

SHIRE OF BRUCE ROCK

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

A review of the Shire of Bruce Rock's
1997 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places

PRIMARY REPORT

Refer to

Appendix 1 Local Heritage Survey

Appendix 2 Heritage List



HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)

Laura Gray JP M.ICOMOS B.Arch (hons)

This Heritage List is to be read along with the Shire of Bruce Rock Heritage Policy 5.4

Contents

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Criteria for significance	2
3.0	Levels of significance	4
4.0	Categories	5
5.0	Summary of places review	8
6.0	Local Heritage Survey list	9
7.0	Heritage List	17
8.0	Aboriginal Heritage	33
9.0	Conclusion	33
10.0	Appendices	33
	Appendix 1	Local Heritage Survey table
	Appendix 2	Heritage List table
	Appendix 3	Development Guidelines – Heritage Area
	Appendix 4	LPP Heritage Area
	Appendix 5	Burra Charter

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A review of the Heritage Inventory is a requirement of the Heritage Act 2018. Inventories have been renamed “Local Heritage Surveys”. This review is in accordance with the Part 8 of the Heritage Act 2018 that is essentially the same guidelines as the 1990 Act requirements, including the identification of the “Heritage List”.

The review is undertaken in consideration of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage’s guidelines; *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* as recommended in *State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation*.

Assessments determine levels of significance for each place in consideration of the overall context of the Shire’s towns and district. The levels of significance are consistent with the required categories (Heritage Act 2018).

2.0 CRITERIA for SIGNIFICANCE

Every place previously listed in the original 1997 Heritage inventory has been assessed within the Heritage Council’s guidelines; *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas*. The four criteria for the assessment are summarised hereunder:

Assessment of significance

Aesthetic value*

Criterion 1 It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristic.

Historic value

Criterion 2 It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.

Research value

Criterion 3A: It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district.

Criterion 3B: It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.

Social value

Criterion 4 It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in Western Australia for social, cultural, education or spiritual reasons.

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 2002.

Degree of significance

Rarity

Criterion 5 It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district.

Representativeness

Criterion 6 It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

Condition refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which the place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental effects.

Integrity is a measure of the likely long-term viability or sustainability of the values identified, or the ability of the place to restore itself or be restored, and the time frame for any restorative process.

Authenticity refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.

Substantiation of the heritage value of heritage places is the foundation for understanding a place and inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey. Almost every place in the review has been photographed, no historical research has been undertaken beyond the existing documentation, the information has been interpreted and formatted to the relevant table record, described from the photograph, cross referenced with other places, and documented, with references to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's inHerit database number, and arranged in alphabetical order as the primary index.

There are 195 in the Local Heritage Survey 2022.

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent category is applied. The places with the highest level of significance are recommended for inclusion in the Shire of Bruce Rock's Heritage List that provides policies and the provisions of the Local Planning Scheme and/or Local Planning Policies for future conservation.

3.0 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent category is applied.

The following table from the Heritage Council's *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* illustrates the details. In line with Heritage Council's guidelines, Category B places are recommended to be included in the Local Government's Heritage List to provide a level of management through Planning Schemes and Local Planning Policies.

Each place was categorised on the basis of the following levels of significance:

LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	DESIRED OUTCOME
Category A Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality Rare or outstanding example.	HERITAGE LIST- Planning Scheme Register of Heritage Places The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Refer to Heritage Council.
Category B Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.	HERITAGE LIST- Planning Scheme Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Category C Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the local some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	NO CONSTRAINTS Conservation of the place is desirable. Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Original fabric should be retained where possible.
Category D Little significance	A site with no built remains or a place of little community interest to the history/heritage of the locality.	NO CONSTRAINTS Contributes to the history of the locality. Photographically record prior to any major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site.

4.0 CATEGORIES

Further to Heritage Council's *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1), an important part of the recognition and understanding of cultural heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance is provided to the owners, managers, and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.

Categories have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised.

Category A A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Bruce Rock and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places, or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

A place worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Bruce Rock's Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Bruce Rock for any proposed development. A Heritage Impact Statement may be required.

Planning application referred for heritage comment and background information for Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA).

The development application needs to be submitted to HCWA for support for any proposed development, and Shire of Bruce Rock cannot approve contrary to HCWA recommendation.

Recommend: Maximum encouragement to owners to retain and conserve the place. Full consultation with property owner prior to making the recommendation.

IMPLICATIONS of REGISTRATION:

A Memorial is lodged on the Certificate of Title of the Registered place under the provisions of the *Heritage Act (2018)*.

By virtue of the *Heritage Act (2018)*, the owner is bound to conserve the place.

ALL development (including demolition) MUST be referred to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's Heritage Council for consideration PRIOR to undertaking any works.

The Shire of Bruce Rock cannot approve anything contrary to Heritage Council recommendations.

Private owners of Registered places qualify for the Heritage Council's Conservation Grants Funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding assistance from the Heritage Council.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and can also be funded.

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

Local Government owned Registered places qualify to claim for \$10,000 per annum 'Disability allowance' through the Grants Commission. Up to a maximum of \$50,000 is allowed for 5 buildings or more.

Category B A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Bruce Rock that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Bruce Rock's Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Bruce Rock for any proposed development for particular consideration of the heritage impact.

Recommend:

Inclusion in the Heritage List

Retain and conserve the place.

Document the place prior to any development; and photographic archive report if retention is not possible.

IMPLICATIONS:

Planning applications must be submitted to Shire of Bruce Rock for approval prior to undertaking any works.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

Category C A place (including a site with no built remains) of some /moderate cultural heritage significance to Shire of Bruce Rock.

No constraints.

Some/moderate contribution to the heritage of the Shire of Bruce Rock.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

IMPLICATIONS:

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Bruce Rock for approval, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

There are **no statutory requirements** pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

Category D A place (usually a site with no built remains) of little cultural heritage significance to Shire of Bruce Rock.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

IMPLICATIONS:

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Bruce Rock for approval, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

There are **no statutory requirements** pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

5.0 SUMMARY OF PLACES REVIEW

The 195 places that have been identified (from the 1997 inventory and 2 nominations) in the towns and districts within the Shire of Bruce Rock are as follows;

82	Bruce Rock town
16	Bruce Rock district
15	Ardath
12	Babakin
10	Belka
3	Bungulluping
6	Erikin
5	Eujinyn
1	Jura
15	Kwolyin
3	Kumminin
14	Shackleton
2	Yalbarin
12	Yarding
5	Yerapin

Of the 195 places four are recognised for their State significance on the Register of Heritage Places. State Registered: Category A

- Memorial House & Coronation Rose Garden
- Bruce Rock Hotel
- Bruce Rock Shire Office
- Prisoner of War Hut SITE

Amendments to the 1997 inventory are noted as follows in the Local Heritage Survey. The areas/towns are recorded in Alphabetical order as well as the street names in Bruce Rock.

- 6 Places are recommended for removal
- 16 places that have been demolished are now recognised as SITES
- 2 New places recommended
- 4 (Cat A) and 31 (Cat B) Recommended Heritage List places

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

6.0 LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

BRUCE ROCK town

1	34	Beaurepaire's Shed (fmr)	Bath Street	10674
2	112	Original Catholic Church SITE	Bath Street (SW cnr Parry St)	10779
3	69	Telstra exchange	3 Bruce Street	10731
4	15	Leever's Garage (fmr)	5 Bruce Street	10649
5	68	School teachers House-SITE	33 Bruce street	10730
6	110	Police paddock SITE	Butcher Street (NE cnr Parry St)	10777
7	66	Road Board Secretary House (fmr)	44 Butcher Street	10728
8	57	Bruce Rock Bowling Club (fmr)	57 Butcher Street	10704
9	31	Bruce Rock & Districts Club	58-60 Butcher Street	10668
10	59	Anglican rectory	62 Butcher Street	5172
11	10	St Peter's Anglican Church	64 Butcher Street	0313
12	58	Plumber's Place SITE	Butcher Street	10706
13	70	Economic Store SITE	Butcher Street	10732
14	108	Mrs Wilkinson's boarding house SITE	71-73 Butcher Street	10775
15	30	CWA SITE	77 Butcher street	10666
16	56	Church of Christ manse	84 Butcher Street	10703
17	29	Child health centre SITE	85 Butcher street	10666
18	107	Youth hall SITE	89 Butcher Street	10774
19	55	Church of Christ	92 Butcher Street	10702
20	109	Shop SITE	99 Butcher Street	10776
21	65	Ulana – Butler's House	20 Dampier Street	10727
22	14	Dr Bean's House (fmr)	26 Dampier Street	10650
23	12	Methodist Church	29 Dampier Street	0315
24	60	Methodist Manse (fmr)	30 Dampier Street	10707
25	13	Methodist Hall (fmr)	32 Dampier Street	0315
26	67	Bakery & residence SITE	33-35 Dampier street	10729
27	11	Masonic Lodge (fmr)	37-39 Dampier Street	10727, 0314

Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

28	111	Brickworks SITE	Dampier Street	10778
29	33	Bruce Rock District High School	Dunstal Street	10672
30	P3	Hospital precinct	Dunstal Street	24442
31	2	Memorial House & Coronation Rose Garden	35 Dunstal Street	10644
32	73	Railway quarters-caravan park	Dunstal Street	10735
33	114	Recreation Centre	Dunstal Street	10781
34	50	Napier's garage(fmr)	2-4 Johnson Street	10698
35	49	Dick Green's place (fmr)	6 Johnson Street	10697
36	48	Fire Station (fmr)	8 Johnson Street	19696
37	47	St John Ambulance Sub Centre (fmr)	10 Johnson Street	10694
38	46	Courthouse and Bank (fmr)	12 Johnson Street	10692
39	45	Police Station	14 Johnson Street	17374, 10690
40	44	Motel	16 Johnson Street	10688
41	8	Durham House & Hall	18 Johnson Street	10647
42	28	Commercial Bank (fmr)	22 Johnson Street	10661
43	7	Western Australian Bank (fmr) and residence	24 Johnson Street	0317
44	6	Bruce Rock State Hotel	30 Johnson Street	0320
45	5	Bruce Rock Post Office	30 Johnson Street	24400, 0318
46	4	Post Office residence (fmr)	32 Johnson Street	23969, 0318
47	P1	Main Street Precinct	Johnson Street	10857
48	3	Posa's Dining Room & Fruitiers (fmr)	34 Johnson Street	10645
49	27	Scotts Outfitters (fmr)	36 Johnson Street	10660
50	26	Newsagency	38 Johnson Street	10659
51	43	R & I Bank (fmr)	40 Johnson Street	10686
52	25	Withers Drapery (fmr)	42 Johnson Street	10658
53	42	Goldsborough Mort & Co (fmr)	44 Johnson Street	10685
54	24	Pharmacy (fmr)	46 Johnson Street	10657
55	23	Bruce Rock Café	48 Johnson Street	0319
56	22	Baker's & agency store (fmr)	50 Johnson Street	10656
57	21	Gibson's deli (fmr) SITE	52 Johnson Street	10653
58	41	Mason's Store (fmr) SITE	54 Johnson St	10683

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

59	P2	Railway precinct	Johnson Street	10858
		PLACES: Crane and loading ramp		
		Goods shed		
	52	Railway Station		23970
	51	Machinery Museum		
		SITES: original railway station		
		Original goods shed		
		railway water tank		
		Stationmasters house		
		CBH grain store		
		Horse trough		
		Shell depot		
		Ampol depot		
60		Bruce Rock Centenary Mosaic Pathway	Johnson Street	
61		Bruce Rock Federation Amphitheatre	Johnson Street	
62	9	War Memorial	Johnson Street	10648
63	1	Bruce Rock Shire Office	Johnson cnr Bath St	0323
64	40	Bruce Rock Hall	58 Johnson Street	10681
65	20	Bruce Rock District Co-op (fmr)	60 Johnson Street	0322
66	53	Cooks Garage (fmr)	75 Johnson cnr Latham St	10700
67	106	Police Boys Hall SITE	94 Johnson Street	10773
68	61	Presentation Sister residence SITE	Parry Street	23910
69	63	St Mary's convent School SITE	75 Noonjin Road	23839
70	115	Power Station SITE	Noonajin Road	10782
71	71	Bruce Rock Drive-in Theatre SITE	Noonajin Road	10733
72	16	Memorial Aquatic Centre	Railway Parade	10651
73	72	RK Wards (fmr) SITE	Swan Street	10734
74	113	Bruce Rock 1 st School SITE	Westral Street	10780
75	32	St Mary's Catholic Church	14 Westral St	23847
76	62	St Mary's presbytery SITE	Westral Street	23964
77	64	Haythornthwaites hospital (fmr)	41 Westral Street	10726

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

BRUCE ROCK DISTRICT

D1	116	Bruce Rock Cemetery	Cemetery Road	10783
D2	117	Railway Dam		10784
D3	74	Butler Homestead	Bruce Rock East Road	10736
D4	P5	Bruce Rock Reserve	Bruce Rock East Road	10870
		Bruce Rock		
		Bruce Rock Soak		
		Sandalwood cutters Camp SITE		
		Surveyors Camp SITE		
	23	Brick kiln SITE		10790
D5	75	Mrs Barr's grave SITE	Nungagin	10737
D6	120	Nunagin Homestead SITE	Nungagin	10787
D7	119	Nunagin School SITE	Bruce Rock East Road	10786
D8	118	Nunagin Rock catchment (Town supply)	NW of town	10785
D9	121	Rifle Range (1) SITE		10788
D10	122	Rifle Range (2) SITE		10789
D11	125	Conway's Patch SITE	Bruce Rock-Merredin Road	10792
D12	92	Glen Lee reservoir	Cumminin Road	10757
D13	76	Sedgwick's House		10738
D14	17	POW hut SITE	Wogarl West Road	10652
D15	124	Shire Quarry SITE	Bruce Rock-Doodlakine Road	10791
D16	148	Myarin Well & windmill	Kumminin Road	10812

ARDATH

1A	P6	Ardath Townsite		10871
2A	P7	Ardath Railway Siding SITE		10872
3A	18	Ardath Hotel	Main Street	0325
4A	127	Ardath Post Office & Store SITE	Main Street	0326
5A	126	Ardath Hall SITE	Main Street	0324
6A	78	Schoolteacher's house (fmr)	83 York Street	10740
7A	80	House	19 Cumberland St	10742
8A	79	House	27 Cumberland St	10741

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

9A	77	Ardath School (fmr)	35 Cumberland Street	10739
10A	81	House	Ardath Southwest Rd	10743
11A	128	Army Ordinance & camp remains	Bruce Rock-Corrigin Rd	10793
12A	83	Ashbury Homestead	Bruce Rock-Corrigin Rd	10745
13A	82	Fidge Homestead	Old Beverley Road	10744
14A	129	Kerkenin school SITE	Vietch Road	10794
15A	130	Kerkenin Well	Cnr Vietch & Bruce Rock-Corrigin Rds	10795
BABAKIN				
1Ba	P8	Babakin Townsite		10873
2Ba	131	Babakin Railway siding SITE		10796
3Ba	84	Babakin Hall	Forrest Street	10746
4Ba	85	Babakin CWA	Forrest Street	10747
5Ba	35	Store	Forrest Street	10675
6Ba	86	Primary School	33 Farrar Street	10748
7Ba	133	Babakine School SITE	Robinson Road	10798
8Ba	87	Jones Place	Cnr Ardath west & Yarding South Rds	10749
9Ba	89	Boyd's property	Old Beverly Road	10751
10Ba	88	Hughes Homestead	Old Beverly Road	10750
11Ba	164	Wahroonga School (1) SITE		10829
12Ba	165	Wahroonga School (2) SITE		10830
BELKA				
1Be	P9	Belka Townsite		10874
2Be	135	Railway siding SITE		10800
3Be	134	Belka Store SITE	Railway Street	10879
4Be	90	Belka PO & Phone Exchange	Railway Street	10753
5Be	136	Belka Hall & Tennis Club Pavilion SITE	Forrest Road	10801
6Be	137	Belka School SITE	Baxter St	10802
7Be	138	Belka Government Dam	Cnr Crossland & Komitan Roads	10803
8Be	140	Totagin School- East (1) SITE	Cnr Muntadgin & Perkins Roads	10805
9Be	139	Totagin School (2) Site	Cnr Belka East & Totagin Roads	10804
10Be	141	Totagin School (3) Site	Belka East Rd	10806

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

BUNGULLUPING

1Bu	144	Bungulluping School SITE	Cnr BR Narembeen & Cumminin Rd	10808
2Bu	143	Bungulluping Phone Exchange SITE	Cnr BR Narembeen & Cumminin Rd	10807
3Bu	91	Bungulluping Well	Bruce Rock-Narembeen Road	10756

ERIKIN

1Er	149	Erikin Townsite		10813
2Er	150	Erikin Siding & wheat bin SITE	Erikin Road North	10614
3Er	93	Erikin Store	Erikin Road West	10758
4Er	151	Kwolyin East School (1) SITE	Kennedy Road	10815
5Er	52	Erikin School - Kwolyin East School (2) SITE	Langdon Road	10816
6Er	153	Mokami School SITE (Harvey's)	Cnr BR-Qding Rd & Erikin Rd North	10817

EUJINYN

1Eu	154	Eujinyn Townsite		10818
2Eu	155	Eujinyn Railway Siding SITE	Eujinyn South Road	10821
3Eu	156	Eujinyn School SITE	Eujinyn South Road	10819
4Eu	94	Roberts Homestead (fmr)	Eujinyn South Road	10760
5Eu	95	Mc Carthy's Farm	Eujinyn South Road	10761

JURA

1J	157	Siding & wheat bin SITE		10822
----	-----	-------------------------	--	-------

KWOLYIN

1Ko	P10	Kwolyin Townsite		10875
2Ko	158	Kwolyin Railway siding SITE		10824
3Ko	96	Church of Immaculate Conception (Catholic)	Railway Street	10763
4Ko	159	Kwolyin State Hotel SITE	Railway Street	0327
5Ko	162	Kwolyin Store SITE	Railway Street	10827
6Ko	160	Kwolyin Store Hall SITE	Richardson Street	10825
7Ko	163	Kwolyin South School (1) SITE	O'Grady's Road	10828
8Ko	161	Kwolyin Townsite School (2) SITE	Kwolyin Street	10826
9Ko	166	Wialkutting School SITE	Kwolyin South Road	10831
10Ko	169	Kwolyin Hill	Kwolyin East Road	10384

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

11Ko	170	Kwolyin Well	Quairading-Bruce Rock Rd	10385
12Ko	171	Kokerbin Rock and Govt Well	Kwolyin West Road	10836
13Ko	172	Coarin Rock SITE	Quairading Bruce Rock Rd	10837
14Ko	167	Lefroy's Well (Coakley's)		10832
15Ko	168	Mulamuning Well	Kwolyin West Road	10833
KUMMININ				
1Ku	145	Kumminin Hall SITE	Cumminin & Allen Roads	10809
2Ku	146	Central Kumminin School SITE	Cumminin & Allen Roads	10810
3Ku	147	North Kumminin School SITE	Cole Road	10811
SHACKLETON				
S1	P11	Shackleton Townsite		10876
S2	173	Shackleton Railway siding & wheatbin SITE	Jermyn Street	10838
S3	36	Shackleton Memorial Hall	Jermyn Street	8841
S4	19	Bank	Jermyn Street	0329
S5	38	Shackleton PO & General Store	12 Jermyn Street	10677
S6	97	Shackleton Sport Club	Jermyn Street	10764
S7	98	Shackleton CWA (fmr)	Jermyn Street	10765
S8	39	Shackleton Primary School (fmr)	Jermyn Street	10679
S9	101	Sport pavilion SITE	Mills Street	10768
S10	100	St Giles Anglican Church SITE	Venemore Street	10767
S11	102	Buffalo Lodge (fmr)	Kellerberrin Road	10769
S12	174	Thompsons corner SITE		10839
S13	175	Shackleton South School SITE	Shackleton-Bilbarin Road	10840
YALBARIN				
Ya1	176	Yalbarin Siding & wheatbin SITE		10841
Ya2	103	Sunnyside Farm Yalbarin Road		10770
YARDING				
Yg1	177	Yarding Townsite		10842
Yg2	180	Yarding Siding & wheat bins SITE	Ardath-Yarding Road	10845
Yg3	178	Yarding Hall SITE	Cnr Ardath-Yarding & Strangers Road	10843

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

Yg4	179	Yarding School SITE	Yarding South Road	10844
Yg5	185	Maurice Croucher's SITE	Ardath Yarding Road	10850
Yg6	105	Butler Homestead (Glandwr)	Ardath-Yarding Road	10772
Yg7	104	Telephone exchange (Glandwr)	Yarding Road South	10771
Yg8	186	Hillgrove: Yarding Cricket Grounds 1 &2 SITE	Yarding Road South	10851
Yg9	181	Yarding Government Dam & well	Cnr Yad Yadden & Strangers Rd	10846
Yg10	182	Yarding Soak SITE	Yad Yadden Road	10847
Yg11	183	Yarding Spring SITE	Yad Yadden Road	10848
Yg12	184	Rock Tank SITE	Strangers Road	10849
YERAPIN				
Yn1	191	Yerapin Estate SITE		
Yn2	187	Yerapin School SITE	Cukela & Jackovich Roads	10852
Yn3	190	Yerapin Phone exchange SITE	Anderson & Yerapin Roads	10855
Yn4	188	Albany Downs School SITE	Liebeck Road	10853
Yn5	189	Government Well	Liebeck Road	10854

7.0 HERITAGE LIST

Categories A & B places

An important part of the recognition and understanding of cultural heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance is provided to the owners, managers and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.



Categories have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised. The Heritage List is subject to the provisions of the Shire of Bruce Rock's Planning Scheme.

The Heritage List is comprised of:

- Category A** Four places of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Bruce Rock and the state of Western Australia, that is in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's (HCWA) Register of Heritage Places.
- Category B** Thirty places of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Bruce Rock that are worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Bruce Rock's Planning Scheme and/or Local Planning Policy.



Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

Photograph	LHS#	inHerit #	Place name	Address	Category	Statement of Significance	1996 #
	11	0313	St Peter's Anglican Church	64 Butcher Street	B	<p>St Peter's Anglican Church (1922, 1929) is a fine example of ecclesiastical architecture during the Depression of the Interwar period. It represents associations with Mrs Betty Stanley, the Rector's wife, who opened the first kindergarten in Bruce Rock in the Church during the World War Two years, and again later in the 1940s.</p> <p>The Church has social, religious and historical significance for the sense of place evoked by the continuous worship, commemorations, celebrations and gatherings for generations of the community.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	10
	31	10644	Memorial House & Coronation Rose Garden	35 Dunstal Street	A: register	<p>Memorial House and Coronation Rose Garden are good representative examples of the utilitarian war memorials built in the inter-war years(1922) initially as a commemorative hospital for those who served in World War I, and in ongoing years, adapted to become an important medical service for the local community.</p> <p>It also represents the country philosophy of community self-help being built and operated with funds raised by local effort.</p> <p>It is a rare example of a commemorative garden planted in honour of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the second in 1953, an event that was widely celebrated across Western Australia.</p>	2




Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	38	10692	Courthouse & Bank (former)	12 Johnson Street	B	<p>The former Courthouse (south) and Commonwealth Bank (north), demonstrates associations with law and order until the 2000s, and banking until 1970s.</p> <p>It is a fine example of 1950's post-World War Two architecture demonstrating a significant period of development that contributes to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	46
	41	10647	Durham House & Hall	18 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The site, and the existing Durham House & Hall (1937) are historically, socially, and aesthetically significant in representing a way of life associated with ongoing commercial and entertainment activities and living on the premises, with family residence and staff quarters upstairs.</p> <p>Associations with Stanley Lonsdale, an early entrepreneurial business owner in the town since 1913, are significant, establishing Durham House by 1920 with a butcher's and two other shops.</p> <p>The considerable social significance is demonstrated by the best dance floor for the regular dance events, silent movies introduced in 1921, and later, the Piccadilly Café, billiard saloon and barber shop.</p> <p>In 1937, Durham House was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt from the ruins. The arcade was painted with a distinctive Arabian desert scene.</p> <p>The place is a fine example of the Art Deco style of architecture in Bruce Rock and makes a significant contribution to the main street streetscape and the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	8



Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	42	10661	Commercial Bank (former)	22 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The former Commercial Bank, later housed many other businesses. It is modest in form for a bank function, with a stepped parapet and single shop frontage.</p> <p>It makes a contribution to the streetscape in the northern end of the main street and the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	28
	43	0317	Western Australian Bank (former) and residence	24 Johnson Street	B	<p>The Western Australian Bank was operating in Bruce Rock as early as 1914, before it opened on this site in 1921. In 1927, the Western Australian Bank merged with the Bank of New South Wales.</p> <p>It represents a way of life associated with banking, the Bank manager who is respected in the community, and his residence, the social and functional interaction by generations of the community, Bruce Rock identities, and, in recent decades, promotion of the Shire's history and tourism.</p> <p>The association with Mrs Butler is significant as the instigator of a museum in Bruce Rock that was relocated to this site in 1970 and upgraded in 1985.</p> <p>The former Western Australian Bank is a fine architectural example of Interwar Free Classical architectural style that makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and historic townscape character of Bruce Rock.</p>	7
	44	0320	Bruce Rock Hotel	30 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	A register	<p>Bruce Rock Hotel(1914) is significant as one of six State Hotels that were established as part of the Western Australian Government's philosophy that promoted State ownership of commercial enterprises for the benefit of the people in country districts between 1911 and 1916.</p> <p>It is a fine representative example of a rural town hotel built in the Federation Filigree style</p>	6


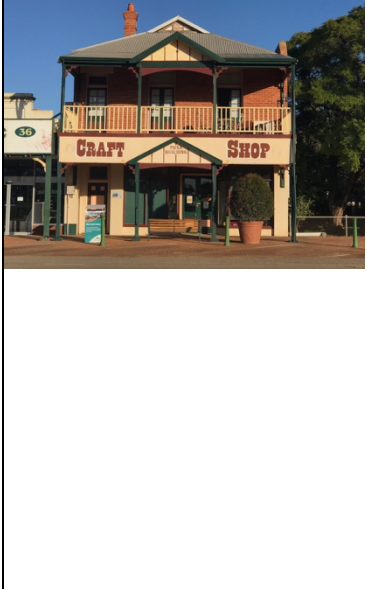
Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>that contributes to the community's sense place. It is highly valued for its social associations by the local town and farming community.</p> <p>Bruce Rock Hotel is a landmark on the corner location that makes a substantial contribution to the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	
	45	0318 24400	Bruce Rock Post Office	32 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>Bruce Rock Post Office demonstrates the historic development of communication services from the first unofficial Post Office in c.1913, until this purpose-built PO opened in 1922 with a manual telephone exchange.</p> <p>In 1992, the Post Office was privatised in a state-wide programme of privatisation of post office facilities and continues to operate.</p> <p>The Post Office evidences influences of Interwar Californian Bungalow architectural style addressing the corner, and complements the adjacent PO residence, that together, and individually make a substantial contribution to the Interwar development in the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	5
	46	0318 23969	Post Office Residence	32 Johnson Street	B	<p>Post Office Residence demonstrates associations with the Postmaster and a way of life associated with that position. It is a representative example of a detached post office residence that was a common practice in rural areas.</p> <p>The Post Office residence evidences influences of Interwar Californian Bungalow architectural style that complements the adjacent Post Office that together, and individually make a substantial contribution to the Interwar development in the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	4



Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	47	10857	<p>Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct</p>	34-50 Johnson Street	B	<p>The first unofficial post office operated in Bruce Rock (Nunagin) at Duggan's store in c.1913 when the railway came through from Quairading and from Corrigin in 1914.</p> <p>A Progress Society had formed in 1914 to look after Bruce Rock town's interests.</p> <p>The official Post Office commenced in 1919 in Bruce Rock Johnson Street, parallel to the railway line, developed into the commercial centre of Bruce Rock, with the State (Bruce Rock Hotel -1914) directly opposite the station (original since demolished).</p>	P1
	48	10645	<p>Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Posa's Dining Room & Fruitiers (former)</p>	34 Johnson Street	B	<p>The site & place represents ways of life associated with hospitality and commerce site it was the Railway Dining rooms in 1916, prior to c.1925 when Mr Posa had the dining room, fruitiers and tobacconist shop constructed on the site, and his daughter provided piano lessons in the family residence above.</p> <p>By c.1930, it was a hostel/boarding house and green-grocer store, and later in the early 1950s, grocery store and other uses, before the Bruce Rock Craft Shop established. The top floor has continued to provide accommodation.</p> <p>The former Posa's Dining Room & Fruitiers is a fine example of the mid 1920s Interwar period that is a landmark at the north end of the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street.</p> <p>It makes a considerable contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	3



Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	49	10660	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Scotts Outfitters (former)	36 Johnson Street	B	<p>The place and site represents ways of life associated with commerce and occupations in Bruce Rock, and associations with generations of the community, since c.1925 (south shop) Scotts (Ladies and Gentlemen Outfitters) and car hire, until it was destroyed by fire in 1930. The north shop was later occupied by the Elders Stock and Station Agency for many years.</p> <p>The shops evidence the 1931 Interwar stepped parapets and is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	27
	50	10659	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Newsagency	38 Johnson Street	B	<p>The newsagency building and site represents ways of life associated with commercial activities, many that have taken place on this site over the years, including agency offices, Mrs Hynam's boarding house, prior to a fire in 1930 that destroyed shops on this site.</p> <p>The 3 shops rebuilt in 1931 were combined and run as one newsagency and barbershop (also SP bookie in 1950's).</p> <p>The newsagency building is a good example Interwar architectural detailing. The triple frontage shop with three stepped parapets is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	26




Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	51	10686	<p>Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct R & I Bank ((former) SITE of McDonnell's shop and soft drink factory</p>	40 Johnson Street	B	<p>The site of the former R&I Bank represents early industry and hospitality, social and community services in Bruce Rock and associations with pioneers of the town and district. The former R&I Bank represents a confidence in the region in the 1960's.</p> <p>The historical significance of the site includes the first cool drink factory built in c.1914 with rock from the Railway Dam excavations in 1913 and 1914. McDonnell's shop sold sweets, fruit and vegies and the cool drinks that were made in the factory at the rear of the site. Fundraising socials and dances for the Progress Association between 1914 and 1916, raising funds for the hall were held at McDonnell's. McDonnell also sold grog.</p> <p>The bank building is a good example the architecture of the post-war development of the 1960s and 70s that is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a contribution to the significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	43
	52	10658	<p>Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Withers Drapery (former)</p>	42 Johnson Street	B	<p>The place represents a way of life and associations with early development and identities.</p> <p>The original business on the site was established in 1914. In 1927, Mrs Alf Withers ran a drapery store and her husband was the stock agent. From c.1935, Thomas Barlow ran the Bruce Rock Trading Co and a fuel bowser was in front. Later Harry Hyams owned, and Jean Farrell, daughter of FC Farrell, Roads Board Chairman, managed a shop for many years before purchasing the business c.1960.</p> <p>The building is a good example of the Interwar period of regional shop architecture and detailing. The wide symmetrical frontage with original truncated entry is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings</p>	25




Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	
	53	10685	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Goldsborough Mort & Co (former)	44 Johnson Street	B	The place represents a way of life associated with commercial activity in Bruce Rock. The building was originally Goldsborough Mort & Co stock and trading agency. Later, Ron Baker had a business and in the 1930's it was Nicholas's Shoe Store. The building is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a contribution to the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	42
	54	10657	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Pharmacy (former)	46 Johnson Street	B	Built in the 1920's, the shop has always a chemist or pharmacy until recent years. The parapet of the building is an example the architecture of the Interwar period that is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a contribution to the significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	24
	55	0319	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Bruce Rock Café	48 Johnson Street	B	The shop building is a good example of an Interwar period of regional shop architecture and detailing. The symmetrical frontage with original truncated entry is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	23





Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	56	10656	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Baker's & agency store (former)	50 Johnson Street	B	<p>The shop represents a way of life associated with commercial activity in Bruce Rock. Some businesses include; bootmaker, menswear, ladieswear, Goldsbrough Mort & Co stock and station agent), other agencies, and Elders in the 1940's and in recent decades, drycleaners, and boutiques.</p> <p>The shop building is a good example of the Interwar period with the symmetrical frontage with original truncated entry is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	22
	65		Bruce Rock Centenary Mosaic Pathway	Johnson Street (East side)	B	<p>The mosaic pathway started as an idea for the town's centenary in 2011. The community's enthusiastic response resulted in 250 mosaic slabs representing all elements of the history of Bruce Rock.</p> <p>It was officially opened on 13 April 2013 and is much valued by the community.</p>	
	66		Bruce Rock Federation Amphitheatre	Johnson Street (East side)	B	<p>Opened on 26 October 2001, the amphitheatre was locally conceived, designed and constructed.</p> <p>The amphitheatre can accommodate 650 people, operating between October and April with Australian and international artists to entertain communities in the wheatbelt.</p> <p>The Amphitheatre is associated with a series of commemorative memorials to various places of conflict around the world in remembrance of those who served their country.</p> <p>It represents a sense of place for locals, visitors, and returned servicemen and their families, and</p>	



Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						is an important social gathering for events and particularly ANZAC Day. In November 2021, the Back to the Bush veteran's reunion will celebrated 20 years in 2021.	
	67	10648	War Memorial	Johnson Street (East side)	B	In 1949, The Roads Board's War Memorial Committee decided to proceed with fund raising for the memorial as soon as possible. The obelisk was erected in this situation and on 18th March 1951, a dedication service took place.	9
	68	0323	Bruce Rock Shire Offices	Johnson Street	A: register	Bruce Rock Shire Offices is a good representative example of a rural civic administration building constructed in the interwar period of the late 1920s. It represents the continued prosperity of the town and surrounding wheatbelt district. It is valued by the local community contributes to their sense of place. It is a landmark that is an integral component of the main streetscape and a substantial contribution to the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock.	1
	69	10681	Bruce Rock Hall	58 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	The site and Hall represent changes and development in Bruce Rock and associations with identities and pioneers. The site was previously occupied by Wally Johnson's café called Johnson's Tearooms in the 1930's and later Ashby's Butcher shop in the late 1950's. RK Baker Agencies operated in the 1960's before it was the Butler Museum, prior to demolition in the 1970's. The rear of the shop was accommodation for single men.	40



Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>The Hall was constructed after the original hall on the Shire office site was demolished.</p> <p>The association with the respected Interwar Architect Marshall Clifton(1971) is significant.</p> <p>Bruce Rock Hall makes a contribution to the historic streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock informing of the 1970s period of development.</p>	
	70	0322	Bruce Rock District Co-op (former)	60 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The site is of historical significance in demonstrating associations with the beginnings of commerce and communication in the town of Bruce Rock.</p> <p>It is the site of first store in Bruce Rock: Duggan's Store, and also the unofficial post office (c.1914 and official 1919-1922).</p> <p>The former Co-op that took over Duggan's store represents associations with the Co-operative concept, a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>After fire destroyed the shops on the site in 1928, the existing Co-op was constructed. Later the business became insolvent and local farmer, Fuchsbichler took over.</p> <p>The place is a fine example of the Interwar period and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the main street and the townscape character of Bruce Rock.</p>	20
	71	10700	Cooks Garage (former)	75 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The place is significant in representing a service industry associated with agriculture.</p> <p>The original building burnt down soon after it was built and this building was built to the same design.</p> <p>Hector Cook relocated his garage business from Mason's site to this site where he built the new premises. Cook also operated an International Harvester agency. Later Armanascos, bought the business, followed by SBS.</p> <p>The architecture is distinctive post-World War Two demonstrating the progress of that period</p>	53


Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						and makes a contribution to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.	
	80	23847	St Mary's Catholic Church	14 Westral St (NW cnr Parry St)	B	<p>St Mary's Catholic Church is the only remaining place that represents the significant Catholic presence in Bruce Rock, with a presbytery, original Church (1927), and School all demolished.</p> <p>With the prosperity of the early 1960's, the parish priest, Father Michael Ryan, planned for a church to cater for an increasing congregation.</p> <p>St Mary's Church opened in July 1964 by Reverend Prendiville, Archbishop of Perth.</p> <p>It is a fine example of post war ecclesiastical architecture and makes a contribution to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	32
	D1	10783	Bruce Rock Cemetery	Cemetery Road Bruce Rock	B	<p>The site represents associations with generations of settlers in the Bruce Rock area. The first person to be laid to rest was James Clarke of Bungulluping, who died on 17th April 1916.</p> <p>Previously burials had been in the region of the original recreation ground.</p>	116
	D14	10652	SITE POW hut	Wogarl West Road Bruce Rock	A register	<p>The site of the Prisoner of War (PoW) Hut is one of a few known remaining Prisoner of War huts that were built to accommodate Italian prisoners of war incarcerated in Australia during World War Two.</p> <p>It was part of a wider network of prisoner of war and internment sites for the 3,500 PoWs to work on farms in the wheatbelt and other regions. Demolished in 2021.</p>	17





Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	3A	0325	Ardath Hotel	Main Street Ardath	B	<p>Ardath Hotel is of considerable social and historical value that demonstrates a way of life offering hospitality, and for the associations with generations of Ardath settlers, including the World War Two period of activity with the location of the Army Ordinance and camp of 250 personnel in close proximity.</p> <p>It has considerable social significance for associations with the first owner/licensee, Fred W Jacoby in 1926 (until c.1950), and others, including members of the local community and travellers.</p> <p>It is a fine example on Interwar Federation Free architecture that is a landmark that represents the character and townscape of Ardath.</p>	18
	11A	10793	Army Ordinance & camp remains	Bruce Rock-Corrigin Road. Ardath	B	<p>With the fear of a Japanese invasion during World War Two, troops were recalled from the Middle East and vast amounts of equipment vital to the defence of Australia was in urgent need of safe storage facilities.</p> <p>Two inland storage facilities in Booraan, east of Merredin, and Ardath that became a town of minor strategic importance.</p> <p>Prisoners of War worked at the camp that became a social centre for the area with concerts and pictures and dances.</p> <p>After the war, the site became a repository for obsolete ammunition and completely closed in 1948.</p> <p>Part of the land was purchased by the Commonwealth Government for a Soldier Settlement Scheme and part converted into the golf course.</p> <p>Army Ordinance & camp remains are of considerable historic significance for the association with World War Two activities.</p>	128



Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	3Ba	10746	Babakin Hall	Forrest Street Babakin	B	<p>Babakin Hall represents the site of the original hall (1918-1945) and ongoing significance of the 1955 hall.</p> <p>It represents associations with generations of Babakin settlers as the social and cultural centre for community of Babakin.</p> <p>The hall is a landmark of considerable significance to the townscape and character of Babakin.</p>	84
	4Ba	10747	Babakin CWA	Forrest Street Babakin	B	<p>The Babakin CWA rooms represent an association with the significant institution that is the CWA.</p> <p>It evokes a sense of place for generations of women who have been involved in the CWA and made such a difference to their community. It makes a contribution to the streetscape and historic townscape of Babakin.</p>	85
	3Ko	10763	Church of Immaculate Conception (Catholic)	Railway Street Kwolyin	B	<p>The church (1955), typifies the Post War Two austerity style, and represents a way of life and sense of place for generations of the Kwolyin Catholic and broader communities in a small regional town.</p> <p>The Church is the only remaining building in the once thriving township of Kwolyin and presents an important landmark in the townsite.</p>	96
	S3	8841	Shackleton Memorial Hall	Jermyn Street Shackleton	B	<p>Shackleton Memorial Hall represents associations with generations of Shackleton settlers as the social and community centre for the community that engenders a 'sense of place'.</p> <p>It is a fine example of post World War Two architecture that is a landmark in the main street and of considerable significance to the townscape and character of Shackleton.</p>	36

Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	S4	0329	Bank	Jermyn Street	B	<p>The bank is a landmark that makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and character of Shackleton.</p> <p>It has associations with the beginnings of the Agricultural Bank in the rural areas.</p> <p>It operates as an agency for Bankwest, formerly the R & I and the Agricultural Bank.</p> <p>It has the accolade as the smallest operating bank in the world.</p>	9
	S5	10677	Shackleton PO & General Store	12 Jermyn Street	B	<p>Shackleton PO & General Store represents significant associations with the commercial development of Shackleton since c.1929 after fire destroyed the original post office on the site (c.1916-c.1928), and a way of life for postmasters/storekeepers and their families.</p> <p>It is socially significant as a place of business and meeting as a central place of essential country services for the community.</p> <p>It is significant as the only remaining store in the main street and is integral to the character and the townscape of Shackleton.</p>	38

8.0 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

The Heritage Inventory under the requirements of the Heritage Act (2018) is relevant to places of Aboriginal significance of the post-contact period only.

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) oversees an “Aboriginal Sites Database” and works with Aboriginal people to protect their culture and to protect and manage places and objects of significance to Aboriginal heritage.

9.0 CONCLUSION

The 2022 Local Heritage Survey reiterates the considerable significance of the rich heritage and history of Bruce Rock’s town and districts, and will provide strategic guidance to conserve those places of assessed as having a high level of cultural significance.

10.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Local Heritage Survey table
Appendix 2	Heritage List table
Appendix 3	Development Guidelines – Heritage Area
Appendix 4	LPP Heritage Area
Appendix 5	Burra Charter

APPENDIX 1
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

SHIRE OF BRUCE ROCK

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

A review of the Shire of Bruce Rock's
1997 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places



HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)

Laura Gray JP M.ICOMOS B.Arch (hons)

May 2022

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Refer to primary report for the overall context and further details pertaining to the relevant categories.

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent category is applied. The following table illustrates the details to facilitate the draft proposed categories are listed against them.

In line with Heritage Council’s guidelines, Categories 1 and 2 places are recommended to be included in the Shire of Bruce Rock’s Heritage List (refer to Appendix 2) to provide a level of management through the Shire of Bruce Rock’s Planning Scheme and/or Local Planning Policies.



Each place was categorised on the basis of the following levels of significance:

<u>LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DESIRED OUTCOME</u>
Category 1 Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality Rare or outstanding example.	HERITAGE LIST Register of Heritage Places The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Refer to Heritage Council. Planning Scheme provisions
Category 2 Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.	HERITAGE LIST Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Planning Scheme provisions
Category 3 Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the local some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	NO CONSTRAINTS Conservation of the place is desirable. Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Original fabric should be retained where possible.
Category 4 Little significance	Some community interest to the history/heritage of the locality.	NO CONSTRAINTS Contributes to the history of the locality. Photographically record prior to any major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site.


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



The Local Heritage Survey List is presented in alphabetical order of towns and districts except for Bruce Rock town that is top of the list.

Photograph	LHS#	inHerit	Place name	Address	Cat	Statement of Significance	1996
BRUCE ROCK TOWN							
	1	10674	Beaurepaire's Shed (former)	6 Bath Street	C	The former Beaurepaire's Shed represents associations with services for vehicles and commercial development of Bruce Rock.. The site was originally where Stan Lonsdale's butcher shop was located prior to a new shop incorporated at Durham Hall. A cellar was constructed at the rear for the storage of meat.	34
	2	10779	SITE Original Catholic Church	Bath Street (SW cnr Parry Street)	D	The site represents customs and a way of life associated with the Catholic Church. Prior to 1927, when the church was built, mass had been celebrated in the local school, by Priests from Merredin. After the shire purchased St Mary's Convent building and transferred the Civil Defence headquarters, the church was demolished.	112
	3	10731	Telstra exchange	3 Bruce Street	C	The place demonstrates changing technology of communications in rural areas. The Telstra exchange is associated with the post office as part of the historic development of communication services taking over from the manual telephone exchange that had commenced in 1922.	69



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	4	10649	Leever's Garage (former)	5 Bruce Street	C	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life and association with the development of motorised transport. The structure is an example from the goldfields and contributes to the townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p> <p>The shed was relocated from the goldfields for use as a mechanics workshop. In 1921, Arthur & William Leevers established a business which offered engineering services, motor mechanics and agricultural agencies. Jim McCall Senior purchased the place and operated a similar business, plus a truck company. In 1930, the place was called "Central Service Station" and advertised that it was a dealer for; General Motors Products, Chevrolets, Buiks, Oldsmobiles, Cadillacs etc. Fuel bowsers were located along the edge of the road. McCall left in 1945 and Farrall and Deadman leased the place as a workshop until 1960, before Jim McCall Junior took over the business and closed the building.</p>	15
	5	10730	SITE School teachers House	33 Bruce Street	D	<p>The site represents the association with schoolteachers and the provision of housing; as way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>The advent of teacher accommodation meant that the school teacher no longer had to be boarded by members of the community. The school teacher was a significant person in the community and it was important that he/she had a place of their own.</p>	68
	6	10777	SITE Police paddock	Butcher Street (NE cnr Parry St)	D	<p>The site represents early associations with the police, and the law and order presence in the town.</p> <p>In May 1914, PC Barrett pitched a tent on this site. By June the Roads Board approached a parliamentary member with regard to a permanent police premises due to the inappropriateness of chaining drunken men to a log in full view and hearing, of all citizens. Police quarters and a lock up were completed by May 1915. The Police had the first medicine</p>	110

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						chest and also provided first aid in the district. Patrols were conducted on horseback.	
	7	10728	Road Board Secretary House (former)	44 Butcher Street	C	The former Road Board Secretary's house represents the significance of the position in the provision of a purpose build residence; a way of life no longer practiced. When Roads Boards became Shires in 1961 and the secretary position became the Shire Clerk, it provided residential accommodation for the Shire Clerk.	66
	8	10704	Bruce Rock Bowling Club (former)	57 Butcher Street	C	This place represents an occupation no longer practiced and the place demonstrates a way of life associated with social and recreational activities in Bruce Rock. The former bowling green is where Jim Loller's blacksmith shop was located. Loller had taken it over from McKay in 1925, after McKay established the blacksmith and wheelwright business in 1913 and Loller later became his partner. It then became Loller & Sons until 1939. During the later years of the business, up to 7 men were employed by Loller. The office of Loller's shop was subsequently relocated to Shackleton and claims to be the smallest operating bank in the world.	57
	9	10668	Bruce Rock & Districts Club	58-60 Butcher Street	C	The place represents the banking institution which forged the financial security for much of the district. The place also represents the social cohesion of the community and demonstrates a way of life. The Agricultural Bank and Industries Assistance Board were established in Bruce Rock, in the early days of the Town's development. A large staff serviced the rural areas with appointed advisers and inspectors, plus office administrators. The IAB laid down the financial stability for the pioneering community of Bruce Rock. The bank subsequently became the Rural and Industries	31


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>Bank in 1945 and established a new premises on the main street in 1960's.</p> <p>In 1919 WH Osborne first mooted the idea of a club, at a public meeting, with no result. A public meeting in 1845 resulted in the community approving the take over of the State Hotel, a move which was subsequently declined by the Government. That response triggered a meeting in August 1948 that formed a Provisional Committee. A license was granted in 1949 and the first premises was the Agricultural Bank building. The club commenced with 118 members and by 1956, there were 570 members and two bowling greens had been established. An extension to the premises in 1953 included a billiards room.</p>	
	10	5172	Anglican rectory	62 Butcher Street	C	<p>The Anglican rectory provided a residence for the incumbent Anglican reverend.</p> <p>Adjoining St Peter's Anglican Church is represents associations with the church and a way of life for the Anglican reverend who served the community.</p>	59
	11	0313	St Peter's Anglican Church	64 Butcher Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>St Peter's Anglican Church (1922, 1929) is a fine example of ecclesiastical architecture during the Depression of the Interwar period.</p> <p>It represents associations with Mrs Betty Stanley, the Rector's wife, who opened the first kindergarten in Bruce Rock in the Church during the World War Two years, and again later in the 1940s.</p> <p>The Church has social, religious and historical significance for the sense of place evoked by the continuous worship, commemorations, celebrations and gatherings for generations of the community.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	10


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	12	10706	SITE Plumber's Place	Butcher Street	D	<p>The site represents a way of life for an innovative tradesman and an industry essential to the land.</p> <p>The first owner occupier of this place was Edgar McPharlin and family. He was a tinsmith, plumber and tank maker. At the rear of his place was the town's second public tennis court. His workshops were on the south side of his property. An extra room of the house faced Butcher Street and served as a ladies outfitter, general drapery and clothes for children, run by Mrs McPharlin. Many of McPharlin's tanks are still evident as he used a heavy gauge metal. He invented a washing machine component which operated a plunger in the washing, eliminating the need of a scrubbing board. McPharlin was a keen golfer and built a 9 hole course at the Bruce Rock Reserve. The family left in the 1920's.</p>	58
	13	10732	SITE Economic Store	Butcher Street (NE cnr Bruce Street)	D	<p>The site represents associations with business proprietors throughout the development of the business centre in Bruce Rock town.</p> <p>The original building was the "Economic Store", a hardware and grocery store run by J Rappaport, and then Thompson & Beaton. Businesses were focussing on the main street where they moved in c.1947. Jim McCall Senior took over the business in 1958, offering a comprehensive range of hardware items. Half of the premises was let to Reg Woods who ran it as the 'Ladybird Cafe' for a short while. The building was replaced in the 1960's.</p>	70
	14	10775	SITE Mrs Wilkinson's boarding house	71-73 Butcher Street	D	<p>The site represents a link with the beginnings of the town and different commercial activities.</p> <p>Mrs Wilkinson ran a Boarding House on this site in c.1914. After World War I, she left her boarding house to go farming with her husband William Wilkinson</p>	108



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	15	10666	SITE CWA	77 Butcher street	D	The place demonstrates a way of life associated with country women. The Bruce Rock branch of the CWA held their services in Christ of Church prior to their rooms built in 1966.	30
	16	10703	Church of Christ manse	84 Butcher Street	C	The place demonstrates a way of life associated with the Church of Christ. This home occupies the site where the original Methodist Manse was situated when it was relocated from the Goldfields. It was erected by the local builder Gillard with assistance from the community. After it was removed, Ted Hoskins built this place and lived in it as a private residence before it was acquired by the Church of Christ as a manse.	56
	17	10666	SITE Child health centre	85 Butcher street	D	The site represents associations with the development of child health services in Bruce Rock. In April 1946, an Infant Health and Welfare organisation was formed by a number of representative delegates from the Corrigin, Narembeen, Quairading, Bruce Rock, Kondinin and Kulin districts. A vehicle was purchased in December 1947 and the Mobile infant Health Clinic was officially launched in Corrigin. The travelling circuit began with Sister Nalda Wilson providing the clinic services. The scheme was so successful that Bruce Rock and Quairading established their own clinics.	29
	18	10774	SITE Youth hall	89 Butcher Street	D	The site represents a way of life no longer practiced. It demonstrates associations with the beginnings of the district and community organisations. The youth hall was the Central Kumminin Hall, relocated to this site. The hall was used by the Scouts and Guides, the Badminton Club, Junior Farmers, the Church of Christ Sunday School and other community groups and functions. It was subsequently removed from this site to make way for units for retired	107



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						people. On the north side of the hall was Mrs Harder Boarding House that may have been used as a medical consulting rooms by Nurse Glass in 1918 and Dr Brown in 1920.	
	19	10702	Church of Christ	92 Butcher Street	C	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life and customs associated with a religion.</p> <p>In the mid 1920's Albany Bell and HJ Yelland MP, toured the wheatbelt with a view to establishing Churches of Christ. Subsequently a Merredin church was established in 1923 and in 1929. Due to few interested people, services were occasional. Until Geo Dayman settled in Emu Hill in 1930, fortnightly services were held at his home. This continued until 1936 when the Church of Christ Home Mission Committee started a circuit which included Bruce Rock. Mr Charles Hunt from Brookton conducted regular services once a month at Narembeen Hall and at the CWA building in Bruce Rock. After a manse was constructed in Narembeen in 1940, Hunt resided there and still conducted the circuit. In 1966, the former Bullfinch Fire Station was relocated to this site and reconstructed by Bill Green.</p>	55
	20	10776	SITE shop	99 Butcher Street (NE cnr Swan St)	D	<p>The site represents a way of life and associations with an identity from the early days of the town's development.</p> <p>Earnest Gillard took up a block at Yalbarrin in the early days. Referred to as 'Jimmy', Gillard was a carpenter by trade. As goldfields towns closed down, he went and bought houses and furniture to build houses around town and found a market with the farmers. He built a shop in the rear, facing Swan St and Mrs Gillard ran a second hand furniture mart for many years, and later ran a store with drapery. Gillard constructed several significant buildings in town including Posa's and the Masonic Lodge, and many houses. He was a Methodist lay preacher.</p>	109



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	21	10727	Ulana – Butler's House	20 Dampier Street	C	<p>The place is a fine representation example of a 1920's development in Bruce Rock. It demonstrates a way of life and associations with a significant Bruce Rock Pioneer.</p> <p>The place is a war service home for returned servicemen from World War I. A number of occupiers have lived in this place since the original owner Kevin Burton. WT Butler is of pioneer descendants. He has been actively involved in the Roads Board and Shire Council and community organisations.</p>	65
	22	10650	Dr Bean's House (former)	26 Dampier Street	C	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life and associations with the doctors and early construction in the town. It contributes to the character and townscape of Bruce Rock.</p> <p>Fred Stonehouse made the bricks for the house. A residence for a doctor is always a matter of some importance for a country town. The house is substantial.</p>	14
	23	0315	Methodist Church	29 Dampier Street	C	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life associated with the Methodist church. It demonstrates associations with identities, pioneers and significant social, cultural and religious events in Bruce Rock.</p> <p>In early 1912 Reverend Pollard James and AJ Barclay undertook a reconnaissance trip to Bruce Rock. As a consequence G Jones was appointed as the Methodist missionary. He lived with the Butler Family who provided a horse for transport. Services were held at Noonagin School, before there was a town at Bruce Rock. During the war when the school closed, the services were conducted in the town or at Hardingham's home. Hynam's Boarding House or at FC Plant's home. Many lay preachers gave service to the Methodist congregation. One of the most active was J Higgs, who established the choir and Sunday Schools. He also organised the Sunday School Picnics at Bruce Rock. The first wedding in Bruce Rock</p>	12


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						took place in the church hall on the 17 April 1915. It was a popular place for meetings in the early days. During the 1920's the congregation was large and enthusiastic. It was the only Protestant Sunday School in Bruce Rock and had a large attendance.	
	24	10707	Methodist Manse (former)	30 Dampier Street	C	The Manse provided a residence for the incumbent Methodist minister. It represents associations with the Methodist church and a way of life for the Methodist Ministers who served the community. In the early 1920's the congregation acquired a manse and a church from the goldfields.	60
	25	0315	Methodist Hall (former)	32 Dampier Street	C	The place demonstrates a way of life associated with education and social community activities. Many lay preachers gave service. During the 1920's it was the only protestant Sunday School in Bruce Rock. In 1923, the church services were moved to the existing church. As the church expanded, Mr Edgar M Boase assisted with the purchase of the Druid's Hall. After the initial Bruce Rock Kindergarten closed in 1949, Miss Mabel Boase canvassed the town in 1957, to determine the need for a kindergarten again. Eighteen responded to the perceived need and 37 children were at the opening in this hall. A strong mother's committee kept it running and although private, it was registered with the Education Department. It operated until 1962. During the 1960's the hall was used for Badminton.	13
	26	10729	SITE Bakery & residence	33-35 Dampier street	D	The place represents ways of life associated with bakeries and commercial activities. It was built for Geo Falconer and his family. He employed two people and served on the local Road Board. Other bakers also used this bakehouse The Nancarrows in the 1950's.	67



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	27	10727 0314	Masonic Lodge (former)	37-39 Dampier Street	C	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life associated with the Freemasons.</p> <p>Originally sponsored by the Merredin Masonic Lodge, the early meetings of the Bruce Rock Lodge were held at the Methodist Church until the temple was constructed. The foundation stone was laid on 17 October 1923, by John Lethlean, the Foundation Master of the Bruce Rock Lodge. From 1950-1970, the Nunagin Lodge; a second Bruce Rock Lodge, also met in this temple. The Foundation Master of that lodge being Walter T Butler. The Bruce Rock Lodge sponsor an annual scholarship to the local junior high school.</p>	11
	28	10778	SITE Brickworks	Dampier Street	D	<p>The site represents associations with the building industry and the rural location which led to the establishment of the brick making industry. The place also represents associations with an occupation and way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>A company was formed and each shareholder put in 100 pounds- and lost it. A brick maker was appointed. The brickworks were very prosperous during the 1950's when the town and surrounds was experiencing a surge in development and bricks and other materials were difficult to obtain from Perth. The bricks, colloquially known as 'Violet Crumbles' were of poor quality for exterior weather walls, but suitable for interior structural walls, and a good base for plaster finish.</p>	111
	29	10672	Bruce Rock District High School	Dunstal Street	C	<p>Bruce Rock District High School demonstrates the development of education facilities in Bruce Rock. It has associations with generations of Bruce Rock people.</p> <p>Prior to the opening in 1951, the school had been in Westral Street since 1915. By 1954 it was elevated to a Junior High School status. Considerable development has taken place since then.</p>	33



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	30	24442	Hospital precinct	Dunstal Street	C	<p>The hospital precinct demonstrates the development of the medical and health facilities during the parallel development of Bruce Rock.</p> <p>Since the First World War, the idea of a memorial in the form of a hospital was mooted by the Road Board. The first nurses were posted to Bruce Rock in 1918, followed by Dr Noel Brown in 1920. The hospital opened in November 1922. By 1940 Dr H Illingworth was at loggerheads with the hospital staff and the board, patronage disappeared and in 1941 the hospital closed. A new Board re-opened the hospital. By 1952 a new operating theatre and general ward were constructed and in 1953 a coronation rose garden of 9 dozen roses commemorated the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. In 1968 a new hospital facility was built and the Medical Department proposed demolition of the original hospital, which has since been converted into an aged care hostel.</p>	P3
	31	10644	Memorial House & Coronation Rose Garden	35 Dunstal Street Bruce Rock	A: regi ster	<p>Memorial House and Coronation Rose Garden are good representative examples of the utilitarian war memorials built in the inter-war years(1922) initially as a commemorative hospital for those who served in World War I, and in ongoing years, adapted to become an important medical service for the local community.</p> <p>It also represents the country philosophy of community self-help being built and operated with funds raised by local effort.</p> <p>It is a rare example of a commemorative garden planted in honour of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the second in 1953, an event that was widely celebrated across Western Australia.</p>	2





Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	32	10735	Railway quarters-caravan park	Dunstal Street	C	<p>The railway quarters at the caravan park represent an innovative means of conserving railway history, having relocated these cabins that were part of the railway barracks providing accommodation for single men working on the railways.</p>	73
	33	10781	Recreation Centre	Dunstal Street	C	<p>The recreation centre represents the importance of sport and recreation in a rural town and district as an integral part of the way of life. It demonstrates the evolution of the site and sporting organisations and the continued development of a wide range of sporting facilities and organisations on Bruce Rock. It demonstrates associations with sports persons in Bruce Rock since the earliest settlement.</p> <p>The site is where the original Bruce Rock cemetery is located with Kean, Fuchbichler and Swift being the first buried in the place.</p> <p>In 1919 the Bruce Rock race club formed and were established on a site west of the town where the first cup was run on 1 October 1919. Two race meetings a year were held until the mid 1920's when the new course was established at the show grounds. In 1931, the Agricultural Society and the Race Club urged the Roads Board to take over maintenance of the grounds, which they did in 1932 and became known as the Bruce Rock Greater Sports Ground. Incorporated within the complex was golf, soccer, football, cricket, horse racing and the Agricultural Society annual show. The "Pavilion", an expansive timber and corrugated iron building was the venue for the annual show until it was demolished in c.1980.</p> <p>In 1933, the Golf Club relocated out of town, as the sports ground site was restricted to 9</p>	114



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

					<p>holes. The inaugural annual Bruce Rock weekend 3 day sporting gala was held at the Bruce Rock Greater Sports Ground. In 1935, handicaps were introduced and it became the inter school sports carnival.</p> <p>The tennis club relocated from it's original site in the railway yards and new club house and courts were opened on this site in 1936.</p> <p>In 1938, the Bruce Rock and Districts Stud Sheep Breeders Association conducted their first stud sale in September. Since then an annual ram sale has taken place, with the sale yards being roofed in the mid 1950's.</p> <p>Football change rooms and a bar area were built at different times. In 1980, the Premier Ray O'Connor opened the newly constructed recreation facility.</p>	
	34	10698	Napier's Garage (former)	2-4 Johnson Street	C The place demonstrates a way of life and associations with the development of the transport industry. It also demonstrates associations with an historical identity. Max Holtfreter and his father moved into this vacant site. They live in a tent for several months, carrying on a trade as a wheelwright, horse shoeing and general blacksmithing. The dwelling and workshop developed on this site and his business prospered. M Holtfreter was the instigator of the Bruce Rock Voluntary Bush Fire Brigade, the first of it's kind.	50
	35	10697	Dick Green's Place (former)	6 Johnson Street	C The place demonstrates associations with a Bruce Rock tradesman and an example of his work. Dick Green was a builder by trade. This was his first building, his own home. Later the Clerk of Courts resided in this place, which is conveniently located next to the Court house.	49



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	36	19696	Fire Station (former)	8 Johnson Street	C	<p>The place represents significant associations with the bush fire brigade, the community spirit and demonstrates associations with the pioneer of the establishment; Max Holtfreter.</p> <p>The Bruce Rock District Bush Fire Brigade was formed in March 1945, due to the untiring efforts of Max Holtfreter, who had promoted the idea since 1938. In 1943, Holtfreter built his own tank, which was the first semblance of any approach to fighting fires. An approach was made to the Roads Board for financial assistance and the shire donated a second hand truck, The presence of fire fighters was not readily accepted so a properly constituted body formed in 1945. By 1948, there was a growing appreciation of the services and in 1950 they were represented at the Perth Royal Agricultural Show, where they gave a demonstration.</p>	48
							
	37	10694	St John Ambulance Sub centre (former)	10 Johnson Street	C	<p>The place demonstrates associations with the St John Ambulance organisation and transport and health services in Bruce Rock.</p>	47
	38	10692	Courthouse (former)	12 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The former Courthouse (south) and Commonwealth Bank (north), demonstrates associations with law and order until the 2000s, and banking until 1970s.</p> <p>It is a fine example of 1950's post-World War Two architecture demonstrating a significant period of development that contributes to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	46



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	39	173741 10690	Police Station	14 Johnson Street	C	<p>The site and place represent significant associations with the presence of law and order in Bruce Rock and the development of those services and facilities.</p> <p>The site was first occupied by the Police house that was demolished when the existing Police Station was constructed.</p> <p>The police have had a presence in Bruce Rock since shortly after the advent of the hotel. The Police house provided accommodation for the Senior Police Officer.</p> <p>The establishment of a new Police Station and courthouse in the 1950's was foresighted and progressive.</p>	45
	40	10688	Motel	16 Johnson Street	C	<p>The site represents early associations with commerce, hospitality and identities in Bruce Rock. The place represents a continuation of the hospitality tradition on this site.</p> <p>The original building on this site was weatherboard and iron. Later a brick boarding house was constructed to accommodate young bachelors, primarily the bank clerks. Later it was a private residence known as "The Better Ole".</p> <p>The southern part of the site was first occupied by Redfern's Saddlery, which was where the devastating fire of 1937 started.</p> <p>Mettam's Garage also occupied the site later. The pictures at Durham Hall were often shown in the gardens on this site. The existing motel was constructed for a consortium of local people, it was later sold to Robinsons. It carries on the hospitality tradition of this site.</p>	44




Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	41	10647	Durham House & Hall	18 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The site, and the existing Durham House & Hall (1937) are historically, socially, and aesthetically significant in representing a way of life associated with ongoing commercial and entertainment activities and living on the premises, with family residence and staff quarters upstairs.</p> <p>Associations with Stanley Lonsdale, an early entrepreneurial business owner in the town since 1913, are significant, establishing Durham House by 1920 with a butcher's and two other shops.</p> <p>The considerable social significance is demonstrated by the best dance floor for the regular dance events, silent movies introduced in 1921, and later, the Piccadilly Café, billiard saloon and barber shop.</p> <p>In 1937, Durham House was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt from the ruins. The arcade was painted with a distinctive Arabian desert scene.</p> <p>The place is a fine example of the Art Deco style of architecture in Bruce Rock and makes a significant contribution to the main street streetscape and the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	8
	42	10661	Commercial Bank (former)	22 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The former Commercial Bank, later housed many other businesses. It is modest in form for a bank function, with a stepped parapet and single shop frontage.</p> <p>It makes a contribution to the streetscape in the northern end of the main street and the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	28




Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	43	0317	Western Australian Bank (former) and residence	24 Johnson Street	B	<p>The Western Australian Bank was operating in Bruce Rock as early as 1914, before it opened on this site in 1921. In 1927, the Western Australian Bank merged with the Bank of New South Wales.</p> <p>It represents a way of life associated with banking, the Bank manager who is respected in the community, and his residence, the social and functional interaction by generations of the community, Bruce Rock identities, and, in recent decades, promotion of the Shire's history and tourism.</p> <p>The association with Mrs Butler is significant as the instigator of a museum in Bruce Rock that was relocated to this site in 1970 and upgraded in 1985.</p> <p>The former Western Australian Bank is a fine architectural example of Interwar Free Classical architectural style that makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and historic townscape character of Bruce Rock.</p>	7
	44	0320	Bruce Rock Hotel	30 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	A regi ster	<p>Bruce Rock Hotel (1914) is significant as one of six State Hotels that were established as part of the Western Australian Government's philosophy that promoted State ownership of commercial enterprises for the benefit of the people in country districts between 1911 and 1916.</p> <p>It is a fine representative example of a rural town hotel built in the Federation Filigree style that contributes to the community's sense place. It is highly valued for its social associations by the local town and farming community.</p> <p>Bruce Rock Hotel is a landmark on the corner location that makes a substantial contribution to the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	6



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	45	0318 24400	Bruce Rock Post Office	32 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>Bruce Rock Post Office demonstrates the historic development of communication services from the first unofficial Post Office in c.1913, until this purpose-built PO opened in 1922 with a manual telephone exchange.</p> <p>In 1992, the Post Office was privatised in a state-wide programme of privatisation of post office facilities and continues to operate.</p> <p>The Post Office evidences influences of Interwar Californian Bungalow architectural style addressing the corner, and complements the adjacent PO residence, that together, and individually make a substantial contribution to the Interwar development in the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	5
	46	0318 23969	Post Office Residence	32 Johnson Street	B	<p>Post Office Residence demonstrates associations with the Postmaster and a way of life associated with that position. It is a representative example of a detached post office residence that was a common practice in rural areas.</p> <p>The Post Office residence evidences influences of Interwar Californian Bungalow architectural style that complements the adjacent Post Office that together, and individually make a substantial contribution to the Interwar development in the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	4
	47	10857	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct	34-50 Johnson Street	B	<p>The first unofficial post office operated in Bruce Rock (Nunagin) at Duggan's store in c.1913 when the railway came through from Quairading and from Corrigin in 1914.</p> <p>A Progress Society had formed in 1914 to look after Bruce Rock town's interests.</p> <p>The official Post Office commenced in 1919 in Bruce Rock Johnson Street, parallel to the railway line, developed into the commercial centre of Bruce Rock, with the State (Bruce</p>	P1



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						Rock Hotel -1914) directly opposite the station (original since demolished).	
	48	10645	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Posa's Dining Room & Fruitiers (former)	34 Johnson Street	B	<p>The site & place represents ways of life associated with hospitality and commerce site it was the Railway Dining rooms in 1916, prior to c.1925 when Mr Posa had the dining room, fruitiers and tobacconist shop constructed on the site, and his daughter provided piano lessons in the family residence above.</p> <p>By c.1930, it was a hostel/boarding house and green-grocer store, and later in the early 1950s, grocery store and other uses, before the Bruce Rock Craft Shop established. The top floor has continued to provide accommodation.</p> <p>The former Posa's Dining Room & Fruitiers is a fine example of the mid 1920s Interwar period that is a landmark at the north end of the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street.</p> <p>It makes a considerable contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	3
	49	10660	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Scotts Outfitters (former)	36 Johnson Street	B	<p>The place and site represents ways of life associated with commerce and occupations in Bruce Rock, and associations with generations of the community, since c.1925 (south shop) Scotts (Ladies and Gentlemen Outfitters) and car hire, until it was destroyed by fire in 1930. The north shop was later occupied by the Elders Stock and Station Agency for many years.</p> <p>The shops evidence the 1931 Interwar stepped parapets and is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main</p>	27




Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						street and makes a contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	
	50	10659	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Newsagency	38 Johnson Street	B	<p>The newsagency building and site represents ways of life associated with commercial activities, many that have taken place on this site over the years, including agency offices, Mrs Hynam's boarding house, prior to a fire in 1930 that destroyed shops on this site.</p> <p>The 3 shops rebuilt in 1931 were combined and run as one newsagency and barbershop (also SP bookie in 1950's).</p> <p>The newsagency building is a good example Interwar architectural detailing. The triple frontage shop with three stepped parapets is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	26
	51	10686	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct R & I Bank ((former) SITE of McDonnell's shop and soft drink factory	40 Johnson Street	B	<p>The site of the former R&I Bank represents early industry and hospitality, social and community services in Bruce Rock and associations with pioneers of the town and district. The former R&I Bank represents a confidence in the region in the 1960's.</p> <p>The historical significance of the site includes the first cool drink factory built in c.1914 with rock from the Railway Dam excavations in 1913 and 1914. McDonnell's shop sold sweets, fruit and vegies and the cool drinks that were made in the factory at the rear of the site. Fundraising socials and dances for the Progress Association between 1914 and 1916, raising funds for the hall were held at McDonnell's. McDonnell also sold grog.</p> <p>The bank building is a good example the architecture of the post-war development of the 1960s and 70s that is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial</p>	


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						buildings in the main street and makes a contribution to the significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	
	52	10658	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Withers Drapery (former)	42 Johnson Street	B	<p>The place represents a way of life and associations with early development and identities.</p> <p>The original business on the site was established in 1914. In 1927, Mrs Alf Withers ran a drapery store and her husband was the stock agent. From c.1935, Thomas Barlow ran the Bruce Rock Trading Co and a fuel bowser was in front. Later Harry Hyams owned, and Jean Farrell, daughter of FC Farrell, Roads Board Chairman, managed a shop for many years before purchasing the business c.1960.</p> <p>The building is a good example of the Interwar period of regional shop architecture and detailing. The wide symmetrical frontage with original truncated entry is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	
	53	10685	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Goldsborough Mort & Co (former)	44 Johnson Street	B	<p>The place represents a way of life associated with commercial activity in Bruce Rock. The building was originally Goldsborough Mort & Co stock and trading agency. Later, Ron Baker had a business and in the 1930's it was Nicholas's Shoe Store.</p> <p>The building is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a contribution to the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	42




Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	54	10657	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Pharmacy (former)	46 Johnson Street	B	Built in the 1920's, the shop has always a chemist or pharmacy until recent years. The parapet of the building is an example the architecture of the Interwar period that is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a contribution to the significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	24
	55	0319	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Bruce Rock Café	48 Johnson Street	B	The shop building is a good example of an Inter war period of regional shop architecture and detailing. The symmetrical frontage with original truncated entry is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	23
	56	10656	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Baker's & agency store (former)	50 Johnson Street	B	The shop represents a way of life associated with commercial activity in Bruce Rock. Some businesses include; bootmaker, menswear, ladieswear, Goldsbrough Mort & Co stock and station agent), other agencies, and Elders in the 1940's and in recent decades, drycleaners, and boutiques. The shop building is a good example of the Interwar period with the symmetrical frontage with original truncated entry is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	22
	57	10653	SITE Gibson's deli (former)	52 Johnson Street	D	It was a restaurant at one time.	21
	58	10683	SITE Mason's Store	54 Johnson St	D	The site represents associations with commercial and retail activities in Bruce Rock.	41




Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	59	10858 23970	Railway precinct: Machinery Museum, Railway Station, Goods Shed Crane & loading ramp SITES Railway Water Tank Railway Station (orig) Stationmasters house Barracks Goods shed (orig) Wheat Bin Horse Trough Shell Depot Ampol Depot Tennis Courts		C	<p>The place represents a development of the railway transport system.</p> <p>The precinct represents the development of the railway transport system. The site represents the beginnings of social tennis in the town, the development of motorised transport and demonstrates associations with early settlers of the town.</p> <p>The original Railway Station was opened in 1913 and by the late 1960's it needed upgrading.</p> <p>Bruce Rock is an important junction with lines from Merredin, York and Narrogin linking at the station. In the 1970's an average of 20 trains, 6 road buses and 6 road truck movements, per week. were centred at the station.</p> <p>The station was designed to accommodate community needs as well as railway operations. It opened in May 1975, with a ceremony officiated by RJ O'Connor, the Minister for Transport and an address by Mr RJ Pascoe, the Commissioner of the Western Australian Government Railways.</p>	P2 51 52
--	----	----------------	--	--	---	---	----------------


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	60		Bruce Rock Centenary Mosaic Pathway	Johnson Street (East side)	B	<p>The mosaic pathway started as an idea for the town's centenary in 2011. The community's enthusiastic response resulted in 250 mosaic slabs representing all elements of the history of Bruce Rock.</p> <p>It was officially opened on 13 April 2013 and is much valued by the community.</p>	
	61		Bruce Rock Federation Amphitheatre	Johnson Street (East side)	B	<p>Opened on 26 October 2001, the amphitheatre was locally conceived, designed and constructed.</p> <p>The amphitheatre can accommodate 650 people, operating between October and April with Australian and international artists to entertain communities in the wheatbelt.</p> <p>The Amphitheatre is associated with a series of commemorative memorials to various places of conflict around the world in remembrance of those who served their country.</p> <p>It represents a sense of place for locals, visitors, and returned servicemen and their families, and is an important social gathering for events and particularly ANZAC Day. In November 2021, the Back to the Bush veteran's reunion will celebrated 20 years in 2021.</p>	
	62	10648	War Memorial	Johnson Street (East side)	B	<p>In 1949, The Roads Board's War Memorial Committee decided to proceed with fund raising for the memorial as soon as possible. The obelisk was erected in this situation and on 18th March 1951, a dedication service took place.</p>	9

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	63	0323	Bruce Rock Shire Administration	Johnson Street Bruce Rock	A: regi ster	<p>Bruce Rock Shire Offices is a good representative example of a rural civic administration building constructed in the interwar period of the late 1920s.</p> <p>It represents the continued prosperity of the town and surrounding wheatbelt district.</p> <p>It is valued by the local community contributes to their sense of place.</p> <p>It is a landmark that is an integral component of the main streetscape and a substantial contribution to the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce</p>	1
	64	10681	Bruce Rock Hall	58 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The site and Hall represent changes and development in Bruce Rock and associations with identities and pioneers.</p> <p>The site was previously occupied by Wally Johnson's café called Johnson's Tearooms in the 1930's and later Ashby's Butcher shop in the late 1950's. RK Baker Agencies operated in the 1960's before it was the Butler Museum, prior to demolition in the 1970's.</p> <p>The rear of the shop was accommodation for single men.</p> <p>The Hall was constructed after the original hall on the Shire office site was demolished.</p> <p>The association with the respected Interwar Architect Marshall Clifton(1971) is significant.</p> <p>Bruce Rock Hall makes a contribution to the historic streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock informing of the 1970s period of development.</p>	40
	65	0322	Bruce Rock District Co-op (former)	60 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The former Bruce Rock District Co-op is of historical significance in demonstrating associations with the beginnings of commerce and communication in the town of Bruce Rock.</p> <p>It is the site of first store in Bruce Rock: Duggan's Store, and also the unofficial post office (c.1914 and official 1919-1922).</p>	20

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>The former Co-op that took over Duggan's store represents associations with the Co-operative concept, a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>After fire destroyed the shops on the site in 1928, the existing Co-op was constructed. Later the business became insolvent and local farmer, Fuchsbichler took over.</p> <p>The place is a fine example of the Interwar period and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the main street and the townscape character of Bruce Rock.</p>	
	66	10700	Cooks Garage (former)	75 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The place is significant in representing a service industry associated with agriculture.</p> <p>The original building burnt down soon after it was built and this building was built to the same design.</p> <p>Hector Cook relocated his garage business from Mason's site to this site where he built the new premises. Cook also operated an International Harvester agency. Later Armanascos, bought the business, then SBS.</p> <p>The architecture is distinctive post-World War Two demonstrating the progress of that period and makes a contribution to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	53
	67	10773	SITE Police Boys Hall	94 Johnson Street	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with RAOB, youth and recreational activities in Bruce Rock.</p> <p>The RAOB (Royal Andiluvian Order of Buffaloes) relocated the building to Bruce Rock to serve as their lodge premises. After the Buffaloes ceased to meet, the Police Boys used the place for meetings, gymnastics work and fitness training. The RSL Ladies' Auxiliary provided the toilet facilities. Interest in the organisation and it's activities waned when more recreational activities and facilities became available to the town.</p>	106


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	68	23910	SITE Presentation Sister residence	Parry Street	D	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life associated with the Catholic Church in Bruce Rock, which is no longer practiced. The place represents the Sister and their faith and influence.</p> <p>The place was built in conjunction with the St Mary's Convent School, to provide a residence for the Presentation Sisters who had been invited to teach at the school. It was blessed and opened on 31st January 1954 by Bishop Goody. The sisters were pioneer educators. The three original sisters were; Sister Josephine (Principle), Sister Brendan Curtin and Sister Rosari Tinning. They had a rule of enclosure, restricting their lives to the activities of the school and convent.</p>	61
	69	23839	SITE St Mary's convent School	75 Noonjin Road	D	<p>The place represents associations with education, religion and war time activities in Bruce Rock.</p> <p>This is the site of the VAOC lookout. The VDC was formed in 1940. The first lookout was at Loller's Blacksmith shop in Butcher Street. Bruce Rock is on the direct route of the planes from the eastern states to Cunderdin RAAF Base.</p> <p>Reverend Father MJ Delahunty was the first resident Priest in Bruce Rock in 1949. He recognised the need for a Catholic School. A feasibility study was undertaken and with no government funding or assistance, the parishioners supported the school.</p> <p>On 31 January 1954, Bishop of Abydos, the Reverend Goody blessed and opened the school and convent. It was the first private Catholic School in Bruce Rock.</p> <p>The Sisters of the Presentation order were invited to administer and teach at the school. The teachers taught children music in addition</p>	63


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>to their other lessons. The initial student numbers doubled in a few years.</p> <p>The Parents and Friends Association provided everything for the school.</p> <p>In the early 1970's the falling numbers led to the closure of the school on 13 December 1974.</p> <p>The Motor Mission Sisters continued as Catechists visiting schools from 1976 to 1990. The school was sold to the Shire of Bruce Rock, used for the headquarters of the local State Emergency Services before being demolished..</p>	
	70	10782	SITE Power Station	Noonajin Road	D	<p>The site represents significant associations with the establishment and development of services in the town of Bruce Rock.</p> <p>In 1926, A Hadlow established a power station after the Roads Board decided against a public undertaking. The power station supplied electricity to the town of Bruce Rock. In 1946, the public took over the electric light plant and took out considerable loans to install new equipment. From 1947, the Roads Board purchased and operated the town's electricity supply. From 1953, the Bruce Rock power house also supplied electricity to Narembeen town. Electricity was supplied through the state's comprehensive grid system in 1970 and the power station closed. The funds from the SEC's purchase of the scheme was used to construct the Shire Hall in 1970.</p>	115
	71	10733	SITE Bruce Rock Drive-in Theatre	Noonajin Road	D	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life associated with entertainment and recreation which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>Bruce Rock Drive-in Theatre opened in 1965 and was operated by Stan Lonsdale. He had previously run a theatre at Durham Hall, until dwindling patronage in the 1950's when he closed it. The projection equipment was transferred from Durham Hall to the drive-in.</p>	71



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>The Drive-in was built with a capacity for 155 cars which was later enlarged to 208 cars with a sit-in area. By 1977, the falling patronage led to the Shire running it for 12 months before leasing it to G Ford of Merredin who carried on until the screen was destroyed in 1981. It was not viable to replace the screen, and the drive-in closed.</p> <p>In 1981, the Bruce Rock Apex Club staged a fundraising tractor pull at the venue and raised \$16,000, which was used to help the new Recreation Centre.</p>	
	72	10651	Memorial Aquatic Centre	Railway Parade	C	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life, community co-operation and associations with water sports and recreation in Bruce Rock. It demonstrates associations with Bruce Rock identities, state dignitaries and a national identity.</p> <p>The site is where the first sales yards were located.</p> <p>The idea of a pool had been talked about, but it wasn't until a public meeting in March 1956, called by the Chamber of Commerce, to elect a building committee to investigate the proposed pool and raise money. Stan Lonsdale was Chairman of the committee. The idea of a pool was mooted throughout the Shire and Shackleton and Kwolyin chose not to participate. Public subscriptions were called and by December 1956, 5000 pounds had been raised and the Road Board approached the Government for a grant against the proposed cost of 10,000 pounds. The final cost was 27,000 pounds, 8300 of which was raised by the committee. The pool was opened on 8 November 1958, by ARG Hawke, the Premier of Western Australia and a lap of honour was swum by Dawn Fraser. It was the first pool constructed in a small country town after Kalgoorlie (1937) and Merredin.</p>	16

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	73	10734	SITE RK Wards (former)	Swan Street (SW cnr Dampier)	D	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life associated with a local building contractor and the progress of the Aboriginal community in Bruce Rock.</p> <p>RK Ward was a builder in Bruce Rock, responsible for many of the buildings which now constitute the town. He built the place, which was his business place; office and workshop. In 1995, the Aboriginal community group purchased the place.</p>	72
	74	10780	SITE Bruce Rock 1 st School	Westral Street (lot 100)	D	<p>The site represents a way of life no longer practiced. It represents associations with generation of Bruce Rock people from the earliest days of the town's development.</p> <p>The school opened on the 1 February 1915, after the Nunagin School was closed. Thomas O'Kane started the year with 16 children and ended with 27 at the end of the year. Additions took place over the years as the school expanded in line with the town's growth and development.</p> <p>The school was closed in 1952 when the new Bruce Rock School was opened, although some classes continued for several years. It was used as the town polling place until the construction of the Courthouse in 1955.</p>	113
	75	23847	St Mary's Catholic Church	14 Westral St (NW cnr Parry St)	B	<p>St Mary's Catholic Church is the only remaining place that represents the significant Catholic presence in Bruce Rock, with a presbytery, original Church (1927), and School all demolished.</p> <p>With the prosperity of the early 1960's, the parish priest, Father Michael Ryan, planned for a church to cater for an increasing congregation.</p> <p>St Mary's Church opened in July 1964 by Reverend Prendiville, Archbishop of Perth.</p>	32

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						It is a fine example of post war ecclesiastical architecture and makes a contribution to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.	
	76	23964	SITE St Mary's presbytery	Westral Street	D	The site represents a way of life associated with the Catholic Church in Bruce Rock. The Presbytery was constructed at the same time as the church to the immediate south. The Catholic Community realised the importance of providing a comfortable home for their Parish Priest. After the Presentation Sisters left, the inadequacy of the kitchen facilities became apparent, as they had previously provided all the meals for the Priest.	62
	7	10726	Haythornthwaites hospital (former)	42 Westral Street	C	The place demonstrates a way of life associated with medical and health services, which is no longer practiced. The place was the first private hospital in Bruce Rock in the 1920s. Nurse Haythornthwaite was involved with the hospital. She was a midwife from Quairading.	64
BRUCE ROCK DISTRICT (including Nunagin)							
	D1	10783	Bruce Rock Cemetery	Cemetery Road Bruce Rock	B	The site represents associations with generations of settlers in the Bruce Rock area. The first person to be laid to rest was James Clarke of Bungulluping, who died on 17th April 1916. Previously burials had been in the region of the original recreation ground.	116
	D2	10784	Railway Dam	3 km east	C	The site represents the first dam water supply in Bruce Rock. It represents associations with the railways and community sporting facilities. The railway dam was constructed to provide a water supply for the steam trains which would be passing through Bruce Rock with the development of the railway.	117

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>Land including farmland and a large rock catchment area was resumed from WT Butler's farm.</p> <p>During 1913 to 1914 the dam was excavated by blasting and hauling rock out with drays which were loaded by hand. Over 200 men were employed. The site was blasted and the coloured lime stock rock was used in some construction in the town of Bruce Rock.</p> <p>The dam was originally covered with a galvanised iron roof. It was removed eventually due to damage caused by heat updrafts in summer months. The water from the complete dam was pumped, using a steam boiler, to the Bruce Rock Railway yard, into an overhead tank.</p> <p>When the railways converted from steam power to diesel, the Brand Government gave ownership of the dam to the Bruce Rock Shire. The water supplies the Greater Sports Ground.</p>	
	D3	10736	Butler Homestead	NE off Bruce Rock East Road	C	<p>The place demonstrates significant associations with the beginnings of the region of Bruce Rock. It represents the establishment and subsequent development of a pioneering family and a way of life no longer practiced. It has significant associations with the Butler family.</p> <p>The Bruce Rock after which the town was named, is included in Butler's Nunagin lease. The area including Bruce Rock Soak was later a fenced pastoral lease. Walter John & his wife Eleanor Butler and family. arrived on the 10 October 1910. From that time, the Butler family camped in a tent near the soak while they constructed a sapling framed hessian and iron clad dwelling.</p> <p>An area of 153 acres was resumed for the railway water supply and the homestead area was relocated to the north side of the Bruce Rock granite outcrop in 1915 and the homestead was constructed.</p>	74

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>The Butler's home was open house to the first Methodist missionary in the district. The Butlers were of Protestant faith, although not Methodist, since their arrival, the Butlers had contacted other settlers interested in a church. The young missionary G Jones, lived with the Butlers who provided him with a horse. He conducted services at Nunagin School until 1915 when the school closed and services subsequently relocated to Bruce Rock town.</p>	
	D4	10870 10790	<p>Bruce Rock Reserve Bruce Rock Bruce Rock Soak SITES: Sandalwood cutters Camp Surveyors Camp Brick kiln</p>	Bruce Rock East Road	D	<p>The site is the namesake of the town and shire district. It demonstrates associations from all phases of the district's development. The site demonstrates a way of life before agricultural settlement. It is one of the few remaining sites of such significance.</p> <p>Bruce Rock has been included on lithos and maps since 1893. It was named after a sandalwood cutter called Bruce. The Shire district and administrative town were subsequently called Bruce Rock.</p> <p>During the term of Walter Butler on the Shire Council, a motion was proposed that the rock be called Bruce's Rock. W Butler voted and it remained as printed on the lithos, Bruce Rock.</p> <p>Included in Butcher's Nunagin lease, the area including Bruce Rock Soak was later a fenced pastoral lease.</p> <p>From October 1910 the Butler family camped in a tent near the soak while they constructed a dwelling.</p> <p>The soak is part of a chain of watering places used by the sandalwood cutters and Aboriginal people. Over 200 Aboriginal people camped at the soak in the early days. Up until the 1960's, some local Aboriginal families still lived in the vicinity.</p> <p>The sandalwood camp, located near the soak also provided a cool place during picnics and race days that took place there. The Sunday</p>	P5 123

Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>School picnics were also held at the reserve and footraces took place at the track. The Bruce Rock School held nature studies at the reserve.</p> <p>The sandalwood track which passes through the Bruce Rock Reserve, proceeds through the Nunagin Homestead, to McKay's blacksmith (Bowling Club) in Bruce Rock town, through the railway yard, the swimming pool site, through Shearings and WJ Butler's before getting to Bruce Rock.</p> <p>The bricks were made at the kiln site for the construction of buildings in Bruce Rock. Another brick works was established at a different site on Bruce Rock in the 1950's.</p>	
	D5	10737	Mrs Barr's grave SITE	BR Golf Club Nunagin NW of BR town	D	<p>The site represents associations with a pioneer of the district and an important sporting and recreational activity on Bruce Rock.</p> <p>In 1863, the land was part of a pastoral lease taken up by JH Monger and R Hardy of York. It was worked as an outstation from the home station at Cutting Station (Kellerberrin).</p> <p>For some period Andrew Barr and his family lived in the homestead. They cut sandalwood, grew vegetables, and erected a stone house. Their eight child, a son, was the first white child born in the Bruce Rock district in 1899. Mrs Rosetta Barr died during child birth in 1901 and she was laid to rest on the property.</p>	75
	D6	10787	Nunagin Homestead SITE	NW of BR town	D	<p>The site represents significant associations with the development of the land since European occupation, demonstrates associations with pastoralists and pioneering early settlers. It represents associations with pioneering identities in the Bruce Rock region and a way of life which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>In 1863, the land was part of a pastoral lease taken up by JH Monger and R Hardy of York. It</p>	120

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

					<p>was worked as an outstation from the home station at Cutting Station (Kellerberrin).</p> <p>The lease changed ownership a number of times during which time the Foss brothers sank the first well in 1874. By 1890, W & H Collins of York held the lease and it was fenced for sheep, land was cleared and wheat was grown.</p> <p>For some period, Andrew Barr and his family lived in the homestead. They cut sandalwood, grew vegetables and erected a stone house. Their eight child, a son, was the first white child born in the Bruce Rock District in 1899.</p> <p>Bible readings were held at their home on months alternating with the Heals at Cumminin. Barrs left in 1904. In 1907, Alfred Butcher from Kelmscott was the last leaseholder to have the property. He drove 600 sheep from Meckering. He held lease over 60,000 acres with 100 acres freehold over Noonegin River.</p> <p>When the lease was resumed in June 1909, Butcher acquired the homestead block. Hubert got the homestead block at Eujinyin. In 1910, two of Butcher's nephews, Harry and Walter Butcher took over the south west portion of the land. Harry had sunk many dams for the government and the settlers in the years before WWI. Tracks from Kellerberrin and Doodlakine converged at Noonagin Well and settlers and travellers would meet and camp overnight. A Butcher often brought mail from Doodlakine and the settlers picked it up from the homestead when getting water or stores. After a church service at Butcher's one day, discussions led to the formation of the Nunagin Progress Association. The inaugural chairman was WJ Butler and the Secretary Walter Butcher. Butler's house is at Bruce Rock- it was a popular social centre in the district before the town of Bruce Rock.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	---	--


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	D7	10786	Nunagin School SITE	Bruce Rock East East (NW cnr Butler Rd)	D	<p>The site demonstrates a way of life associated with education and the early settlers.</p> <p>On 30 January 1913 the Nunagin School opened. It was a popular place for dances in 1913 and 1914. Church services were also conducted by ordained and lay preachers. The school was a class eight school, with a non-qualified teacher who boarded with the Miller family. In 1915, numbers fell after the Bruce Rock town school opened and Nunagin school closed on 16 April 1915. It was later relocated to another site.</p>	119
	D8	10785	Nunagin Rock catchment (Town supply)	NW of BR town	C	<p>Nunagin Rock catchment represents the perseverance of the early settlers with indecision about the life sustaining water supplies. It is significant in representing the development of the community and the importance of the water supply.</p> <p>In 1923, the Bruce Rock Road Board fore-went inclusion in the Goldfields Water Scheme in favour of establishing their own supply. In 1923, the Public Works Department drew up two schemes each making use of Nunagin Rock as catchment.</p> <p>No. 1 scheme proposed a 6.5 acre rock catchment to feed 800,000 gallon reservoir. The water would gravitate to town from there. Scheme No. 2 proposed a 33 acre catchment into cement drains and into a 4,200,000 gallon storage tank, then pumped to a 200,000 gallon reservoir 100 feet above town to gravity feed.</p> <p>No. 1 scheme proceeded in 1924 but costs blew out and option 2 was implemented and completed by December 1926.</p> <p>By 1936, the town dam had been full only once and the ratepayers required the government to provide adequate water supplies. On 20 December 1951, the Goldfields Water Scheme supply was finally connected to Bruce Rock town.</p>	118

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	D9	10788	Rifle Range (1) SITE	5 miles north	D	<p>The site represents associations with a recreation and sporting activity in the early days of Bruce Rock's development.</p> <p>The Rifle Club formed in September 1915. The site was on land originally owned by FJD Taylor. The club disbanded in late 1920. It reopened in 1926 at another site only to be abandoned in 1930 when it relocated to Reserve 20138, 2 miles east of Bruce Rock. Horace Plant was referred to as Grandfather of the club.</p>	121
	D10	10789	Rifle Range (2) SITE	north of school	D	<p>The site represents associations with a recreation and sporting activity in the early days of Bruce Rock's development.</p> <p>The Rifle Club formed in September 1915 and established a range on land originally owned by FJD Taylor. The club disbanded in late 1920. It reopened in 1926 at this site only to be abandoned in 1930. It 1930, it relocated to Reserve 20138, 2 miles east of Bruce Rock. Horace Plant was referred to as the Grandfather of the club.</p>	122
	D11	10792	Conway's Patch SITE	Bruce Rock Merredin Road	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with an occupation no longer practiced.</p> <p>After the 1860's the sandalwood cutters were licensed. Conway was a sandalwood cutter. This site was his campsite.</p>	125
	D12	10757	Glen Lee reservoir	South of Rutherfords Rd off Cumminin Road	C	<p>The place represents a way of life associated with rural settlement and the innovation and self reliance of the pioneer farmers.</p> <p>Kenneth Allen farmed the land in 1923/24 when he planned the reservoir. Together with Italian stonemasons, he constructed the stone and concrete wall across the natural concave contour of the rock catchment.</p> <p>The wall was built at the request of Mrs Allen, a city bride who wanted a garden in the country.</p>	92


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						In later years Dick Green (Bruce Rock builder) added to the wall on formed concrete, to increase the holding capacity of the reservoir, He also refaced the inside of the wall to prevent leaks. The water supplied stock (cattle and horses), 2 houses with domestic supplies and a very large garden. Towards the end of an average summer, there is very little water left.	
	D13	10738	Sedgwick's House	14 Km sw of Bruce Rock	C	The place is the oldest continuously lived in house in the Bruce Rock Shire. A previous owner was WB Johnson, a state politician after whom the main street of Bruce Rock was named.	76
	D14	10652	SITE POW hut	Wogarl West Road Bruce Rock	A register	The site of the Prisoner of War (PoW) Hut is one of a few known remaining Prisoner of War huts that were built to accommodate Italian prisoners of war incarcerated in Australia during World War Two. It was part of a wider network of prisoner of war and internment sites for the 3,500 PoWs to work on farms in the wheatbelt and other regions. Demolished in 2021	17
	D15	10791	Shire Quarry SITE	NW on BR Doodlakine Road	D	The site represents an occupation in the Shire region, Shire initiative and a community asset. In 1966, the Shire established a quarry to reduce costs of road construction. They made a profit from the quarry operations with external sales and provided employment in the town. In 1989, Simto Australia negotiated to purchase the quarry, but the Shire retained ownership. I n 1986, the Federal Government inaugural National award for 'Innovation in Local Government' was presented to the Shire for this innovative industry.	124

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	D16	10812	Myarin Well & windmill	Kumminin Road	C	<p>The site represents associations with the Aboriginal and European settlement in the area. It demonstrates a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>The well was sunk and lined with stones, by Aboriginals who lived in the reserve just north of the Kumminin Homestead. In c.1937, a square tank was sunk into the well by a number of locals. A pipe and windmill was erected and a rabbit proof fence was erected around the well to prevent rabbits falling in.</p> <p>In 1938, the Roads Board installed a hand pump and trough at this well and the dam at Kumminin Reserve. In the 1940 drought, up to 17 vehicles were lined up to pump water from the well. They came from a radius of up to 10 miles. The well produced 7,000 gallons of water a day with salt rate 13 grains per gallons.</p> <p>In c.1960, the Bruce Rock Road Board placed a fire fighting pump and tank next to the well and demolished the hand pump, trough and fittings. In 1990, the well water had a salt rate of 21 grains per gallon. In the early 1990's Tony Jakovich purchased the reserve from the Government.</p>	148
ARDATH							
	1A	10871	Ardath Townsite includes sites of PO & Phone Exchange, Co-op Store, Bank, Butcher shop, Bakers/Tearooms, Mrs Lees Boarding House, Slades Hse, Ardath Football Clubrooms, Tennis Club, Basketball Court, Fuel Depot,		B	<p>The precinct demonstrates the development and decline of a rural town and a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>The lands department surveyed the townsite on the 18 December 1913.</p> <p>Prior to the town being surveyed and known as Ardath, it was named Kerkenin. The newly formed East Avon Roads Board suggested the street names.</p>	P6

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022




	2A	10872	Ardath Railway Siding SITES: Wheat Bin, Fettler's Camp & Gangers Huts.		D The railway siding represents associations with the development of the railway network and the army during WWII. The railway line was opened between Corrigin and Nunagin (Bruce Rock) in 1914 and Kerkenin (Ardath) was one of the sidings along that line. The first train from Babakin/Kerkenin (Ardath) rolled into Bruce Rock Station on 14September 1914. With the fear of Japanese invasion during WWII, Ardath became a town of minor strategic importance. Land was leased under the National Securities Regulations and buildings for the site were tendered and partially pre-fabricated in Perth. They were railed to Ardath by Christmas 1942. The ammunition was unloaded at the Ardath Railway Siding, however it was illegal to unload ammunition in or near a town and it became necessary to construct a rail spur into the depot.	P7
	3A	0325	Ardath Hotel	Main Street Ardath	B Ardath Hotel is of considerable social and historical value that demonstrates a way of life offering hospitality, and for the associations with generations of Ardath settlers, including the World War Two period of activity with the location of the Army Ordinance and camp of 250 personnel in close proximity. It has considerable social significance for associations with the first owner/licensee, Fred W Jacoby in 1926 (until c.1950), and others, including members of the local community and travellers. It is a fine example on Interwar Federation Free architecture that is a landmark that represents the character and townscape of Ardath.	18

Shire of Bruce Rock



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	4A	0326	Ardath Post Office & Store SITE	Main Street	D	<p>The site represents a way of life no longer practiced. It demonstrates associations with commerce and communications for generations of the Ardath community.</p> <p>In 1924, Eric and Steve Knipe came to Ardath. They had previously owned 3 shops in Menzies. Those shops were deconstructed and the materials trained to Ardath where the brothers employed a builder to construct the Ardath Store from the materials.</p> <p>Eric Knipe ran the store and Steve worked in farms and was a horse team driver, much in demand during the construction of the railway dams. He later took up and established a farm. The shop employed up to three girls and a man. Orders were collected on a Tuesday and delivered on a Thursday. At one time Alwyn Ridley collected the orders on a pushbike (up to 10 miles away) and he and Eric would deliver them in a motor vehicle. The shop catered for any needs, it sold groceries, green groceries, haberdashery, hardware, machinery parts, petrol, bread, clothes and orders were available through the catalogues. In 1946/47 Mrs Jo Roberts bought the shop from Knipe. At that time the P0st Office began operating from the Store.T he shop finally closed about 1985 and by 1990 it was demolished.</p>	127
	5A	0324	Ardath Hall SITE	Main Street	D	<p>The site represents a way of life no longer practiced. It demonstrates associations with the settlers and subsequent generations of Ardath community, as the social centre of the district and it is important for war time activities and associations that took place.</p> <p>On the 16 September 1916, the Ardath Hall which had been constructed by volunteer labour, was opened by A Butcher, the Chairman if the Roads Board. By 1923, it had been replaced by a larger new hall, opened by the Colonial Secretary RS Sampson MLA.</p>	126

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>The place was the social and community centre for the Ardath region. Weddings and other celebrations were held at the hall.</p> <p>The years 1943 to 1945 were very busy times with 250 army personnel camped at the ammunition depot in close proximity to the Ardath townsite. Dances were held at the hall with buses transporting people from Narembeen, Corrigin and Bruce Rock. The hall continued to be the centre of activities after the war, necessitating a new hall floor in 1950 and it was extended in 1958 by the Roads Board.</p>	
	6A	10740	Ardath Schoolteacher's house (former)	83 York Street	C	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life associated with education in Ardath.</p> <p>The government provided housing for the teachers from the 1920's onwards. Until that time the school teacher was required to board with private families.</p>	78
	7A	10742	House	19 Cumberland St (SE cnr York St)	C	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life and adds to the townscape of Ardath,</p> <p>The place is possibly the oldest remaining in the district. It has been continuously occupied. Mr & Mrs Bill Waters, Mr & Mrs McPherson, John McMeikan, Curnows (owner). Truran and many others in recent years.</p>	80
	8A	10741	House	27 Cumberland St	C	<p>The place demonstrates a way of life associated with the early settlement of Ardath town and adds to the townscape.</p> <p>Built for Mrs Florence Knipe, by her sons Steve and Eric who built the store. The place was also built from materials from the shop in Menzies. Mrs Knipe lived there until her death in 1946. Fred List lived there until about 1960 when Mrs Ivanow moved in.</p>	79




Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	9A	10739	Ardath School (former)	35 Cumberland	C	<p>The place has associations with generations of Ardath people through providing 70 years of continuous education in Ardath. It represents a way of life no longer practiced in Ardath.</p> <p>On the 9 August 1915, the Ardath School opened as an Assisted School with 14 children from 5 families. Mrs Veitch was the teacher for the first year after she had taught at her home, the Kerkenin School and the Central Kumminin School.</p>	77
	10A	10743	House	47 Main Street	C	<p>The place demonstrates a period of settlement in Ardath and contributes to the townscape and character of the town.</p>	81
	11A	10793	Army Ordinance & camp remains	east of BR Corrigin Rd, pt golf course Bruce Rock-Corrigin Rd	B	<p>With the fear of a Japanese invasion during World War Two, troops were recalled from the Middle East and vast amounts of equipment vital to the defence of Australia was in urgent need of safe storage facilities.</p> <p>Two inland storage facilities in Booraan, east of Merredin, and Ardath that became a town of minor strategic importance.</p> <p>Prisoners of War worked at the camp that became a social centre for the area with concerts and pictures and dances.</p> <p>After the war, the site became a repository for obsolete ammunition and closed in 1948.</p> <p>The Commonwealth Government acquired part of the land for a Soldier Settlement Scheme and part became golf course.</p> <p>Army Ordinance & camp remains are of considerable historic significance for the association with World War Two activities.</p>	128


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	12A	10745	Ashbury Homestead	5 km SE Bruce Rock Corrigin Rd	C	The place represents a way of life associated with early settlement of the Ardath area. Albert E Ashbury took up his original selection in 1910, which included considerable additional acres of salt lake country. In 1958, Mr IC Simmonds took over the property.	83
	13A	10744	Fidge Homestead	Old Beverley Road	C	The place represents a way of life associated with early settlement of the Ardath area. Charles Fidge took up land in 1910. In 1911 he built a gimlet hut, with anthill floors. By 1920 the new homestead was underway and they moved in 1921.	82
	14A	10794	Kerkenin school SITE	NE 3 miles N on Vietch Road	D	The place represents a way of life associated with early settlement of the Ardath area. The school was the first in what is now the Shire of Bruce Rock. Mrs Jessie Veitch was the teacher and the school was in her home. It commenced in 25 September 1911 and continued until 30 September 1913. The students comprised of Mrs Veitch's children and the Cunningham family.	129
	15A	10795	Kerkenin Well SITE	Vietch Road	C	The site represents a way of life associated with the early settlement of the area, which is no longer practiced. A public meeting at the well on the 23 July 1911, saw the formation of the Progress Association. The annual general meeting of the association was enjoyed at the well with a picnic in September	130
BABAKIN							
	1Ba	10873	Babakin Townsite		C	The Babakin Townsite demonstrates the development of the town and a way of life. Settlers from the Quairading railhead spread to the Babakin area in 1908 as the Quairading area continued to develop. In 1914, town lots were alienated and surveyed, but not gazetted. The school was constructed in 1914, in close proximity to the railway siding and opened in 1915. The Babakin Farmer's Co-op was	

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						formed, and private store built in 1918. The hall was built in 1918, burnt down in 1945, and was replaced in 1955.	
	2Ba	10796	Babakin Railway siding SITE		D	In 1914 the railway from Narrogin via Yilliminning reached the railhead at Corrigin and the line construction continued, with the first train from Babakin/Kenkernin(Ardath) rolling into Bruce Rock station on 14 September 1914. The railway from Quairading to Bruce Rock had opened in 1913, followed by the link to Merredin in December that year.	
	3Ba	10746	Babakin Hall	Forrest Street	B	Babakin Hall represents the site of the original hall (1918-1945) and ongoing significance of the 1955 hall. It represents associations with generations of Babakin settlers as the social and cultural centre for community of Babakin. The hall is a landmark of considerable significance to the townscape and character of Babakin.	84
	4Ba	10747	Babakin CWA	Forrest Street	B	The Babakin CWA rooms represent an association with the significant institution that is the CWA. It evokes a sense of place for generations of women who have been involved in the CWA and made such a difference to their community. It makes a contribution to the streetscape and historic townscape of Babakin.	85
	5Ba	10675	Store	Forrest Street	C	The store was built for JJ Pollard, who was the first private store keeper to challenge the Farmer's Co-operative that had formed in 1918. He began as a wheat buyer and agent in 1925. Pollard extended his business and built the store in 1928. In 1934, he sold out to Gimsom and later, Tibee took over. In the mid 1950's ER Hatton conducted an agency business and ran the school bus service from the store.	35

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	6Ba	10748	Primary School	33 Farrar Street	C	<p>The place represents a way of life associated with education in Babakin since 1915. This place represents associations with generation of Babakin Settlers and their children.</p> <p>The first application for a school in Babakin was submitted in 1912, for a site at the Well. Mrs Coyle opened an assisted school at her house (Babakine School) in 1913 which only lasted a few months. A new application was submitted for a school site near the Babakin Siding and on 14 July 1914, the Superintendent inspected and approved the site. The school was opened on 29 March 1915.</p> <p>In 1925, the building required repairs and in December a contract was issued for a new school. The original school room was relocated to West Korbek.</p> <p>With the increasing school enrolment, the Teachers' quarters were constructed in 1933. This enable the teacher to have private accommodation, as previously the teacher was required to board with local families.</p> <p>During 1952, the Babakin Hall was called into use as class rooms and by 1954, an extra class had been relocated to Babakin School from Glenhurst (Narembeen Shire). In 1965, a new school was erected and opened in April 1966.</p>	86
	7Ba	10798	Babakine School SITE	3 km SE on Robinson Road	D	<p>The place represents a way of life associated with education in Babakin since 1915 and associations with Babakin settlers and their children.</p>	133
	8Ba	10749	Jones Place	NW on SW cnr Ardath west & Yarding South Rds	C	<p>The place represents a way of life associated with early settlement and construction methods used by one settler.</p> <p>David Jones arrived from Wales in 1913 and took up land in Babakin. He built a gimlet shelter and lived there for 6 years with his family. In 1917, he acquired a property from</p>	87

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						Harry Spiller and constructed his homestead on that property in 1920. A government well was sunk on the property in 1910. David Jones died in 1942 and his son Vincent took over.	
	9Ba	10751	Boyd's property	NW on Old Beverly Road	C	The place represents a way of life associated with early settlement and early identities. John Smiley Boyd came from Northern Ireland in 1911 and began work almost immediately at Padbury's property in Moora before moving to Bruce Rock to work for Charles Smith at Yarding. During the two years he was there, he took up land. By 1919, he and his wife purchased a larger block from Owen Hughes, with a dwelling on site. By 1924, he constructed his own home.	89
	10Ba	10750	Hughes Homestead	NW opposite Boyd's on Old Beverly Road	C	The place represents a way of life associated with early settlement. AR Hughes took up the property in 1919 and moved into the newly constructed farm house.	88
	11Ba	10829	Wahroonga School (1) SITE	Sorenson's 9 miles west	D	The site represents a way of life associated with early settlers and education, which is no longer practiced. On 30 July 1917, the school was established at Sorenson's property. On 12th October 1918, a surprise picnic day was held and 120 people attended the picnic day, everyone danced and enjoyed a singalong afterwards at Sorenson's, all in aid of the Red Cross benefit. In August 1920, a concert was presented on a Saturday evening by the children from the school and everyone enjoyed a dance afterwards. In May 1922, the school was a state school and it was relocated 1/2 mile to R Mann's property. The school closed on 16 August 1929.	164

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	12Ba	10830	Wahroonga School (2) SITE	Mann's 9 miles west	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with early settlers and education, which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>On the 30 July 1917, the school opened at Sorenson's property. In May 1922, the school, a State School, was relocated 1/2 mile to R Mann's property at Wiakating and re-opened on 5 May 1924. The school closed on 16 August 1929.</p>	165
BELKA							
	1Be	10874	Belka Townsite			<p>The precinct represents ways of life no longer practiced and associations with the pioneers of the district.</p> <p>As early as 3 September 1911, the Totadgin Progress Association had formed, which subsequently became the Farmers and Settlers Association on 25 May 1913.</p> <p>In 1910 it was decided to extend the railway line from Quairading to Bruce Rock (Nunagin). The official opening of the line took place on 29 March 1913, followed by the link to Merredin, through Belka, in December that year.</p> <p>In 1914 alienated town lots were surveyed but not gazetted. 33 lots were surveyed in April 1914. Settlers in this region came from the Doodlakine area in the north.</p> <p>A Co-op formed in 1917. When the Bruce Rock Road Board rejected the opportunity for Bruce Rock to be connected to the Goldfields Scheme Water in 1923, Totadgin (Belka) was connected to the supply by a pipeline from Merredin.</p> <p>The Totadgin Farmers Co-op (11 Railway Street) was established in the 1920's to serve the district. It was a general store and merchandised a comprehensive range of goods. It took over a number of agencies from Mr Clews in 1930.</p>	P9

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	2Be	10800	Belka Railway siding SITE		D	<p>The site represents a way of life no longer practiced. It represents associations with a vital railway transport and communication link that facilitated the development of the agricultural industry.</p> <p>In 1910, it was decided to extend the railway from Quairading to Bruce Rock (Nunagin, as it was then called). The official opening of the line took place on 29 March 1913, followed by the link to Merredin in December that year. Belka is located between Bruce Rock and Merredin. The goods shed at Belka Siding provided a place for the delivery of goods as the train passed through and the waiting room, a place for passengers to wait for the train. The wheat bags were stacked at the siding for loading onto the trains prior to the introduction of bulk handling in the early 1930's when a silo replaced the bag stack.</p> <p>The railway water tank supplied water for the steam trains, but with the introduction of diesel in the 1940's, the water tanks became inoperative.</p> <p>The stockyards were used for all stock transported by rail in and out of the district from the 1920's onwards.</p> <p>The Belka Siding was closed in the early 1990s and a new siding established midway between Belka and Korbel, called Korbelka.</p>	135
	3Be	10879	Belka Store SITE	Railway Street	D	<p>The site of Belka Store represents the first commercial activity in Belka town and the subsequent development of the town. It demonstrates associations with generations of Belka settlers and a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>The store was the first in Belka, constructed by and for TS Clews, who established the business. All the stores came out from Bruce Rock by train and orders were made up for families in the district.</p>	134

Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>The Clews had the mail delivery contract which was carried out by horse and coach initially and later by car. From about 1925, when the Hays took over the Post Office, they also took on the mail, paper and grocery delivery service. Clews was also the newsagent from 1920 to 1935, before handing it over to the Co-op. He also ran agencies for Black Cross Kerosene, sold in 44 gallon drums and was a wheat buyer. The store was open 7 days a week.</p> <p>In 1935, the Clews handed the business and agencies over to the Totadgin Co-op and dismantled the store building, transporting it to Waygoolan where the family had moved.</p>	
	4Be	10753	Belka PO & Phone Exchange	Railway Street	C	<p>Belka PO & Phone Exchange represents significant associations with the postal and communications services in Belka for several generations of settlers. It demonstrates a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>Mr & Mrs Parker (daughter of McGellin settler) opened a post office and exchange with some stores, about 1916. It was the Post Office and the mail was delivered to the surrounding district by horse and coach in the early days. The Parkers ran the Post Office until about 1925 when Arthur Hay took over until his death, when his wife Mary continued. When the Hays took over, they also took over delivery of some of the stores for Clewes who ran the store. The Post Office was subsequently taken over by Hay's son Jim until 1952, when Hugh Young took over. After Hugh's death his wife Anne carried on until 1957, when Len Williams purchased the property. It is now a private residence.</p>	90

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	5Be	10801	SITE Belka Hall & Tennis Club Pavilion	Forrest Road	D	<p>The site represents a way of life no longer practiced and associations with Belka settlers of several generations.</p> <p>The Belka Hall and Tennis Club Pavilion were the social centre of the district from the 1920's onwards.</p>	136
	6Be	10802	Belka School SITE	Baxter St	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with education, which is no longer practiced and demonstrates association with early settlers.</p> <p>The Belka School opened in February 1921 and operated continuously until December 1942 when it closed. It re-opened between September and December 1944. Between 1947 and 1947 a school operated from the original No.1 site and after that the children were transported by bus to Bruce Rock School.</p>	137
	7Be	10803	Belka Government Dam	Cnr Crossland & Komitan Roads	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with the supply of water and provision of recreational facilities which is no longer practiced. It demonstrates associations with Belka settlers.</p> <p>The dam was one of the many supplied by the Government throughout the agricultural areas to sustain the development of the region and encourage settlement.</p> <p>This dam was the source of the district water supply until the scheme water was connected in 1923. A caretaker watched over the precious water supply and water drawn from the dam had to be paid for.</p> <p>After the scheme water supplied much of the district, the Government Dam was used for swimming, being possibly the first swimming pool in the Bruce Rock area. It was so popular that an approach was made to the Road Board to provide public toilet facilities at the site. It never eventuated.</p>	138

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	8Be	10805	Totagin School- East (1) SITE	Cnr Muntadgin & Perkins Roads	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with education, which is no longer practiced and demonstrates association with early settlers.</p> <p>The school opened on 15 September 1913 and closed on 1 September 1920. By 1921, the school has been relocated elsewhere. On 13 February 1945, after the closure of the Belka School, a building was relocated from Korbel and the school operated at this site until it closed on 5 May 1947. Henceforth the students were bussed to Bruce Rock.</p>	139
	9Be	10804	Totagin School (2) SITE	SW cnr Belka East & Totagin Rd	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with education, which is no longer practiced and demonstrates association with early settlers.</p> <p>The School opened in the Hall on 3 February 1930 and continued until it closed on 17 December 1937.</p>	140
	10Be	10806	Totagin School (3) SITE	W on Belka East Rd w of 9Be	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with education, which is no longer practiced and demonstrates association with early settlers.</p> <p>The school opened in the 16 July 1915, on the Teasdale farm site. It closed on 18 December 1925 and school in the area did not recommence until 1930 in the hall.</p>	141
BUNGULLUING							
	1Bu	10808	Bungulluing School SITE	SW cnr BR Narembeen & Cumminin Rd	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with education, which is no longer practiced and demonstrates association with early settlers.</p> <p>The Bungulluping School opened on the 4 October 1927 and continued to operate until the 15 December 1944. The entire time only one teacher taught at the School and that was</p>	144

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						Miss Stella Morphett. The children established a school garden which was a source of admiration under Miss Morphett's guidance and also learnt to waltz and square dance.	
	2Bu	10807	Bungulluing Phone Exchange SITE	NE cnr BR Narembeen & Cumminin Rd	D	<p>The sites are significant as they represent a way of life no longer practiced. They demonstrate associations with early settlers and the development of communities.</p> <p>The telephone exchanges were the lifeline throughout the community. It provided a social link for otherwise isolated women (and men) on the farms. The women usually operated the exchange. The Fuchsbichler family settled on part of what was formerly Button's property in Bunguluuping. One of the two weatherboard cottages, the one near the Bruce Rock-Kumminin Road, occupied by the Dyke family, was where the telephone exchange was located. It was in a room at the end of the back veranda. The Dykes were possibly Mrs Button's parents and Miss Dyke ran the exchange. Wally and Kath Schilling moved into the house and took over the exchange. When the Kittler's (Wally's sister Alice Schilling and her husband) moved into the other cottage, they also ran the phone exchange.</p> <p>After the Kittler's went share-farming, the wives of the working couples who occupied the cottage operated the exchange still located in Schilling's cottage. Some of the families included; Chesters, Hopes, Gills and university students on work experience. When the Gills left in 1934, Ena Schilling took over as telephonist. Three trips a day were necessary to the exchange on the veranda of Uncle Wally's house, which operated from 8am-10am, 1pm-2pm and 5pm-6pm. Telegrams were common and trunk calls were timed with a stopwatch.</p> <p>When Ena's parents expanded their farm holdings the exchange was moved to the back</p>	143

Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						veranda of Tom & Ann Thorn's house in Lawrie Road. It operated from there until about 1952 when the automatic exchange was housed in a corrugated iron shed in close proximity to the Bungulluping School site, on the same property. Margaret Butler (nee Thorn) operated the exchange during this period.	
	3Bu	10756	Bungulluing Well	Noname road Cumminin Road	C	<p>Bungulluing Well represents associations with significant settlers, use of the land and demonstrates a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>The well was surveyed by T Beasley in 1893 and named Bungallobin Well. It was situated on the Kumminin pastoral lease held by the Heal Brothers, a watering point on a stock route. At times demand for the water was so great, that men would climb into the well and saucepan the water out. Heal changed the name to Bungulluping Well.</p> <p>In 1909, WN Hedges got the freehold as part of his expansive Koolberin property.</p> <p>WN Hedges was former MHR for Fremantle and Managing Director of the Western Australian Firewood Supply Company operating on the Goldfields for the water pipeline construction. He established a considerable property at Koolberin, with economics of scale in his operations and innovative progressive ideas. He had the first tractor in the district in 1915.</p> <p>Hedges maintained the Bungulluping Well, it was a watering point between Koolberin and stores from Doodlakine. During a drought, Hedges carted water from the well in his red international truck with solid tyres. The well dried in c.1930's. The 160 acres surrounding the well was known as "Bungulluping Paddock". It was a holding paddock for stock on their way to Bruce Rock and was very popular with children from Bungulluping School.</p>	91

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

ERIKIN							
	1Er	10813	Erikin Townsite		D	<p>Erikin Townsite represents a town and community and a way of life which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>The townsite was surveyed on 24 September 1921. The railway siding has been established in 1913 when the railway between Quairading and Bruce Rock was opened. The siding was used for the storage and collection of bagged wheat and a weighbridge was constructed about 1924. Another home was established in the townsite, but was demolished in the 1950's. The Jacob family occupied Erikin Farm, over the railway line and built a homestead in 1927. It has since been demolished. The Erikin School closed 1931.</p>	149
	2Er	10614	Erikin Siding & wheat bin SITE	Erikin Road North	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with the vital railway transport and communication link.</p> <p>The railway siding had been established in 1913 when the railway line between Quairading and Bruce Rock was opened. The siding was used for the storage and collection of bagged wheat and a weighbridge was installed about 1928, before the wheat bin was erected in 1935.</p>	150
	3Er	10758	Erikin Store SITE	Erikin Road West	D	<p>The site represents associations with early settlers and commercial activity and a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>The store and Post Office were run by Mrs Jacob until Frank Still took over the Post Office in 1924. In the late 1940's G Holmes took over the store and later C Dalton.</p>	93
	4Er	10815	Kwolyin East School (1) SITE	Kennedy Road		<p>The site represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>The first site for a school in the Erikin area, also known as the Mokami area, was this school on Keen's property. The school opened on 1 February 1912 and Mrs Harvey taught the</p>	151

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						children until she withdrew herself and her children to start the Mokami School for only a few months in 1913. The school closed when a more central school (East Kwolyin) opened in 1915.	
	5Er	10816	Erikin School - Kwolyin East School (2) SITE	Langdon Road		<p>The site represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>In 1915, the East Kwolyin School was a more central site on D Arlington's block and continued to operate as East Kwolyin School. In 1921, the name was changed to Erikin School. In April 1931, the school closed. Jimmy McCulloch put the school on wheels and his team of bullocks relocated it to a site in Kellerberrin.</p>	52
	6Er	10817	Mokami School SITE (Harvey's	SE cnr BR-Qding Rd & Erikin Rd North		<p>The site represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>The Harvey family settled in Erikin in 1910 and constructed a bush house. Mrs Harvey was an English trained school teacher, with 5 children. She applied to teach and was posted to Southern Cross. She then taught at Daadening Creek in 1911 before being transferred to East Kwolyin School in 1912. In 1913, Mrs Harvey left the school to start a private school at her own home for her four children and two Langdon children. It only operated from January 1913, but the number of students from East Kwolyin threatened it's closure.</p>	153
EUJINYN							
	1Eu	10818	Eujinyn Townsite		D	<p>Eujinyn Townsite represents a town a town which never eventuated. Alienated town lots were surveyed but not constituted as a town site proper. The survey was done on 30 August 1915.</p>	154
	2Eu	10821	Eujinyn Railway Siding SITE	Eujinyn South Road	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with the vital railway transport and communication link.</p>	155


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						The railway siding had been established in 1913 when the railway line between Quairading and Bruce Rock was opened. The Eujinyin siding is located on the line between Quairading and Bruce Rock. Railway Barracks for the railway workers between 1912 and 1915. They were later relocated to Bruce Rock.	
	3Eu	10819	Eujinyin School SITE	Eujinyin South Road	D	Eujinyin School site represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced. The school operated between 10 March 1919 and 11 October 1926.	156
	4Eu	10760	Roberts Homestead (former)	Eujinyin South Road	C	The place represents a way of life associated with early settlement. JE Napier first took up the land in 1910 and LM Roberts took over the property, being the first settler to occupy the property. Later Buegge purchased the property.	94
	5Eu	10761	McCarthy's Farm	Eujinyin South Road	C	The place represents a way of life associated with early settlement. In 1921, Peter (Pat) McCarthy and his brother Dick constructed the house adjacent to Eujinyin Well.	95
JURA							
	1J	10822	Siding & wheat bin SITE		D	The site represents a way of life associated with the vital railway transport link. The sidings were located at approximately every 5 miles along the railway line. A small corrugated iron shed housed the goods which were dropped off as the train passed through. Jura was an unmanned siding. The locals picked up their goods from the goods shelter shed. The site was the local receipt point for wheat and grain. It first received wheat in 1939 with 1,993.40 tons, a figure was not surpassed until 1956. The CBH receipt depot closed in 1973. Oats were received for only one year, in 1962.	157


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

KWOLYIN							
	1Ko	10875	Kwolyin Townsite		D	<p>Remnants of the houses, predominantly pre 1930's, are in evidence throughout the townsite, in the form of cement slabs and plantings of jade, peppercorn trees and cape lilac trees.</p> <p>The Kwolyin Agricultural Area was fully surveyed in the later half of 1906, by Rae Brown and Welsh. In 1907, Peter Hughes from South Australia, selected 2,000 acres when guided by Charlie Hine from Beverley, to the appropriate land. Hughes settled in 1908. The railway line from Quairading came to Kwolyin in October 1912. The sale of the first town lots took place on 28 July 1913, one day before the Bruce Rock sale. In 1916, Shackleton connected to the Goldfields Water Scheme and although it was proposed for Kwolyin, the property owners through which the 25 miles of pipeline passed, objected and it was not connected. Similarly, railway barracks proposed for Kwolyin were rejected and located on Shackleton. Shackleton progressed and businesses in Kwolyin moved to Shackleton.</p> <p>The Kwolyin Co-op was located west of the church, where the bamboos are evident. The Co-op only operated from 1914 until 1917 when it moved to Shackleton. A number of houses comprised the townsite together with the social, community and commercial buildings. The tennis courts changed locations a few times in town. It was first located near the church. It then relocated to the Sports oval then moved just to the west of the hotel.</p> <p>Kwolyin oval located west of the townsite. Evidence remains of the cricket pitch. The football oval was used until 1958. Polocrosse was played up until the 1970's.</p>	P10

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	2Ko	10824	Kwolyin Railway siding SITE		<p>D</p> <p>The site represents a way of life associated with railway transport and the agricultural activities of the surrounding district, which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>In 1910, it was decided to extend the railway line from Quairading to Bruce Rock (Nunagin). The official opening of the line took place on 29 March 1913, followed by the link to Merredin in December that year. The railway came from Quairading to Kwolyin in October 1912. The bin was constructed in 1933. Prior to that the wheat was stacked. The bin closed in 1971 and has since been dismantled.</p>	158
	3Ko	10763	Church of Immaculate conception (Catholic)	Railway Street	<p>B</p> <p>The church (1955), typifies the Post War Two austerity style, and represents a way of life and sense of place for generations of the Kwolyin Catholic and broader communities in a small regional town.</p> <p>The Church is the only remaining building in the once thriving township of Kwolyin and presents an important landmark in the townsite.</p> <p>Catholic Mass was celebrated in the Kwolyin Hall from the early days of the Kwolyin settlement. Local parishioners raised sufficient monies to facilitate the construction of a Catholic Church. The local community assisted in the construction of the place. It was opened by Reverend JJ Rafferty, the Bishop of Pharan, on the 18th December 1955. Regular Sunday services were held at the church until May 1976. Since then it has been used for Baptisms of local and ex-local's children. The parish Priest from Bruce Rock still has a Middy Mass on the 5th Sunday of every month.</p>	96

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	4Ko	0327	Kwolyin State Hotel SITE	Railway Street	D	<p>The site of the Kwolyin State Hotel demonstrates associations with pioneers of the area and is representative of the development of Kwolyin and a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>As early as 1912, Hubert Robins had applied for a liquor license in Nunagin. The application was withdrawn due to a technical omission of exact locality and later presented to the Northam licensing Court in 1913, by which time the Premier (Scadden) had sought approval for a state hotel at Nunagin.</p> <p>The Railway line through from Quairading had opened in Bruce Rock in March 1913 and connected through to Merredin by December that year. On 13 June 1913, the town of Bruce Rock was gazetted and on the 24 June approval was granted for a State Hotel at Nunagin (Bruce Rock) and Kwolyin.</p> <p>By August the plans for the then Bruce Rock Hotel had been submitted and both the Kwolyin and Bruce Rock Hotels were built simultaneously, with the Kwolyin Hotel opened the year of the bad drought throughout the district and the onset of WWI.</p> <p>The hotel was the hub of the Kwolyin town and surrounding community. It was particularly important as a social centre after the Kwolyin Hall was demolished.</p> <p>The hotel was tragically destroyed by fire in 1992.</p>	159
	5Ko	10827	Kwolyin Store SITE	Railway Street	D	<p>The site of the Kwolyin Store represents a way of life no longer practiced and associations with early settlers and the establishment of the town of Kwolyin.</p> <p>When the railway came through from Quairading in 1912, JB Harris established his store near the main road at Coarin Rock. Ernie Bales managed the store until he left to run a sly grog shop which was notorious for "Trophy</p>	162

Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						Whiskey" liquor. AJ Montgomery later ran the store and then went on to be the first storekeeper in Shackleton. Leedman & Muir bought the store and moved it. In 1918 Mrs Tannock ran the store, while her husband was the first wheat buying agent. Until 1949, it was Kwolyin's only store. It was destroyed by fire in 1967.	
	6Ko	10825	Kwolyin Hall SITE	Richardson Street	D	<p>The site represents significant associations with the early settlers and subsequent generations of Kwolyin people. It was the social and community centre as well as a venue for education. It represented a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>As early as 1915, the settlers in Kwolyin were attempting to establish a school, but for lack of student numbers and conflicting uses in the hall were problems.</p> <p>The hall was a popular venue for socials, meetings and dances which had previously taken place at J Ottey's, who had a piano and a wooden floor. On 15th November 1920, the School did open again and it continued to operate in the hall until 1927. A situation in 1925, was caused by the conditions of the hall, the extreme hot and cold and the presence of stickfast fleas due to fowls under the hall.</p>	160
	7Ko	10828	Kwolyin South School (1) SITE	cnr O'Grady's Road w edge of reserve	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>The school opened on 12 July 1912 and the name was changed to Kokerbin Hill School on 1 August 1917. It continued for another 11 years with that name, closing on 21 December 1928. It was relocated by the Nicholls family in sections, with horse drawn wagons, to Mt Stirling, until in 1937, a local farmer purchased the building and added it to his house.</p>	163

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	8Ko	10826	Kwolyin Townsite School (2) SITE	Kwolyin Street	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>On the 15 November 1920, the School opened in the hall, only to close again on 25 August 1922, due to lack of students. However by 1923 it was opened again and it continued to operate until 1927, after a volatile situation in 1925, cause by the conditions of the hall. A school was constructed in 1927, together with teacher's quarters and continued to function until it closed on the 17 August 1956. Moves to consolidate with Shackleton School had been mooted as early as 1951, but were delayed until September 1956. It closed in 1957</p> <p>The school and teacher's quarters were relocated to Shackleton.</p>	161
	9Ko	10831	Wialkutting School SITE	Kwolyin South Road	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>The school opened on 8 September 1913, as an Assisted School. In 1920, the name was changed (which one??). The school closed on 23 July 1926.</p>	166
	10Ko	10834	Kwolyin Hill	10km NE on Kwolyin East Road	D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with early settlement.</p>	169
	11Ko	10835	Kwolyin Well	Quairading Bruce Rock Road	C	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with early settlement.</p>	170
	12Ko	10836	Kokerbin Rock and Govt Well	Quairading Bruce Rock	C	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with early and subsequent settlement of the Kwolyin area.</p> <p>Kokerbin was mentioned by Lefroy as "one of the most remarkable and interesting rocks I have ever seen." It has caves and interesting rock formations created by weathering and exposure.</p>	171

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>Kokerbin means high or lofty place. It was a place for recreation since the early settlers in the Kwolyin area. One of the early schools was located in this vicinity as is the government well.</p> <p>In the 1970's the Shire of Bruce Rock upgraded the barbeque and toilet facilities.</p>	
	13Ko	10837	Coarin Rock SITE		D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with early and subsequent settlement. It is significant for the retention of the native flora and fauna.</p> <p>The reserve was originally a water reserve for the early settlers. It was later used as a recreational site.</p> <p>In the 1980's attempts were made to quarry the site. The local community protested at the proposal. The WA & National Parks and Reserves Association (inc) supported the local community in retaining the natural environment. The EPA identified the reserve's importance in the context of the otherwise cleared wheatbelt and the significance of the remnant native vegetation and local wildlife habitation. The place continues to be a site for recreational and educational value to the local community.</p>	172
	14Ko	10832	Lefroy's Well (Coakley's)	4 km west Kwolyin West Road	D	The site represents a way of life associated with early settlement.	167
	15Ko	10833	Mulamuning Well	Kwolyin West Rd	D	The site represents a way of life associated with early settlement	168


Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

KUMMININ							
	1Ku	10809	Kumminin Hall SITE	Cumminin & Allen roads	D	<p>The site represents significant associations with pioneers and members of the Kumminin community. It demonstrates a unique co-operation of a small community and a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>School opened in the hall in about 1914. Mr & Mrs Fred Brough formed the entertainment group called the Kumminin Kiwis who entertained the district at concerts for patriotic purposes during WWI. The hall burnt down in 1921 and the WWI Honour Board was lost in the fire.</p> <p>The second hall was purchased from Kellerberrin where it had been used as a skating rink. S Hull bought it from Kellerberrin and Tom Braysher erected it. To overcome the finance problem, the Kumminin Primary Producers Association was formed. It was the idea of Mrs Susan Elliott, who was subsequently the honorary Secretary. The KPPA formed their own insurance company and all the local farmers insured their crops through the association. This practice continued until the banks insisted on a major company insuring mortgaged properties.</p> <p>Money for the tennis courts, cricket pitch and piano was raised by the KPPA. The hall was near the tennis courts; together they were the centre of social life in the district.</p> <p>After WWII, the Roads Board planned a review of community halls. In March 1947, a community meeting in Kumminin decided that since the tennis and cricket clubs had ceased to function and the hall's use had declined, that the hall be put to tender for removal. Tenders were received from all over the state. The successful tender was received from Bruce Rock. The hall was purchased for 200 pounds by a Bruce Rock District Youth Committee and relocated to a site in Bruce Rock, after a</p>	145



Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						successful busy bee to deconstruct the building. Proceeds from the hall were donated to many worthy causes in Narembeen and Bruce Rock districts; the war memorial funds and health clinic funds, in both towns. In 1963, a meeting was called in Kumminin to discuss the disposal of the assets of the KPPA. A reunion took place in Kumminin in September 1963.	
	2Ku	10810	Central Kumminin School SITE	Cumminin & Allen roads	D	The site of Central Kumminin School represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced. School at Central Kumminin first began in the hall which was a gimlet pole and hessian structure built by Bill Lonquist in 1912. The School opened as a State School on the 9 February 1914, with Mrs Jessie Veitch as the first teacher. It closed on 29 October 1917.	146
	3Ku	10811	North Kumminin School SITE	Cole Road	D	The site of North Kumminin School represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced. The school opened and closed a number of times either due to the lack of the minimum number of 8 students required or lack of available teachers. Originally opened in September 1913.	147
SHACKLETON							
	S1	10876	Shackleton Townsite			Shackleton Townsite demonstrates ways of life over the years of development of the town and district. It demonstrates associations with the early settlers and generations of their descendants. In 1909, WH Bland and his wife settled at Cokine Spring. The first Shackleton football game was held at the Bland's "Wirilli" Homestead. In 1913 AWH Hills applied for a private liquor license which was subsequently dismissed due to the town not having been	P11




Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

					<p>surveyed by the Government, although the rail from Quairading came through in 1912.</p> <p>Dr Jermyn undertook a private survey in 1913. He was the unofficial medical officer in the district and after war service, did not return to the district, although the main street commemorates him.</p> <p>In 1916, Shackleton connected to the Goldfields Water Scheme and although it was proposed for Kwolyin, the property owners through which the 25 miles of pipeline passed, objected and it was not connected in Kwolyin. Similarly, railway barracks proposed for Kwolyin were rejected and located in Shackleton. Shackleton progressed and businesses from Kwolyin moved to Shackleton.</p> <p>Shackleton was not gazetted until June 1925. In 1947 three street names were changed to honour soldiers killed in WWII; Irvine St to Venemore St; Strobe St to Langdon St; Smith St to Mill St.</p>	
	S2	10838	Shackleton railway siding & wheatbin SITE	Jermyn Street	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with railway transport and the agricultural activities of the surrounding district.</p> <p>In 1910, it was decided to extend the railway line from Quairading to Bruce Rock (Nunagin). The official opening of the line took place on 29 March 1913, followed by the link to Merredin in December that year. The Shackleton siding is located on the line between Quairading and Bruce Rock. The railway came from Quairading to Shackleton in 1912. The bin was constructed in 1933. Prior to that the wheat was stacked.</p>	173

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022


 <p>A photograph of the Shackleton Memorial Hall, a long, single-story brick building with a corrugated metal roof. A white car is parked in front of the building on a dirt area. The sky is blue with some clouds.</p>	S3	8841	Shackleton Memorial Hall	Jermyn Street	<p>B</p> <p>The site and Shackleton Memorial Hall demonstrate a way of life associated with the original and subsequent generations of Shackleton settlers. The site and place represent the centre of the social and community interaction in Shackleton until the 1970's. The site and place engender a 'sense of place' for Shackleton people.</p> <p>It is a fine example of post World War Two architecture that is a landmark in the main street and of considerable significance to the townscape and character of Shackleton.</p> <p>The land for the hall was donated by Dr Jermyn and the settlers built the first corrugated iron hall in 1913. It was the venue for many socials and meetings. In 1920, a new hall was constructed. In 1923, the first Shackleton school commenced in the hall with Mrs Leedman teaching. In 1955, the Roads Board constructed a new hall at a cost of 9700 pounds. In 1956, overflow classes from the school used the hall for school when the Kwolyin School was closed.</p>	36
 <p>A photograph of a small, dark-colored wooden building with a gabled roof and a small porch. It is situated on a dirt area with some greenery in the background.</p>	S4	0329	Bank	Jermyn Street	<p>B</p> <p>The bank is a landmark that makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and character of Shackleton.</p> <p>It has associations with the beginnings of the Agricultural Bank in the rural areas.</p> <p>It operates as an agency for Bankwest, formerly the R & I and the Agricultural Bank.</p> <p>It has the accolade as the smallest operating bank in the world.</p>	19

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022


	S5	10677	Shackleton PO & General Store	12 Jermyn Street	B	<p>Shackleton PO & General Store represents significant associations with the commercial development of Shackleton since c.1929 after fire destroyed the original post office on the site (c.1916-c.1928), and a way of life for postmasters/storekeepers and their families.</p> <p>It is socially significant as a place of business and meeting as a central place of essential country services for the community.</p> <p>It is significant as the only remaining store in the main street and is integral to the character and the townscape of Shackleton.</p>	38
	S6	10764	Shackleton & Districts Club	Jermyn Street	C	<p>Shackleton & Districts Club demonstrates a way of life associated with rural community and it's centre of social activity in the Shackleton area.</p> <p>After applying for a license in about 1954, the club had to be a social club for a year before the license being granted in 1955. It opened with 250 members. After a meeting in 1958, it was decided to purchase JP Plant's house and working bees contributed.</p>	97
	S7	10765	Shackleton CWA (former)	Jermyn Street	C	<p>The place represents a way of life associated with rural women and the CWA.</p>	98

Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	S8	10679	Shackleton Primary School (former)	Jermyn Street	C	<p>The former Shackleton Primary School represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>In 1916, the first requests were made for a school in Shackleton. The submission was refused due to not enough children within the compulsory catchment radius. On 23 April 1923, Mrs Leedman, the storekeeper's wife, started a school with 13 children in the hall. In 1924, the inspector proposed a central school at Kwolyin or Shackleton.</p> <p>The school was subsequently built in Shackleton in 1926. In 1936, a terminal bus route for the south Shackleton area resulted in a larger classroom and married quarters being built at the school in 1937. A circular route introduced in 1944 included Erikin and Yarding in 1947, as well as North Shackleton. In 1953, another room was added. In 1956 the outlying schools closed and children were transported by bus from Erikin, Yarding, South Shackleton and Kwolyin. The school and teachers' quarters were relocated from Kwolyin to Shackleton School. With the overflow of students from the Kwolyin School closure, Shackleton Hall was used as classrooms for a period of time. In the years of 1941 and 1942 when Mr Tormey was a teacher, the school garden was a site of great admiration.</p>	39
	S9	10768	Sport pavilion SITE	Mills Street	D	<p>The site of the Sport pavilion represents associations with the development and demise of sporting facilities in Shackleton.</p>	101
	S10	10767	St Giles Anglican Church SITE	Venemore Street	D	<p>The site of St Giles Anglican Church represents a way of life associated with the Anglican community in the Shackleton area.</p> <p>The foundation stone was laid by Ven Bothamley. Archdeacon of Northam in 1954.</p> <p>The concrete block building was demolished in c.2000.</p>	100

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	S11	10769	Buffalo Lodge (former)	Kellerberrin Road	C	The former Buffalo Lodge represents a way of life associated with the Buffalo Lodge in the 1950s Shackleton, which is no longer practiced.	102
	S12	10839	Thompsons corner SITE		D	<p>Thompsons corner represents a way of life associated with the early settlers and communication.</p> <p>In the early days, the mail was delivered in K Beaton's mail bag at Thompson's Corner and the 6 surrounding settlers took it in turns to go and collect the mail and take it to Beaton's for individual collection.</p>	174
	S13	10840	Shackleton South School SITE	Shackleton Bilbarin Road	D	<p>The Shackleton South School site represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>The school was first held in the dining room of a local farm. The school opened on 5 September 1927 and closed on the 13 March 1928. It opened again on 8 September 1930 and continued for a few years until 30 April 1935. During that time, the Erikin School had closed in 1932 and was relocated to the farm site in October 1932.</p>	175
YALBARIN							
	Ya1	10841	Yalbarin Siding & wheatbin SITE		D	<p>The site represents a way of life associated with railway transport and the agricultural activities of the surrounding area.</p> <p>In 1910, the railway line extended from Quairading to Bruce Rock (Nunagin). The line opened in March 1913, the link to Merredin later that year. The railway came from Quairading to Shackleton in 1912. The bin was constructed in 1933. Prior to that the wheat was stacked.</p>	117

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	Ya2	10770	Sunnyside Farm	Yalbarin Road	C	Sunnyside Farm represents a way of life associated with early settlement in Yalbarin. CW Marsh took up the property originally in 1910, with AH (Honey) Smith taking it over shortly after.	103
YARDING							
	Yg1	10842	Yarding Townsite		D	Yarding Townsite represents associations with the beginnings of the Yarding community and associated generations of settlers in the area. It demonstrates a way of life no longer practiced. The Yarding townsite was surveyed on 23 April 1914, but was never developed. The centre of the Yarding community was focussed around the Yarding Reserve some miles away, particularly after the hall was opened in September 1920, by H Griffiths MLA.	177
	Yg2	10845	Yarding Siding & wheat bins SITE	Ardath-Yarding Road	D	The site represents a way of life and significant associations with the railway transport and the agricultural activities of the region. The railway line from Quairading to Bruce Rock (Nunagin) came through in 1913. The Yadyadden siding comprised a small goods shed where parcels were left, a small open waiting room and a short loop line to shunt trucks onto, to bring in Superphosphate and take out wheat and stock. Wheat was carted in bags and stacked alongside the loop line, until 1933 when bulk handling facilities were installed. The first bin had a capacity of 2,200 tons. In 1979 a new bin was installed. Since 1979, Yarding Siding has only been a wheat receival point, all other services have been discontinued and the buildings removed.	180

Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	Yg3	10843	Yarding Hall SITE	Ardath-Yarding & Strangers roads	D	<p>The Yarding Hall site represents associations with the beginnings of the Yarding community and associated generations of settlers in the area. It demonstrates a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>The Yarding townsite was surveyed on 23 April 1914, but was never developed. The centre of the Yarding community was focussed around the Yarding Reserve some miles away, particularly after the hall was opened in September 1920, by H Griffiths MLA</p> <p>The tennis courts, constructed in 1928 and sports ground were adjacent to the hall. The tennis courts were the result of community effort and were used until the early years of WWII.</p> <p>Community effort also established a golf course. The 9 hole course was built around the granite outcrop and was used until 1941. The hall was sold and dismantled in the early 1940's. It was re-erected on a local farm and used as a shearing shed from 1944/45. It was demolished in a storm some years later. Methodist church services were held at the hall, they had formerly been at Leah's, Chadwick's and Farrall's before the hall was built.</p>	178
	Yg4	10844	Yarding School SITE	Yarding South Road	D	<p>The Yarding School site represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced.</p> <p>The school was opened on 19 June 1922, on the property of C Smith and sons. It closed over twenty years later on 4 June 1943.</p>	179
	Yg5	10850	Maurice Croucher's SITE	Ardath-Yarding Road (SE side of reserve)	D	<p>The site of Maurice Croucher's place represents a way of life no longer practiced. It demonstrates associations with the Croucher family and early settlers in the Yarding area.</p> <p>The Croucher's place was the focus of social and community activities in the Yarding area before the hall was built in 1920. Many musical</p>	185

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						<p>evenings were enjoyed with Mrs Croucher on the piano. Dances followed the singsong evenings and the lino was removed for the purpose.</p> <p>They formed a chorus called the Yarding Pierrots who performed at Red Cross functions in Bruce Rock and other centres during WWI. M Croucher also formed a cricket team and on 15 November 1913, they entertained 75 people with a cricket match, picnic, music and dance.</p>	
	Yg6	10772	Butler Homestead (Glandwr)	Ardath-Yarding Road	C	<p>Butler Homestead (Glandwr) represents a way of life associated with early settlement in Yarding with a pioneering family.</p> <p>Mr Croucher had originally selected the land. Grills owned the place after Croucher and left after he drowned his team of 6 horses in the dam. L Butler bought the farm in 1918 and moved there in 1920 with his family. Lindsay farmed in partnership with Wally Butler in Nunagin</p>	105
	Yg7	10771	Telephone exchange (Glandwr)	Yarding South Road	D	<p>The Telephone exchange (Glandwr) demonstrates a way of life, a system of communication no longer practiced and association with early settlers in the Yarding area.</p> <p>The original exchange was installed in JB Davies farm in the early 1920's. The main phone line came from Bruce Rock. It had previously been one line through to FC Smith & sons, south of the exchange.</p> <p>After a few years that line was discontinued when Smith connected to the larger Erikin exchange.</p> <p>The Yarding exchange was moved to this location in late 1925 soon after the house was completed. The homestead was one of the largest at that time.</p> <p>About 1935, a party line serving 5 people was constructed and in use until 1965. Officially it</p>	104

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

						was open only in restricted times. From 1965/66 most people were serviced by a line directly from Yerapin exchange which operated 24 hrs per day. The Butlers purchased the property in 1966.	
	Yg8	10851	Hillgrove: Yarding Cricket Grounds 1 & 2 SITE	Yarding Road South	D	<p>The cricket sites represent a way of life and has associations with an early settlement family.</p> <p>The Smith family have occupied the home continually since it's construction in 1914. North of the house is the "new" Yarding cricket ground and east of the house is the "old" cricket ground. Both sites are cropped. 1.5km north of the homestead is another home built for Frank Smith. The majority of the farm sheds are located at this farm. A large chaff shed has a wooden floor which was used for dances and rollerskating.</p>	186
	Yg9	10846	Yarding Government Dam & well	SW cnr Yad Yadden & Strangers Rd	C	<p>Yarding Government Dam & well represents associations with the basic requirements of settlement in the region.</p> <p>In 1911/12 the Government constructed the dam and equipped it with a hand pump. They also sank a well to the depth of 36/37 metres. The well was timber lined to it's full depth and equipped with a whip which is a long steel cable passing over pulleys with a 50-60 litre bucket on one end, using a horse on the other end to drag the bucket full of water to the surface of the well.</p> <p>The dam was used by the early settlers for stock water in preference to water from a deep well. It was not used after the mid 1940's.</p> <p>In the 1950's, clay from the banks of the dam was used in the Bruce Rock brickworks for a few years. The dam is no longer used.</p>	181

Shire of Bruce Rock

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	Yg10	10847	Yarding Soak SITE	Yad Yadden Road	D	<p>The site represents associations with the first occupation on the land and the early settlers.</p> <p>In 1912, the Government put down a small well. It was 6 metres deep and 2.5 metres in diameter. It was lined with stones and decked with timber with a trapdoor in the middle. The fresh water was used by the local people for household use. The well was not equipped with a pump, so the water was pulled to the surface with a bucket and rope.</p>	182
	Yg11	10848	Yarding Spring SITE	Strangers Road	D	<p>The site of Yarding Spring represents a way of life. It demonstrates associations with the activities on the land before agriculture. Associations with gold seekers and early settlers.</p> <p>Water supplies were essential to the settlement of the land and the sandalwood cutters and pastoralists before the agricultural settlement. Well defined tracks linked the springs and water holes across the country. A track ran from Mokami Spring to Yarding Spring then onto Eujiyin and Nunagin. In the 1890's the gold seekers used the sandalwood cutters' tracks to traverse the country.</p>	183
	Yg12	10849	Rock Tank SITE	Strangers Road	D	<p>The site of Rock Tank represents associations with the first occupation on the land and the early settlers.</p> <p>The 'Rock tank' was a small rock catchment dam which provided essential water supplies to the sandalwood cutters and became a point of meeting on a journey.</p> <p>Many tracks radiate from the tank to other soaks and springs. It is thought that the sandalwood cutters constructed the rock catchment in the late 1800's before agricultural settlement. The pastoralists watered their sheep there.</p>	184

Shire of Bruce Rock
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

YERAPIN							
	Yn1		Yerapin Estate SITE		D	The Yerapin Estate site represents associations with land settlement associated with both world wars. J & L Baker cut his 37,000 acre lease into 24 lots but was unsuccessful in selling, only selling 4 of the lots off to the Government for Soldiers in 1916, 1917 and 1919. The land was mostly rejected, as light land. In 1948 the government purchased the land for War Service Land Settlement.	191
	Yn2	10852	Yerapin School SITE	Cukela & Jackovich Roads	D	The site represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced.	187
	Yn3	10855	Yerapin Phone exchange SITE	Anderson Road	D	The place represents a way of life and a means of communication no longer practiced. The phone exchanges located in the farmhouses provided a valuable link between otherwise isolated farms. It provided an important link for the isolated women who operated the exchanges. The manual exchange operated between 1940 and 1948.	190
	Yn4	10853	Albany Downs School SITE	Liebeck Road	D	The site represents a way of life associated with education and early settlers, which is no longer practiced. In 1940 a Government assisted school was started at Ernie Liebeck's house. After two years Watson's homestead was purchased and re-erected on the corner of Harold Wilkin's property. The school officially opened in the 10 February 1941 and closed 7 December 1946.	188
	Yn5	10854	Government Well	Liebeck Road	C	The site represents associations with the first occupation on the land and the early settlers. Lewis family settled in 1927/28. The Government well supplied water- in close proximity, until scheme water in 1966.	189

**APPENDIX 2
HERITAGE LIST**

SHIRE OF BRUCE ROCK

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

A review of the Shire of Bruce Rock's
1997 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places



HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)

Laura Gray JP M.ICOMOS B.Arch (hons)

May 2022

HERITAGE LIST

Categories A & B places

An important part of the recognition and understanding of cultural heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance is provided to the owners, managers and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.



Categories have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised. The Heritage List is subject to the provisions of the Shire of Bruce Rock's Planning Scheme and/or Local Planning Policy.

The Heritage List is comprised of:

- Category A** Four places of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Bruce Rock and the state of Western Australia, that is in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's (HCWA) Register of Heritage Places.
- Category B** Thirty places of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Bruce Rock that are worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Bruce Rock's Planning Scheme and/or Local Planning Policy.



Shire of Bruce Rock
HERITAGE LIST 2022

HERITAGE LIST


Photograph	LHS#	inHerit #	Place name	Address	Category	Statement of Significance	1996 #
	11	0313	St Peter's Anglican Church	64 Butcher Street	B	<p>St Peter's Anglican Church (1922, 1929) is a fine example of ecclesiastical architecture during the Depression of the Interwar period. It represents associations with Mrs Betty Stanley, the Rector's wife, who opened the first kindergarten in Bruce Rock in the Church during the World War Two years, and again later in the 1940s.</p> <p>The Church has social, religious and historical significance for the sense of place evoked by the continuous worship, commemorations, celebrations and gatherings for generations of the community. It makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	10
	31	10644	Memorial House & Coronation Rose Garden	35 Dunstal Street	A: register	<p>Memorial House and Coronation Rose Garden are good representative examples of the utilitarian war memorials built in the inter-war years(1922) initially as a commemorative hospital for those who served in World War I, and in ongoing years, adapted to become an important medical service for the local community.</p> <p>It also represents the country philosophy of community self-help being built and operated with funds raised by local effort.</p> <p>It is a rare example of a commemorative garden planted in honour of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the second in 1953, an event that was widely celebrated across Western Australia.</p>	2

Shire of Bruce Rock

HERITAGE LIST 2022



	38	10692	Courthouse & Bank (former)	12 Johnson Street	B	<p>The former Courthouse (south) and Commonwealth Bank (north), demonstrates associations with law and order until the 2000s, and banking until 1970s.</p> <p>It is a fine example of 1950's post-World War Two architecture demonstrating a significant period of development that contributes to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	46
	41	10647	Durham House & Hall	18 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The site, and the existing Durham House & Hall (1937) are historically, socially, and aesthetically significant in representing a way of life associated with ongoing commercial and entertainment activities and living on the premises, with family residence and staff quarters upstairs.</p> <p>Associations with Stanley Lonsdale, an early entrepreneurial business owner in the town since 1913, are significant, establishing Durham House by 1920 with a butcher's and two other shops.</p> <p>The considerable social significance is demonstrated by the best dance floor for the regular dance events, silent movies introduced in 1921, and later, the Piccadilly Café, billiard saloon and barber shop.</p> <p>In 1937, Durham House was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt from the ruins. The arcade was painted with a distinctive Arabian desert scene.</p> <p>The place is a fine example of the Art Deco style of architecture in Bruce Rock and makes a significant contribution to the main street streetscape and the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	8

Shire of Bruce Rock
HERITAGE LIST 2022

	42	10661	Commercial Bank (former)	22 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The former Commercial Bank, later housed many other businesses. It is modest in form for a bank function, with a stepped parapet and single shop frontage.</p> <p>It makes a contribution to the streetscape in the northern end of the main street and the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	28
	43	0317	Western Australian Bank (former) and residence	24 Johnson Street	B	<p>The Western Australian Bank was operating in Bruce Rock as early as 1914, before it opened on this site in 1921. In 1927, the Western Australian Bank merged with the Bank of New South Wales.</p> <p>It represents a way of life associated with banking, the Bank manager who is respected in the community, and his residence, the social and functional interaction by generations of the community, Bruce Rock identities, and, in recent decades, promotion of the Shire's history and tourism.</p> <p>The association with Mrs Butler is significant as the instigator of a museum in Bruce Rock that was relocated to this site in 1970 and upgraded in 1985.</p> <p>The former Western Australian Bank is a fine architectural example of Interwar Free Classical architectural style that makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and historic townscape character of Bruce Rock.</p>	7
	44	0320	Bruce Rock Hotel	30 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	A register	<p>Bruce Rock Hotel (1914) is significant as one of six State Hotels that were established as part of the Western Australian Government's philosophy that promoted State ownership of commercial enterprises for the benefit of the people in country districts between 1911 and 1916.</p> <p>It is a fine representative example of a rural town hotel built in the Federation Filigree</p>	6



Shire of Bruce Rock

HERITAGE LIST 2022



						<p>style that contributes to the community's sense place. It is highly valued for its social associations by the local town and farming community.</p> <p>Bruce Rock Hotel is a landmark on the corner location that makes a substantial contribution to the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	
	45	0318 24400	Bruce Rock Post Office	32 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>Bruce Rock Post Office demonstrates the historic development of communication services from the first unofficial Post Office in c.1913, until this purpose-built PO opened in 1922 with a manual telephone exchange.</p> <p>In 1992, the Post Office was privatised in a state-wide programme of privatisation of post office facilities and continues to operate.</p> <p>The Post Office evidences influences of Interwar Californian Bungalow architectural style addressing the corner, and complements the adjacent PO residence, that together, and individually make a substantial contribution to the Interwar development in the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	5
	46	0318 23969	Post Office Residence	32 Johnson Street	B	<p>Post Office Residence demonstrates associations with the Postmaster and a way of life associated with that position. It is a representative example of a detached post office residence that was a common practice in rural areas.</p> <p>The Post Office residence evidences influences of Interwar Californian Bungalow architectural style that complements the adjacent Post Office that together, and individually make a substantial contribution to the Interwar development in the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock.</p>	4

Shire of Bruce Rock



HERITAGE LIST 2022

	47	10857	<p>Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct</p>	34-50 Johnson Street	B	<p>The first unofficial post office operated in Bruce Rock (Nunagin) at Duggan's store in c.1913 when the railway came through from Quairading and from Corrigin in 1914.</p> <p>A Progress Society had formed in 1914 to look after Bruce Rock town's interests.</p> <p>The official Post Office commenced in 1919 in Bruce Rock Johnson Street, parallel to the railway line, developed into the commercial centre of Bruce Rock, with the State (Bruce Rock Hotel -1914) directly opposite the station (original since demolished).</p>	P1
	48	10645	<p>Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Posa's Dining Room & Fruitiers (former)</p>	34 Johnson Street	B	<p>The site & place represents ways of life associated with hospitality and commerce site it was the Railway Dining rooms in 1916, prior to c.1925 when Mr Posa had the dining room, fruitiers and tobacconist shop constructed on the site, and his daughter provided piano lessons in the family residence above.</p> <p>By c.1930, it was a hostel/boarding house and green-grocer store, and later in the early 1950s, grocery store and other uses, before the Bruce Rock Craft Shop established. The top floor has continued to provide accommodation.</p> <p>The former Posa's Dining Room & Fruitiers is a fine example of the mid 1920s Interwar period that is a landmark at the north end of the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street.</p> <p>It makes a considerable contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	3




**Shire of Bruce Rock
HERITAGE LIST 2022**

	49	10660	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Scotts Outfitters (former)	36 Johnson Street	B	<p>The place and site represents ways of life associated with commerce and occupations in Bruce Rock, and associations with generations of the community, since c.1925 (south shop) Scotts (Ladies and Gentlemen Outfitters) and car hire, until it was destroyed by fire in 1930. The north shop was later occupied by the Elders Stock and Station Agency for many years.</p> <p>The shops evidence the 1931 Interwar stepped parapets and is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	27
	50	10659	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Newsagency	38 Johnson Street	B	<p>The newsagency building and site represents ways of life associated with commercial activities, many that have taken place on this site over the years, including agency offices, Mrs Hynam's boarding house, prior to a fire in 1930 that destroyed shops on this site.</p> <p>The 3 shops rebuilt in 1931 were combined and run as one newsagency and barbershop (also SP bookie in 1950's).</p> <p>The newsagency building is a good example Interwar architectural detailing. The triple frontage shop with three stepped parapets is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	26

Shire of Bruce Rock
HERITAGE LIST 2022


	51	10686	<p>Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct R & I Bank ((former) SITE of McDonnell's shop and soft drink factory</p>	40 Johnson Street	B	<p>The site of the former R&I Bank represents early industry and hospitality, social and community services in Bruce Rock and associations with pioneers of the town and district. The former R&I Bank represents a confidence in the region in the 1960's.</p> <p>The historical significance of the site includes the first cool drink factory built in c.1914 with rock from the Railway Dam excavations in 1913 and 1914. McDonnell's shop sold sweets, fruit and vegies and the cool drinks that were made in the factory at the rear of the site. Fundraising socials and dances for the Progress Association between 1914 and 1916, raising funds for the hall were held at McDonnell's. McDonnell also sold grog.</p> <p>The bank building is a good example the architecture of the post-war development of the 1960s and 70s that is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a contribution to the significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	43
	52	10658	<p>Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Withers Drapery (former)</p>	42 Johnson Street	B	<p>The place represents a way of life and associations with early development and identities.</p> <p>The original business on the site was established in 1914. In 1927, Mrs Alf Withers ran a drapery store and her husband was the stock agent. From c.1935, Thomas Barlow ran the Bruce Rock Trading Co and a fuel bowser was in front. Later Harry Hyams owned, and Jean Farrell, daughter of FC Farrell, Roads Board Chairman, managed a shop for many years before purchasing the business c.1960.</p> <p>The building is a good example of the Interwar period of regional shop architecture and detailing. The wide symmetrical frontage</p>	25

Shire of Bruce Rock
HERITAGE LIST 2022




						with original truncated entry is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	
	53	10685	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Goldsborough Mort & Co (former)	44 Johnson Street	B	The place represents a way of life associated with commercial activity in Bruce Rock. The building was originally Goldsborough Mort & Co stock and trading agency. Later, Ron Baker had a business and in the 1930's it was Nicholas's Shoe Store. The building is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a contribution to the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	42
	54	10657	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Pharmacy (former)	46 Johnson Street	B	Built in the 1920's, the shop has always a chemist or pharmacy until recent years. The parapet of the building is an example the architecture of the Interwar period that is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a contribution to the significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	24
	55	0319	Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Bruce Rock Café	48 Johnson Street	B	The shop building is a good example of an Inter war period of regional shop architecture and detailing. The symmetrical frontage with original truncated entry is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.	23

Shire of Bruce Rock

HERITAGE LIST 2022



	56	10656	<p>Bruce Rock Main Street Precinct Baker's & agency store (former)</p>	50 Johnson Street	B	<p>The shop represents a way of life associated with commercial activity in Bruce Rock. Some businesses include; bootmaker, menswear, ladieswear, Goldsbrough Mort & Co stock and station agent), other agencies, and Elders in the 1940's and in recent decades, drycleaners, and boutiques.</p> <p>The shop building is a good example of the Interwar period with the symmetrical frontage with original truncated entry is integral to the continuum of single storey commercial buildings in the main street and makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the streetscape, townscape and character of Bruce Rock.</p>	22
	60		Bruce Rock Centenary Mosaic Pathway	Johnson Street (East side)	B	<p>The mosaic pathway started as an idea for the town's centenary in 2011. The community's enthusiastic response resulted in 250 mosaic slabs representing all elements of the history of Bruce Rock.</p> <p>It was officially opened on 13 April 2013 and is much valued by the community.</p>	
	61		Bruce Rock Federation Amphitheatre	Johnson Street (East side)	B	<p>Opened on 26 October 2001, the amphitheatre was locally conceived, designed and constructed.</p> <p>The amphitheatre can accommodate 650 people, operating between October and April with Australian and international artists to entertain communities in the wheatbelt.</p> <p>The Amphitheatre is associated with a series of commemorative memorials to various places of conflict around the world in remembrance of those who served their country.</p>	

Shire of Bruce Rock
HERITAGE LIST 2022

						It represents a sense of place for locals, visitors, and returned servicemen and their families, and is an important social gathering for events and particularly ANZAC Day. In November 2021, the Back to the Bush veteran's reunion will celebrated 20 years in 2021.	
	62	10648	War Memorial	Johnson Street (East side)	B	In 1949, The Roads Board's War Memorial Committee decided to proceed with fund raising for the memorial as soon as possible. The obelisk was erected in this situation and on 18th March 1951, a dedication service took place.	9
	63	0323	Bruce Rock Shire Offices	Johnson Street	A: register	Bruce Rock Shire Offices is a good representative example of a rural civic administration building constructed in the interwar period of the late 1920s. It represents the continued prosperity of the town and surrounding wheatbelt district. It is valued by the local community contributes to their sense of place. It is a landmark that is an integral component of the main streetscape and a substantial contribution to the historic main street streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock.	1
	64	10681	Bruce Rock Hall	58 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	The site and Hall represent changes and development in Bruce Rock and associations with identities and pioneers. The site was previously occupied by Wally Johnson's café called Johnson's Tearooms in the 1930's and later Ashby's Butcher shop in the late 1950's. RK Baker Agencies operated in the 1960's before it was the Butler Museum, prior to demolition in the 1970's.	40



Shire of Bruce Rock

HERITAGE LIST 2022


						<p>The rear of the shop was accommodation for single men.</p> <p>The Hall was constructed after the original hall on the Shire office site was demolished.</p> <p>The association with the respected Interwar Architect Marshall Clifton(1971) is significant.</p> <p>Bruce Rock Hall makes a contribution to the historic streetscape and townscape of Bruce Rock informing of the 1970s period of development.</p>	
	65	0322	Bruce Rock District Co-op (former)	60 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The former Bruce Rock District Co-op is of historical significance in demonstrating associations with the beginnings of commerce and communication in the town of Bruce Rock.</p> <p>It is the site of first store in Bruce Rock: Duggan's Store, and also the unofficial post office (c.1914 and official 1919-1922).</p> <p>The former Co-op that took over Duggan's store represents associations with the Co-operative concept, a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>After fire destroyed the shops on the site in 1928, the existing Co-op was constructed. Later the business became insolvent and local farmer, Fuchsbichler took over.</p> <p>The place is a fine example of the Interwar period and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the main street and the townscape character of Bruce Rock.</p>	20
	66	10700	Cooks Garage (former)	75 Johnson Street Bruce Rock	B	<p>The place is significant in representing a service industry associated with agriculture.</p> <p>The original building burnt down soon after it was built and this building was built to the same design.</p> <p>Hector Cook relocated his garage business from Mason's site to this site where he built the new premises. Cook also operated an</p>	53

Shire of Bruce Rock





HERITAGE LIST 2022

						International Harvester agency. Later Armanascos, bought the business, followed by SBS. The architecture is distinctive post-World War Two demonstrating the progress of that period and makes a contribution to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.	
	75	23847	St Mary's Catholic Church	14 Westral St (NW cnr Parry St)	B	St Mary's Catholic Church is the only remaining place that represents the significant Catholic presence in Bruce Rock, with a presbytery, original Church (1927), and School all demolished. With the prosperity of the early 1960's, the parish priest, Father Michael Ryan, planned for a church to cater for an increasing congregation. St Mary's Church opened in July 1964 by Reverend Prendiville, Archbishop of Perth. It is a fine example of post war ecclesiastical architecture and makes a contribution to the historic townscape of Bruce Rock.	32
	D1	10783	Bruce Rock Cemetery	Cemetery Road Bruce Rock	B	The site represents associations with generations of settlers in the Bruce Rock area. The first person to be laid to rest was James Clarke of Bungulluping, who died on 17th April 1916. Previously burials had been in the region of the original recreation ground.	116
	D14	10652	SITE POW hut	Wogarl West Road Bruce Rock	A register	The site of the Prisoner of War (PoW) Hut is one of a few known remaining Prisoner of War huts that were built to accommodate Italian prisoners of war incarcerated in Australia during World War Two. It was part of a wider network of prisoner of war and internment sites for the 3,500 PoWs to work on farms in the wheatbelt and other regions. Demolished in 2021.	17

Shire of Bruce Rock
HERITAGE LIST 2022



	3A	0325	Ardath Hotel	Main Street Ardath	B	<p>Ardath Hotel is of considerable social and historical value that demonstrates a way of life offering hospitality, and for the associations with generations of Ardath settlers, including the World War Two period of activity with the location of the Army Ordinance and camp of 250 personnel in close proximity.</p> <p>It has considerable social significance for associations with the first owner/licensee, Fred W Jacoby in 1926 (until c.1950), and others, including members of the local community and travellers.</p> <p>It is a fine example on Interwar Federation Free architecture that is a landmark that represents the character and townscape of Ardath.</p>	18
	11A	10793	Army Ordinance & camp remains	Bruce Rock-Corrigin Road. Ardath	B	<p>With the fear of a Japanese invasion during World War Two, troops were recalled from the Middle East and vast amounts of equipment vital to the defence of Australia was in urgent need of safe storage facilities.</p> <p>Two inland storage facilities in Booraan, east of Merredin, and Ardath that became a town of minor strategic importance.</p> <p>Prisoners of War worked at the camp that became a social centre for the area with concerts and pictures and dances.</p> <p>After the war, the site became a repository for obsolete ammunition and completely closed in 1948.</p> <p>Part of the land was purchased by the Commonwealth Government for a Soldier Settlement Scheme and part converted into the golf course.</p> <p>Army Ordinance & camp remains are of considerable historic significance for the association with World War Two activities.</p>	128

Shire of Bruce Rock
HERITAGE LIST 2022

	3Ba	10746	Babakin Hall	Forrest Street Babakin	B	<p>Babakin Hall represents the site of the original hall (1918-1945) and ongoing significance of the 1955 hall.</p> <p>It represents associations with generations of Babakin settlers as the social and cultural centre for community of Babakin.</p> <p>The hall is a landmark of considerable significance to the townscape and character of Babakin.</p>	84
	4Ba	10747	Babakin CWA	Forrest Street Babakin	B	<p>The Babakin CWA rooms represent an association with the significant institution that is the CWA.</p> <p>It evokes a sense of place for generations of women who have been involved in the CWA and made such a difference to their community.</p> <p>It makes a contribution to the streetscape and historic townscape of Babakin.</p>	85
	3Ko	10763	Church of Immaculate Conception (Catholic)	Railway Street Kwolyin	B	<p>The church (1955), typifies the Post War Two austerity style, and represents a way of life and sense of place for generations of the Kwolyin Catholic and broader communities in a small regional town.</p> <p>The Church is the only remaining building in the once thriving township of Kwolyin and presents an important landmark in the townsite.</p>	96
	S3	8841	Shackleton Memorial Hall	Jermyn Street Shackleton	B	<p>Shackleton Memorial Hall represents associations with generations of Shackleton settlers as the social and community centre for the community that engenders a 'sense of place'.</p> <p>It is a fine example of post World War Two architecture that is a landmark in the main street and of considerable significance to the townscape and character of Shackleton.</p>	36

Shire of Bruce Rock

HERITAGE LIST 2022

	S4	0329	Bank	Jermyn Street	B	<p>The bank is a landmark that makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and character of Shackleton.</p> <p>It has associations with the beginnings of the Agricultural Bank in the rural areas.</p> <p>It operates as an agency for Bankwest, formerly the R & I and the Agricultural Bank.</p> <p>It has the accolade as the smallest operating bank in the world.</p>	9
	S5	10677	Shackleton PO & General Store	12 Jermyn Street	B	<p>Shackleton PO & General Store represents significant associations with the commercial development of Shackleton since c.1929 after fire destroyed the original post office on the site (c.1916-c.1928), and a way of life for postmasters/storekeepers and their families.</p> <p>It is socially significant as a place of business and meeting as a central place of essential country services for the community.</p> <p>It is significant as the only remaining store in the main street and is integral to the character and the townscape of Shackleton.</p>	38



DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

BRUCE ROCK MAIN STREET HERITAGE AREA

Johnson Street (numbers 34-50 inclusive)

Posa's Dining Room & Fruitiers (fmr)	34
Scotts Outfitters (fmr)	36
Newsagency	38
R & I Bank (fmr)	40
Withers Drapery (fmr)	42
Goldsborough Mort & Co (fmr)	44
Pharmacy (fmr)	46
Bruce Rock Café	48
Baker's & agency store (fmr)	50

Heritage Intelligence (WA)

Laura Gray

Heritage & Conservation Consultant

for

Shire of Bruce Rock

May 2022

Introduction

Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area is a place that has special qualities and it is important to retain and enhance those qualities as the town develops through time. Bruce Rock retains a significant legacy of buildings of historic and architectural value.

These guidelines identify the important qualities of Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area and are intended to assist property owners and the Shire of Bruce Rock to achieve good development outcomes in an important heritage context.

The Statement of Significance of the Bruce Rock Main Street Heritage Area states as follows:

Bruce Rock Main Street Heritage Area comprising predominantly single storey commercial buildings along the west side of Johnson Street between numbers 34-50 inclusive, form a continuum of places of varying degrees of significance, has cultural significance for the following reasons:

it physically reflects broad social and economic changes from the development of the town after the railway in 1913, and has the potential to contribute significantly to an understanding of the development of Bruce Rock;

the cumulative effect of the scale, massing, texture, materials, colour and detail of individual buildings and their sites provide aesthetic characteristics which have formed in distinctive periods from the early town establishment to the latter decades, clearly demonstrating the aesthetics of those periods;

the continuity of commercial functions which operate without detracting from the overall integrity of the Heritage Area and which contribute substantially to the character of the area; and,

the contribution to the Bruce Rock community's sense of place through its social, retail and commercial associations with generations of the community.

Objectives of the Development Guidelines

Bruce Rock Main Street Heritage Area is regarded as a special cultural environment that informs of a history of Bruce Rock. Johnson Street's individual buildings within a continuity of commercial and retail functions contribute substantially to the significant heritage character of Bruce Rock.

The Development Guidelines will

- Encourage the conservation and protection of the cultural heritage significance of the Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area;
- Ensure that that new buildings, alterations and additions can be accommodated within the Heritage Area without adversely affecting the Heritage Area's significance; and

Development Guidelines

BRUCE ROCK MAIN STREET HERITAGE AREA

Johnson Street (34-50 inclusive)

- Encourage the retention of original form, fabric and functions of the heritage places; and,
- Provide improved guidance to landowners and the community about the expectations and planning processes for development within the Heritage Area.

The Development Guidelines should be implemented to the satisfaction of the Shire of Bruce Rock.

Places that are valued for their historic character convey a sense of continuity with the past. All built environments have their own special character and Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area is defined by the consistent scale, form and fabric of the commercial and retail buildings dating from c.1914.

Historic character can be devalued and compromised by unsympathetic or non-responsive new development, including additions to existing buildings. Placing new buildings and additions in an historic context requires careful analysis to identify the important elements of the overall heritage character that must be respected.

Character is influenced by a number of contributing factors including:

- date and style of buildings
- scale and form of buildings
- building setbacks
- materials, building techniques and details
- the use mix and activities

Developments that usually appear most out of character share similar design attributes. This includes buildings that are too large in scale, both height and mass, or lack sufficient surface articulation, and/or are presented in strong and/or garish colours that are incongruous with their surroundings. It is these characteristics that should be discouraged in future developments.

Character is also shaped by the relationship between the proportion of solid to void in walls, or the amount of window contained by a wall, together with the play of light, shadows, and the proportion of openings in walls.

The following headings discuss the design criteria that make up character.

The five principle design criteria are:

- Scale or Size
- Form
- Siting
- Materials and colours
- Detailing

All new development should reinforce existing historical character where a particular character can be readily established and is clearly of a desirable form.

Development Guidelines

BRUCE ROCK MAIN STREET HERITAGE AREA

Johnson Street (34-50 inclusive)

Some important general principles guide development and the aim of these guidelines is to protect the town's important features and ensure that change and development is managed in a way that enhances and reinforces its historic character.

Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area reflects the image of a traditional country town, with its main street of commercial and retail buildings surrounded by mainly residential uses. Buildings within Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area are set squarely on their lots with zero front setbacks.

The Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* outlines a number of principles including:

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place. New construction, demolition, intrusions, or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Most of the buildings within the Heritage Area make a positive contribution to the town's character, even though individually many do not have high intrinsic value. Some of the buildings have been altered and adapted in a variety of ways, but contribute by their relation to the existing pattern, scale and form. Most buildings experience some change over time, and that change may also be relevant to the history of a place and the story it has to tell.

Demolition

Many of the buildings in the Heritage Area are capable of restoration and adaptation. Demolition should only be considered as the last resort with respect to any heritage place.

Demolition of a local heritage place should be avoided wherever possible, although there will be circumstances where demolition is justified. The onus rests with the applicant to provide a clear justification for it.

Demolition approval should not be expected simply because redevelopment is a more attractive economic proposition, or because a building has been neglected. Consideration of a demolition proposal should be based upon the significance of the building or place; the feasibility of restoring or adapting it or incorporating it into new development; the extent to which the community would benefit from the proposed redevelopment; as well as the planning policies relating to the demolition of heritage places in Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area.

The loss of each heritage building impacts on the significance and character of the town as a whole in a negative way.

Additions/alterations

Most heritage places in Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area are capable of additions and development at the rear, without having a negative impact on the street-front character. The guiding principle for additions is to ensure that they do not visually intrude on the existing building or the street context and that they respond appropriately the heritage character of the

Development Guidelines

BRUCE ROCK MAIN STREET HERITAGE AREA

Johnson Street (34-50 inclusive)

existing property. Additions should be distinguishable from the original building, and the distinction may be subtle if desired.

New Buildings

New buildings have the capacity to contribute to the streetscape and to complement the existing heritage context. Any new buildings in the Heritage Area should respect their historic context, and respond to the existing character, scale, form, siting, material and colours.

New buildings should not be direct copies of heritage buildings and should be visually distinguishable from them. It is important to distinguish between heritage and new places so that heritage values are not diminished by replication but should respect their scale, form and proportions. New builds should not dominate the streetscape. The distinction may be either subtle, or could be a marked contrast.

The subtle distinction method uses the patterns and proportions of the original building and either uses more modern materials, a distinction in detailing or creates a neutral space, such as a link building.

The marked distinction method involves using contemporary design and respecting the existing building qualities, proportions, and scale.

Development in the Johnson Street Heritage Area (34-50) has traditionally been located on the front property line, resulting in a continuous built façade along the footpath. This is an important and distinctive characteristic of the Heritage Area that should be protected.

Scale

The scale of a building is its size in relation to its context. The resulting development proposal should look as if it belongs to the area in terms of scale. Scale is one of the prime determinants of an area's character, and if scale is not correctly determined, there is little prospect of ameliorating the negative impact of developments that are out of scale.

All new development – both new buildings and additions to existing buildings – should respect the predominant scale (height, bulk, density and general pattern) that is characteristic of the context and should not have an adverse visual impact on it.

New buildings that need to be larger than the buildings in their surroundings can be reduced in scale by breaking up long walls into bays, by the arrangement of openings and fragmenting roof forms, as appropriate.

Siting

Another critical factor that influences character is building siting in relation to boundaries, particularly front boundaries. Maintaining the dominant zero setbacks in the streetscape will readily reinforce siting aspects of character in that streetscape.

Development Guidelines

BRUCE ROCK MAIN STREET HERITAGE AREA

Johnson Street (34-50 inclusive)

Importantly, retail buildings in Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area are oriented to the street frontage; in other words the principal elevation of the building, including the entrance, faces the street. New commercial buildings should be oriented in the same manner as those in the context.

Form

The pattern of arrangement and size of buildings in the Heritage Area is an important part of its character.

The street layout and subdivision pattern provide a strong influence in scale by street and block widths. New buildings shall, in each instance, be appropriate to the immediate surroundings.

The traditional pattern and rhythm of development consisting of horizontal strips of development, broken into a vertical rhythm by the compartmentation of shops and fenestration to individual shops, and which reflects the original subdivision pattern, should be maintained.

Traditional retail buildings are simple and rectangular with pitched roofs usually concealed behind parapet walls, and a simple awning or veranda over the public footpath. Decorative pediments form a distinctive pattern. New buildings shall follow these established forms and patterns.

Windows and doors in new buildings should not be copies of traditional styles. Where windows are visible from the street they should be simple timber-framed or commercial quality box aluminium framed windows with proportions reflecting traditional openings.

Design

New development should be architectural statements of their own time, should reflect their function, and at the same time be fitting places which relate to Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area in a positive manner and reinforce its sense of place.

Rooflines are frequently a significant part of streetscape character. New buildings and additions should respond to and reinforce existing characteristics such as plate / wall height, roof form, ridge lines and parapet lines and roof pitches.

Façade

The treatment of the façade in terms of the proportions, materials, number of openings, ratio of window to wall will also affect how a new building relates to its neighbours, and how an addition relates to an existing building.

Large frontages must be treated in modules that are in keeping with the rhythm of the majority of shopfronts, and shall have the effect of a small frontage character. It is

Development Guidelines

BRUCE ROCK MAIN STREET HERITAGE AREA

Johnson Street (34-50 inclusive)

particularly important to retain this kind of rhythm in redevelopment where larger, single use developments covering several lots may be proposed.

Monolithic buildings with blank street frontages are not acceptable. Large-scale panel systems and sheet metal cladding will not generally achieve the scale and character required to fit in with the context of traditional Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area.

Unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated, a new retail development should have an over-pavement awning/veranda to provide effective weather protection for pedestrians. The awning should be simple in design, and should line through with any existing awnings/verandas on adjacent buildings. Awning/verandas supported by posts are encouraged.

For existing buildings, the reinstatement of verandas with veranda posts on the public footpath is encouraged, provided it can be demonstrated that such a veranda would be consistent with the original form and design of the building, and its heritage integrity.

Shop fronts

New shop fronts should take the form of dado below glazing, with a central or side recessed entry, which may or may not be set in a truncated recess.

Shopfront window sills should be in the range of 450mm to 600mm from footpath level, but may be lower where frontages are to be open to the street.

Where new development is to be located adjacent to a heritage building of significance, the new shopfront should pay due regard to the style, scale and colouring of the adjacent building façade.

Windows onto the street should not be tinted, reflective, painted out or rendered opaque by advertising signage. It is important that two-way views into shops and out onto the street are maximised, to increase visual interest, as well as provide greater security through casual surveillance.

Vacant shops should be encouraged to install historic displays or historical photographic murals relevant to the place or the Heritage Area.

Materials

Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area has a series of sets of materials related to the main historic phases of development of the town. These materials, their textures, colours and decorative treatments are important elements of character and significance.

The main materials are associated with the walls of buildings and their window treatments. Roofs tend to play a less significant role as they are generally concealed

Development Guidelines

BRUCE ROCK MAIN STREET HERITAGE AREA

Johnson Street (34-50 inclusive)

or partially concealed by parapets. New developments and additions should use characteristic materials, textures and colours that are in use locally and in adjacent heritage buildings. The materials may be re-interpreted in new buildings and additions. It is not necessary, nor desirable, to copy the existing patterns in every detail. However, using existing proportions, sizes and shapes of elements assists with developing harmony.

Materials and colours of the surrounding buildings may be used in new buildings, or used as a point of reference for new buildings. Modern materials are not precluded, providing their proportions and textures and details are sympathetic with the surrounding context and are not in sharp contrast.

Restoration

When restoring or repairing heritage places, replacement materials should match like-with-like. Thus in conservation projects they should have timber doors and windows, like they would have had when built. Materials that were not intended to be painted, such as brick, should not be painted. Rendering or painting existing face brick or damaged brickwork in older buildings will cause the brickwork to further deteriorate.

The style of a replacement veranda roof, posts and decoration should be appropriate to the style of the building. In the absence of any documentary evidence regarding the original veranda, a simple replacement veranda without elaborate decoration should be used.

Replacement doors & windows should follow similar patterns to the existing context and doors should be central to the façade or offset to one side, facing directly onto the street. Where a door or window needs replacing it is preferable to use a copy of the original. It is important to retain the original door or window opening.

Colours

Generally colours should respond to the original colours or a contemporary interpretation of those colours. Sympathetic modern colours may also be acceptable. The use of bright or garish colours in large areas visible from the street is not encouraged. Feature brickwork should generally not be painted over.

Lighting

Lighting from the underside of awnings and verandas is acceptable. Low key lighting to facades from verandas and canopies is also generally acceptable.

Signage

In heritage areas such as Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area, architectural and overall heritage characteristics should dominate.

Development Guidelines

BRUCE ROCK MAIN STREET HERITAGE AREA

Johnson Street (34-50 inclusive)

It is generally understood that signage shall be attached to buildings and that signs shall be visually subservient to the building to which they are attached. The buildings and general streetscape must be the dominant element and signage must play a minor role.

The community is also becoming increasingly aware of the value of heritage in the streetscape and older signs, are rare assets that can be capitalised upon by businesses to raise their commercial profile in a unique and highly visible manner.

Considerations of signage needs to:

- permit adequate identification and business advertising
- recognise that advertising signs can help to express the character of the heritage precinct, creating an attractive daytime and evening atmosphere
- limit the number, scale and positioning of advertising signs, and to ensure that signs do not crowd the advertiser's message
- ensure that advertising signs are in keeping with the scale and character of the building upon which they will be attached, and do not detract from the architecture of the building
- ensure that signage is designed and located in a manner that responds to and enhances the heritage place with which it is associated.

Generally, signs on individual buildings within the Heritage Area shall be discreet and should complement the building and area. The architectural characteristics of a building should always dominate.

Advertising should be placed in locations on the building that would traditionally have been used as advertising areas.

It is not necessary to attempt to create an "historic" character in the advertising, but modern standardised corporate advertising will not usually be appropriate in a heritage area, as it can diminish the integrity and individuality of the area's historic character.

Careful consideration should be given to the placement of any advertisements so as not to detract from the design form of historic townscapes.

The following signs should not be erected in Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area:

- signs on any building where the structural stability is likely to be impacted by the sign
- pylon signs
- roof signs or signs that break an historic parapet or roof line

Development Guidelines

BRUCE ROCK MAIN STREET HERITAGE AREA

Johnson Street (34-50 inclusive)

- the painting of whole building facades or parapets in bright colours – corporate or other
- fluorescent and iridescent paint colours

Signs that detract from the architectural character of the Heritage Area should be removed.

The Shire of Bruce Rock should consider the following when assessing applications for new advertising signage

- the aggregate number of signs on the building
- consideration of existing signs
- the dimensions and location of the sign(s)
- the content and style of the sign(s)
- the historic cultural values of the building or place the subject of the application

Signage Specific

Signage is to include all or some of the following and shall be incorporated into either (i) a single sign of not more than 600mm x 400mm in size, or (ii), a minimal number of signs located on awnings, fascias, doors, windows or walls, or slung under verandas.

- historic signs may be repainted or conserved
- respects and doesn't cover important architectural detail on historic buildings
- the maximum size of a street front sign be limited to 10% of principal frontage
- painted signs are kept to a simple design with simple graphics
- painted signage on historic buildings is not permitted
- the siting and form of advertising on new buildings should be considered an integral part of the building design process

Historic Signs

In situations where the Shire considers that an existing sign is of an historic nature and contributes to the character of the streetscape, the owners will be invited to discuss with the Shire options for the retention and conservation of the sign.

In summary, the application of these guidelines is intended to assist property owners and the Shire of Bruce Rock to achieve good development outcomes in the important heritage context of Bruce Rock's Main Street Heritage Area.

Development Guidelines

BRUCE ROCK MAIN STREET HERITAGE AREA

Johnson Street (34-50 inclusive)

THE BURRA CHARTER

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for
Places of Cultural Significance 2013



Australia ICOMOS Incorporated
International Council on Monuments and Sites

ICOMOS

ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-governmental professional organisation formed in 1965, with headquarters in Paris. ICOMOS is primarily concerned with the philosophy, terminology, methodology and techniques of cultural heritage conservation. It is closely linked to UNESCO, particularly in its role under the World Heritage Convention 1972 as UNESCO's principal adviser on cultural matters related to World Heritage. The 11,000 members of ICOMOS include architects, town planners, demographers, archaeologists, geographers, historians, conservators, anthropologists, scientists, engineers and heritage administrators. Members in the 103 countries belonging to ICOMOS are formed into National Committees and participate in a range of conservation projects, research work, intercultural exchanges and cooperative activities. ICOMOS also has 27 International Scientific Committees that focus on particular aspects of the conservation field. ICOMOS members meet triennially in a General Assembly.

Australia ICOMOS

The Australian National Committee of ICOMOS (Australia ICOMOS) was formed in 1976. It elects an Executive Committee of 15 members, which is responsible for carrying out national programs and participating in decisions of ICOMOS as an international organisation. It provides expert advice as required by ICOMOS, especially in its relationship with the World Heritage Committee. Australia ICOMOS acts as a national and international link between public authorities, institutions and individuals involved in the study and conservation of all places of cultural significance. Australia ICOMOS members participate in a range of conservation activities including site visits, training, conferences and meetings.

Revision of the Burra Charter

The Burra Charter was first adopted in 1979 at the historic South Australian mining town of Burra. Minor revisions were made in 1981 and 1988, with more substantial changes in 1999.

Following a review this version was adopted by Australia ICOMOS in October 2013.

The review process included replacement of the 1988 Guidelines to the Burra Charter with Practice Notes which are available at: australia.icomos.org

Australia ICOMOS documents are periodically reviewed and we welcome any comments.

Citing the Burra Charter

The full reference is *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*. Initial textual references should be in the form of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013* and later references in the short form (*Burra Charter*).

© Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013

The Burra Charter consists of the Preamble, Articles, Explanatory Notes and the flow chart.

This publication may be reproduced, but only in its entirety including the front cover and this page. Formatting must remain unaltered. Parts of the Burra Charter may be quoted with appropriate citing and acknowledgement.

Cover photograph by Ian Stapleton.

Australia ICOMOS Incorporated [ARBN 155 731 025]
Secretariat: c/o Faculty of Arts
Deakin University
Burwood, VIC 3125
Australia

<http://australia.icomos.org/>

ISBN 0 9578528 4 3

The Burra Charter

(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013)

Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988, 26 November 1999 and 31 October 2013.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

Who is the Charter for?

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.

Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent.

The Charter consists of:

- Definitions Article 1
- Conservation Principles Articles 2–13
- Conservation Processes Articles 14–25
- Conservation Practices Articles 26–34
- The Burra Charter Process flow chart.

The key concepts are included in the Conservation Principles section and these are further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. The flow chart explains the Burra Charter Process (Article 6) and is an integral part of

the Charter. Explanatory Notes also form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained, in a series of Australia ICOMOS Practice Notes, in *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, and in other guiding documents available from the Australia ICOMOS web site: australia.icomos.org.

What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, Indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the *Australian Natural Heritage Charter*, *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* and *Significance 2.0: a guide to assessing the significance of collections*.

National and international charters and other doctrine may be relevant. See australia.icomos.org.

Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations in accordance with the principle of inter-generational equity.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

- 1.1 *Place* means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.
- 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.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 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*.
- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 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.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means changing a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.
- 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.

Explanatory Notes

Place has a broad scope and includes natural and cultural features. Place can be large or small: for example, a memorial, a tree, an individual building or group of buildings, the location of an historical event, an urban area or town, a cultural landscape, a garden, an industrial plant, a shipwreck, a site with in situ remains, a stone arrangement, a road or travel route, a community meeting place, a site with spiritual or religious connections.

The term cultural significance is synonymous with cultural heritage significance and cultural heritage value.

Cultural significance may change over time and with use.

Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.

Natural elements of a place may also constitute fabric. For example the rocks that signify a Dreaming place.

Fabric may define spaces and views and these may be part of the significance of the place.

See also Article 14.

Examples of protective care include:

- maintenance – regular inspection and cleaning of a place, e.g. mowing and pruning in a garden;
- repair involving restoration – returning dislodged or relocated fabric to its original location e.g. loose roof gutters on a building or displaced rocks in a stone bora ring;
- repair involving reconstruction – replacing decayed fabric with new fabric

It is recognised that all places and their elements change over time at varying rates.

New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Use includes for example cultural practices commonly associated with Indigenous peoples such as ceremonies, hunting and fishing, and fulfillment of traditional obligations. Exercising a right of access may be a use.

Articles

- 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.
- 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.
- 1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.
- 1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.
- 1.15 *Associations* mean the connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.
- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.
- 2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

- 3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.

Explanatory Notes

Setting may include: structures, spaces, land, water and sky; the visual setting including views to and from the place, and along a cultural route; and other sensory aspects of the setting such as smells and sounds. Setting may also include historical and contemporary relationships, such as use and activities, social and spiritual practices, and relationships with other places, both tangible and intangible.

Objects at a place are encompassed by the definition of place, and may or may not contribute to its cultural significance.

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

Meanings generally relate to intangible dimensions such as symbolic qualities and memories.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

Articles

4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Article 5. Values

5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

Article 6. Burra Charter Process

6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy. This is the Burra Charter Process.

6.2 Policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

6.4 In developing an effective policy, different ways to retain *cultural significance* and address other factors may need to be explored.

6.5 Changes in circumstances, or new information or perspectives, may require reiteration of part or all of the Burra Charter Process.

Article 7. Use

7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.

7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

Explanatory Notes

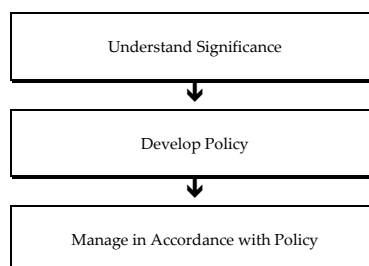
The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biodiversity and geodiversity for their existence value or for present or future generations, in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

In some cultures, natural and cultural values are indivisible.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

The Burra Charter Process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated below and in more detail in the accompanying flow chart which forms part of the Charter.



Options considered may include a range of uses and changes (e.g. adaptation) to a place.

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of activities and practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Articles

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate *setting*. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Article 9. Location

- 9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other element of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- 9.2 Some buildings, works or other elements of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other elements do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3 If any building, work or other element is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate *use*. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, *interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has significant *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should always be recognised, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict.

Explanatory Notes

Setting is explained in Article 1.12.

For example, the repatriation (returning) of an object or element to a place may be important to Indigenous cultures, and may be essential to the retention of its cultural significance.

Article 28 covers the circumstances where significant fabric might be disturbed, for example, during archaeological excavation.

Article 33 deals with significant fabric that has been removed from a place.

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In Article 13, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these. Conservation may also include retention of the contribution that *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Article 15. Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* and its *use* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation*. Maintenance should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its maintenance is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Conservation normally seeks to slow deterioration unless the significance of the place dictates otherwise. There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

When change is being considered, including for a temporary use, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises any reduction to its cultural significance.

It may be appropriate to change a place where this reflects a change in cultural meanings or practices at the place, but the significance of the place should always be respected.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

Maintaining a place may be important to the fulfilment of traditional laws and customs in some Indigenous communities and other cultural groups.

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered; or
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Articles

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In some cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant *fabric*, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions or other changes to the *place* may be acceptable where it respects and does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such, but must respect and have minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

Article 23. Retaining or reintroducing use

Retaining, modifying or reintroducing a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Explanatory Notes

Places with social or spiritual value may warrant reconstruction, even though very little may remain (e.g. only building footings or tree stumps following fire, flood or storm). The requirement for sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state still applies.

Adaptation may involve additions to the place, the introduction of new services, or a new use, or changes to safeguard the place. Adaptation of a place for a new use is often referred to as 'adaptive re-use' and should be consistent with Article 7.2.

New work should respect the significance of a place through consideration of its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material. Imitation should generally be avoided.

New work should be consistent with Articles 3, 5, 8, 15, 21 and 22.1.

These may require changes to significant fabric but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use, activity or practice may involve substantial new work.

For many places associations will be linked to aspects of use, including activities and practices.

Some associations and meanings may not be apparent and will require research.

Articles

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and engagement, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter Process

26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.

26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with the *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in identifying and understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

26.4 Statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be periodically reviewed, and actions and their consequences monitored to ensure continuing appropriateness and effectiveness.

Article 27. Managing change

27.1 The impact of proposed changes, including incremental changes, on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be assessed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes to better retain cultural significance.

27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before and after any changes are made to the *place*.

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

Explanatory Notes

In some circumstances any form of interpretation may be culturally inappropriate.

The results of studies should be kept up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

Policy should address all relevant issues, e.g. use, interpretation, management and change.

A management plan is a useful document for recording the Burra Charter Process, i.e. the steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance (Article 6.1 and flow chart). Such plans are often called conservation management plans and sometimes have other names.

The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

Monitor actions taken in case there are also unintended consequences.

Articles

28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility

The organisations and individuals responsible for management and decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Keeping a log

New evidence may come to light while implementing policy or a plan for a *place*. Other factors may arise and require new decisions. A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32. Records

32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34. Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

Explanatory Notes

New decisions should respect and have minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

The Burra Charter Process

Steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance

The Burra Charter should be read as a whole.

Key articles relevant to each step are shown in the boxes. Article 6 summarises the Burra Charter Process.

