant internal features from its construction and use as a warehouse and manufacturing facility. It is significant for its contribution to the warehouse precinct in East Street and, as the largest mercantile warehouse in Queensland during the late 19th and early 20th century, it is a tangible reminder of the importance of the port city of Rockhampton during that time.

2.4.2.3 UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA (CATTLE HOUSE)

(The following information was derived from the online Queensland Heritage Register provides the following information for Cattle House, 180 Quay Street, Rockhampton, QHR 600805.)

In 1903 tenders were called for the construction of new premises for Union Bank of Australia by Brisbane architects GHM Addison and L Gillespie Corrie, in conjunction with Rockhampton architects AM Hutton and EM Hockings. The building replaced the 1864 bank building on the same site.

The building forms part of a substantial collection of gold boom buildings in Quay Street which developed alongside the port from 1882-1903. In 1903 the development of the railway caused the importance of the port to diminish and over the coming decades saw a shift of the city centre away from Quay Street. In 1951 the Union Bank and Bank of Australasia merged to form the Australian and New Zealand Banking Corporation. The Quay Street building was retained until 1980 when it was sold to the Cattleman's Union, after which it was named Cattle House.

Whilst more elaborate and larger than ABC Radio Studios the building exhibits Federation Academic Classical architectural features such as the arcaded loggia, pediments and balustraded skyline.



Figure 19 – H. Medcraf's building of 1898 on East Street, Rockhampton, demolished. (Source: Watson and Mackay's Queensland Architects of the 19th Century, Queensland Museum, 1994, p.103.)

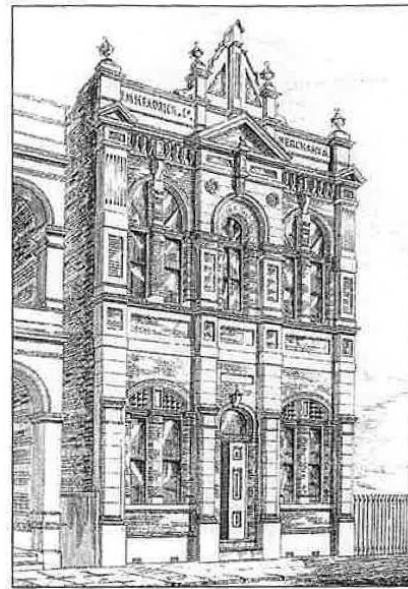


Figure 20 – Illustration of Headrick's warehouse, 1894 (Source: Watson and Mackay's Queensland Architects of the 19th Century, Queensland Museum, 1994, p.103.)



Figure 21: John M Headrick & Co. Building (former). (Source: Queensland Heritage Branch Staff, 2006)



Figure 22: Walter Reid Community Arts Centre. (Source: Queensland Heritage Branch Staff, 2006)



Figure 23: Cattle House. (Source: Queensland Heritage Branch Staff, 1994)

2.4.3 CONCLUSION

The four buildings display the work of Albert Mowbray Hutton in Rockhampton between 1894 and 1911 as identified in the Queensland Heritage Register and from historical research carried out for this report. The works exhibit highly competent design expertise in the production of commercial buildings in the Federation Free Classical style; the larger and more elaborate commissions following Hutton's length of practice in the town and the prosperity of Rockhampton during this period.

ABC Radio Studios is a representative and competent example of the style applied to a single storey building.

3.0 PLACE DESCRIPTION

3.1 URBAN CONTEXT AND SETTING

ABC Radio studios is situated at 236 Quay Street to the southeast of Rockhampton's Central Business District and adjacent to the western bank of the Fitzroy River, Central Queensland's largest river.

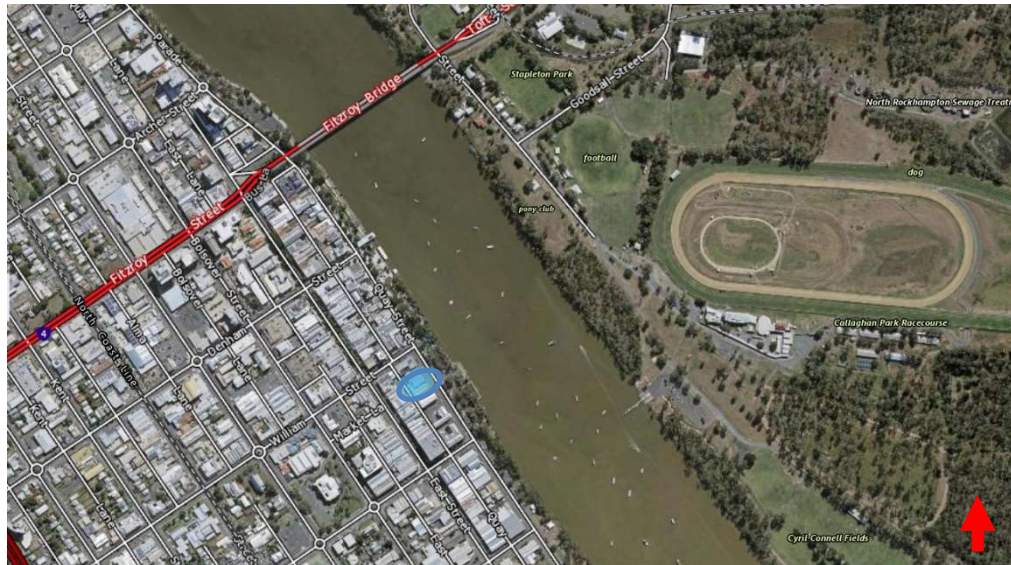


Figure 24: Aerial view of the site, outlined in blue, showing the place in relation to its immediate surroundings. (Source: Queensland Globe, includes material © State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy); © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia); © 21AT, © Earth-i all rights reserved, 2020)

The subject site is mostly flat and fronts Quay Street to the northeast, on a block bounded by Quay Lane to the southwest, William Street to the northwest and Derby Street to the southeast.

Quay Street is a significant and intact late nineteenth and early twentieth century streetscape of public and commercial buildings to which the subject building forms an integral part. Nearby buildings on Quay Street which make significant contributions to the streetscape include Customs House, the Criterion Hotel and the three-storey former Commercial Hotel (now Heritage Hotel) which, with the Walter Reid & Company Ltd building, bookends the block of Quay Street between William and Derby Streets. The streetscape predominately consists of two storey buildings with 238 and 234 to either side of the subject site, as single storey.

The setting includes the open views across Quay Street, sloping down towards the Fitzroy River. The setting to the rear along Quay Lane is secondary and visually enclosed by the rear portions of buildings on neighbouring allotments located along both sides of the laneway. An elevated electricity sub-station stands above the laneway directly adjoining the Quay Lane elevation.

3.2 SIGNIFICANT VIEWS

ABC Radio Studios is an integral component of the Quay Street streetscape. Primary views of the front north-eastern façade are visible from Quay Street although transverse views become obscured in each direction along Quay Street due to the consistent front setback

and scale of buildings along the street. More distant views of the front façade are available from the parkland foreshore area along the Fitzroy river.

Views of the rear southwestern façade along Quay Lane are secondary, and become obscured in each direction, due to the consistent setback of adjoining buildings. Buildings located on either side of the site are built to the side boundaries, obscuring views of the of the side (northwest and southeast) elevations of the building.



Figure 25: View of Customs House from Quay Street.



Figure 26: View of Quay Street from the intersection of Quay Street and William Street. The former Commercial Hotel (now known as the Heritage Hotel) is located on the corner allotment.



Figure 27: View of Quay Street looking southwest close to the intersection of Quay Street and Derby Street. The Walter Reid + Co building is located to the left of the image.



Figure 28: View of Quay Street looking southwest. The ABC Radio Studios building is to the right of the image.



Figure 29: View of the ABC Radio Studios building looking southwest from the riverside parkland adjoining the Fitzroy River.

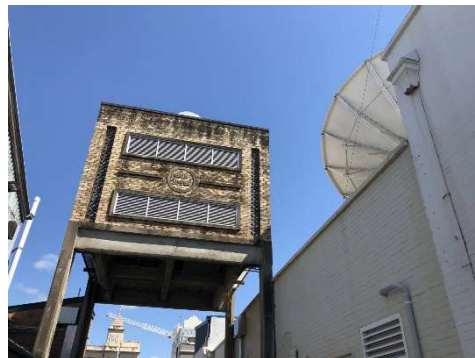


Figure 30: Former electrical substation raised above Quay Lane, to the rear of the subject site.



Figure 31: View along Quay Lane at the rear of the building looking southeast.



Figure 32: View along Quay Lane at the rear of the building looking north-west.

3.3 DESCRIPTION

3.3.1 SITE

The site comprises a single storey, rendered masonry, Victorian Free Classical style commercial building. The principal façade fronts Quay Street to the northeast, and the rear faces Quay Lane to the southwest. The building frontages are aligned to the lot boundaries at the front and rear of the site. Wrought iron gates span between the edges of the front façade and each of the neighbouring properties on either side. The gate to the eastern corner provides access to a driveway along the southeast façade, whilst the gate towards the northern corner provides access to a pathway along the northwest façade. The rear portion of the building is constructed to the Lot boundaries on both sides.

3.3.2 EXTERIOR

The primary façade is symmetrical and comprises an arcaded verandah with a centrally located pedimented bay with side bays on either side. Key features of the main façade include:

- Painted masonry plinth with cast metal sub-floor vents;
- Masonry balustrade to the verandah;
- Pilasters with fluted shafts towards their base with composite Ionic capitals;
- Tuscan order pink granite colonettes at the centre of each side bay;
- Arches with profiled archivols and vermiculated spandrels;
- Keystones over the arches surmounted by acroteria;
- An architrave to the entablature with festoons and headed with a course of dentils;
- Convex frieze headed with an egg and dart moulding;
- Balustraded parapet with masonry urns and ball finials detailing with the main roof concealed behind; and
- Flag masts at both the north and east corners of the façade.

The arcaded verandah is accessed through the central bay via three white marble steps from Quay Street with a wrought iron gated entry. The floor of the verandah is tiled in a

chequerboard pattern of black and white marble tiles, whilst the soffit of the verandah is lined with painted match-boarding.

The painted brick rear façade along Quay Lane comprises a later roller door towards the western corner, and two single doors located to the southern corner of the façade. Former window openings have been infilled with brickwork along the façade. Two of the sub-station concrete supports abut the rear façade.

Access to the roof is via a ladder located in the driveway along the southeast boundary of the site. The roof was not inspected in 2020. The 2011 Heritage Management Plan describes the front portion of the roof as comprising a double gabled brick parapeted roof form, whilst the rear portion is flat and has three satellite dishes constructed upon it.

Overall, the exterior surviving building fabric is in good condition.



Figure 33: View of the front façade of the ABC Radio Studios building from Quay Street.



Figure 34: View from the front verandah looking northeast towards Quay Street and the Fitzroy River beyond.



Figure 35: Front steps and wrought iron gated entry along the front façade.



Figure 36: View along the front verandah, looking northwest.



Figure 37: View along the front verandah, looking southeast.



Figure 38: Double door entry, noting early decorative highlight and sidelights.



Figure 39: Front verandah soffit.



Figure 40: The front façade plinth.



Figure 41: The upper portion of the front façade, including the entablature and cornice.



Figure 42: Wrought iron gate at the north-western corner of the front façade connected to the neighbouring property.



Figure 43: Double wrought iron gates connecting Quay Street to the driveway along the southeast boundary of the site.



Figure 44: Driveway along the southeast boundary of the site, with roller door entry to Quay Street.



Figure 45: Roof access from the driveway on the south east side of the site.



Figure 46: Detail of original side elevation window.



Figure 47: Detail of original side elevation window with arched highlight.



Figure 48: View of the rear elevation showing garage door opening to the western side of the elevated substation.



Figure 49: View of central portion of the rear elevation under the elevated substation.



Figure 50: View of the rear elevation showing brick infilled window opening to the eastern side of the elevated substation.



Figure 51: Rear parapet roof of the original portion of the building viewed from the rooftop of the rear addition. (NBRS + Partners, June 2011)

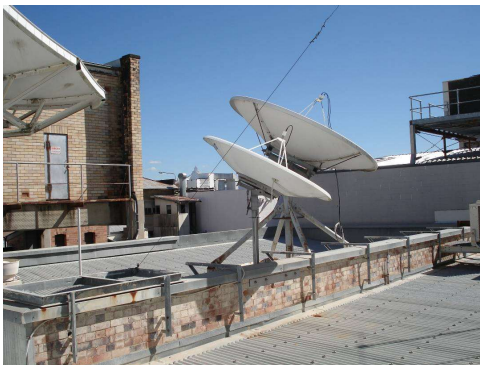


Figure 52: Satellite dishes on the roof of the rear addition (NBRS + Partners, June 2011)



Figure 53: Satellite dish on the roof of the rear addition. (NBRS + Partners, June 2011)



Figure 54: Interpretive plaque located along the front plinth.



Figure 55: Interpretive plaque located along the front façade, close to the front door entry into the building.

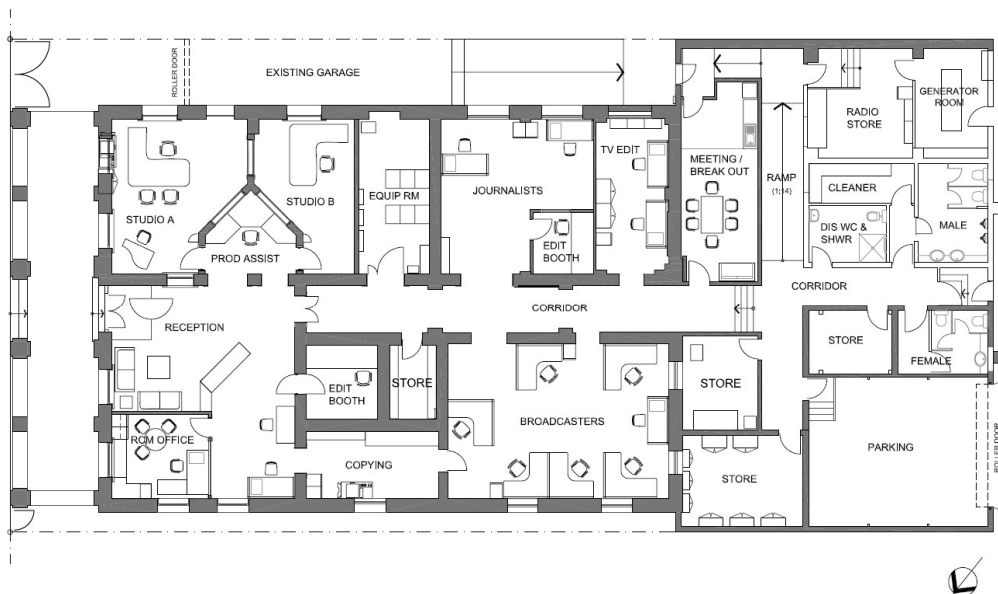


Figure 56: Ground Plan of the ABC Studios Building (Source: Provided by ABC Property Portfolio Team, 2011).

3.3.3 INTERIOR

The front portion of the building facing Quay Street is entered via a set of painted timber panelled double doors with decorative leadlight sidelights and arched decorative fanlight above. A later glazed vestibule surrounds the front door and leads into a reception area with later fit out and partitioned office. Two rooms containing an editing booth and copying room are located to the rear of the reception area and two studios and a production assistant desk are located in rooms to the southeast. The remaining areas of the building are arranged on either side of a central hallway. An equipment room, journalist's room with editing booth, and TV editing room are located to the south-eastern of the main hallway, whilst a store and large broadcasters room are located to the right north-western of the main hallway.

Timber floorboards are exposed within the entrance space, and although the remaining portions of the building contain carpeted flooring, original timber flooring is believed to be present beneath. The reception area and partitioned office retain original architraves and skirtings, ceilings with matchboard lining, cornices, and a decorative ceiling rose. The remaining portions of the original building exhibit later suspended ceilings, which may conceal original matchboard ceilings above. Original detailing evident include chamfered

walls with dado detailing and skirtings, chamfered pilasters and arch within the main hallway, architraves as well as panelled door openings with timber-framed highlights above, some early decorative door hardware, timber-panelled door leafs, and moulded and arched window surrounds containing double-hung timber-framed windows.

Modifications include the addition of later partitions throughout the original portion of the building to support its use as a radio recording, editing and broadcasting studio. However, these are generally discernible as later fabric. Some of the rooms, including the journalists and broadcasters rooms, show evidence of earlier arched openings which have been partially infilled and now contain rectangular door openings. Some early windows have had their original glazed panels removed and infilled with boarding. The original concrete vault located to the rear of the reception area, which is now the front editing booth, has had its original doors modified and a later fitout added. As some of the original details appear to have been directly copied in the 1997 renovation works, it is difficult to discern the full extent of original and introduced fabric. It appears that most of the joinery details in the front portion of the building are early or original. Some of the panelled door leafs in this area appear to have been reconstructed to the original door design.

The rear portion of the building connects to the main corridor via a set of stairs which then continues to a narrower hallway leading to Quay Lane at the rear. A secondary corridor runs across the width of the building. To the Quay Lane (southwest) side of the corridor are the garage, male and female toilets, store, cleaners room, generator room and radio store. To the northeast are further storerooms and a meeting room.

Many of these spaces, particularly the bathrooms, contain later fitouts. The rooms contain panelled timber doors similar to those in the front portion of the building, but are likely later additions, the design of which, has been based off the original door leaf design. Later carpeted, vinyl and tiled flooring is found throughout this area, with the garage and some of the storerooms containing concrete floors. Later suspended ceilings are also located throughout this portion of the building. Walls contain simple skirtings, door surrounds and architraves.

Overall, the surviving interior fabric is generally in good condition. Minor areas of wear and tear and deterioration include some water staining and damage to isolated sections on some of the later, suspended ceiling panels.



Figure 57: Damaged later suspended ceiling panel.



Figure 58: Damaged later ceiling in the existing staff room.

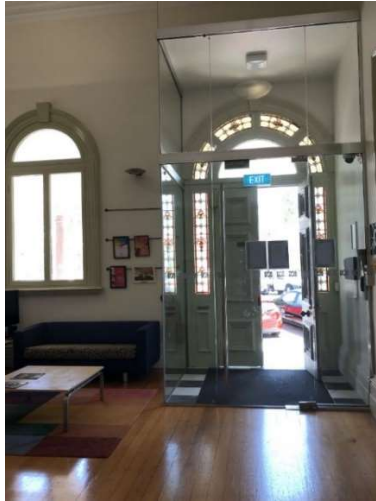


Figure 59: Later glazed entry surrounding early front door.



Figure 60: Front reception area.



Figure 61: Later front office fitout with early timber-panelled ceiling and ceiling rose above.

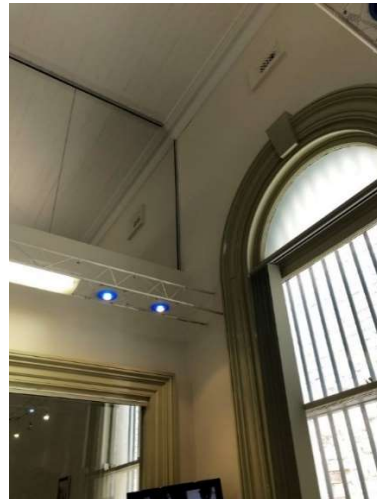


Figure 62: View looking up at early ceiling, noting early windows within the front office space.



Figure 63: Copying room.



Figure 64: View of the entry into the front studios from the reception area.



Figure 65: View from the front studio spaces out towards the front reception and hallway.



Figure 66: Studios contain later fitouts, with early timber-framed windows and surrounds.



Figure 67: One of the front studios, noting the early window and highlight with views out towards the front reception area.



Figure 68: View from the front reception area through the early window into one of the front studio spaces.



Figure 69: View looking along the main hallway connecting the front reception to the rear of the building.



Figure 70: View looking from the main hallway



Figure 71: Early door hardware.



Figure 72: Main journalists room centrally located along the northwest edge of the building.



Figure 73: View back towards the hallway from the journalists room, noting door opening and associated joinery.



Figure 74: View inside journalists editing booth.



Figure 75: Window between main journalists room and editing booth.



Figure 76: Connecting window between journalists room and TV editing room.



Figure 77: Broadcasters room, noting arched opening to the left and infilled window frames.



Figure 78: View from the Broadcasters room back towards the main hallway.



Figure 79: Some doorways indicate earlier door leaf hinge connections, noting early highlight and later false ceiling above.



Figure 80: Archways over the end portion of the hallway, noting surrounding pilasters, joinery and moulded skirting and later false ceiling above.



Figure 81: View from the TV edit room towards the hallway.



Figure 82: Window with timber frame and infilled panels located within the TV edit room.

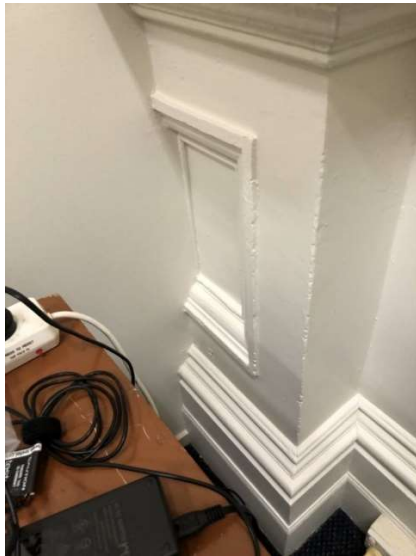


Figure 83: Wall and skirting detailing to the TV editing room.



Figure 84: Wall and dado detailing to the TV editing room.



Figure 85: Hallway connection between the front portion of the building to the rear.



Figure 86: Door hardware.



Figure 87: View back through the hallway from the rear towards the front of the studio building.



Figure 88: Meeting / breakout room.



Figure 89: View looking southeast towards the ramp close to the entry into the garage.

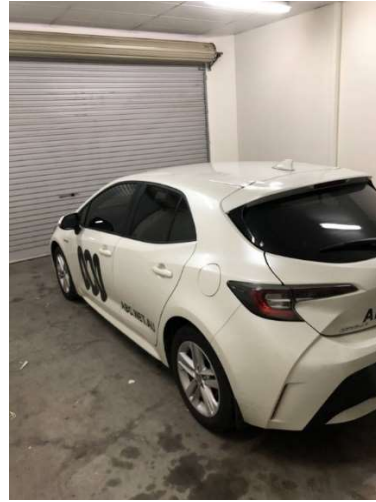


Figure 90: Garage, with roller door connecting to Quay Lane.



Figure 91: View from the garage back towards the internal entry.

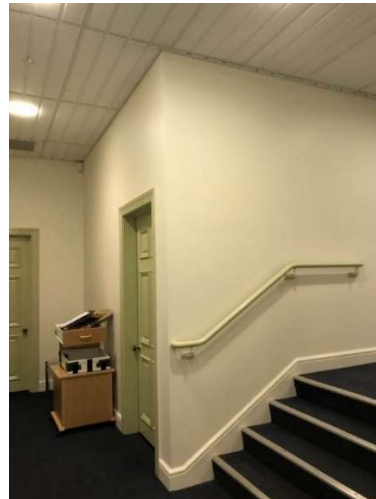


Figure 92: View from the ramp looking northwest towards storeroom doors.



Figure 93: Radio storeroom.



Figure 94: View towards the rear portion of the corridor.



Figure 95: Rear storeroom, noting cross bracing along the walls.



Figure 96: Bathroom door, noting joinery.



Figure 97: Bathroom, noting later fitout and later ceiling.

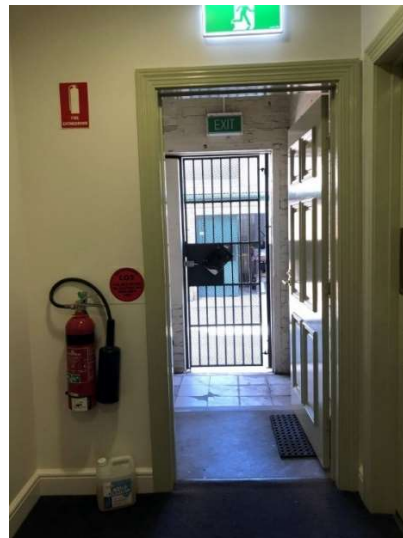


Figure 98: View from the rear hallway towards rear access to Quay Lane.



Figure 99: View from the Quay Lane rear entry towards the rear hallway of the studio building.

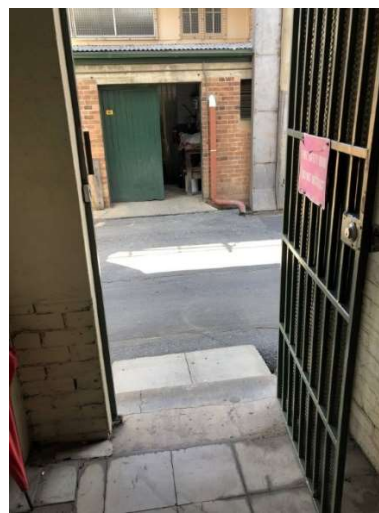


Figure 100: View from the rear entry out towards Quay Lane.

3.3.4 CONCLUSION

ABC Radio Studios Rockhampton is in good condition for its age and continual use. It exhibits use of fine materials and good workmanship. Its condition and integrity has been supported by a significant restoration campaign in 1998 although this work has tended to obscure an understanding of original and reconstructed fabric. Records of this work have not been discovered during the research carried out for this report.

The overall planning of the building reflects the historical description provided for the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Office and the highly modified fabric at the rear of the building may still contain original fabric of this time. The rear and bounding walls of the lot have the highest potential to contain original fabric.

Little historical information has been uncovered of the occupation and ownership of the building by the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Company from 1920 to 1963 and it is cannot be determined if physical evidence remains of this period.

The building houses a functioning radio studio and has been adapted to suit technological and operational requirements since ABC occupation in 1963.

3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The Rockhampton townsite has been continuously occupied by Europeans since the 1850s. Documentary evidence indicates the site was purchased by the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Ltd from J. M. Headrick and Company in 1884 and it was another thirteen years before the present building was erected. It is unclear if a previous building existed on the site.

There are no known Indigenous relics or deposits within the boundary of the subject site. There are no known archaeological deposits located within the boundary of the subject site although there may be unstratified deposits located below existing floors and paved areas.

There is limited potential for unexpected finds in any excavation on the site greater than 300mm.

4.0 HERITAGE VALUES

4.1 COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE CRITERIA

Heritage significance, cultural significance and cultural value are all terms used to describe an item's value or importance to our own society. This value may be contained in the fabric of an item, its setting and its relationship to other items, the response that the item stimulates to those who value it now and in the historical record that allow us to understand it in its own context.

Determining cultural value is the basis of all planning for places of historic significance. Determination of significance permits informed decisions or future planning that ensures that the expressions of significance are retained, enhanced or at least minimally impacted upon. A clear understanding of the nature and degree of significance will determine the parameters for flexibility of future planning and development.

The analysis of the historical and physical evidence provides the context for assessing significance, which is made by applying standard evaluation criteria to the development and associations of an item.

A place has Commonwealth Heritage value if, and only if, the place meets one of the Commonwealth Heritage criteria prescribed under Section 341D of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The values embodied in the criteria generally relate to:

- (a) natural heritage values of places
- (b) indigenous heritage values of places; and
- (c) historic heritage values of places.

A place is included on the Commonwealth Heritage List for demonstrating one or more of the following Commonwealth Heritage criteria:

<i>Criterion (a) (Processes)</i>	<i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern of Australia's natural or cultural history.</i>
<i>Criterion (b) (Rarity)</i>	<i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.</i>
<i>Criterion (c) (Historical values)</i>	<i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.</i>
<i>Criterion (d) (Characteristic values)</i>	<i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of:</i> <i>(i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or</i> <i>(ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.</i>
<i>Criterion (e) (Aesthetic characteristics)</i>	<i>The place has significant heritage value because of a place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.</i>
<i>Criterion (f) (Technical achievement)</i>	<i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at particular period.</i>

<i>Criterion (g) (Social value)</i>	<i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</i>
<i>Criterion (h) (Significant people)</i>	<i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.</i>
<i>Criterion (i) (Indigenous tradition)</i>	<i>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of indigenous tradition.</i>

4.1.1 THRESHOLD FOR INCLUSION ON THE COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LIST

The Commonwealth Heritage Council applies a "significance threshold" test for inclusion of places in the Commonwealth Heritage List. The "significance threshold" assists in a determining how important the values of a place are against each criterion. To be entered in the Commonwealth heritage List a place is required to have "significant" heritage value.

4.2 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR ASSESSING COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

This revised Heritage Management Plan has reviewed the official Commonwealth Heritage values contained in the Commonwealth Heritage List citation to confirm the values and monitor condition of the attributes described. The process involved:

- a) visual inspection of the building fabric to monitor and confirm the heritage values and attributes
- b) visual inspection to confirm changes to the building setting
- c) review of relevant literature to identify other potential heritage values; and
- d) review of documentary evidence to determine the authenticity of building fabric and to confirm the sequence of development.

4.3 APPLICATION OF COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE CRITERIA

The following section reviews and revises the Commonwealth Heritage criteria applicable to ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton. A place has Commonwealth Heritage value if the place meets the significance threshold for Commonwealth Heritage Listing under any one of the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria prescribed under Section 341D of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation 2000* (EPBC Regulations 2000 Div 10.05 (10.03A) – Commonwealth Heritage criteria).

Official values are noted in italics.

4.3.1 CRITERION A - PROCESSES

Criterion (a) - The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Official Values:

The building, constructed in 1897, as an administration office for the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, has a strong link to the period when the Mount Morgan Mine was the richest gold mine in the world, and stimulated an economic boom in Rockhampton.

Discussion:

The place was constructed as the administration office for the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company in 1897/98 and was used as offices for the company until 1913. Whilst the

activities of the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company significantly contributed to Rockhampton's economic boom of the 1890s and 1900s, the place is not pivotal to an understanding of the historical processes leading to that important phase in the town's history.

The building does however form part of a rich collection of gold boom era buildings on Quay Street and East Street Rockhampton, which collectively reflect the economic boom related to gold mining. The location of this group of buildings is also significant in that they reflect the establishment of the central business district adjacent to the Rockhampton's port as the principal means of transportation of goods in Central Queensland at that time.

The place has been the headquarters of radio services in central Queensland for the ABC since 1963. ABC Capricornia (originally 4RK) was a privately owned station established in 1931 prior to the formation of the Australian Broadcasting Commission in 1932. It became the national broadcaster's first regional station. The place is important for its historical association with one of ABC's first regional radio stations.

Revised Values:

ABC Radio Studios is significant for its contribution to a precinct of gold boom era buildings in Rockhampton which collectively reflect the economic boom and development of the Rockhampton central business district adjacent to the Rockhampton port.

Attributes:

Original fabric, planning and layout of the building.

4.3.2 CRITERION B - RARITY

Criterion (b) - The place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Official Values:

Not listed for demonstrating Criterion B

Discussion:

Not applicable

Revised Values:

Not applicable

Attributes:

Not applicable

4.3.3 CRITERION C – HISTORICAL VALUES

Criterion (c) - The place has significant heritage value because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Official Values:

Not listed for demonstrating Criterion C

Discussion:

Not applicable

Revised Values:

Not applicable

Attributes:

Not applicable

4.3.4 CRITERION D – CHARACTERISTIC VALUES

Criterion (d) - The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:

- (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
- (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments

Official Values:

Although modest in scale, the building is an example of the Federation Academic Classical style well expressed in the classical proportions of the arcaded verandah, the use of arched bays with granite columns and decorated ionic pilasters and the parapet concealing the roof. The ABC Studio Building is an integral unit of the stylistic expression of the streetscape.

The building retains its original fabric and form in the gable roofs and internal layout of central corridor.

Discussion:

The building is an example of Federation Free Classical style as defined by Apperly, Irving and Reynolds.⁴¹ This style differs from the Academic Classical style in its more varied and often simplified application of classical elements which suited its application to commercial buildings rather than larger scale civic buildings which predominantly used the Academic Classical style.

Proposed Values:

ABC Radio Studios is a representative example of Federation Free Classical style architecture.

Attributes:

The architectural attributes that demonstrate the Federation Free Classical Style.

4.3.5 CRITERION E – AESTHETIC VALUES

Criterion (e) - The place has significant heritage value because of a place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Official Values:

The ABC Studio is an important visual aesthetic contributor to the Quay Street streetscape. Its aesthetic characteristics are its scale, form and stylistic design that create an attractive image that is in harmony with the adjacent streetscape buildings. It is the centre piece of a group of three single storey buildings of classical style. The front façade exhibits a high degree of detail in finishes and craftsmanship that contribute to the designed aesthetic characteristics of the place and the streetscape. It is a strong contributor to image of the historic city of Rockhampton, particularly the 19th Century Quay Street streetscape.

The aesthetic characteristics are the ornate character of the period façade, the harmony of the building with its neighbours and within the streetscape due to the physical expression of its historic style, its form and its scale. These characteristics are well recognised and documented by the community as reflected in the 1976 report by the National Trust of Australia. The value is appreciated by the local community as reflected in the listing by the National Trust and the local government.

Discussion:

ABC Radio Studios is a fine example of the Federation Free Classical style due to the quality of design, materials and workmanship.

⁴¹ Apperly, Irving, et al., op. cit., pp. 100-107.

The building is an integral component of a collection of buildings on Quay Street Rockhampton, which collectively reflect the economic boom related to gold mining in the region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The value of the streetscape to the community's is demonstrated by the numerous State heritage listings of places in the vicinity and the identification of the area in the Regional Planning Scheme.

Proposed Values:

The place is significant as an integral component of a cohesive precinct of gold boom era buildings in Rockhampton.

Attributes:

The contribution of the Federation Academic Classical style building to the precinct.

4.3.6 CRITERION F – TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT

Criterion (f) - The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at particular period.

Official Values:

Not listed for demonstrating Criterion F

Discussion:

Not Applicable

Proposed Values:

Not applicable

Attributes:

Not applicable

4.3.7 CRITERION G – SOCIAL VALUE

Criterion (g) - The place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Official Values:

Not listed for demonstrating Criterion G.

Discussion:

The place is significant for its association with the ABC for nearly 60 years. Local radio and television transmission and journalistic content is highly valued by regional communities in the dissemination of information relevant to those in local communities. Whilst this is especially the case in times of hardship and crisis, local media celebrates community and individual achievements in regional areas increasing the community's sense of identity and sense of place.

Revised Values:

The place is significant to the local and regional community of central Queensland for its long association with the delivery of local and regional media services.

Attributes:

The place's association with the ABC.

4.3.8 CRITERION H – SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE

Criterion (h) – The place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.

Official Values:

Not listed for demonstrating Criterion H.

Discussion:

The place is closely associated with the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company which significantly impacted the economic prosperity of Rockhampton through the success of its Mount Morgan Mine.

The place is also associated with 4RK, the first regional radio station in Queensland and one of the first privately established radio stations to be incorporated into the national broadcaster.

Revised Heritage Values:

The place is significant for its association with the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company which significantly impacted the economic prosperity of Rockhampton through the success of its Mount Morgan Mine.

The place is also significant for its association with 4RK, the first regional radio station in Queensland and one of the first privately established radio stations to be incorporated into the ABC.

Attributes:

Building fabric relating to the development of the place by Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company.

The ongoing use of the place by ABC radio.

4.3.9 CRITERION I – INDIGENOUS TRADITION

Criterion (i) - The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of indigenous tradition.

Official Values:

Not listed for demonstrating Criterion I

Discussion:

Not Applicable

Proposed Values:

Not applicable

Attributes:

Not applicable

4.4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.4.1 OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following Statement of Significance contained in the Australian Heritage Database is the official statement of significance for the ABC Radio Studios building:

The ABC Studios, Rockhampton formerly the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company administration office, has a strong link to the period when the Mount Morgan Mine was the richest gold mine in the world, and stimulated an economic boom in Rockhampton. Although comparatively modest, the building has a solid presence in the historic commercial Quay Street well demonstrating Rockhampton's affluence of the late 19th Century.

The building is an example of the Federation Academic Classical style well expressed in the classical proportions of the arcaded verandah, the use of arched bays with granite columns and decorated ionic pilasters and the parapet concealing the roof. The ABC Studio Building is an integral unit of the stylistic expression of the streetscape. Beyond

the front verandah and entrance, the building retains its original form in the gable roofs and internal layout of the central corridor.

The ABC Studio building contributes to the Quay Street streetscape by its aesthetic characteristics of scale, form and stylistic design that are in harmony with the adjacent streetscape buildings. The Studio building is the centre piece of a group of three single story buildings of classical style. The front façade has a high degree of detail in finishes and craftsmanship that enhance the designed aesthetic characteristics of the streetscape. The 19th Century Quay Street streetscape is a significant heritage feature of Rockhampton that is valued by the Rockhampton community and the National Trust of Queensland.

4.4.2 REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following Statement of Significance for ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton is proposed:

ABC Radio Studios is important for its contribution to the cohesive streetscape of gold boom era commercial buildings in Quay Street, Rockhampton. The location of this group of buildings reflects the importance of development of the central business district adjacent to the port as the principal means of transport supporting the economic boom in the region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The ABC Radio Studios is also important as a representative example of Federation Free Classical style architecture executed using quality skills and materials.

The place is significant for its association with the Mount Morgan Mining company being constructed as its Rockhampton office in 1897/98. It is also significant for its association with radio station 4RK, the first regional radio station in Queensland and one of the first radio stations incorporated into the ABC.

ABC Radio Studios is important for its use by the ABC for regional broadcasting and the generation and delivery of local radio and television services for nearly 60 years.

4.5 IDENTIFIED HISTORIC THEMES

ABC Radio Studios demonstrates a number of historic themes formulated by the Australian Heritage Council (formerly the Australian Heritage Commission), as listed below:

Identified National Historic Theme	Demonstrated by:
<p>3. Developing Local, Regional and National Economies</p> <p>3.4 Utilising Natural Resources</p> <p> 3.4.3 Mining</p> <p>3.7 Establishing Communications</p> <p> 3.7.2 Developing electric means of communication</p>	<p>The construction of the building as a town office for the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company reflects the prosperity of the company and region in the late 19th and early 20th Century resulting from the gold boom.</p> <p>The place has a important association with the first regional radio station in Queensland and the one of the first radio stations included in the national broadcasting service.</p>

Identified National Historic Theme	Demonstrated by:
3.20 Informing Australians <i>3.20.2 Broadcasting</i>	The use of the building by the ABC for recording and broadcasting local media since the 1960s, reflects the important role the ABC plays in the delivery of local and regional content across Australia.
4. Building Settlements, Towns and Cities 4.1 Planning Urban Settlements <i>4.1.5 Developing City Centres</i> 4.3 Developing Institutions 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements	<p>The place is an integral component of the group of commercial buildings established in Quay Street, Rockhampton representing the development of a central business district adjacent to the port in the late 19th and early 20th Century.</p> <p>The place has been home to the ABC in Rockhampton for nearly 60 years and is strongly associated with 4RK, the first regional radio station in Queensland and one of the first radio stations included in the national broadcasting service.</p>
5. Working 5.4 Working in offices	<p>Despite minor adaptation, the building has been continuously used for office spaces since its opening in 1897.</p> <p>The original internal planning of the building for administration office use by the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, including the broad passage running through the centre of the building, the front reception area and former strong room/vault cum editing booth, are all still evident in the current layout of the building.</p> <p>Alterations and additions from the 1960s onwards for use by the ABC for radio and television studios has retained key features of the internal layout. The current use of the building by the ABC demonstrates the integration of general office areas and specialist recording and broadcasting spaces within the original building plan.</p> <p>The original configuration of the building is documented in historical publications contemporary with the opening of the building in 1897.</p>
6. Educating 6.5 Educating people in remote places	The ABC Radio Studios provides a crucial task of relaying state and national news broadcasts and generating local media content for dissemination across central Queensland.
7. Governing 7.6 Administering Australia <i>7.6.6 Providing Services and Welfare</i>	<p>ABC Radio Studios is associated with the establishment of the national broadcasting service in 1932 through its association with radio station 4RK.</p> <p>ABC Radio Studios is the location of the production and broadcast of regional news and programs assisting in the establishment of regional and local identity.</p>

Identified National Historic Theme	Demonstrated by:
7.8 Establishing regional and local identity	
8. Developing Australia's Cultural Life 8.5 Preserving traditions and group memories <i>8.5.2 Helping other people</i> <i>8.11 Making Australian Folklore</i> 8.12 Living in and around Australian Homes 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements	ABC Radio Studios plays a critical role in the broadcast of emergency services information across central and northern Queensland. It supports the community through the production and broadcast of stories documenting the culture and history of the region and the experiences of the people that live within it.

4.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF ELEMENTS

The following ranking of significant fabric and spaces is included to demonstrate to what extent the building fabric embodies the significant values attributed to the place. It allows the management of the building fabric according with the policies contained in this Heritage Management Plan: this significance ranking does not have statutory authority.

The management framework below is an internal management tool only. The conservation of all gazetted Commonwealth heritage values is required and must remain a priority. This section should not be interpreted as an attempt to grade the Commonwealth heritage values by order of significance as they all require conservation under the *EPBC Act*.

In accordance with *The Conservation Plan* by Dr James Semple Kerr, the significance of the various component elements of the place has been assessed against the criteria, and ranked for the purpose of enabling decisions on the future conservation and development of the place to be based on an understanding of its significance. These assessments are made without regard to the practical considerations that must subsequently be considered when formulating policies. The schedules below identify components that contribute to the overall significance of ABC Radio Studios and its setting, in one of the following relative grades:

- Exceptional
- High
- Moderate
- Little
- Intrusive

The categories should be read in the context of the overall cultural heritage significance of ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton.

4.6.1 EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

This category includes spaces and fabric with a high degree of authenticity and integrity and provide the primary understanding of the place.

Spaces in this category include:

The Arcaded verandah

The verandah providing formal entry to the building from Quay Street is a particularly well resolved piece of design is the public interface of the building within Quay Street. The significance of the space relates to:

- Its highly intact fabric and features.
- The linear form along the principal street frontage.
- The quality of the spatial character being defined by the semi-enclosed verandah space, acting as a threshold which connects the street to the interior.
- The character of the space created by the use of quality materials and finishes, including tiled chequerboard pattern of black and white tiles to the verandah floor, painted match-boarding to the soffit and decorative windows, ornately moulded arches and window surrounds.

Building fabric and components in this category includes:

The front façade facing Quay Street

The front façade is an important and significant element in the design of the building, which is highly visible from the public domain along Quay Street and an integral component of the streetscape.

The External Form and Detail of the Building

The building's overall external design is a highly significant aspect of the overall significance of the place. The significance relates to:

- The scale and proportion of the building and its component parts.
- The use of materials (stone and masonry) and juxtaposition of details and elements.
- The articulation of the pedimented bay and arcaded verandah spaces.
- The building's free-standing character viewed from Quay Street.

The External Fabric and Finishes of the Building

- Two, wrought iron gates located on each side of the front façade
- Three central white marble steps which provide access from Quay Street with wrought iron gates providing entry to the verandah.
- Pedimented bay with side bays on either side.
- Painted masonry plinth.
- Cast metal sub-floor vents.
- Pilasters with fluted shafts towards their base with composite Ionic capitals.
- Tuscan order pink granite colonettes at the centre of each side bay.
- Arches with profiled archivols and vermiculated spandrels;
- Keystones over the arches surmounted by acroteria;
- An architrave to the entablature with festoons and headed with a course of dentils;
- Convex frieze headed with an egg and dart moulding;
- Balustraded parapet with masonry urns and ball finials detailing with the main roof concealed behind; and
- Flag masts at both the north and east corners of the façade.

- Double door entry providing access from the verandah to the interior, including moulded timber door leafs and decorative arched highlight and decorative sidelights.
- Timber framed windows with arched highlights along the front façade, between the arcaded verandah and interior.

Views and vistas in this category include:

Views of the front façade from Quay Street and the Fitzroy River foreshore parkland area

The building is an important part of the presentation of Quay Street and in views along both streets as well as from the parkland foreshore along the banks of the Fitzroy River.

The significance relates to:

- The building's presentation to Quay Street and the parkland foreshore along the Fitzroy River below.
- It's relationship with other buildings along Quay Street, many of which, are State-listed places which are of a similar scale and style. The building contributes positively to the consistent historic character and stylistic expression of the streetscape, reflecting the historic development of Rockhampton, particularly during the end of the 19th Century. The subject buildings, as well as those neighbouring on either side, retain high quality façade designs and exhibit the use of high-quality materials.

4.6.2 HIGH SIGNIFICANCE

This category comprises items or spaces retaining a high degree of original fabric or form. The items demonstrate key elements of the significance of the place and may include alterations that do not detract from the significance of the place.

Spaces in this category include:

Reception and front office space

The significance relates to:

- Although partitions have been installed to create separated spaces for the reception area and front office, the overall space remains legible, and has historic value as part of the original design.
- Value for a high degree of surviving original fabric.

Main central corridor

- Although later additions have been added, including a later ceiling, the overall space has been retained.
- Has historic value for retaining evidence of the original building's use and sequences of spaces.
- The general form of the space is highly intact and retains its original use as a corridor with openings along either side providing access to rooms along the length of the building.

Space spanning between the front verandah and neighbouring properties on either side

- The space directly on either side of the verandah allows the overall form and features of the building to remain legible and continue to be understood and appreciated from Quay Street. Infill of this space would have a detrimental impact upon an understanding the historic and aesthetic character of the front façade and the overall form and features of the building.

Building fabric and components in this category includes:

Intact and original, external and internal fabric of the building

- Northwest and southeast external masonry walls.
- Rear external northwest masonry wall.
- Internal walls which relate to the original layout of the internal spaces of the building, including the internal walls on either side of the corridor, between the current equipment room and news/journalists room, and between the broadcasters, former vault cum editing booth and copying room.
- Original chamfered walls with dado detailing, particularly evident within the broadcasting room, news/journalists room and TV editing room.
- Associated architraves and skirtings to original and early walls.
- Early timber floorboards exposed within the entrance space and original any floorboards which exist beneath later floor linings.
- Lofty ceiling with matchboard lining and cornices to the reception area.
- Decorative ceiling rose to the reception area.
- Original and early timber panelled rectangular door openings with timber-framed highlights above, timber-panelled door leafs, and some early decorative door hardware.
- Moulded and arched window surrounds containing rectangular double-hung timber-framed windows.

4.6.3 MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE

Elements in this category contribute to the overall significance of the item. Altered or modified elements may be included.

Spaces in this category include:

External spaces surrounding the building, spanning between the building and neighbouring properties to the northwest and southeast.

- Although spaces surrounding the building have little heritage value on their own, they contribute to the overall significance of the site. These open spaces are to be maintained in order to ensure the overall form of the original building, remains legible.

Modified internal spaces

- Front studio rooms.
- Production support room.
- Equipment room.
- News/journalists room with news/editing booth.
- TV editing room.
- Front editing booth (former vault).
- Front store room.
- Copying room.
- Broadcasters room.

Building fabric and components in this category includes:

External and internal walls believed to be associated with early development of the site, but considerably modified or altered.

- The rear external masonry wall along Quay Lane.
- The southwest external wall along the rear portion of the building.
- Internal walls located within the rear portion of the building.

4.6.4 LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE

This category comprises most of the additions and alterations made to accommodate changing requirements, where these are expedient and of marginal intrinsic worth. Their impact on the significance of the ABC Radio Studios building ranges from neutral to tolerably adverse.

Spaces in this category include:

Spaces located within the rear portion of the building

- Staff room.
- Rear storage rooms.
- Radio store.
- Generator room.
- Garage.
- Cleaners room.
- Bathrooms.

Building fabric and components in this category includes:

- Exterior roller door to the garage along the northwest boundary, opening onto Quay Street.
- Bathroom fitouts and fixtures, including cubicle partitions, water closet, hand basins, taps, spouts, hand driers, vanity units, shelving, mirrors, floor finishes.
- Kitchen fitout to staff room, including sinks, splashbacks, cupboards, cooking equipment, taps and spouts, wall finishes and floor finishes.
- Fabric dating from 1970 or later unless elsewhere noted, including
- Later ceilings, including suspended ceiling tiles.
- Later floor linings, including tiling, carpet and vinyl.
- Later internal door leafs.
- ramps
- stair located between the staffroom and storeroom, connecting the later rear addition to the front portion of the building.

4.6.5 INTRUSIVE ELEMENTS

This category comprises those alterations and additions that positively detract from the significance of the ABC Radio Studios building, and includes fabric that in both materials and workmanship poorly emulates the original.

Building fabric and components in this category includes:

There is no fabric in this category.

Spaces in this category include:

There are no spaces in this category.

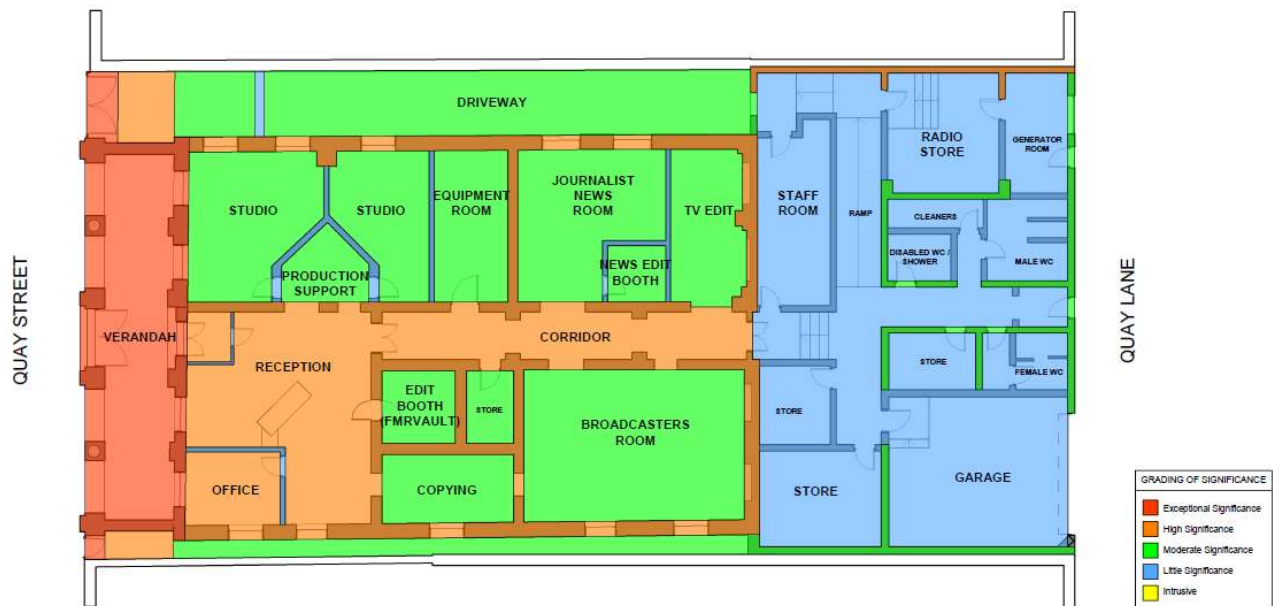


Figure 101 – Significance grading diagram.

4.7 CURTILAGE

The heritage curtilage of a place is the extent of the surrounding area which contributes to its heritage significance.

The most common type of heritage curtilage coincides with the lot or legal boundary of the property containing the heritage item, or items. The Lot Boundary Heritage Curtilage applies to ABC Radio Studios. It includes the building and the area between the building and the surrounding lot boundaries.

5.0 HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

5.1 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK GENERALLY

As a Commonwealth Government agency, the ABC is subject to Commonwealth legislation. The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* is the primary heritage legislation addressed in the management of ABC Radio Studios.

The ABC endeavours to comply with relevant State environmental legislation where it does not conflict with Commonwealth legislation. General consultation is also pursued by the ABC to inform local authorities of major works proposed for the place.

5.2 RELEVANT COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION

5.2.1 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999 (CWLTH)

ABC Radio Studios is owned and controlled by the Commonwealth and is subject to the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (EPBC Regs).

As an Australian government agency, the ABC is required to identify and protect Commonwealth heritage values of properties its ownership. ABC Radio Studios is included on the Commonwealth Heritage List for demonstrating Commonwealth heritage values, and the ABC is obliged under S341ZC of the EPBC Act to ‘...*minimise adverse impact on identified Commonwealth Heritage values of the place*. Changes to ABC Radio Studios must also take into consideration potential impacts on other Commonwealth Heritage places or National Heritage places.

5.2.2 COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

Schedules 5B and 7B of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (Cwlth)* set out Commonwealth Heritage management principles. They encourage the identification of a place’s heritage values and their conservation and presentation through the application of the best available skills and knowledge. They also encourage community (including Indigenous community) involvement and co-operation between the various levels of government.

Under Section 341Z of this legislation, the ABC is obliged to manage the heritage significance of the place consistent with Commonwealth Heritage management principles, to advise and seek approval from the Minister prior to any changes being made to the place, change of use or divestment of the property. This Heritage Management Plan has been prepared to address the management of the place by ABC under section 341S of the *EPBC Act*.

The ABC as owner of ABC Radio Studios, 236 Quay Street, Rockhampton, ‘the place’, is also obliged under the *EPBC Act* to undertake the following:

- i. Assist the Minister and the Australian Heritage Council in the identification, assessment and monitoring of the place’s Commonwealth heritage values (Section 341Z);
- ii. Prepare a Heritage Strategy for managing the places it owns or controls to protect and conserve their Commonwealth heritage values, submit a copy to the Minister and periodically review the Strategy (Section 341ZA);
- iii. Produce a register that sets out the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place and submit a written report to the Minister (Section 341ZB);

- iv. Minimise adverse impact on identified Commonwealth Heritage values of the place (Section 341ZC); and
- v. Ensure the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place are protected in the event of the building being sold or leased (Section 341ZE).

Heritage Management Plans for Commonwealth Heritage listed places are legislative instruments for the purposes of the *Legislation Act 2003*. Under section 341S of the *EPBC Act*, the ABC is responsible for registering the Heritage Management Plan as a legislative instrument on the Federal Register of Legislation to be compliant with its obligations under the Act.

5.2.3 APPROVAL PROCESS FOR WORKS TO COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LISTED PLACES

The Consent Authority for works to the place is the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act 1999)*. The ABC must not take an action that has, will have, or is likely to have an adverse impact on Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative and action is taken to mitigate the impacts⁴².

Actions on, or impacting on, Commonwealth land, and actions undertaken by Commonwealth agencies, are subject to the requirements of the *EPBC Act*. Under the Act, actions on Commonwealth land or undertaken by a Commonwealth agency should be self-assessed to determine if they are likely to have a significant impact on the environment, the definition of which includes heritage values of places.

The process of self-assessment outlined in the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.2* (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 2013) will be followed by the ABC, or delegated heritage specialist, before any proposed actions are undertaken. This will assist the ABC in deciding whether or not the action is likely to have a significant impact on the environment.

It is the ABC's responsibility as the body or institution undertaking an action to consider the extent of impacts on the environment, including heritage values. If the impacts are likely to be significant, or if the ABC is unsure, the action will be referred to the Department of the Agriculture, Water and the Environment (the "Department"). Only a referral decision from the Department constitutes legal approval under the *EPBC Act*. If an action is referred, the Minister for the Environment will decide whether it is likely to have significant impact on the environment and whether approval is therefore required under the *EPBC Act*. If the Minister decides that the action is likely to have a significant impact, it will be deemed a controlled action and be subject to the *EPBC Act* assessment and approval process. Controlled actions are defined as:

*A proposed action that is likely to have a significant impact on: a matter of national environmental significance; the environment of Commonwealth land (even if taken outside Commonwealth land); or the environment anywhere in the world (if the action is undertaken by the Commonwealth).*⁴³

The ABC is required to document all decisions and reasoning made during the self-assessment process, whether or not it decides to refer any proposed actions. The ABC is advised to contact the Heritage Branch at the Department (heritage@environment.gov.au)

⁴² EPBC Act 1999, s341ZC.

⁴³ (ref <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/about/glossary>)

for information or to seek comments on self-assessment for proposed actions. Where possible, the ABC will provide self-assessment documentation to the Department for their records as part of best practice heritage management.

5.2.4 SELF-ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The ABC is responsible for carrying out works to conserve, maintain and improve the amenity and quality of its building and site, and has obligations to minimise any adverse impact on heritage values including, but not limited to, the ongoing conservation management and maintenance of the main building's facade, and internal features.

Under S341ZC of the EPBC Act, the ABC is obliged to ensure that it does not take any action that is likely to have an adverse impact on the identified Commonwealth heritage values of the ABC Radio Studios building, unless:

- there is no feasible or prudent alternative to taking that action; and
- all measures that can be reasonably taken to mitigate the impact of the action on those values are taken.

The ABC will undertake building approvals in a manner consistent with its approved Heritage Strategy. In all instances, that is major, medium or minor works, the ABC will undertake, or commission a specialist heritage consultant to undertake, a self-assessment to determine the likely impact of any proposed works on the Commonwealth Heritage values identified for heritage places.

The *EPBC Act* does not define major and minor works. In undertaking a self-assessment of any works, the Department recommends considering if the works are likely to:

- i. permanently destroy, remove or substantially alter the fabric (physical material including structural elements and other components, fixtures, contents, and objects) of a heritage place
- ii. involve extension, renovation, or substantial alteration of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place
- iii. involve the erection of buildings or other structures adjacent to, or within important sight lines of, a heritage place which are inconsistent with the heritage values of the place
- iv. substantially diminish the heritage value of a heritage place for a community or group for which it is significant
- v. substantially alter the setting of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place, or
- vi. substantially restrict or inhibit the existing use of a heritage place as a cultural site?

A copy of the assessment is to be retained as part of the maintenance file for the specific place. The *EPBC Act* sets out significant penalties for actions that have a significant impact on Commonwealth Heritage values of a place.

The self-assessment process is summarised in Figure 102. The Department provides advice on self-assessments in its document titled *Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land, and actions by Commonwealth agencies: Significant impact guidelines 1.2*⁴⁴.



Figure 102 - Diagram summarising the self-assessment process. Source: Department of the Environment and Energy, <https://www.environment.gov.au>

5.2.5 REFERRAL

If an action is likely or may be likely to result in a significant impact, the matter should be referred to the Minister for Heritage. A pre-referral meeting can occur to enable full discussion of possible impacts with an assessment officer of the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE). This meeting also allows review of documentation such that any additional documentation required can be prepared for lodgement of the referral. A referral form will then need to be completed. The referral form is the principal basis of the Minister's decision under the legislation. The assessment of impact should follow the document *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.2 – Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land and Actions by Commonwealth Agencies*, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, 2013.

⁴⁴ https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/a0af2153-29dc-453c-8f04-3de35bca5264/files/commonwealth-guidelines_1.pdf

A referral may result in three outcomes dependent on the proposed measures taken to reduce impacts:

Not a Controlled Action (NCA) is when the Department does not think that there will be a significant impact on MNES or the environment on Commonwealth land and no further assessment or oversight is needed for the project to progress. However, the project will still have to be undertaken as referred i.e. as outlined in the referral documentation provided to the Department.

Not a Controlled Action – Particular Manner (NCA-PM) is when the information provided in the referral is sufficient for the Department to believe that, if undertaken as described, it is unlikely that the action will have significant impacts on MNES but still requires some oversight of the project through the implementation of particular manners which restrict the project to proceeding in an agreed manner. It is important to note that an NCA-PM cannot be varied so is not the best approach when the project and management measures may be more fluid. The only way to change a NCA-PM is to reconsider the decision, which can only occur in a very limited number of circumstances including the provision of substantial new information or a significant change in circumstance not foreseen at the time of the original decision.

Controlled Action (CA) is when the Department believes there is the potential for a significant impact on a MNES and further assessment, and potentially further information, is required. If the project is approved conditions and offsets may be required.⁴⁵

In the event the matter is determined as a controlled action the ABC is required to follow the EPBC Act Environment Assessment Process as outlined in the document as available through the link https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/d60cdd6a-8122-473a-bbd0-d483662cef3e/files/assessment-process_1.pdf.

5.2.6 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HERITAGE PROTECTION ACT 1984 (CWLTH)

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* protects areas and/or objects which are of significance to Aboriginal people, and which are under threat of destruction. The Act can, in certain circumstances override state and territory provisions, or it can be implemented in circumstances where state or territory provisions are lacking or are not enforced. A significant area or object is defined as one that is of particular importance to Aboriginal people according to Aboriginal tradition. The Act must be invoked by or on behalf of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or organisation.

The Act is not relevant to this study as there are no identified Aboriginal heritage values associated with the site of ABC Radio Studios.

5.3 HERITAGE PROTECTION IN QUEENSLAND

5.3.1 HERITAGE ACT 1992

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* provides for the protection of heritage places identified as being of State heritage significance. These places are listed on the QLD Heritage Register (QHR) as required by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

⁴⁵ Actions on, or impacting upon Commonwealth land, and actions by Commonwealth Agencies. Significant Impact Guidelines 1.2. Department of Sustainability, Environment, water, Population and Communities, 2013.

The *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act) and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (Heritage Act) regulate development on State Heritage Places (places entered on the Queensland Heritage Register) to protect their cultural heritage significance and ensure their values are not unduly or inadvertently reduced, damaged or destroyed.

Established under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, the Queensland Heritage Council is required to act independently, impartially and in the public interest to identify and protect places that have special heritage value to the community and future generations. The Queensland Department of Environment and Science provides administrative and secretarial support to the Queensland Heritage Council.

The Queensland Heritage Act does not apply to places on land owned by the Commonwealth Government for public purposes.

Places formerly owned by the Commonwealth but now in private ownership or held by a local authority or the Queensland Government may be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register if they satisfy one or more of the cultural heritage criteria in the Queensland Heritage Act.

ABC Radio Studios is not listed on the Queensland Heritage Register.

A number of places owned by the Commonwealth were included in the Queensland Heritage Register when it was established. Following legal advice from the Queensland Solicitor-General and State Counsel, these places were no longer included. The process statement for this place reads:

"Having considered advice from the Queensland Solicitor-General and State Counsel that the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 does not apply to land acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes, the Queensland Heritage Council at its meeting of 3 December 2004 resolved to accept this advice and remove any reference to the ABC Studios, 236 Quay Street, Rockhampton from the Queensland heritage register."

The former Queensland Heritage Register Place ID number was QHR 600812.

5.3.2 ROCKHAMPTON REGION PLANNING SCHEME (2015)

Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme (2015), was amended for alignment with the *Planning Act 2016* and has been prepared in accordance with the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* as a framework for managing development in the planning scheme area of the Rockhampton Regional Council.

Overlays included in Part 8 of the Planning Scheme identify areas within the Planning Scheme that reflect state and local level interests. Schedule 6.13 – Local heritage planning scheme policy, is used to provide guidance for entry of heritage places in a local heritage place register. The purpose of the Local heritage Planning Scheme policy is to:

- (1) identify the criteria for entry of heritage places in Rockhampton Regional Council's local heritage place register;
- (2) provide guidance on the process for entering places in Rockhampton Regional Council's local heritage place register;
- (3) outline the information to be included in a heritage impact assessment report for development on a site either on, or adjoining either a local heritage place or adjoining a Queensland heritage place; and

(4) provide a list of sites located on the local heritage place register.

At this stage no places of local significance have been included on the local heritage place register. It is intended that over time places of local significance to Rockhampton region will be added to this register.

Heritage sites entered onto the Queensland Heritage Register under *the Queensland Heritage Act 1992* are not included in the local heritage place register for the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Government Area as these are identified and regulated by the state government and are presented on the heritage place overlay map OM-9.

ABC Radio Studios is not included as a local heritage place on the Heritage Place Overlay. However, the building is listed on the Heritage Place Overlay Map OM-9 as a site which adjoins a heritage place or local heritage place.

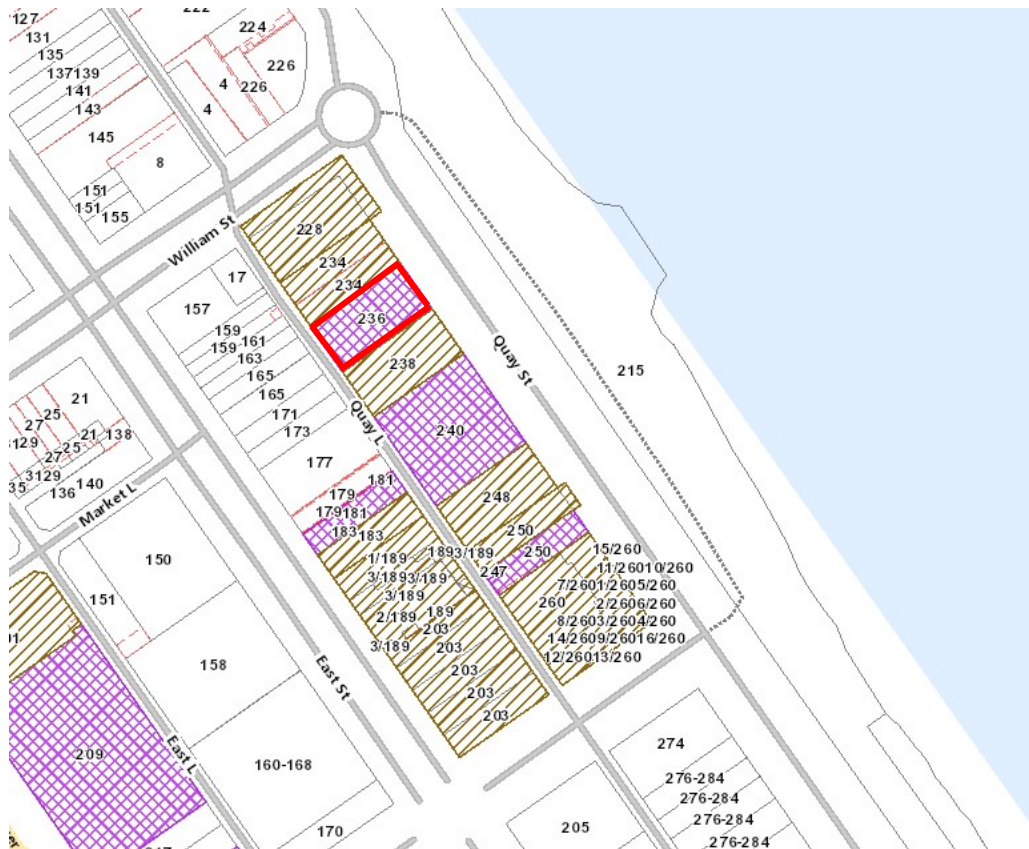


Figure 103 – Extract from Rockhampton Regional Planning Scheme Heritage overlay maps. ABC Radio Studios is outlined in red. The brown hatch indicates state registered heritage places. The purple hatch indicates places adjacent to State Registered places to which the provision of the Rockhampton Regional Planning Scheme Heritage overlay apply.

(Source: <https://maps.rockhamptonregion.qld.gov.au/Html5Viewer/?viewer=rrcplanmaps>)

Section 8.2.93 of the Heritage Place Overlay Code, a number of Performance Outcomes are listed which set specific benchmarks for assessment of development to sites which adjoin a heritage place or local heritage place, and which are located within the Quay Street Precinct. Performance Outcomes which apply to ABC Radio Studios include:

PO7 - Development is sympathetic to, and consistent with the significant features and values of the heritage place or local heritage place, including:

- (a) maintaining significant views;*
- (b) consistency of built form and setback;*
- (c) scale; and*
- (d) potential for overshadowing; and*
- (e) consistency with open space and landscape features.*

PO8 - Development on Quay Street or East Street does not adversely affect the fabric and setting of the heritage place or streetscape.

If development to ABC Radio Studios building meets Performance Outcomes PO7 and PO8, then a development permit from Council will not be required.

5.4 ASSESSMENT AND APPROVAL PROCESS IN QUEENSLAND

The State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) was established to coordinate the State's assessment and decision-role in the development process. Generally, local government is the assessment manager and responsible for managing the development assessment process. The State government also has an assessment role for some development proposals, for example, where important heritage values may be affected.

The Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning, through SARA, is the prescribed decision maker for development applications requiring assessment by the State Government.

A number of State Government agencies, known as technical agencies, may become involved in different proposals depending on the type of proposal and expertise required. When a development proposal needs to be assessed by the State Government, SARA requests advice from the relevant technical agency.

SARA uses advice from technical agencies, such as the Department of Environment and Science, to inform and guide its decision about how a proposal meets the State's agreed policy objectives which are outlined in the State Development Assessment Provisions.

Depending on the type of proposal or where it is being undertaken, state assessment may be required. Whether a development proposal will require state assessment before lodging a development application is found by viewing SARA's online mapping system and the Planning Regulation 2017.

The mapping system shows the location of matters relevant to state assessment such as heritage places, which can be used in conjunction with the *Planning Regulation 2017* to determine if state assessment is required.

If local government is the assessment manager, the council may also identify in the confirmation notice they send to an applicant whether the application requires referral to SARA.

If lodgement/referral to SARA is required, the SARA would be the assessment manager if Rockhampton Regional Council does not require a development permit.



Figure 104 - Diagram summarising the inter-relationship between a typical development process managed by local government and SARA's assessment and decision-making role. Source: Queensland Government, Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning, <https://dsgmipprd.blob.core.windows.net/general/sara-fact-sheet.pdf>

ABC Radio Studios shares common boundaries with two Queensland State heritage places. As such, a development application would need to be made if the below applies (as per Schedule 10, part 8, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Section 15 of the Planning regulation 2017):

- 15 Assessable development—development on or adjoining a Queensland heritage place**
- (2) A material change of use of premises is assessable development, if—
- (a) the material change of use is carried out on a lot that shares a common boundary with another lot that is or contains a Queensland heritage place; or
 - (b) the material change of use is carried out on a lot that contains a Queensland heritage place, but is not carried out on the Queensland heritage place.

- However, the above does not apply if 1 or more of the following apply—
- (a) the Queensland heritage place is an archaeological State heritage place as defined under the Heritage Act, schedule;
 - (b) the material change of use is carried out more than 75m from the boundary of the Queensland heritage place;
 - (c) the material change of use is for a single storey dwelling house only;
 - (d) the material change of use is for a dwelling house only and all buildings constructed as part of the use are more than 25m from the boundary of the Queensland heritage place;
 - (e) all buildings and structures, other than dwelling houses, constructed as part of the material change of use have a height of less than 3.5m;
 - (f) the material change of use involves only alterations to existing buildings and structures, with all alterations to the exterior of a building or structure being minor building work;

Any material change of use on the subject property will therefore require lodgement/referral to the SARA if none of the exemptions in (a) to (f) apply.

The SARA will assess any application against the relevant benchmarks in the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP). The SDAP is a statutory document and is prescribed in the *Planning Regulation 2017*. The SDAP defines the State's interest in development assessment and the matters considered when a development application is assessed.

A development application would require a response to SDAP, 'State Code 14: Queensland heritage places.' Under the Planning Regulation, assessment of development on land adjoining a State Heritage Place applies to material change of use applications only. Material change of use of premises is assessable development if the material change of use is carried

out on a lot that shares a common boundary with another lot that is or contains a State Heritage Place; or, the material change of use is carried out on a lot that contains a State Heritage Place but is not carried out on the State Heritage Place.

Development on land adjoining a State Heritage Place is assessed against Performance Outcome 5 (PO5). The objective of PO5 is to protect a State Heritage Place from unavoidable detrimental impact from material change of use development proposals on land that adjoins a State Heritage Place, that:

1. is located, designed and scaled so that its form, bulk and proximity does not have a detrimental impact on the cultural heritage significance of the State Heritage Place, or
2. where it is demonstrated that (1) is not reasonably achievable, the development minimises and mitigates unavoidable detrimental impacts on cultural heritage significance.

The cultural heritage significance of a place is described in its entry in the Queensland Heritage Register and may also include aspects of the significance of a place that extend to the wider setting, such as view corridors, streetscape or public space. The extension of cultural heritage significance of the State Heritage Place can occur irrespective of whether or not a State Heritage Place is part of a historic setting (i.e. sitting within a cluster of State or local heritage places). Checking an adjoining State Heritage Place's description and statement of cultural heritage significance in the Heritage Register is essential when responding to PO5.

It is a requirement to separately address PO5 if an application to SARA involves development on a State Heritage Place and a material change of use adjoining the same State Heritage Place.

The Heritage Act and the Planning Act also exempt certain development from assessment including:

- development subject to either a General Exemption Certificate or an Exemption Certificate
- development carried out by the Queensland Government
- development for liturgical purposes at a place used for public worship
- development which occurs within a Priority Development Area.

Development which is covered by a General Exemption Certificate does not require assessment under the Planning Act or against the SDAP. Two General Exemption Certificates (one for war memorials and one for all other State Heritage Places) specify a range of ongoing maintenance and minor work that can be carried out in accordance with conditions set out in the General Exemption Certificates without the need for further approval.

Development that will have no more than a minimal detrimental impact on the cultural heritage significance of a State Heritage Place may be eligible for an Exemption Certificate. This type of development is assessed and decided by EHP in accordance with the Heritage Act using a separate process to the Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS) required under the Planning Act.

5.5 NON-STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

5.5.1 NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (QLD)

ABC Radio Studios is classified as an item of heritage by the National Trust of Australia (QLD). Listing by the National Trust does not impose any statutory requirements on the building or its' Owner. Places and items classified by the National Trust of Australia (QLD) and listed in the Register are '*...components of the natural or cultural environment of Australia that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations, as well as for the present community*'.

The 19th Century Quay Street streetscape has also been noted as a significant heritage feature of Rockhampton by the National Trust of Australia (QLD).

The purpose of the National Trust Register is to alert responsible authorities, property owners and the public so that those concerned may adopt measures to preserve the special qualities that prompted the classification.

5.6 BEST PRACTICE GUIDANCE

The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013) provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places). The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

The Burra Charter defines various terms and identifies principles and procedures observed in conservation work, and underpins heritage management in Australia.

A copy of the Burra Charter is available at:

<https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf>

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, Indigenous and historic places with cultural values. Other relevant best practice guidelines include:

- Australian Natural Heritage Charter,
<https://webarchive.nla.gov.au/awa/20170226002350/https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/56de3d0a-7301-47e2-8c7c-9e064627a1ae/files/australian-natural-heritage-charter.pdf>
- Engage Early – Indigenous engagement guidelines,
<https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/engage-early>
- Significance 2.0: a guide to assessing the significance of collections,
https://www.arts.gov.au/sites/default/files/significance-2.0.pdf?acsf_files_redirect

5.7 OTHER STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Any changes in the use of the building may result in a need to upgrade certain facilities to meet such obligations as may be imposed by other statutory legislation. Matters may be identified in this study that may require modification includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- National Construction Code of Australia (NCCA), including the Building Code of Australia.
- Fire safety requirements.
- Access and egress from the building.
- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*.
- *Occupational Health and Safety*

Certain aspects of the building may be eligible for exemptions from the NCCA where upgrading may result in the loss of heritage significance. These issues may be addressed directly with the relevant consent authority to negotiate a satisfactory resolution where necessary to ensure the significance of the place is retained unless there is no other feasible and prudent alternative.

5.8 KEY CONSERVATION ISSUES

5.8.1 CONDITION OF COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

The ABC purchased the place in 1963. Adaptive works were carried out in the 1960s and 1980s. Extensive refurbishment works of 1998 which were carried out in consultation with the Australian Heritage Commission and resulted in an appropriately conserved building. These works, and subsequent maintenance, have meant that the building continues to provide suitable accommodation for ABC Capricornia as a regional radio studio while retaining the heritage significance of the place.

ABC Radio Studios demonstrates Commonwealth Heritage values. Its aesthetic characteristics contribute significantly to the historic commercial streetscape of Quay Street. The significance of the ABC Radio Studios building is, in part, embodied in its intact fabric, and its association with the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company and radio station 4RK. The assessment of ABC Radio Studios makes specific reference to its scale, form and stylistic design.

The significance of ABC Radio Studios should inform the preparation of any proposal for changes to the site, such that decisions regarding the nature and extent of change ensure its established heritage significance is maintained. Decisions about works to the place, whether it is maintenance, repairs or more extensive adaptation works, must take into consideration the impact of those works on its Commonwealth heritage values, both as a whole and on individual components. New works to the place should not diminish any aspect of its cultural significance.

Constraints arising from this assessment of the significance of the place will involve the maintenance of the building's visual character, as well as the conservation of the important aspects of the individual elements and surviving spaces, that contribute to that significance.

Opportunities arising from the assessment of significance include the potential for some adaptation to meet changing community standards and expectations, and regulations including disabled access, fire safety and Workplace Health and Safety requirements. This would be through sympathetic adaptation of secondary spaces within the building.

Under the *EPBC Act.*, the ABC is obliged to minimise adverse impacts on the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place.

5.8.2 OWNERS REQUIREMENTS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PLACE

The building provides suitable accommodation for the activities of ABC Capricornia radio station. The ABC intends to retain the building for its current use for the foreseeable future and no significant works, alterations and additions to the building are envisaged.

5.8.3 ONGOING MAINTENANCE

ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton is in good physical condition. Despite adaptation of interior spaces, many original internal features and finishes have survived intact. The exterior of the building as undergone minor alteration with the front façade along Quay Street remaining entirely intact. A number of the building components, such as air conditioning and ventilation services, and radio and television transmitting equipment have a limited life and were intended on to be replaced or adapted when necessary.

The ABC has a duty of care to provide a safe and equitable workplace for its staff, and is required to progressively address non-compliances with Section D Access and Egress (Part D3 Access for people with a disability) of the National Construction Code of Australia, subject to impacts on identified Commonwealth Heritage values⁴⁶.

The ABC is required to maintain records showing the date and extent of changes to the building and fabric of ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton. The records would also include details of the consultants and tradesmen engaged to carry out those works.

5.9 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

ABC Capricornia intends to continue to occupy the current site, at 236 Quay Street, Rockhampton, for the foreseeable future. Adaptation of the building may be required to address statutory building requirements and upgrade internal spaces to meet current operational and stand commercial office spaces requirements.

The building has been adapted since it was constructed in 1898, resulting in the removal of some original building fabric and finishes, including changes to both the exterior and interior of the building.

Future adaptation and works at the site will be informed by this Heritage Management Plan and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), such that decisions regarding the nature and extent of change should ensure that the established significance of the place, as stated in the Statement of Significance and identified as key attributes of the place in the relevant CHL listing, is retained. Future works should take into consideration the attributes identified for each criterion in CHL. Place ID 105420, and generally maintain spaces ranked as having Exceptional or High heritage significance in this Heritage Management Plan.

Opportunities for potential additions to the ABC Radio Studios building are limited to interior spaces, particularly those located within the rear (southwest) portion of the building, which has already undergone extensive changes.

⁴⁶ Heritage significance can be taken into consideration in relation to the defence of unjustifiable hardship in determining whether barriers to access are unreasonable in a complaint made under the Disability (access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010, as amended.

6.0 MANAGEMENT OF COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

6.1 GENERALLY

The policies set out in this section are intended to guide to the development and care of ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton to maintain its heritage significance in a manner consistent with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles contained in the *EPBC Act 1999*. The overall intention of the policies is to:

- Retain the character and quality of the original aspects of ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton and its various elements, together with its immediate setting.
- Permit adaptations and new works which will enable the place to continue in its use by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.
- Provide an approach to the replacement of deteriorated and redundant fabric.
- Draw attention to the need for a co-ordinated approach to conservation decision making in any future actions.

ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton was included on the Commonwealth Heritage List on the 14 September 2009. It's stated significance includes its ability to demonstrate the following Commonwealth Heritage values:

Criterion A (Processes)
Criterion D (Characteristic values)
Criterion E (Aesthetic values)
Criterion G (Social Value)
Criterion H (Significant People)

ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton was constructed between 1897-1898 for the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company. It was then used as offices for the New Zealand Loan Company until its purchase by the ABC in 1963 where it was modified to provide radio and television production services. It is expected that internal planning may need to be adapted as required and services in particular will need to be upgraded and replaced as they wear out or become redundant, in order to suit new uses. Services throughout office buildings are likely to become functionally obsolete or non-compliant with statutory requirements over time.

6.2 COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The *EPBC Regulations 2000*⁴⁷ set out seven Commonwealth Heritage management principles to be followed in the management of heritage properties in order to protect heritage values for future generations. The principles must be used when preparing, implementing and reviewing heritage strategies, management plans and any other management arrangements.

1. *The objective in managing Commonwealth Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their Commonwealth Heritage values.*
2. *The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on their Commonwealth Heritage values.*

⁴⁷ Schedule 7B (Regulation 10.03D) of the *EPBC Regulations 2000*.

3. *The management of listed Commonwealth Heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, State, Territory and local government responsibilities for those places.*
4. *The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their Commonwealth Heritage values.*
5. *The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should make timely and appropriate provision for community involvement, especially by people who:*
 - (i) *have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place; and*
 - (ii) *may be affected by the management of the place.*
6. *Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and that the active participation of indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of indigenous heritage values.*
7. *The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of Commonwealth Heritage values.*

These principles are compatible with those contained in the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (2013)*, which is generally accepted as the guide for the conservation of culturally significant places in Australia.

These principles have been followed in the completion of this report.

7.0 SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The identified Commonwealth Heritage Values of ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton are in part reliant on the character and quality of its surviving building fabric and components. The specific conservation policies provided in this report provide guidance for the management of the place in order to ensure that its Commonwealth Heritage values are maintained.

The conservation policies contained in this report are ordered in the sequence illustrated below. The recommended conservation policies are set out in italics. They are generally preceded by information on which the policies are based and are followed where appropriate with specific examples of options which might arise from the policies.

- 7.2 BASIS OF CONSERVATION APPROACH
- 7.3 ADAPTATION AND ALTERATION
- 7.4 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
- 7.5 FUTURE USE
- 7.6 REVIEW OF HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN
- 7.7 INTERPRETATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES
- 7.8 ACCESS AND SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
- 7.10 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

7.2 BASIS OF CONSERVATION APPROACH

The ABC is required to manage and maintain ABC Studios, Rockhampton in a manner consistent with Commonwealth Heritage management principles and best heritage management practise. The identified Commonwealth Heritage Values must be protected.

Policy 1 The future conservation and development of the place should be carried out in accordance with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles set out in the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, as amended, and the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance 2013 (Burra Charter).

Policy 2 This Heritage Management Plan should be accepted as a management tool to assist the ABC to conserve, monitor and protect the identified Commonwealth Heritage values of ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton in a manner not inconsistent with Commonwealth Heritage management principles.

Policy 3 The information, policies and recommendations identified in this Plan should be accepted by the ABC as the primary guide to future conservation of the place.

Policy 4 The ABC will register this Heritage Management Plan as a legislative instrument for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2003, as soon as practicable to meet obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

7.2.1 EXPERIENCED ADVICE

Decisions regarding changes to any part of ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton should include the provision of all necessary professional and technical advice to ensure that adverse outcomes are minimised. It is important that ABC building management staff have relevant knowledge to ensure ABC can meet its obligations under the *EPBC Act*.

Policy 5 ABC personnel responsible for planning and decisions that may affect the significance of the place are to be trained in ongoing heritage management and be familiar with ABC obligations under the EPBC Act and consistent with the ABC Heritage Strategy.

This Heritage Management Plan has been prepared as a guide to the future care and development of the place but it will be relatively ineffective unless interpreted and implemented by persons with relevant conservation expertise. In addition to offering appropriate advice on the way in which proposals may be made compatible with the identified significance of the place, an experienced professional can recommend which proposals may have sufficient impact to warrant special study, further public scrutiny or statutory consent.

Policy 6 Relevant and experienced conservation advice should be provided to assist in future changes to the place as part of the planning mechanisms of the ABC organisation.

Where technical advice is required and work is to be carried out to spaces or fabric identified as having exceptional or high heritage significance, it is important to choose consultants and contractors with proven relevant expertise and experience of working on heritage buildings, rather than selecting service provision based on cost alone. Specialist advice may be sought in relation to, but not limited to, architectural and design, structural engineering, services (HVAC), hydraulics, fire safety, documentation, maintenance, building contractors, in addition to interpretation and community consultation.

Policy 7 Consultant advice and contractual work involving changes to Commonwealth significant aspects of the place should be limited to firms or persons with proven expertise in the relevant fields. If consultants chosen to carry out services lack the specialist expertise consideration should be given to employing additional persons to provide conservation advice.

7.2.2 STATUTORY CONSENT

The ABC as a Commonwealth Government Agency is required to comply with all Commonwealth legislation. Whilst unlikely for this site, proposals for major works (currently projects valued at or above \$15million) are required to undergo a process of review through the Public Works Committee. Works between \$2 million and \$15 million, referred to as 'medium works' and are also required to be notified to the Committee.⁴⁸

ABC also maintains a policy of compliance with State and local legislation. A policy of general consultation is pursued by the ABC to allow local and State authorities to be informed of works proposed for the place that may have a substantial impact on any primary heritage values of the place.

All works proposals must be assessed in accordance with the *EPBC Act*. The self-assessment process will determine whether the works are likely to have a significant impact on the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.

Policy 8 The likely impacts of works to the place may be self-assessed. Where works are likely to impact heritage values of the place or there is uncertainty, works are to be referred to the relevant Minister for advice, and approval where appropriate consistent with the requirements of the EPBC Act.

⁴⁸ Procedure Manual, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, Edition 9.4, March 2021.

Policy 9 Works which will impact or may be likely to impact neighbouring properties and streetscape will require consent of the Queensland Heritage Council.

7.2.3 TREATMENT OF FABRIC AND SPACES ACCORDING TO GRADES OF SIGNIFICANCE

Policy 10 Decisions regarding modification to fabric and spaces should be carried out by reference to the Gradings of Significance Diagrams and Table contained in this report.

Policy 11 Fabric and spaces of Exceptional Significance should be retained and conserved. Fabric of Exceptional Significance shall only be considered for adaptation where there is no alternative which would ensure the ongoing conservation of the place. Decisions regarding this action should take into account the use and significance of the place as a whole in evaluating alternative action and such evaluation should always involve appropriate input from conservation professionals.

Policy 12 Fabric and spaces of High Significance may be preserved, restored or reconstructed or adapted to assist in ensuring the continual use and security of the building, provided that no adverse effect is created to more significant fabric. Adaptation is also acceptable, provided the change is compatible with retaining the overall significance of the place.

Policy 13 Fabric of Moderate Significance may be preserved, restored, reconstructed or adapted to assist in ensuring the continual use and security of the building, provided that no adverse effect is created to more significant fabric. Work involving the reduction or removal of a particular element may be acceptable where it is necessary for the proper function of the place and does not reduce the overall significance of the place.

Policy 14 Fabric of Little Significance may be retained or removed, provided that no adverse effect is created to more significant fabric. Where fabric is proposed for removal, the aim of this removal should be to enhance the established values of the place, and to ensure its continual use, amenity and security.

Policy 15 Intrusive fabric should be removed, ensuring that no adverse effect is created to more significant fabric.

Policy 16 If fabric of Exceptional or High significance is removed or altered in accordance with other policies in this Heritage Management Plan, a thorough recording of the original form and detail shall be made, including its location within the site. Removed items shall be labelled and stored safely on site for possible future reinstatement. The resulting records shall be lodged with the Maintenance Register for future reference and review.

7.3 ADAPTATION AND ALTERATIONS

Current and future changes to the internal planning and use of the building are only to be made as part of a co-ordinated plan for the whole building and take into consideration the identified levels of significance of the affected areas.

Future adaptation and alterations to the fabric of the building or its component parts should however take into consideration the assessed significance of that part or component. Unnecessary changes should be avoided, and alterations should consider the intent of the original design.

The overall external form of the building should be retained although further additions and alterations are acceptable to internal areas which have already undergone significant change. Additions to the external building envelope should be avoided, but where proposed, should take into consideration potential adverse impacts on views of the ABC Radio Studios building, particularly from Quay Street and the parklands along the edge of the Fitzroy River.

The original primary façade and arcaded verandah, including its overall form, proportions and features should be retained. Future changes to the primary facades should be avoided, but if proposed, should be carefully considered to ensure retention of the original design intent.

Policy 17 ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton can be adapted to suit any changes in use of the place by the ABC subject to an assessment of likely impacts on Commonwealth Heritage values and approval under the EPBC Act where appropriate. New works are to be not to diminish the original design intent, materiality, quality and identified Commonwealth heritage values.

Policy 18 Proposed changes to any one part of the building should only be considered in the context of a co-ordinated plan for the whole building.

Policy 19 A co-ordinated process of decision-making including advice from specialist building professionals should be established to guide future planning for the place.

Policy 20 Adaptation and alterations to the building should be guided by an understanding of the original fabric and its Commonwealth Heritage values. Adaptations and alterations that have a strong adverse impact on identified aspects of the building's significance should be avoided.

Policy 21 Internally, compatible contemporary design solutions that are sympathetic to the original design intent and identified heritage values are to be preferred over simple reproduction of earlier forms and details. Interior fabric and spaces of the ABC Radio Studios building of lower relative significance can be adapted to suit the requirements of the Owner. Adaptations and alterations which have a strong adverse impact on identified aspects of the building's significance should be avoided

Policy 22 It is preferred that infilled openings within the original portion of the building be restored should this be useful to the existing and future use of the building.

Policy 23 The facade and arcaded verandah generally should not be adapted. Where adaptation is considered with access from Quay Street, it should be confined to the side driveway.

Policy 24 The original double gabled roof form of the ABC Radio Studios building should be retained and conserved.

The ABC Radio Studios building occupies a prominent site along Quay Street, and in close proximity to several buildings identified as having heritage significance, including buildings identified as demonstrating State Heritage values. It is a significant visual aesthetic contributor in the important historic streetscape of Quay Street. It is also the centrepiece of a group of three single storey, classical style buildings. Changes to ABC Radio Studios should take into consideration the impact of the works on significant views from surrounding

streets and areas including Quay Street, and the parkland areas along the Fitzroy River foreshore.

Policy 25 Additions to ABC Radio Studios should be located to minimise adverse visual impacts on views to the building from Quay Street and the parkland areas along the Fitzroy River foreshore.

7.4 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

The regional ABC property managers and team maintains the building consistent with Commonwealth Heritage management principles and implements a cyclical maintenance program. The building shall continue to be repaired and maintained in a manner that does not adversely impact the identified Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.

Processes for these activities should be formalised within the existing ABC maintenance plan to provide information regarding specialised action to be taken when dealing with significant building fabric and objects. All persons working on aspects of the building that have identified cultural heritage significance should be made aware of the significance of the place and of the area or aspect of the place which is to be affected.

7.4.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Policy 26 Specific guidelines for managing places of cultural heritage significance should be provided to administrative staff and contractors carrying out maintenance and repair to ensure that significance is protected and conserved.

Policy 27 Where unforeseen significant heritage fabric or relics are discovered during the course of works, works will cease where practicable until the subject fabric has been viewed and assessed by a suitably experienced heritage consultant, and their conservation recommendation implemented.

Policy 28 A maintenance register will be maintained, recording changes to the place in accordance with the requirements of the EPBC Act.

Policy 29 Undertake regular inspections of all guttering and stormwater disposal systems to ensure effective weather protection of the building.

Maintenance works that may affect the statutory Commonwealth Heritage values of ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton shall be referred to the Head, Property and heritage consultant for approval prior to carrying out any changes.

Policy 30 The Head, Property or their appointee will ensure existing maintenance files for the ABC Radio Studios building are upgraded to include the following information:

- a) Identification of the location of the repair works.*
- b) Signature of person authorising works, and statement verifying the works would not adversely impact on the identified Commonwealth Heritage values or the fabric or a Statement of Heritage Impact where appropriate.*
- c) Description of the works including photographs where necessary.*
- d) Name of the contractor or person undertaking the works.*
- e) Start and completion dates of the repair works.*

7.4.2 EXTERIOR FABRIC

ABC Radio Studios is an example of the Federation Free Classical style. The building has undergone some level of change to its original fabric and detail. Nevertheless, the building retains much of its original aesthetic quality and character.

Roofing and Roof Drainage

Policy 31 Roof cladding should maintain a corrugated profile over the double gabled roof. It can be in galvanised, zincalume or Colorbond sheet as it is not visible from the street. The use of short sheets is not necessary. Metal decking may be used on the lower pitched roof at the rear. All roofing and roof plumbing materials should be compatible to avoid catalytic corrosion.

Policy 32 Where roof plumbing, such as gutters, downpipes and rainwater heads, is visible on the exterior of the original portion of the building, it shall be formed in traditional shapes and details in appropriate materials. All roofing and roof plumbing materials should be compatible to avoid catalytic corrosion.

Policy 33 Additional structures or equipment can be located at roof level provided they are set back from the building edge sufficiently to avoid breaking the skyline in important views from pedestrian areas along Quay Street.

Policy 34 Any new major items of equipment or structures on the roof should where possible be contained in simple enclosures screened from view of overlooking buildings.

External Walls

Policy 35 Original rendered masonry and its detailing should be retained and conserved. Repairs shall be carried out by experienced contractors in like materials.

Policy 36 Original face brickwork should be retained and conserved, where possible. Repointing should be in lime mortar and carried out by experienced contractors. Replacement bricks shall be in similar size, colour and hardness. Any cement rich patches and repairs should be removed and replaced in appropriate brick and lime mortar repair wherever possible.

Policy 37 Cast iron wall grates should be retained and conserved. Missing grates shall be replaced in like material and design. Fixing of grates should use traditional method and materials.

Policy 38 Ground levels should be maintained below wall grates. Where possible concrete should not be poured directly adjacent to masonry walls. Air drains should be considered where possible.

Doors, Windows and Openings

Policy 39 Before considering any changes to windows and doors, an assessment of the potential impacts of such changes should be undertaken to ensure that they do not significantly affect the appearance or character of the place.

Policy 40 Existing openings should not be infilled without careful consideration of impacts on the significance of the place. Where required, infill should be setback from the face of the opening so that the location of the opening is clearly retained.

Policy 41 Existing infilled openings should be restored, and windows or doors reconstructed where possible. Consideration of adaptation of windows may be considered subject to detailed consideration of heritage impacts.

Policy 42 Original glazing shall be retained and conserved. Non-original glazing may be changed for like materials ie. Clear thermally efficient glass may replace standard glass.

Policy 43 Any new doors, windows or grilles should respect the appearance, proportions and materiality of the original components of the façade and minimise visual impacts on the exterior.

External timberwork

Policy 44 External timberwork shall be retained and conserved. Regular inspections shall be made of the external timberwork to ensure prompt preventable maintenance and repair.

External Metalwork

Policy 45 External metalwork such as the gates and railing shall be retained and conserved. Regular inspections shall be made of all metalwork to ensure prompt preventable maintenance and repair.

External Tiling and Stonework

Policy 46 The encaustic floor tiles and stone columns and steps shall be retained and conserved. Regular inspections shall be made of all materials to ensure prompt preventable maintenance and repair. If required, replacement materials shall be like-for-like.

7.4.3 INTERIOR FABRIC

ABC Radio Studios has been modified internally over time. Further changes to the interior of the building should be guided by an assessment of the potential significance of the individual parts and components. Where possible, adaptation of spaces should be in keeping with the original design intent but should be clearly discernible as new work.

Policy 47 New interior fit out shall be of contemporary detailing and not seek to mimic original detailing.

Policy 48 Programs for new fit out should allow to reinstate original form and volumes of interiors and uncover original materials wherever possible.

Policy 49 Where original matchboard ceilings remain above suspended ceilings, later ceilings should be removed where possible and any missing detail reinstated.

Policy 50 New air conditioning shall be carefully integrated into the building so as not to damage original detailing or detract from original spaces. Suspended ducting is preferable to locating ducting above suspended ceilings.

Policy 51 New light fittings can be suspended from original matchboard ceilings. Compact, slimline fitting of quality materials and workmanship should be selected.

Policy 52 Non-significant interior fixtures and fittings may be removed, so long as significant elements are not disturbed.

Policy 53 Window treatments should not damage original windows and architraves.

Policy 54 New floor treatments should not damage original floorboards remaining under floors

Policy 55 New walls should be carefully detailed at junctions with original walls and ceilings so as not to damage original detailing or materials.

Policy 56 Original door openings, doors, glazing and architraves shall be retained wherever possible.

7.4.4 PAINTING

Any new external colour scheme should be based on documentary evidence or historically appropriate colour schemes. Site investigations should be carried out to determine if evidence of original colour scheme has survived which should be subsequently analysed as physical evidence against the documentary evidence. Some evidence suggests that interior joinery was cedar and was clear-finished. Internal decorative colour schemes may exist however it is not necessary to uncover these if it is not desirable for the use of the place.

Policy 57 All exterior and interior surfaces originally intended to be painted, should be maintained as painted. No paint finish should be applied to originally unpainted surfaces.

Policy 58 Only authenticated heritage colour schemes should be adopted for the exterior of ABC Radio Studios building. The existing scheme is compatible and may remain for as long as useful and be renewed from time to time.

Policy 59 Existing exterior paint specifications may not be suitable for heritage masonry surfaces and may need to be reviewed in the future to avoid degradation of the masonry due to trapped moisture and salt build up. Breathable paints such as mineral silicate are appropriate over masonry but will require removal of all acrylic and oil-based paints prior to application. Professional advice should be sought.

Policy 60 If it can be confirmed that interior joinery was originally clear-finished and the substrates are sound and a uniform presentation can be achieved, then consideration of a revelation of this joinery should be considered in future building refurbishments. In the meantime, the interior paint finishes can be maintained.

7.4.5 SERVICES

There are no significant services with ABC Radio Studios. Existing services can be changed and upgraded as required in accordance with the conservation policies. Further changes should take into consideration the original design intent, architectural character and significance of affected spaces.

Policy 61 Redundant, non-significant services shall be removed or capped to meet statutory requirements. Any damage to built elements and surfaces shall be made good using appropriate materials and good quality workmanship.

Policy 62 Where and when necessary, technical services can be upgraded or replaced as required to enable the ABC to continue to occupy the place subject to an

assessment of likely impacts on Commonwealth Heritage values and where appropriate advice and consent approval under the EPBC Act.

Policy 63 New services within the ABC Radio Studios building should take into consideration the original design intent in determining their design, location and installation. Installation is to be carried out to minimise visual and physical impacts on spaces and building fabric identified as having 'Exceptional' or 'High' heritage significance of this Heritage Management Plan.

Policy 64 The design, location and installation of new air conditioning systems and large telecommunications equipment shall be assessed by a heritage specialist to determine likely impacts on Commonwealth Heritage values of the place prior to works being carried out.

7.4.6 SIGNAGE

ABC signage has been attached to the Quay Street elevation of the ABC Radio Studios building. Its considered size and location mean that it is not an intrusion on the building as a whole.

Policy 65 External signage attached to the Quay Street facade of the ABC Radio Studios building should be limited to that which is in place but may be updated or renewed from time to time.

Policy 66 Fixings should be designed to minimise damage to the surviving heritage fabric and existing holes reused where possible. Use stainless steel or bronze lugs fixed into mortar joints when fixing into masonry. Where necessary use screw fixings with timber or plastic rawlplugs.

7.5 FUTURE USE

ABC Radio Studios demonstrates Commonwealth Heritage values and is currently included on the Commonwealth Heritage List that provides statutory protection under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Should the property be sold, the ABC shall ensure its ongoing protection.

Policy 67 The ABC should follow the process set out in their Heritage Strategy should it divest ABC Radio Studios from its ownership. The process shall ensure the ongoing protection of the statutory Commonwealth Heritage values identified for the building, and the fabric that demonstrates these values.

Policy 68 In the event ABC Radio Studios is transferred from Commonwealth agency ownership, the building should be nominated for inclusion on the QLD Heritage Register to ensure ongoing statutory protection of its demonstrated heritage values.

Policy 69 Subsequent listing on any heritage inventory should reflect the information contained in this assessment and any other information confirmed from existing archival collections.

Policy 70 Significant heritage fabric of ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton is to be retained in situ in the existing building regardless of who owns the building situated at 236 Quay Street, Rockhampton.

Policy 71 The policies set out in this Plan can be applied irrespective of the use to which the building or its parts are put now or in the future.

7.6 REVIEW OF HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Heritage Management Plan must be reviewed regularly in a manner consistent with that set out in Section 341X of the *EPBC Act*. The reviewer must publish a notice inviting public comment and taking those comments into consideration in relation to the effectiveness of the plan in protecting the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place, and whether it is consistent with Commonwealth Heritage management principles.

Policy 72 This Heritage Management Plan must be reviewed at least once in every five-year period in a manner consistent with that set out in Section 341X of the EPBC Act, but no later than June 2026.

Policy 73 Any review of, or amendments to, this Heritage Management Plan must be undertaken by the person occupying the position of Head, Property of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation in association with a suitably experienced heritage consultant. The ABC's Heritage Review Panel is responsible to ensure these revisions occur and the required consultation is programmed and implemented.

Policy 74 Any amendments to this Heritage Management Plan should address the issues set out in the regulations of the EPBC Act, including:

- a) Identification of those undertaking the review and the procedures used*
- b) An assessment of whether the plan addresses the matters prescribed in the regulations including the Commonwealth Heritage management principles*
- c) An assessment of the effectiveness of the plan in protecting and conserving Commonwealth Heritage values*
- d) Recommendations for the improved protection of values where necessary*
- e) Outline how new and changed information that may have come through monitoring, community input and further research will be incorporated into the revised management plan; and*
- f) Details of any significant damage or threat to the heritage values.*

Policy 75 The ABC may, in writing, amend this plan or revoke and replace this plan provided they follow the procedures contained in section 341S of the EPBC Act.

7.7 INTERPRETATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE VALUES

Current interpretation at the place includes a brass plaque on the front of the building. This was affixed as part of a privately funded scheme to interpret the heritage buildings along Quay Street. This interpretation could be augmented. The history of the former Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Office building and the establishment of radio station 4RK should be further interpreted to the general public through signage or display attached to the exterior or within publicly accessible spaces of the building, or by lodging relevant historical information with libraries or archives where it can be readily accessed by members of the general public.

Policy 76 ABC Capricornia should include a heritage section on its existing website to provide information sufficient to allow the public to understand the significance of ABC Studios and describe statutory Commonwealth Heritage values demonstrated by the place.

Policy 77 The ABC could facilitate interpretation linking the place to related places including the Mount Morgan Mine.

Policy 78 The ABC could facilitate integration with interpretation policies of Rockhampton Regional Council at large.

Policy 79 Specialist advice should be obtained in relation to the design, content and fixing of interpretive signage to the exterior of ABC Radio Studios building to ensure Commonwealth heritage values are not compromised as a result of the works.

7.8 ACCESS AND SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

The ABC Radio Studios is held in government ownership and has a public reception area which is accessed by secure video intercom. Views into the building are, however, available from the gated but open verandah. The site is not generally accessible to the public at large except for the transaction of ABC business.

Entry to sections of the building is therefore restricted, and entrance to levels other than the reception area is limited.

Policy 80 Access to the site is at the discretion of the ABC. Security hardware has been installed which has minimal visual impact on the building and may be maintained. Any future adaptations may occur to meet security requirements, following an assessment of likely impacts, and provided the changes do not visually detract from the architectural character of the original space or adversely affect the Commonwealth Heritage value of the place.

Policy 81 The vehicular entrance from the rear laneway can be adapted to meet security requirements subject to an assessment of likely heritage impacts on the Commonwealth Heritage values demonstrated by the place.

7.9 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Rockhampton is located within a cyclonic zone and is also located opposite the Fitzroy River. Whilst not in the gazetted flood zone, changing climatic conditions could result in more frequent and intense weather events that could cause damage to the building.

Policy 82 A disaster management plan should be prepared which sets out how disasters are to be anticipated, mitigated and managed to mitigate adverse impacts on the heritage values of the building. Such a plan should anticipate flooding as seen in Rockhampton in early 2011 as well as cyclones and cyclonic winds.

Policy 83 The resistance to damage by cyclones and high winds should be reviewed against relevant standards and codes with any proposed upgrading works reviewed for heritage impacts at an early stage to mitigate adverse impacts on significance.

7.10 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

ABC Radio Studios was in private ownership since construction until the ABC's acquisition of the site in the 1963. The historical significance of the building relates to its initial development as Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company's office and to its location within the central business district of Rockhampton's during its boom period. The building also has considerable social significance related to its use by ABC radio and television services since 1963.

ABC Radio Studios is also located in a valued heritage precinct and forms part of a streetscape of predominantly State Registered heritage buildings.

Policy 84 The ABC will identify and liaise with stakeholders where changes are proposed to ABC Radio Studios, Rockhampton.

Stakeholders are likely to include:

- Australian Heritage Council, <https://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/organisations/australian-heritage-council>
- QLD Department of Environment and Science (Heritage Council), <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/council>
- Rockhampton Regional Council, <https://www.rockhamptonregion.qld.gov.au/Home>
- Interest groups such as the National Trust of Australia, <https://nationaltrustqld.org.au/>
- Australian Institute of Architects (QLD Chapter), <https://www.architecture.com.au/qld-chapter>
- National Archives of Australia, <https://www.naa.gov.au/>
- Owners of heritage-listed buildings in the vicinity.

Where appropriate the ABC should identify and consult with the Indigenous people with rights and interests in a place or collection that are considered to have Indigenous heritage values. The publication titled *Engage Early Guidance for proponents on best practice Indigenous engagement for environmental assessments under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*, Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, will be used by the ABC as a guideline when consulting in particular with indigenous groups.

Policy 85 The ABC should, in keeping with best-practice Commonwealth Heritage values, and where appropriate, liaise with indigenous stakeholders on issues relating to ABC Radio Studios.

8.0 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES

The ABC is responsible for the implementation of this Heritage Management Plan as the primary guiding document for the heritage management of the place in accordance with the *EPBC Act* and regulations.

The Property section of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation is generally responsible for overseeing works carried out to all property in their ownership, including those demonstrating Commonwealth Heritage values.

In keeping with the management structure outlined in the Australian Broadcasting Corporation Heritage Strategy 2020-2024, all proposed major changes to heritage fabric or use of heritage buildings shall be referred to the Heritage Review Panel for review and approval, or referral to the Minister where appropriate under the Act.

The ABC's Head, Property shall appoint a Heritage Consultant to the Heritage Panel, together with ABC staff associated with the management of heritage places, and other heritage specialists as required.

The Head, Property shall be responsible for the implementation of policies contained within this report, as described in the ABC Heritage Strategy. Minor changes, relating to maintenance and day-to-day use of building, would generally be approved by the Head, Property in consultation with the Heritage Expert.

8.2 FUNDING

In keeping with the ABC Heritage Strategy, the organisation will continue to set aside appropriate funds to ensure the preventative maintenance and conservation of ABC Radio Studios. Funding for other future changes to the building will be made through the existing organisational structure.

8.3 REVIEW AND MONITORING THE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Heritage Management Plan must be reviewed at least once in every five-year period in a manner consistent with that set out in Section 341X of the *EPBC Act*. The policies contained within this Section 7.6 of this Heritage Management Plan outline the process of review and nominate the person responsible within the ABC Corporate Structure.

The reviewer must publish a notice inviting public comment and taking those comments into consideration in relation to the effectiveness of the plan in protecting the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place, and whether it is consistent with Commonwealth Heritage management principles.

The ABC's Head, Property shall be responsible for monitoring, reporting and overseeing the review and acting on information where necessary to protect the identified Commonwealth Heritage values of ABC Radio Studios.

The Head, Property will review the works register for the ABC Radio Studios annually to monitor the condition of fabric to ensure the identified Commonwealth Heritage values are managed according to best-practice heritage management principles and Commonwealth Heritage management principles.

8.4 RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT BETWEEN USER NEEDS AND HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The ABC may, from time to time, be required to deal with a conflict between the existing or proposed use of a property and conserving the heritage significance of that place. For example, the spatial requirements of the ABC may change, and surplus areas within ABC Radio Studios may be leased to separate entities or subsidiaries of the ABC.

Major changes to the building or the use of spaces are to be reviewed by a suitably experienced external Heritage Specialist preferably at an early stage of the proposal so any conflict between proposed works and heritage issues are resolved before the ABC commits to a particular course, and also to review documentation prior to notifying the Minister as required under the *EPBC Act*.

Where the ABC's use of a property is in conflict with the conservation of its heritage significance, preference should be given to those uses that are most compatible with the place's significance. Early and informal liaison with relevant heritage stakeholders may be an integral part of this process.

If attempts to reconcile the use of the building with its heritage significance fail, reference should be made to the ABC's Heritage Strategy.

8.5 RECOMMENDED ONGOING MAINTENANCE WORKS

8.5.1 GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

All future works should be guided by this Heritage Management Plan following its adoption.

The implementation of conservation works is prioritised as follows, based on the condition of the fabric at the time of inspection:

Priority	Timing	Action
<u>Priority 1</u>	< 1 year	Actions to be taken to rectify problems that could result in imminent risk of damage, loss or deterioration of significant fabric, areas or infrastructure.
<u>Priority 2</u>	1-5 years	Actions planned and implemented within 1 to 5 years after the adoption of this Heritage Management Plan as part of a cyclical maintenance program to reduce risk of damage, loss or deterioration of significant fabric, areas or infrastructure.
<u>Priority 3</u>	5-10 years	Actions planned as part of a long-term conservation program to maintain and enhance significance.

ABC Radio Studios has been well maintained under the direction of ABC and its Property Portfolio and Regional Property Management teams.

- Priority 1
- (a) Adopt this Heritage Management Plan as the primary document to guide future changes to the ABC Radio Studios building, Rockhampton of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.
 - (b) The Property Portfolio team of the ABC will nominate a position within that team to be responsible for overseeing the implementation of this Heritage Management Plan and provide training to ensure the ABC is aware

of their obligations under the *EPBC Act 1999*, as amended and other heritage legislation. Training should be a minimum of one day, followed by continuing professional training of a half day per year.

(c) Carry out urgent repairs to building fabric if and when required.

Priority 2

(a) Engage a suitably qualified heritage consultant to interpret this Heritage Management Plan and to provide heritage advice to the Property Portfolio team as necessary.

(b) Set aside an appropriate budget to carry on the cyclical maintenance program. This budget should be a proportion of the amount described in the current version of the ABC Heritage Strategy.

(c) Review the existing cyclical maintenance plan to ensure the significant heritage fabric scheduled in this report is correctly identified and specific maintenance issues addressed in the cyclical maintenance program.

Priority 3

(a) Continue to implement the long-term conservation and maintenance program.

(b) Prepare and submit a report to the Minister monitoring the condition of Commonwealth Heritage values identified for ABC Radio Studios.

(c) Revise this Heritage Management Plan within a five-year period and submit a copy to the Minister as required under the *EPBC Act 1999*.

8.5.2 EXTERIOR CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE

The following conservation and maintenance works are based on the building continuing in the same ownership and usage. The intention is to ensure the building envelope is weatherproof, thereby conserving surviving original fabric.

Priority 1

a) Check roof and roof plumbing to ensure water drainage is controlled and directed away from the building. Investigate the cause of water staining of ceilings.

b) Check stormwater drainage from site and ensure it is in operational order.

c) Ensure door and window hardware and security systems are operational.

d) Review the building to address compliance with statutory requirements including lavatories, access, fire safety, equipment. Develop a compliance strategy.

Priority 2

a) Monitor paint condition on exterior surfaces. Carry out localised repairs and repainting between building re-painting cycles. Continue to use the existing colour scheme and product.

b) Monitor the condition of the surviving external features and finishes and conserve to maximise the expected life of the original fabric where possible. Carry out any urgent repairs.

c) Monitor masonry for degradation due to inappropriate paint finishes causing trapped moisture or salt build-up behind the paint coating.

d) Remove silicone sealed subfloor metal vents, check ventilation and reinstall using lime mortar. Repaint to match surrounding surface following repair.

e) Check paved areas to ensure water is not pooling against the building. Where necessary adjust ground levels adjacent to the perimeter walls and ensure falls away from the building.

- f) Re-point any missing or defective pointing or render on elevations to ensure water is shed from the exterior of the building and does not percolate through joints.
- g) Check existing exterior joinery and replace deteriorated fabric. Where necessary re-putty glass in doors and windows.
- h) Check roof sheeting, flashings, gutters, downpipes and stormwater connections

Priority 3

- a) Schedule paint removal from masonry should degradation be observed due to inappropriate paint finishes causing trapped moisture or salt build-up behind the paint coating. Apply mineral silicate coating to prepared surface. If surface remains sound, continue to repaint the exterior of the building in the existing colour scheme or new schemes based on evidence as obtained by investigation and that are visually compatible with the streetscape at large.
- b) Schedule isolated replacement of damaged floor tiles (like-for-like) and repair of marble steps should significant wear be observed that is likely to lead to a pedestrian hazard.
- c) Monitor doors and windows for wear or damage and schedule repair as required.
- d) Continue to implement the long-term conservation and maintenance program.

8.5.3 INTERIOR CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE**Priority 1**

- a) Review the facilities within the building to address compliance with statutory requirements including lavatories, access, fire safety, equipment. Develop a compliance strategy.
- b) Repaint or replace water-stained ceiling tiles.

Priority 2

- a) Monitor the condition of surviving interior finishes and conserve to maximise the expected life of the original fabric where possible.
- b) Monitor fabric for damage and wear and schedule for replacement or repair.
- c) Develop a strategy for the installation and/or replacement of services throughout the building.
- d) Check sanitary drainage and fixtures throughout the site and ensure no water leakage is causing damage to the structure, fittings or fixtures.

Priority 3

- a) Continue to implement the long-term conservation and maintenance program. Undertake a review of the accommodation requirements of the ABC and re-allocate internal spaces to address the current and predicted organisational structure of the ABC.
- b) Liaise with in-house staff and specialist consultants to ensure the ongoing protection of significant heritage spaces and components that demonstrate Commonwealth Heritage values.
- a) Repaint internally every 7-10 years.

8.5.4 SETTING

The original setting of ABC Radio Studios has been maintained throughout the twentieth and twenty-first century. The views to the Fitzroy River and along the Quay Street streetscape have been maintained.

Where necessary, the ABC should co-ordinate with Rockhampton Regional Council when appropriate to ensure changes to public pavements and laneways do not adversely impact the ABC Radio Studios.

Priority 1 None recommended.

Priority 2 None recommended.

Priority 3 a) Maintain open space to either side of the building at the Quay street boundary.

The following tables provide further, more detailed information in relation to the works to be prioritised at the ABC Radio Studios building, Rockhampton.

8.6 RECOMMENDED PRIORITY 2 WORKS

PRIORITY 2 WORKS - Corrective Maintenance (Occasional/Regular) Tasks																
Ref	Component	Maintenance task	Trade	Frequency	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1.0 ROOF																
1.1	Generally	Inspect roof areas and rectify any loss or damage to the roof coverings and flashings.	Roof contractor or maintenance staff	After stormy weather			✓									
1.2	Sheet metal roof and cladding, ridge capping and flashings	Inspect condition of panels, joints, clips, laps etc. Make repairs as required.	Roof contractor or maintenance staff	Twice a year			✓						✓			
2.0 ROOF DRAINAGE																
2.1	Generally	Inspect rainwater goods from the ground and accessible high points and report any loss or damage	Roof contractor or maintenance staff	After stormy weather									✓			
2.2	Rainwater goods	Clear rainwater goods of rubbish and make sure overflows are clear. Rod if necessary. Check leaf guards are secure.	Roof contractor or maintenance staff	Twice a year			✓						✓			
2.3	Rainwater goods	Inspect rainwater goods for cracks and leaks. Repair or replace any cracked sections.	Roof contractor or maintenance staff	Twice a year			✓						✓			
2.4	Below-ground drainage	Open up inspection pits. Check that all gullies and gratings are free from silt and rubbish and that water flows freely to mains sewerage.	Roof contractor or maintenance staff	Twice a year			✓						✓			
3.0 EXTERNAL ENVELOPE																
3.1	Generally	Inspect external walls from the ground and accessible high points and report any damage and signs of movement	Maintenance staff	1. After stormy weather 2. Annually			✓									
3.2	External walls	Remove any vegetation, bird droppings; report missing or defective mortar	Maintenance staff	Annually			✓									
3.3	Ventilation	Check ventilation grilles are free from blockages	Maintenance staff	Annually			✓									
3.4	Doors, windows and frames	Inspect windows and make essential minor repairs to glazing	Specialist	Annually			✓									
3.5	Doors, windows and frames	Check hinges, bolts and locks and lubricate as necessary. Check the security of locks.	Maintenance staff	Twice a year			✓						✓			

PRIORITY 2 WORKS - Corrective Maintenance (Occasional/Regular) Tasks																	
Ref	Component	Maintenance task	Trade	Frequency	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
5.0 STRUCTURE																	
5.1	Internal spaces generally	Inspect roof voids and internal spaces, particularly below gutters. Report on any evidence of roof or gutter leaks.	Maintenance staff	1. After stormy weather 2. Annually			✓										
5.2	Internal structure and fabric	Inspect internal structure and fabric including roof timbers, and report on any signs of structural movement or of damp, fungal growth and dry rot.	Maintenance staff	Annually			✓										
5.3	Internal and external joinery	Inspect exposed woodwork and surfaces below for signs of active insect infestation. Report any termite or fresh wood dust.	Maintenance staff	Annually			✓										
5.4	Internal joinery	Inspect doors, windows, architraves and skirting. Report on any repair.	Maintenance staff	Annually			✓										
5.5	Internal and external joinery	Carry out repairs as required	Specialist carpenter	Annually			✓										
5.6	Roof and floor spaces	Check roof and floor voids, inspect for signs of vermin, and remove.	Maintenance staff	Annually			✓										
6.0 FINISHES																	
6.1	Carpet or vinyl	Clean, look for excessive wear, holes, tears, stains.	Maintenance staff	Twice a year			✓							✓			
6.2	Ceramic and marble floor and/or wall tiles	Inspect for cracked tiles, bulges, missing or defective grout.	Maintenance staff	Annually			✓										
6.3	Marble floor tiles	Repair cracked marble tiles in high traffic areas	Specialist	Annually			✓										
6.4	Internal walls	Check for areas of rising damp or impact damage. Report on any required repair	Maintenance staff	Annually			✓										
7.0 SERVICES																	
7.1	Lightning protection	Visually inspect the lightning conductor system including spikes, tapes, earth rods, all connections and fastenings.	Specialist	Annually											✓		
7.2	Heating system	Service the heating system and update the service schedule.	Specialist	Annually			✓										

PRIORITY 2 WORKS - Corrective Maintenance (Occasional/Regular) Tasks																
Ref	Component	Maintenance task	Trade	Frequency	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
7.3	Water	Inspect condition of all water tanks, water pipes and heating pipes and report condition.	Plumber or maintenance staff	Annually										✓		
7.4	Fire equipment	Service fire extinguishers, detection and alarm.	Specialist	Annually										✓		
7.5	Fire detection and smoke alarm systems	Test system and visually inspect wiring.	Specialist	Annually										✓		
7.6	Burglar-alarm system	Test system and visually inspect wiring. Qualified engineer to service alarm.	Specialist	Annually										✓		
8.0 EXTERNAL WORKS																
8.4	Paving-concrete, brick, stone, tile	Look for uneven surfaces, broken elements, ponding, growth from joints	Landscape or paving contractor, maintenance staff	Quarterly			✓			✓			✓			✓
8.8	External lighting	Visually inspect, replace lamps	Electrician or maintenance staff	Twice a year			✓									✓

8.7 RECOMMENDED PRIORITY 3 WORKS

PRIORITY 3 WORKS - Annual Planned Maintenance (Cyclical) Tasks																
Ref No.	Component	Maintenance task	Trade	Frequency	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	YEAR 7	YEAR 8	YEAR 9	YEAR 10		
1.0 Rainwater goods																
1.1	Gutters, downpipes, fixings	Repaint	Painter	Every 7 years							✓					
1.2	Timber fascia boards, eaves linings	Repaint	Painter	Every 7 years							✓					
2.0 Masonry																
2.1	Granite	Repoint missing or defective mortar	Stonemason	Every 5 years					✓					✓		
2.2	Render	Patch and repair damaged elements	Plasterer	Every 7 years							✓					
2.3	Face Brick	Repoint missing or defective mortar	Bricklayer	Every 5 years					✓					✓		
2.4	Marble	Repoint missing or defective mortar	Stonemason	Every 2 years		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		
3.0 Metalwork																
3.1	Security Grilles and gates	Repaint	Contractor/ Painter	Every 7 years							✓					

PRIORITY 3 WORKS - Annual Planned Maintenance (Cyclical) Tasks															
Ref No.	Component	Maintenance task	Trade	Frequency	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4.0 External Joinery															
4.1	Windows	Repair and repaint as scheduled	Carpenter/ Painter	Every 3 years			✓			✓			✓		
4.2	Doors	Repair and repaint as scheduled	Carpenter/ Painter	Every 3 years			✓			✓			✓		
5.0 Internal painting															
5.1	Ceiling tiles	Repair and repaint as scheduled	Painter	Every 7 years								✓			
5.2	Plasterboard ceilings	Repair and repaint as scheduled	Painter	Every 7 years								✓			
5.3	Matchboard timber ceilings	Repair and repaint as scheduled	Painter	Every 7 years								✓			
5.4	Three coat lime plaster walls	Repair and repaint as scheduled	Painter	Every 3 years			✓			✓				✓	
5.5	Joinery incl skirting, architraves reveals	Repair and refinish/repaint as scheduled	Painter	Every 3 years			✓			✓				✓	
6.0 Building Services															
6.1	Sewerage	Inspect sumps for damaged grates and ensure these are not draining surface water	Contractor	Every 2 years		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
6.2	Water	Inspect for drips and ease of operation. Check taps and surface mounted pipes are secured to walls or supports.	Contractor	Every 2 years		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
6.3	Wiring and electrical installations	Inspect all wiring and electrical installations, including all portable electrical equipment, in accordance with current regulations.	Contractor	Every 4 years				✓					✓		
7.0 Corrective Maintenance															
7.1	Refer to Section 8.6				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8.0 Contingency allowance															
8.1	Additional painting and costs associated with the works									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8.2	Design and supervision costs associated with the works									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8.3	Heritage Consultants inspection of works									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8.4	Review of HMP, Maintenance Plan and Interpretative signage								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

8.8 PLANNED MAINTENANCE

The ABC currently maintains the fabric of ABC Radio Studios building as part of an ongoing cyclical maintenance plan, which includes regular inspections and monitoring of the building fabric. It is intended that the current maintenance regime be reviewed to ensure significant heritage fabric and spaces are addressed and the plan included in the maintenance program continue. Future works to significant heritage fabric would be carried out by persons with relevant expertise to interpret this Heritage Management Plan and to undertake work to ABC Radio Studios.

Where necessary, the staff of ABC Radio Studios should seek advice in locating suitably qualified Conservation architects, engineers, fire protection specialists, historian, archaeologists and craftsmen. Contact details of the Australian Heritage Council are as follows, who may also be able to assist in this regard:

Australian Heritage Council
GPO 787 Canberra ACT 2601
Phone: 02 6274 1111
<http://www.environment.gov.au>

The Queensland Heritage Council and Queensland Heritage Branch (Department of Environment and Science) may also be able to provide technical advice or assist in locating specialised expertise where required:

Heritage Branch
Environmental Policy and Programs
Department of Environment and Science
GPO Box 2454
Brisbane QLD 4001
Phone: 13 74 68
Email: heritage@des.qld.gov.au
<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage>

The Rockhampton Regional Council may also be able to provide technical advice or assist in locating specialised expertise where required:

Rockhampton Regional Council
PO Box 1860
Rockhampton QLD 4700
Phone: 07 4932 9000
Email: enquiries@rrc.qld.gov.au
<https://www.rockhamptonregion.qld.gov.au/Home>

Australia ICOMOS is a professional association that has no statutory authority over the site. It can provide assistance on conservation philosophy and best-practice conservation advice on culturally significant places. Contact details are as follows:

Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific
Faculty of Arts, Deakin University
Burwood VIC 3125 Australia
Phone: 03 9251 7131
<http://www.icomos.org/australia>

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9.3 WEBSITES AND ONLINE DATABASES

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QLD Heritage Branch, <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/register>

Trove, <https://trove.nla.gov.au>

Australian Broadcasting Corporation, ABC Capricornia, <https://www.abc.net.au/radio/capricornia/>

Trove, online search engine, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/>

10.0 APPENDICES

10.1 EPBC ACT COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

The following table outlines where each of the specific requirements of Schedule 7A (Regulation 10.03B) of the EPBC Act are addressed in this Heritage Management Plan:

REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANCE REFERENCE
(a) Establish objectives for the identification, protection, conservation, preservation and transmission of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and	Complies: Sections 1, 4 and 5
(b) Provide a management framework that includes reference to any statutory requirements and agency mechanisms for the protection of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and	Complies: Sections 5 and 6
(c) Provide a comprehensive description of the place, including information about its location, physical features, condition, historical context and current uses; and	Complies: Sections 2 and 3
(d) Provide a description of the Commonwealth Heritage values and any other heritage values of the place; and	Complies: Section 4
(e) Describe the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and	Complies: Section 5.8
(f) Describe the method used to assess the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and	Complies: Sections 1 and 4
(g) Describe the current management requirements and goals, including proposals for change and any potential pressures on the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and	Complies: Section 5
(h) Have policies to manage the Commonwealth Heritage values of a place, and include in those policies, guidance in relation to the following:	
(i) The management and conservation processes to be used;	Complies: Section 7.2
(ii) The access and security arrangements, including access to the area for indigenous people to maintain cultural traditions;	Complies: Section 7.8
(iii) The stakeholder and community consultation and liaison arrangements;	Complies: Section 7.10
(iv) The policies and protocols to ensure that indigenous people participate in the management process;	Complies: Section 7.10
(v) The protocols for the management of sensitive information;	N/A
(vi) The planning and management of works, development, adaptive reuse and property divestment proposals;	Complies: Sections 7.2 – 7.5
(vii) How unforeseen discoveries or disturbance of heritage are to be managed;	Complies: Section 7.4
(viii) How, and under what circumstances heritage advice is to be obtained;	Complies: Section 7.2
(ix) How the condition of Commonwealth Heritage values is to be monitored and reported;	Complies: Sections 6 and 8

(x)	How records of intervention and maintenance of a heritage places register are kept;	Complies: Section 7
(xi)	The research, training and resources needed to improve management;	Complies: Section 7.2
(xii)	How heritage values are to be interpreted and promoted; and	Complies: Section 7.7
(i)	Include an implementation plan; and	Complies: Section 8
(j)	Show how the implementation of policies will be monitored; and	Complies: Section 8.1
(k)	Show how the management plan will be reviewed.	Complies: Section 8.3

10.2 COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LIST CITATION

Place Details

[Send Feedback](#)

ABC Radio Studios, 236 Quay St, Rockhampton, QLD, Australia

Photographs



List	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class	Historic
Legal Status	Listed place (14/09/2009)
Place ID	105420
Place File No	4/03/190/0005

Summary Statement of Significance

The ABC Studios, Rockhampton formerly the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company administration office, has a strong link to the period when the Mount Morgan Mine was the richest gold mine in the world, and stimulated an economic boom in Rockhampton. Although comparatively modest, the building has a solid presence in the historic commercial Quay Street well demonstrating Rockhampton's affluence of the late 19th Century.

The building is an example of the Federation Academic Classical style well expressed in the classical proportions of the arcaded verandah, the use of arched bays with granite columns and decorated ionic pilasters and the parapet concealing the roof. The ABC Studio Building is an integral unit of the stylistic expression of the streetscape. Beyond the front verandah and entrance, the building retains its original form in the gable roofs and internal layout of the central corridor.

The ABC Studio building contributes to the Quay Street streetscape by its aesthetic characteristics of scale, form and stylistic design that are in harmony with the adjacent streetscape buildings. The Studio building is the centre piece of a group of three single story buildings of classical style. The front façade has a high degree of detail in finishes and craftsmanship that enhance the designed aesthetic characteristics of the streetscape. The 19th Century Quay Street streetscape is a significant heritage feature of Rockhampton that is valued by the Rockhampton community and the National Trust of Queensland.

Official Values

https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DQLD%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3B... 1/5

Criterion A Processes

The building, constructed in 1897, as an administration office for the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, has a strong link to the period when the Mount Morgan Mine was the richest gold mine in the world, and stimulated an economic boom in Rockhampton.

Criterion D Characteristic values

Although modest in scale, the building is an example of the Federation Academic Classical style well expressed in the classical proportions of the arcaded verandah, the use of arched bays with granite columns and decorated ionic pilasters and the parapet concealing the roof. The ABC Studio Building is an integral unit of the stylistic expression of the streetscape.

The building retains its original fabric and form in the gable roofs and internal layout of central corridor.

Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics

The ABC Studio is an important visual aesthetic contributor to the Quay Street streetscape. Its aesthetic characteristics are its scale, form and stylistic design that create an attractive image that is in harmony with the adjacent streetscape buildings. It is the centre piece of a group of three single storey buildings of classical style. The front façade exhibits a high degree of detail in finishes and craftsmanship that contribute to the designed aesthetic characteristics of the place and the streetscape. It is a strong contributor to image of the historic city of Rockhampton, particularly the 19th Century Quay Street streetscape.

The aesthetic characteristics are the ornate character of the period façade, the harmony of the building with its neighbours and within the streetscape due to the physical expression of its historic style, its form and its scale. These characteristics are well recognised and documented by the community as reflected in the 1976 report by the National Trust of Australia. The value is appreciated by the local community as reflected in the listing by the National Trust and the local government.

Description

https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DQLD%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3B... 2/5

The former Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company building, a single-storeyed rendered masonry structure whose roof is concealed behind a parapet, is located fronting Quay Street overlooking the Fitzroy River to the northeast. The building has access from Quay Lane at the rear.

The symmetrical Quay Street elevation comprises five arches, which form an arcade with a central entrance, surmounted by a deep entablature with a moulded balustrade parapet with pedestals crowned by moulded ornaments. The central entrance is flanked by pilasters, which have fluting to the lower section of the shaft, supporting a triangular pediment surmounted by a moulded ornament at the apex. The pediment and cornice have egg and dart mouldings, the architrave has dentils, and the pilasters surmount tall pedestals, which flank entrance steps with low wrought iron gates. The arches have expressed impost, extrados and keystones, and are surmounted by a frieze with moulded swags. The paired arches either side of the entrance have a central granite column with an ionic capital, surmounting a tall pedestal flanked by a moulded balustrade. The arcade has pilasters at either end, above which flagpoles are mounted behind the parapet.

The Quay Street elevation detailing returns the width of the arcade either end of the building. The building has paired wrought iron gates on the southern side for vehicle access, and a single wrought iron gate on the northern side.

The arcade has paired timber panelled entrance doors with sidelights and an arched fanlight containing etched glass and leadlight panels. The entrance is flanked by two casement windows with arched headers to either side, all of which have expressed impost, extrados and keystones. The arcade has arches at either end, with two cross arches framing the entrance. The floor of the arcade has diagonally laid black and white marble tiles, the ceiling is boarded, and the rendered wall is scribed to imitate coursing.

A garage structure has been constructed on the southern side, setback from the street, infilling the space between this and the adjacent building. The original arched header sash windows opening to the southern side have been bricked-up. The northern side of the building is finished in painted brickwork, with sash windows with security bars and high level fanlight panels.

The rear of the building appears to consist of an early section constructed along Quay Lane, with a courtyard space between the main building which has been roofed over. An opening at the southern end has also been infilled with brickwork. The rear wall is painted brickwork, with a series of arched header windows and a central entrance door.

Internally, the building has a central corridor with rooms opening to either side. The building has a suspended ceiling throughout, and most of the rendered masonry walls have been lined with compressed sheeting for either decorative or soundproofing purposes. A reception area with partitioned offices is located at the front of the building, behind which is the former strongroom which has been converted into a radio studio. Three large rooms along the southern side of the building have been converted into television studios and editing rooms. Much of the original detailing has been obscured by later alterations to the building, but some panelled timber doors survive, as do architraves and window sills. The rear television studio has a rendered dado and skirtings, and perforated wall sheeting frames the arched header sash windows.

The rear section of the building has a lower floor level than the front section, and comprises studios, equipment and storage rooms, with staff facilities at the rear fronting Quay Lane. The roof in the rear supports a satellite dish.

History

https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DQLD%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3B... 3/5

The development of Rockhampton commenced in the 1850s with the Archer Brothers Charles and William who established a pastoral run 'Gracemere' station with a few thousand sheep, 10 km north of the present city centre. Provisions for the property were brought in via the Fitzroy River to the furthest point that ships could navigate and that point gave rise to a small settlement on the banks of the river, Rockhampton. Gold was discovered 70 km north of Rockhampton at Canoona Station in 1858, rapidly followed by the arrival of thousands of people. The rush was short lived but people stayed on and the town of Rockhampton developed. The town was laid out in 1858 with the main street one street back from the river to allow for port activity to concentrate at the river and the town declared a port with a customs reserve (Allom Lovell 2000, 8).

Gold mining had commenced at Mount Morgan in 1882 (32 km south west of Rockhampton) when Fred Morgan and his five brothers pegged a claim at Ironstone Mountain. Mining at Mount Morgan in 1882 was originally to recover gold, but considerable quantities of silver and copper were also discovered. The Morgans had sold all shares in the Mount Morgan Mine by 1886 to the remaining partners of the original syndicate, Hall, Pattison and D'Arcy. The Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Ltd was floated in 1886 with eight trustees owning one million one pound shares (Queensland Heritage Register).

The Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Ltd controlled the mining leases between 1886 and 1927. The company went into liquidation in 1927 following a disastrous underground fire and deliberate flooding of the workings in 1925. The company was reformed as Mount Morgan Limited (MML) in 1928. MML began open cut mining in 1932 and by the time mining ceased in 1981 more than 145 megatonnes of ore and overburden had been handled. During the 108-year life of the mine approximately 262 tonnes of gold, 37 tonnes of silver and 387,000 tonnes of copper were mined from Mount Morgan from underground and open cut operations <http://www.dms.qld.gov.au/mines/history.cfm>. The mine closed in 1990.

The former Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company office in Quay Street was erected in 1897 for the trustees of the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company. The rendered masonry building is an outstanding component of the 19th century character of Quay Street and was a direct manifestation of the wealth which Mount Morgan gold brought to Rockhampton. Quay Street was the centre of trade for central Queensland and operated as a port city with its magnificent Customs House until the 1950s when the port was closed. By 1882 it was connected to Baracaldine and as a result the wealth from the central west grazing was funnelled through the port. Rockhampton was also a centre for brewery, meatworks and other industries. The gold boom of the Mount Morgan mine added additional wealth to the city and stimulated the building and rebuilding of the Quay Street architecture.

The site for the company office was acquired by the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company in August 1896, ten years after the floating of the company in 1886.

The Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company building was constructed in 1897 as the headquarters of the company and was used for board meetings as well as for the storage of gold awaiting shipment from the river wharves across from Quay Street. The building was positioned near the other principal business premises of Rockhampton, which had developed along Quay Street to serve the passing trade at the wharves (Allom Lovell 2000,11-12).

Along with the Mining Company building, a range of buildings were constructed in Quay Street consisting of Mount Morgan Gold Mining company building, the Rockhampton Club, the Commercial and Criterion Hotel and the Harbour Board building.

In 1913, the Mining Company building was leased to the New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Company from who later purchased the building in 1920.

In June 1963 the Commonwealth of Australia purchased the building for use as an ABC television station. Tenders were called for the conversion of the building by the Commonwealth Department of Works in July 1963. The conversion plans included provisions for sound proofing and air-conditioning in some parts as well as a video-tape room, telecine room, control room, studio, news room, general offices, technician's room, a film dispatch room and a facilities room. The ABC occupied the former Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company offices as well as the building adjacent on the southern side and connected the two via a temporary garage structure. The establishment of the studio cost £500,000.

Radio broadcasting commenced in the region in 1931 as the commercial station 4RK but became part of the ABC in 1932 known as ABC Capricornia. The studios broadcasts local and networked programs 24 hours a day and is active in community and industry events in the region. It is the base for a television reports and camera operator/editor. It is one of the most technologically up to date regional studios in the country (<http://http://mpegarchive.abc.net.au/centralqld/about.htm>)

The building originally had a central courtyard, which has been roofed over, and numerous internal cedar doors, which are no longer extant. The front elevation of the building is substantially intact and still displays its original lead lighting and etched glass. The building continues to function as an ABC radio station.

Condition and Integrity

https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DQLD%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3B... 4/5

2006: Interior was extensively altered, though the exterior is currently well maintained. A file document notes that in 1998 the place was inspected and that maintenance works were completed that enhanced the heritage values. No major works have been undertaken since 1998.

Location

236 Quay Street, Rockhampton, being Lot 2570n R1675, Parish Rockhampton, County Livingstone.

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