Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study

Rural Northeast Citations

College View, Glenore Grove, Hatton Vale, Kensington Grove, Plainland, Ropeley

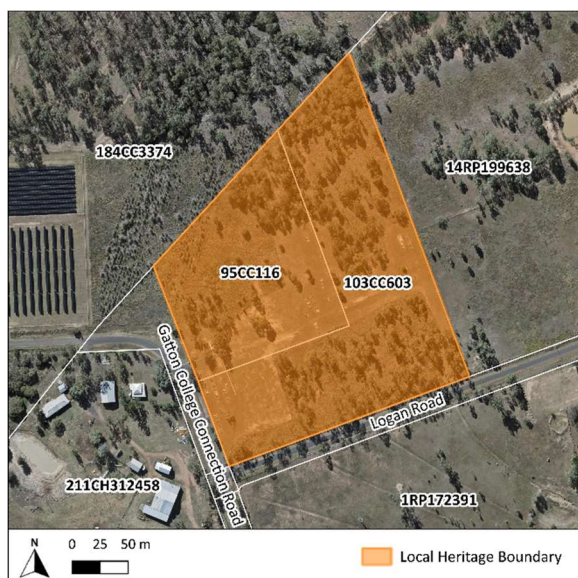## Draft for Consultation

July 2025

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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Forest Hill Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0801		
ADDRESS	Corner of Gatton College Connection Road and Logan Road, College View	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	103CC603; 95CC116

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914
History:	

The land for the Forest Hill Cemetery was allotted in March 1906[1]. Burials on site date back to at least 1908, however, there are unmarked graves present.

In 1913 a meeting of the cemetery's trustees discussed the immediate repairs needed for the road, as the cemetery became inaccessible in wet weather[2]. In 2008, the cemetery reopened after being closed for almost 15 years, with no additional plots being purchased during that time[3]. The cemetery remains in use today.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
	      6.2. Planning and forming settlements.
	
	8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
	      8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
	      8.2. Cultural activities.
	      8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Forest Hill Cemetery is situated on grassed lots, accessed through a white picket gate with a small portion of road extending inside. The cemetery is enclosed by a wire fence connected via metal pickets and features vegetated areas with trees as well as cleared, maintained sections.

The cemetery lacks a uniform layout, with six dispersed areas. It consists of both contemporary and historical graves, some of which are unmarked. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, footstone, and obelisk designs, several of which feature iron fencing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Forest Hill Cemetery holds historical significance as it dates to the 1900s and has been in use for over a century, reflecting local burial practices and the growth and development of the Forest Hill area.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Forest Hill Cemetery is representative of early 20th century burial sites in rural Queensland. It reflects typical memorial designs and functions of its time.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Forest Hill Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community as a place of remembrance and respect for the deceased.

Statement summary:

The Forest Hill Cemetery is significant for its association with the historical development of the Forest Hill area, dating to at least the 1900s. The cemetery reflects burial practices of the local community in the early 20th century and has remained an important site for remembrance for over more than a century. The cemetery holds social and spiritual significance and maintains ongoing connection to the community, serving as a resting place for generations of residents and continuing in use to the present day.

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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Glenore Grove Catholic Church		
OTHER NAMES	St Therese's Catholic Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0802		
ADDRESS	10 Brightview Road, Glenore Grove	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	14RP31173

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939
History:	

The Glenore Grove Catholic Church, otherwise known as St Therese's, was opened and blessed by Brisbane Archbishop, Reverend Duhig, on the 14th of November 1937[1], replacing the former 1906[2] church which was relocated and remodelled to become the Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church[2]. Two architects were involved in the design, Cullen and Egan, with The Taylor Brothers as building contractors[4].

The construction of a new church came from a town debate about whether extensive alternations granted a rebuild or a refurbishment. Once it was decided that a new church would be constructed, planning began and lasted three years. The total cost was £1660 pounds, however, with extensive fundraising and existing funds, the remaining debt was reduced to less than £100[4].

The new church was described as "the most handsome church made of Queensland wood between Toowoomba and Brisbane" and being prominently situated on the main road. The opening was attended by over 700 people, with mass taking place in the morning by Reverend Father Cremin[4].

The church is noted for its community events both within and outside of the church, including communion breakfasts[4], weddings[5] and dances[6].

The church continues its original use.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
	        6.2. Planning and forming settlements.
	
	8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
	        8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
	        8.2. Cultural activities.
	        8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Glenore Grove Catholic Church is a typical example of a T-shaped, timber church clad in weatherboard and set on low timber stumps. Its front base is constructed of brick. The steeply pitched gable roof is clad in red corrugated iron. The front façade (northern elevation) features a distinctive central porch with gable decoration topped with a cross. The porch, supported by timber posts with decorative brackets, has an FC-sheet balustrade and houses French doors. The porch is flanked by brick steps with iron balustrades. An erection plaque from the opening ceremony remains mounted on the brick base, reading *"Erected in honour of St Therese of the Child Jesus, 'The Little Flower'. This church was blessed and opened by Most Rev. J. Duhig, D. D., Archbishop of Brisbane, 14-11-1937 – Rev. D. J. Cremin, P.P.".*

The front gable end of the church, also topped with a cross, features a rectangular vent, dentils, and a set of three lancet windows. Additional lancet windows are positioned on either side of the central porch and along the other elevations.

Two small side porches / entrances are present. On the western elevation, the porch mirrors the entrance porch's details but has timber steps on one side and an access ramp on the other. The porch on the eastern elevation is more narrow and simpler in design and has been enclosed with three small rectangular windows present.

The protruding section to the rear (southern elevation) features narrow rectangular windows and has an octagonal shape in the centre. Each side features short steps leading to a single door.

Behind the church is a small timber structure clad in weatherboard, with a front enclosed with vertical timber slats, potentially an outhouse. Nearby, an early church bell is mounted on a metal pole. Small, timber posts border the northern and western boundaries of the property.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Glenore Grove Catholic Church demonstrates the historical pattern of Catholicism in Glenore Grove, dating to the 1930s. The replacement of the original 1906 church reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Glenore Grove during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Glenore Grove Catholic Church is a good example of a timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and lancet windows, demonstrating common design principles of timber rural churches.

4. Aesthetic		The Glenore Grove Catholic Church contributes to the visual character of Glenore Grove with its harmonious proportions and decorative elements. The decorative detailing adds to the church's aesthetic value, making it a visually prominent feature within the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual		The Glenore Grove Catholic Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholicism and as a venue for community events. The church's ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Catholic congregation in Glenore Grove.

Statement summary:

The Glenore Grove Catholic Church, constructed in 1937, is historically significant for its role in the development of Catholicism in Glenore Grove. The replacement of the original 1906 church reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Glenore Grove during this period. The church exemplifies the typical design of rural churches, whilst also demonstrating decorative elements that contribute to its aesthetic value, making it a visually prominent feature within the streetscape. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Catholicism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Catholic congregation in Glenore Grove.
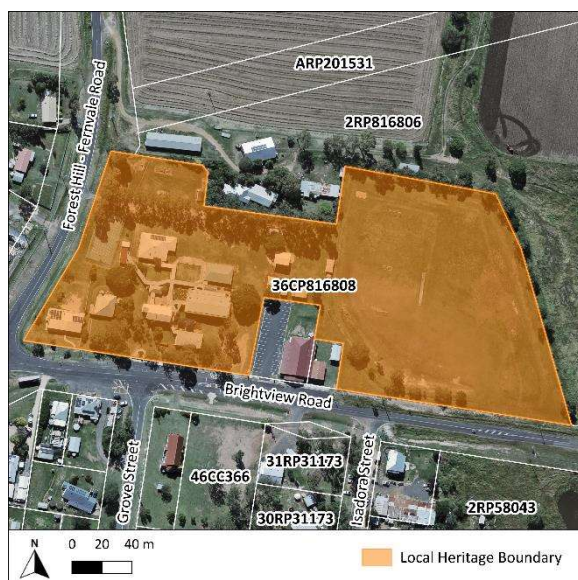
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Glenore Grove State School and Residence		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0803		
ADDRESS	1-7 Brightview Road, Glenore Grove	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	36CP816808

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914
History:	

The Glenore Grove State School and Residence opened in January 1906 on the grounds of the old Tarampa Homestead[1]. A schoolhouse and teacher's residence were constructed at this time, with the first head teacher, Mr. A. Reid, taking on 30 pupils[2]. Minor improvements were made to the school and residence across 1911-1912, though the schoolhouse remained largely unchanged[3]. Attendance increased dramatically, and by 1913 there were 70 students at Glenore Grove[4].

Reports of students using kerosene crates for a lack of chairs prompted discussions of expanding or replacing the schoolhouse, or even of building a new school at Lake Clarendon[5]. However, these plans were never undertaken, and the school remained largely unchanged until 1930 when a verandah was added to increase the available teaching space[6]. Renovations were undertaken in 1935, including an unspecified 'addition' to the schoolhouse[7].

Attendance was on the rise after the Second World War, and in 1958 a new school was built. The existing schoolhouse was raised on concrete stumps and extended to provide space for an additional classroom. The understorey was enclosed for a library and a new verandah was built. Very little of the original structure survived this drastic renovation, though some structural elements were retained. A range of contemporary buildings have since been constructed across the school site to provide facilities for this large regional school[8]. The site continues to operate as a school.

Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Glenore Grove School is a large complex of buildings, most dating to the latter part of the 20th century. The old schoolhouse was re-used in the construction of the main classroom block in 1958, although little early fabric appears to have survived those renovations.

The classroom block is a two storey open gabled rectangular structure. The upper storey is clad in weatherboard, with long rows of hopper windows on its northern and southern elevations. The lower storey has been enclosed with weatherboard, and a small extension protrudes from the rear of the block. Water tanks stand along the western wall, and a flight of stairs provide access to the upper storey along the eastern side of the building.

The teacher's residence appears to be the original building that was constructed alongside the schoolhouse in 1906. It is a low set timber structure with a corrugated iron hip roof extending to the verandah edge. The front verandah is supported by timber posts and bound by a simple, three-rail horizontal timber balustrade. The front façade (southern elevation) features timber VJ walls with French doors. The remaining elevations of the residence are clad in weatherboard, with three sets of sash windows on the western and eastern elevations.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Glenore Grove State School and Residence demonstrates the historical development of Glenore Grove in the early 20th century and the changing education landscape of the region in the latter part of the 19th century into the 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Glenore Grove State School and Residence retains characteristics of early to mid-20th century educational buildings, with the schoolhouse mostly comprised of 1950s elements indicative of changing design philosophies in regional schools across the 20th century. Notably, it retains the early teacher's residence whereas many regional schools received new residences from the 1930s-1950s
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Glenore Grove State School and Residence holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Glenore Grove community.

Statement summary:

The Glenore Grove State School and Residence is historically significant for its role in the development of Glenore Grove as an early rural school established in the early 20th century. It retains characteristics of early to mid-20th century educational buildings, notably retaining the early teacher's residence whereas many regional schools received new residences from the 1930s-1950s.

It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Glenore Grove community.
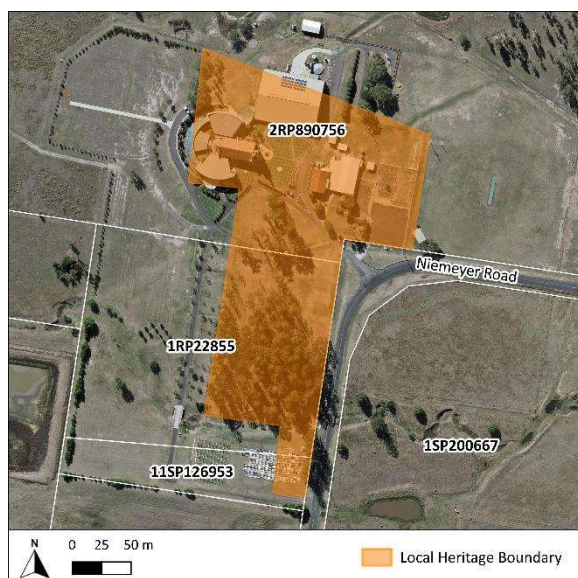
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	Hatton Vale German Apostolic Church and Cemetery		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0804		
ADDRESS	3 Niemeyer Road, Hatton Vale	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	2RP890756; 1RP22855; 11SP126953

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Construction date:	Cemetery: Federation 1890 – 1914 Church: Postwar 1945 – 1960
History:	

The Lockyer Valley and surrounds experienced a new wave of immigrants from Europe, especially Ireland, Scotland, and Germany, throughout the 1850s to 1880s[1]. The peak decade of German immigration to Queensland was in the 1880s with Rosewood Scrub, Logan, and Lockyer districts being the primary areas of settlement[2]. Land north of the Laidley railway, such as Plainland, Hatton Vale, and Prenzlau, had been selected by mostly Germans, or people of German origin[3]. During this period, notable persons, such as Reverend Pastor Niemeyer who founded the Apostolic Church of Queensland in 1883, encouraged German settlement in the area, including helping new German settlers who had freshly immigrated to Queensland make their way to Laidley and surrounds[4].

The original Hatton Vale Apostolic Church was constructed sometime prior to 1900[5]. The cemetery was likely established around the same time as the original church, with the earliest marked grave on the site dating from this time, noting that there are reported unmarked graves present which may date to an earlier period. Among the graves are those of early German settlers to the region, many belonging to the Niemeyer family including Reverand H. F. Niemeyer. It is said that the land upon which the church and cemetery stand was part of Niemeyer's farm[6].

In 1925, a monument was erected in memory of Reverand H. F. Niemeyer who had died in 1920. It was a life-sized sculpture of Niemeyer and was constructed by Ipswich monumental masons Williams Ltd[7].

By 1939, it was decided that the original church was too small for the growing congregation and thus a large cathedral was to be built. These plans were halted with the outbreak of war, and it wasn't until 1950 that the new church was constructed. The large gothic cathedral was described as one of the finest buildings in Queensland at the time of completion and featured a carved marble altar[8].

The cemetery and church continue their original use.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
	    6.2. Planning and forming settlements.
	
	8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
	    8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
	    8.2. Cultural activities.
	    8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church is a very fine example of a mid-20th century Gothic style cathedral in rural Queensland, comparable to churches found in urban areas. The main entrance is marked by a short, rendered masonry fence with a contemporary mechanical gate with a road leading towards the church. Immediately inside this fence, on the northern side of the road, is a 1925 memorial in memory of Reverand H. F. Niemeyer. The memorial consists of a life-sized stone statue of Niemeyer sitting atop a pedestal on plinth. The pedestal has a plaque on the southern elevation bearing a memorial inscription.

The church (cathedral) is a substantial brick structure with a tiled gable roof. All elevations feature brick pilasters with white gable caps. The eastern elevation (front façade) features the brick gable end which is integrated with the main wall. Lancet windows flank a large central tower topped with a spire which is bound by a parapet wall with corner spires. Along the eastern elevation of the tower are two leadlight lancet windows (ground level), one leadlight lancet window flanked by small vents (upper level), and a 4R emblem and large leadlight rose window above. At the bottom of the tower under the ground level lancet windows is a foundation stone. On the northern and southern elevations of the tower are brick steps that lead to a pointed archway providing access inside.

The northern and southern elevations feature decorative gothic window frames with three leadlight lancet windows within on the ground level, whilst the upper level features singular lancet windows flanked by small vents. The windows are divided by the same style pilasters as the front façade. Towards the rear of these elevations are a gable roof side porch accessed via a brick pointed archway. A modern extension is present to the rear of the church and separate modern structures are present throughout the complex.

The Hatton Vale Apostolic Cemetery is south of the church, separated by early tree plantings. It has a uniform layout consisting of both contemporary and historical graves. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, cross monument, columns, obelisks, and footstones. The Niemeyer Road frontage is lined with seven mature pine trees.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church (1950) and Cemetery (pre-1900) hold historical significance as they demonstrate the development and evolution of the Apostolic faith in Hatton Vale and the wider Lockyer district from the late 19th and early 20th century.

		The church also demonstrates the large wave of German immigrants that arrived in the Lockyer district in the 1880s. The church and cemetery also have a special association with Reverend H. F. Niemeyer, the founder of the Apostolic Church in Queensland, and a person who was responsible for encouraging a vast number of Germans to settle in the area.
2.	Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3.	Typological	The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery is representative of a mid-20th century Gothic church in rural Queensland, demonstrating a well detailed cathedral, comparable to those found in urban areas, and of late 19th century burial sites in rural Queensland which demonstrate cemetery design and functions.
4.	Aesthetic	The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery contributes to the visual character of Hatton Vale, with the prominent cathedral and cemetery, but also including an impressive array of mature plantings, which can be readily seen from the highway.
5.	Social and Spiritual	The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Apostolic faith. Their ongoing function reinforce their role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Apostolic congregation in Hatton Vale and the Lockyer Valley.

Statement summary:

The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery are historically significant for their role in the development of the Apostolic faith in Lockyer Valley and for their special association with Reverand H. F. Niemeyer, the founder of the Apostolic church in Queensland. The church is representative of a mid-20th century Gothic cathedral which is uncommon in a rural setting in Queensland. The cemetery reflects typical burial practices of the local community in the late 19th century. The church, cemetery and associated mature plantings contribute to the visual character of Hatton Vale. The church and cemetery hold social and spiritual significance as a site of early Apostolic faith. Their ongoing function reinforces their role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Apostolic congregation in Hatton Vale.

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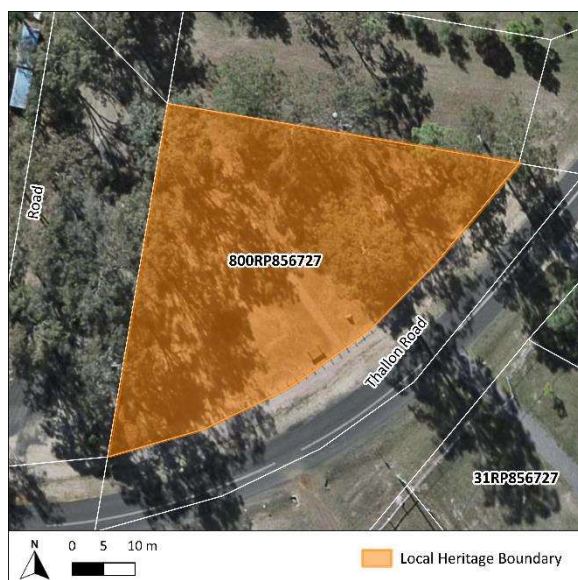
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Park		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0805		
ADDRESS	Thallon Road, Kensington Grove	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	800RP856727

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Late 20th Century 1960 – 1999

History:

According to the inscriptions on both plaques at the Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Park, the memorial park was created as a joint initiative of the Laidley Shire Council and The Australia Remembers 1945-1995 Laidley Committee on 8 November 1995 as part of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. It was officially opened by Mayor Cr. Graham Moon. The memorial was dedicated to the residents of Laidley Shire in "gratitude for their efforts both at home and overseas" during World War II[1].

The park continues to hold annual ANZAC Day services[2].

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries.
	    3.9. Informing Queenslanders.
	
	7. Maintaining order.
	    7.6. Defending the country.
	
	8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
	    8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Pak is accessed via Thallon Road. The park has timber fencing that encloses it to the rear, while the front has vertical timber sleepers that line the park edge. A central paved walkway brings visitors to the memorial which has two flag poles located behind it, as well as a solar panel pole. Upon entering the park on the right / east of the pathway is a stone with commemorative plaque on it. The park has timber bench seating, trees, and garden beds with concrete edging.

The main memorial is a stone obelisk. A plaque with inscription is located on one of the four sides. It is a tall tapering structure that ends with a flat top and sits on a rectangular stone base.

The Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Park and associated memorial and landscape features are a contemporary construction in recognition of those who served in World War II.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

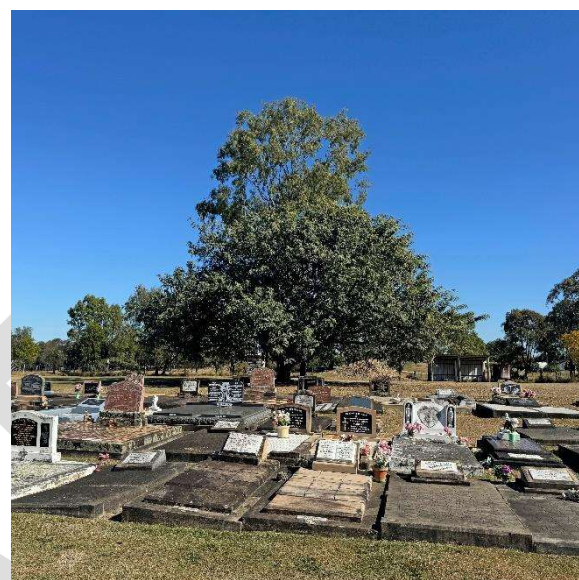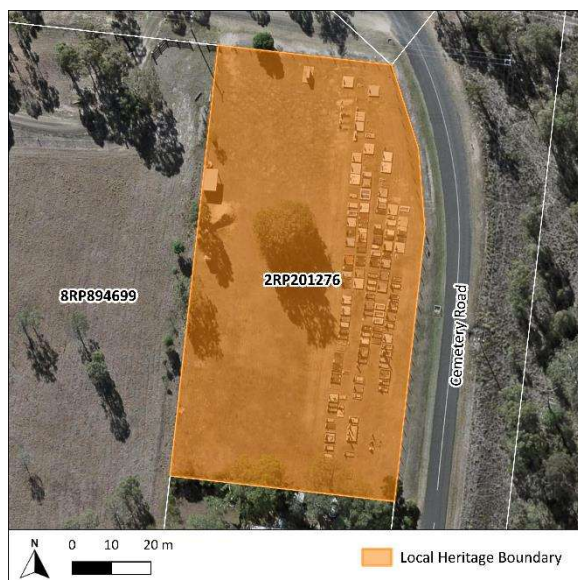| Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	Does not currently threshold.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Park and associated memorial and landscape features are a contemporary construction in recognition of those who served in World War II. It holds special significance for the local community, particularly veterans and those with connections to past and present members of the Australian military.

Statement summary:

The Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Park and associated memorial and landscape features are a contemporary construction in recognition of those who served in World War II. It holds special significance for the local community, particularly veterans and those with connections to past and present members of the Australian military.

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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Plainland Lutheran Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES			
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0806		
ADDRESS	5 Cemetery Road, Plainland	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP201276

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Victorian 1860 – 1890

History:

Whilst an exact date is not known, the Plainland Lutheran Cemetery is known to have commenced from the late 1880s, as evidenced by memorials present on the site. It was likely established alongside the construction of the St John's Lutheran Church (former) on the adjacent lot, originally built in 1884 and replaced in 1897[1]. Early references to the cemetery appear in local newspapers from at least 1904[2]. Among the graves are those of early German settlers to the region. The cemetery is still currently in use.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
	    6.2. Planning and forming settlements.
	
	8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
	    8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
	    8.2. Cultural activities.
	    8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Plainland Lutheran Cemetery is situated on a grassed lot, enclosed by a wire fence with timber posts. The main entrance, located on the eastern side along Cemetery Road, is marked by a contemporary chain link gate. At the rear stands an early weatherboard outhouse elevated on timber stumps, with a corrugated iron roof, timber steps, and a narrow timber door. Inside is a

timber toilet with a metal ventilation pipe extending through the roof. Nearby, to the north, is a contemporary shelter with a water tank.

The cemetery features a relatively uniform layout, with both contemporary and historical graves, some of which are unmarked. Headstones and monuments are predominantly tablet-style, with one obelisk and a few cross monuments interspersed. Minimal graves feature iron fencing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Plainland Lutheran Cemetery holds historical significance as a burial site for the Plainland Lutheran community, dating to at least the 1880s. Its association with the nearby St John's Lutheran Church (former) and continued use for over a century further underscores its role in the social and religious development of Plainland.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Plainland Lutheran Cemetery is representative of late 19th and early 20th century burial sites in rural Queensland. It reflects typical memorial designs and cemetery layout and functions of its time.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Plainland Lutheran Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community, particularly for the Lutheran congregation. It serves as an ongoing place of remembrance and respect for the deceased.

Statement summary:

The Plainland Lutheran Cemetery is historically significant as a key burial site for the local Lutheran community of Plainland, dating to at least the 1880s. It is closely associated with the adjacent St John's Lutheran Church (former) and reflects the social and religious development of Plainland. The cemetery is representative of late 19th and early 20th century Lutheran burial practices, including Plainland's early settlers, reflecting typical memorial designs and functions of its time. The cemetery holds social and spiritual significance as a place of ongoing cultural and religious connection for the community, serving as a resting place for generations of residents and continuing in use to the present day.
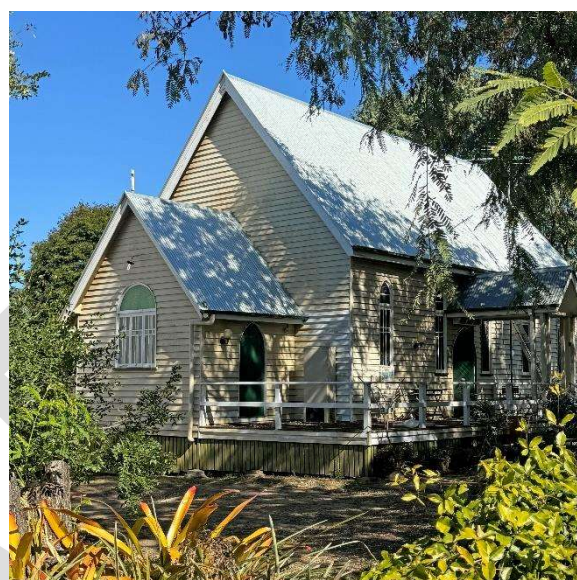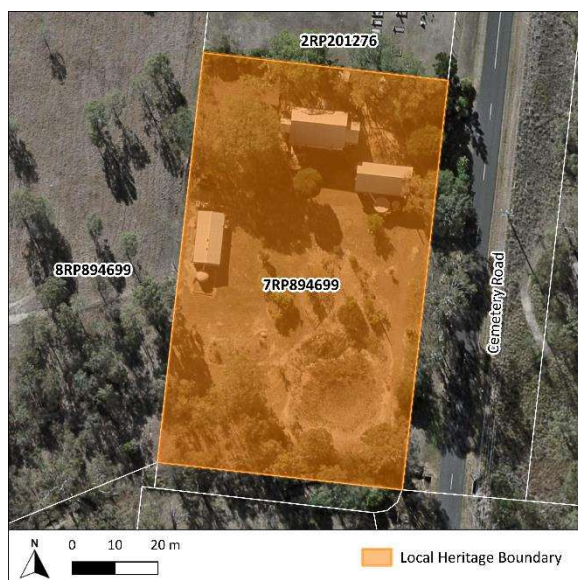
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Plainland St John's Lutheran Church (former)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0807		
ADDRESS	3 Cemetery Road, Plainland	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	7RP894699

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 − 1914
History:	

German settlers established themselves in Plainland in 1878, conducting Lutheran services in private homes by 1880. In 1884, the first Lutheran church in Plainland was built on the site, later replaced in 1897 by the present building to accommodate the growing congregation. The original church was repurposed as a school-hall[1]. The St John's Lutheran Church (former) is located adjacent to and historically associated with the Plainland Lutheran Cemetery.

The church became a hub for community gatherings, such as a Rite of Confirmation in 1903, which drew 500 attendees from various neighbouring districts[2]. In 1905, the Plainland and Lowood congregations built a parsonage on 10 acres near the church as a residence for their pastor, although it was sold in the 1920s after Plainland merged with the Hatton Vale congregation[3,4].

The church hosted the Annual Convention of Synod in 1899 and 1911[5].

The church was still in use through to at least 1953[6]. The church is now a private residence.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
	    6.2. Planning and forming settlements.
	
	8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
	    8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
	    8.2. Cultural activities.
	    8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Plainland St John's Lutheran Church (former) is a typical example of rural timber church building. It is a rectangular-plan timber building set on timber stumps and clad in weatherboard. It features a steeply pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron.

The front façade (eastern elevation) features a central porch with an arched window and a pointed arched door on its northern side. Lancet windows are present on the northern and southern elevations. The northern elevation includes a steeply pitched awning leading to an additional entrance with French pointed arched doors. A later-added verandah extends along the northern elevation, connecting the front central porch to the side awning.

To the south, a contemporary weatherboard building with a steeply pitched roof and side garage doors has been constructed, mimicking the church's appearance.

The church is surrounded by dense vegetation, though historically, trees were limited to the northwestern and southwestern corners of the property.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The St John's Lutheran Church (former) demonstrates the historical pattern of Lutheranism in Plainland, dating to the late 19th century. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Plainland during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The St John's Lutheran Church (former) is a good example of a typical late 19th century timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and lancet windows, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The St John's Lutheran Church (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Lutheranism and as a venue for community events.

Statement summary:

The St John's Lutheran Church (former) is significant for its role in the development of Lutheranism in Plainland. Built in 1897, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Lutheranism and as a venue for community events.

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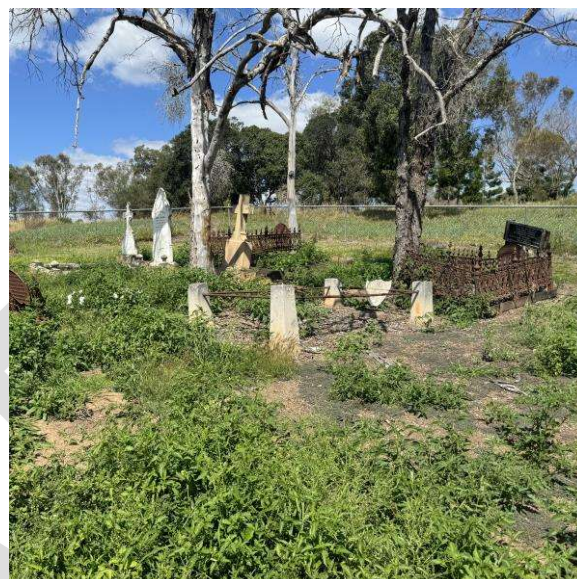2. Plainland Lutheran Church. (1903, April 9). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article125274775.

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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0808		
ADDRESS	Ropeley-Rockside Road, Ropeley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP32605; Road Reserve

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery dates to at least 1891, as evidenced by memorials present onsite, though it also contains unmarked graves. The cemetery is reportedly owned by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ropeley Estate. Among the graves are those of early German settlers to the region. While the cemetery ceased use c. 1920s[1], it remains publicly accessible.

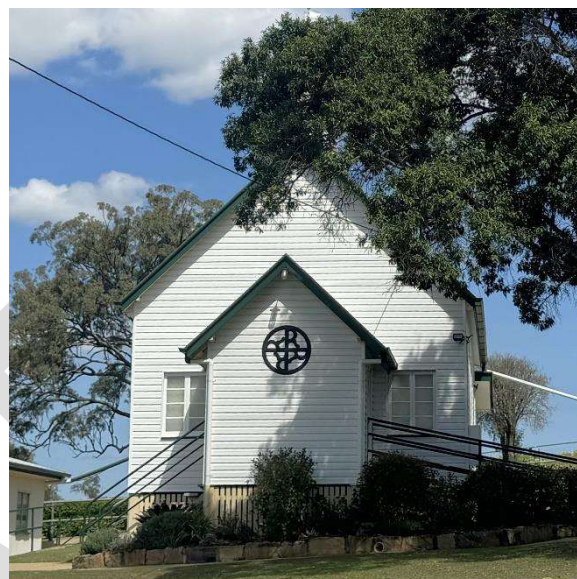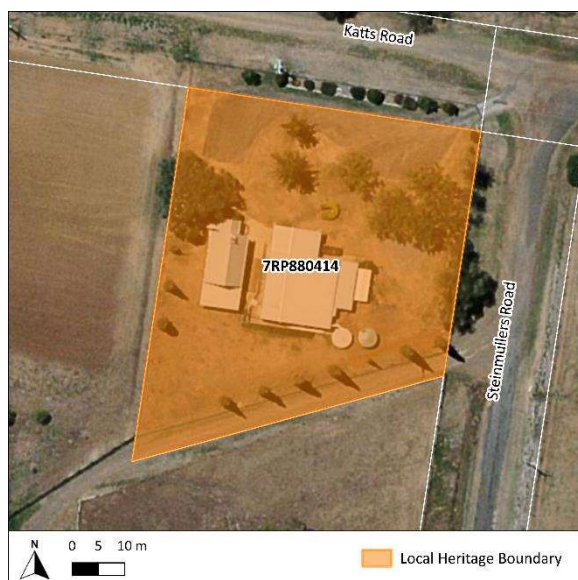| **Historical themes:**	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
	         6.2. Planning and forming settlements.
	
	8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
	         8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
	         8.2. Cultural activities.
	         8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery is situated on a grassed lot, fully enclosed by a chain link wire fence and gate. It is a small cemetery lacking a uniform layout and consists solely of historical graves, some of which are unmarked. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, cross monuments, footstones (concrete and brick), and inscribed cast iron burial markers, several of which feature iron fencing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery holds historical significance as a burial site for the Ropeley Lutheran community dating to at least c. 1890s. It reflects patterns of early European (particularly German) settlement in the area and the development of Lutheranism.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery is representative of late 19th and early 20th century burial sites in rural Queensland. The presence of inscribed cast iron burial markers, mostly in German, offers a distinctive example of funerary practices tied to the cultural background of the community.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community, particularly for the Lutheran congregation. It serves as an ongoing place of remembrance and respect for the early settlers of the area.

Statement summary:

The Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery is historically significant for its association with early European (particularly German) Lutheran settlers in the region, with burials dating to at least the 1890s. The cemetery is representative of late 19th and early 20th century rural Lutheran burial practices, featuring numerous inscribed cast iron burial markers, predominantly in German. These markers highlight distinctive cultural and funerary traditions. Although no longer in active use, the cemetery remains publicly accessible and retains strong social and spiritual significance as a place of remembrance, reflecting the cultural identity and religious heritage of the early Lutheran community in Ropeley.

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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ropeley Apostolic Church		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0809		
ADDRESS	86 Steinmullers Road, Ropeley	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	7RP880414

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	World War I 1914 – 1918
History:	

The Ropeley Apostolic Church was constructed in 1914 on land donated by Mr. A. Schneider of Ropeley. The church was constructed by Mr. L. Roberts, with a neatly furnished interior. The altar within the church was designed by Mr. Roth of Laidley and constructed by Mr. Laffey of Mount Sylvia. The cedar wood structure was described as featuring a vestry, porch, and a belfry on the roof[1]. Over the years, the church was noted for its social events including anniversaries[2] and weddings[3].

It is unclear if the place is still in use as a church.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
	    8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
	    8.2. Cultural activities.
	    8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Ropeley Apostolic Church is a typical example of a rural timber church. It is a lowset building clad in chamferboard. Its steeply pitched roof is clad in corrugated iron and features a belfry towards the front gable end.

The front façade (northern elevation) features a central porch adorned with the Apostolic 4R emblem. Both sides of the church features doors, with the eastern side accessed via timber steps with metal balustrade and the western side accessed via a ramp. Flanking the porch are casement windows. The eastern elevation of the church features lancet windows set in rectangular frames. A skillion roof extension has been added to the rear of the church.

A contemporary building is located adjacent to the church on the eastern side.

The church grounds are enclosed via a metal fence and contain a bottle tree, pencil pines, and Norfolk pines.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Ropeley Apostolic Church demonstrates the historical pattern of the Apostolic faith in Ropeley, dating to 1914. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in the Ropeley area during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ropeley Apostolic Church is a good example of a typical early 20th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ropeley Apostolic Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Apostolic faith and as a venue for social gatherings.

Statement summary:

The Ropeley Apostolic Church is historically significant for its role in the development of the Apostolic faith in Ropeley. Built in 1914, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Apostolic faith and as a venue for social gatherings, with its ongoing function over time reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Apostolic congregation in Ropeley.
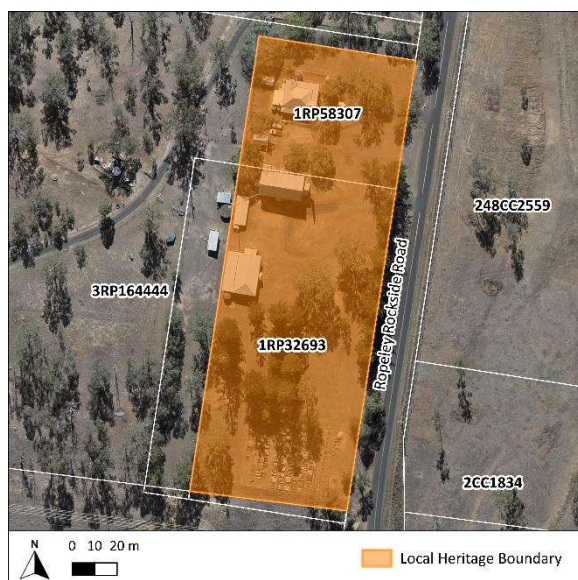
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	Ropeley Lutheran Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0810		
ADDRESS	396 Ropeley Rockside Road, Ropeley	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	1RP58307; 1RP32693

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Cemetery: Federation 1890 – 1914 Church: Interwar 1919 – 1939 Hall & Manse: c. World War II 1939 – 1945
History:	

Lutheranism emerged in the wider Lockyer district in the c. 1880s, with a Lutheran church constructed in Ropeley 1889[1]. There were originally two Lutheran churches in Ropeley, known as the 'upper' and 'lower' Ropeley Lutheran Churches[2]. The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery was likely established at the time of one of these churches, with the earliest grave on site marked from 1901, although it does also contain unmarked graves. Among the graves are those of early German settlers.

The congregations decided to combine the two churches which led to the construction of the Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church in 1923. A proposed plan was drawn by a member of the congregation, Frederick Kantim, and the building works were undertaken by Mr. J. Schaffer of Ipswich. The new church is located on a hill above where the old 'lower' church was situated. The land of the new church was partially exchanged and donated by Mr. W. Krenske. The church was described as the largest Lutheran church in Queensland measuring at 60ft x 33ft. The church featured a front entrance porch, two side porches, an altar and choir recess lift, and a small vestry wing. The opening of the church was seen as the largest gathering of people ever in the Ropeley area, numbering at 1,200 people from Ropeley and surrounding areas as far as Brisbane[3].

The Ropeley Lutheran Church Hall, located south of the church, was constructed sometime between 1933-1942[4]. The Manse, located north of the church, was constructed sometime between 1933-1951[5], although was likely constructed around the same time as the hall based on the style.

The church complex continues its original use.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
	    8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
	    8.2. Cultural activities.
	    8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery consists of, from north to south, a manse (house), church, hall, and cemetery.

The manse is situated at the northernmost end of the complex. It is typical asymmetrical bungalow-style residence elevated on timber stumps, with a corrugated iron low pitch roof. The gable ends are battened with dentil detailing. The rectangular casement windows are shaded by skillion window hoods. An L-shaped verandah is present on the southern side and is supported by timber posts and enclosed by a battened timber balustrade. An early weatherboard shed with a corrugated iron roof is present to the rear of the manse.

Immediately south of the manse is the church. It is a good example of a rural timber church building. It is a symmetrical, generally rectangular-plan building set on timber stumps with front and side porches, and a separate vestry. Its steeply pitched roof is clad in corrugated iron. Each gable end features a timber gable decoration and are topped with a simple cross. The buttressed walls have previously been described as clad in vinyl panelling, which may be concealing the original chamferboard. Each elevation features narrow lancet windows. The gable end of the front central porch has the same characteristics as the main roof's gable ends, whilst the remaining porches and vestry are topped with a finial. Each porch features pointed arch doors accessed via steps or ramps.

Southwest of the church is an early shed supported on timber posts with a corrugated iron roof and rear wall. A large water tank is present to the rear of the shed. Southwest, between the shed and the hall, is a skillion corrugated iron roof toilet block clad in weatherboard.

Immediately south of the church is the hall. It is a typical example of a rural timber hall elevated on timber stumps, clad in weatherboard, a corrugated iron gable roof. It is a rectangular building with a front and side porch and an extension on its western elevation. The gable ends of the main building and the front porch are battened with dentil detailing, as per the manse, whilst the side porch on the eastern side is an open gable. All gable ends feature a bargeboard that extends further than the length of the gable roof itself. The porches are supported by timber posts and accessed via timber steps, with the front central porch also featuring an access ramp on its western side. All elevations feature eight-pane casement windows. A larger set of steps is present on the southern elevation leading to additional access doors. The extension features the same style of windows except on the southern elevation which has a larger four-pane square window. A water tank is present near the southern elevation.

The cemetery is situated at the southernmost end of the complex. It is a small cemetery with a generally uniform layout and consists of both contemporary and historical graves, some of which are unmarked. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, cross monuments, footstones, and inscribed cast iron burial markers. Several graves feature iron fencing, some of which are also bound by pointed bricks.
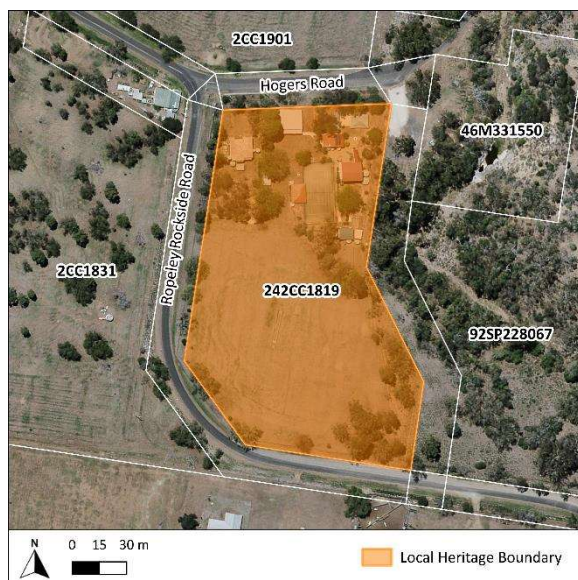
Mature pine trees line the eastern boundary and are present throughout the complex.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery, constructed between c. 1900-1950s, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Lutheranism in Ropeley and the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery is representative of an early 20th century style church complex in rural Queensland, demonstrating typical design elements within each building for its time period.
4. Aesthetic	The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery contributes to the visual character of Ropeley with its large size, high level of craftsmanship, and visual prominence in the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Lutheranism. The church's ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Ropeley Lutheran community.

Statement summary:

The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery, constructed between c. 1900-1950s, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of Lutheranism which commenced in the wider Lockyer district in the c. 1880s. It is representative of an early 20th century style church complex in rural Queensland, demonstrating typical design elements within each building for its time period. Its large size and high level of craftsmanship makes it a prominent feature within the streetscape. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Lutheranism, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining cultural identity of the Ropeley Lutheran community.

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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ropeley State School and Residence		
OTHER NAMES	Deep Gully Provisional School; Ropeley Provisional School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0811		
ADDRESS	2 Hogers Road, Ropeley	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	242CC1819

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

On the 28th of July 1890, the growing community at Deep Gully received its first Provisional School, which was renamed as the Ropeley Provisional School in 1892[1]. At this early date, there was no schoolhouse available, and the head teacher instead used their residence as a classroom[2]. It would not be until 1901 that Ropeley would receive a dedicated school building, and the site was re-designated as a State School in 1902[3].

Changing perspectives on education in the early 20th century saw a recognition of the importance of light, colour and play spaces within the Department of Public Works. These new attitudes led to many schools across Queensland improving their grounds, with Ropeley constructing a covered play shed and planting an array of trees and hedges throughout the school gardens across 1907 and 1908[4].

The Ropeley schoolhouse and teacher's residence were replaced in 1938 and were constructed at a new site located across the creek from the old grounds[5]. The old school and residence were sold privately[6]. The school received a new library and classroom in the 1970s[7]. The site continues to operate as a school.

Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Ropeley State School and Residence was relocated with new buildings constructed in 1938, and as such, the earliest buildings on the site date to this time.

The school building appears to be typical of the Interwar period of school building and is a wide, rectangular building clad in weatherboard and set high on concrete stumps. The northern elevation features a pair of casement windows with an iron and timber window hood. A verandah is present on the eastern elevation. The corrugated iron open gable roof features timber battening on its gable ends. The subfloor has been partially enclosed with contemporary glass louvres and cladding.

The teacher's residence is an asymmetrical cottage from the interwar or early postwar period (1930s-1950s). It is set on concrete stumps, and the subfloor is enclosed with timber battening. Casement windows are present on all elevations, though many appear to be contemporary replacements of earlier windows. The front verandah has been partially enclosed with fly screens and weatherboard. The iron and timber window hood appears to be early.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Ropeley State School and Residence demonstrates the historical development of Ropeley, originally established in 1890 and relocated and rebuilt nearby in the 1930s, and the changing education landscape of the region during the Interwar period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ropeley State School and Residence retains characteristics of interwar educational buildings, with mid-century adaptations demonstrative of changing approaches to educational philosophies in Queensland during this period.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ropeley State School and Residence holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for 135 years from its original establishment.

Statement summary:

The Ropeley State School and Residence is historically significant for its role in the development of Ropeley, originally established in 1890 and relocated and rebuilt nearby in the 1930s. It retains characteristics of interwar educational buildings, with mid-century adaptations demonstrative of changing approaches to educational philosophies in Queensland during this period. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for 135 years from its original establishment.

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