

SHIRE OF MENZIES

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

A review of the Shire of Menzies'
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)

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Executive summary

Thankyou for the privilege of preparing Menzies' survey of heritage places.

I have had involvement in Menzies in various ways since 2000, as the inaugural Goldfields Regional Heritage Adviser (2000-2006); undertook assessments for the Heritage Council in 2005 for the places that are now on the State Register; prepared a Conservation Plan for 4 buildings in town in 2009; and a Conservation Management Strategy for the Post Office building in 2021.

The Local Heritage Survey is a review and update of the Shire's 1997 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places. For the record, I was actually engaged by the CEO of the day in 2009, to review the 1997 Inventory, but after his departure there were different Shire priorities, and here I am again!

The review is the result of Heritage Council directive arising from the Heritage Act 2018, whereby they are trying to get all local governments to prepare a 'Heritage List'. To identify a 'Heritage List', a review and update of the heritage Inventory (1997) is necessary in order to be informed of, and understand, the places of heritage value in the local government area to that community. The 'Heritage List' has implications and needs to be understood and substantiated.

Any place, including sites, that the community think is of heritage value, is worth consideration for inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey.

The most significant places in the Local Heritage Survey are then recommended for the 'Heritage List', which includes the places already included on the State's Heritage Register. For each heritage place (including ruins and sites), 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 Menzies' 'Heritage List' that provides policies and the provisions of the Local Planning Policy for future conservation.

Almost every place in this draft review has been photographed, and some historical research has been undertaken beyond the existing documentation, the information has been interpreted and formatted to the relevant place records, physically described from the photograph, cross referenced with other places, and documented in the formatted table of places, with references to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's inHerit database number, and arranged in alphabetical order as the primary index.

Ninety six places have been identified in the Local Heritage Survey 2022.

Approximately 60 places more than were already recorded on the 1997 Municipal Inventory and the Heritage Council database have been identified. In my view, identifying many of those townsites, and other sites in this survey, inspiring the need for more information, and opportunities.

It will be my pleasure and a privilege to be part of your discoveries to make this survey a comprehensive history of the Shire of Menzies.

The 96 places identified at this time comprise

33 built places, 6 ruins and 57 sites

They comprise;

- 42 places, sites (including 1 ruin) in Menzies
- 25 places, sites and ruins in Kookynie
- 6 townsites that have no remains
- 6 places and sites in Goongarrie
- 4 places and sites in Niagara
- 4 sites in Yerilla
- 3 sites in Comet Vale
- 3 sites in Yarri
- 2 sites in Yunndaga
- 1 Lake Ballard

Those places include 14 places (comprising 16 places) listed in the State's Register of Heritage Places.

Together with 15 places identified as having a high level of significance to the Shire of Menzies, 31 places form the Shire's heritage list.

A very proud heritage.

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 1996 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.

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.

* 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.

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, some historical research has been undertaken beyond the existing documentation, the information has been interpreted and formatted to the relevant place records, physically described from the photograph, cross referenced with other places, and documented in the formatted table of places, 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 96 places listed 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 Menzies' 'Heritage List' that provides policies and the provisions of the Local Planning Policy 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, and the amendments to facilitate the draft proposed categories are listed against them.

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 Local Planning Schemes and/or 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 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 B 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 C Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the local some altered or modified elements, no 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	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.

4.0 CATEGORIES

Further to Heritage Council's *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas*, 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 Menzies 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 Menzies' Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Menzies 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 Menzies 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 Heritage Council for consideration PRIOR to undertaking any works.

The Shire of Menzies 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.

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 Menzies that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Menzies' Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Menzies 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 Menzies 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 Menzies.

No constraints.

Some/moderate contribution to the heritage of the Shire of Menzies .

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 Menzies 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.

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

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 Menzies 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.

Of the 96 identified places, there are 14 registered 'places' that comprise 16 places that are entered onto the Heritage Council's Register of Heritage Places: Category A. Those places together with 15 places recommended for Category B forms "Heritage List".

This review recommends that category A and B places, of the highest level of cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Menzies, form the "Heritage List" that is relevant to the provisions of the Local Planning Scheme/Policy.

The places recommended for the 2022 Heritage List are comprised of categories A and B in the Local Heritage Survey.

Categories C and D are not included in the Heritage List and consequently have no implications.

Refer to:

Appendix 1 Local Heritage Survey, in detail

Appendix 2 Heritage List recommended for Local Planning Policy and relevant to Planning Scheme.

Community consultation is invaluable in providing local input to places and their histories to further build on the Local Heritage Survey and to engage and empower the community in recognition of their heritage.

5.0 LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Town/District	Category	inHerit No.
MENZIES					
1	Menzies townsite & municipality		Menzies	B	-
2	Menzies School and Quarters	Gregory Street	Menzies	A	1556, 23879
3	Menzies Wardens Quarters (former)	Mercer Street	Menzies	A	1555
4	SITE Menzies Hospital	Niagara Road	Menzies	D	-
5	Miner's cottages	162, 172 Onslow Street	Menzies	C	23813, 23889
6	Menzies Cemetery	Sandstone Road	Menzies	A	16760
7	Menzies Town Hall & Shire office	Shenton Street	Menzies	A	1559
8	Menzies War Memorial	Shenton Street	Menzies	A	1559
9	Menzies Post Office (former)	Shenton Street (SE cnr Brown Street)	Menzies	A	1554
10	Lady Shenton Hotel (former)	Shenton Street (SW cnr Brown Street)	Menzies	B	1549
11	Menzies Hotel (former)	Shenton Street (NE cnr Brown Street)	Menzies	B	1550
12	SITE Montgomery Bros Store	Shenton Ave	Menzies	D	-
13	Menzies Hotel. SITE of Railway Hotel	Shenton Street	Menzies	B	1551
14	Cogan Bros Store (former) SITE of Pioneer	Shenton Street	Menzies	B	1560
15	Baker's oven	Shenton Street	Menzies	B	23809
16	Tearooms & Butcher shop (former)	Shenton Street	Menzies	B	8510
17	Church	Shenton Street	Menzies	C	-
18	SITE Grand Hotel	Shenton Ave	Menzies	D	-
19	SITE Camel Camp	Trafalgar Street (east end)	Menzies	D	-
20	SITE Mechanic's Institute	Walsh Street	Menzies	D	-
21	SITE Menzies Police Station	Shenton Street	Menzies	D	1556, 17373
22	Menzies Railway Station Group	Walsh Street	Menzies	A	1553
23	Menzies Station Masters House (former)	Walsh Street	Menzies	A	1553, 23821

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24	Fettler's Cottages	445 Walsh Street	Menzies	A	1553, 3136, 23962
		446 Walsh Street	Menzies	A	1553, 3136, 23968,
		447 Walsh Street	Menzies	A	1553, 3136, 23888
25	SITE Trainmen's Barracks	Walsh Street	Menzies	D	-
26	SITE Fire Station	Walsh Street	Menzies	D	14601
27	Police Quarters and Lock-up (former)	4 Wilson Street	Menzies	B	8512, 23865, 24445
28	Ruin/?		Menzies	D	-
29	SITE Roman Catholic Church, Convent & School		Menzies	D	-
30	SITE Courthouse		Menzies	D	-
31	SITE Masonic Lodge		Menzies	D	1552
32	SITE Church of England		Menzies	D	-
33	SITE Menzies Brewery		Menzies	D	-
34	State Battery Reserve	Evanston-Menzies Road	Menzies	C	8511
35	SITE Lady Shenton Mine		Menzies	D	-
36	SITE Eaglehawk Camp (Blowfly Hotel)		Menzies	D	-
37	SITE Menzies Consolidated Mine		Menzies	D	-
38	SITE Friday Battery		Menzies	D	-
39	SITE E. Williams grave	25 kms NW of Menzies	Menzies	D	-
40	SITE Hill 60 Mine			D	16681
CALLION					
41	SITE Callion townsite		Callion	D	-
COMET VALE					
42	SITE Comet Vale townsite		Comet Vale	D	-
43	SITE Comet Vale railway siding		Comet Vale	D	-
44	SITE Comet Vale Cemetery		Comet Vale	D	-
DAVYHURST					
45	SITE Davyhurst townsite		Davyhurst	D	16605

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GOONGARRIE					
46	SITE Goongarrie townsite	Goldfields Highway	Goongarrie	D	16759
47	SITE Goongarrie Railway Station	Goldfields Highway	Goongarrie	D	-
48	Goongarrie Station Master's House (former)	Goldfields Highway	Goongarrie	A	15411
49	Goongarrie Fettler's Cottage 1 (former)	Goldfields Highway	Goongarrie	A	15411
50	Goongarrie Fettler's Cottage 2 (former)	Goldfields Highway	Goongarrie	A	15411
51	Goongarrie Pastoral Station	west off Goldfields Highway	Goongarrie	C	-
KOOKYNIIE					
52	SITE Kookynie townsite		Kookynie	B	16772
53	SITE Kookynie Railway Station	Britannia Street	Kookynie	D	-
54	Grand Hotel	Britannia Street	Kookynie	B	1561
55	SITE Red Light District	Britannia Street	Kookynie	D	-
56	SITE Aqueduct to Swimming baths	Hope Street	Kookynie	D	-
57	SITE Public Swimming Baths	west of Hope Street	Kookynie	B	-
58	Cosmopolitan Mine ruins (remnants on site)	north of Hope Street	Kookynie	C	8519
59	Cosmopolitan Mine OFFICE	east of Hope Street	Kookynie	C	-
60	Cosmopolitan Hotel ruins	Hope Street	Kookynie	B	1562
61	Residence	Hope Street	Kookynie	C	-
62	SITE Union Bank & Rockcliffe's shop	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	Kookynie	D	-
63	SITE WA Bank & Woodward's shops	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	Kookynie	D	-
64	SITE Mechanics' Institute & Town Hall	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	Kookynie	D	-
65	National Hotel ruins	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street) north corner Diamantina Street	Kookynie	C	8520
66	Paddy Hotel ruins	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	Kookynie	C	8521
67	SITE Montgomery Bros	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	Kookynie	D	-
68	SITE Kookynie Hotel	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	Kookynie	C	-
69	Six shops (former)	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	Kookynie	C	8518

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70	SITE Hayme's Bakery	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street) South corner of Hope Street	Kookynie	D	-
71	SITES Wardens office & courthouse, and Police Station (south)	South corner of Kookynie Yarri Road (Champion St) & Kookynie Street (Cumberland St)	Kookynie	D	-
72	SITE Kookynie Post and Telegraph Office	East corner of Kookynie Yarri Road (Champion St) & Kookynie Street (Cumberland St)	Kookynie	D	-
73	School (former)	Kookynie-Yarri Road (Champion Street)	Kookynie	D	-
74	SITE Kookynie Social Club	Kookynie Yarri Road (Champion Street)	Kookynie	D	23794
75	Miner's Cottage	Kookynie-Yarri Road (Champion Street)	Kookynie	C	23811
76	Kookynie Cemetery	west corner of Hayes Street Kookynie Cemetery Road	Kookynie	B	-
LAKE BALLARD					
77	Lake Ballard Gormley 'Insiders' Sculptures & setting		Lake Ballard	B	-
MOUNT IDA					
78	SITE Mt Ida townsite		My Ida	D	-
MULLINE					
79	SITE Mulline townsite		Mulline	D	-
MULWARRIE					
80	SITE Mulwarrie townsite		Mulwarrie	D	-
NIAGARA					
81	SITE Niagara townsite		Niagara	D	-
82	SITE Niagara railway siding		Niagara	D	-
83	Niagara Cemetery		Niagara	B	-
84	Niagara Dam		Niagara	A	1557

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TAMPA

85 SITE Tampa townsite

Tampa D -

YARRI

86 SITE Yarri townsite

Yarri D -

87 Hotel ruins 23 William Street

Yarri D -

88 SITE Porphyry Gold Mine Office Yarri Road

Yarri D 4531

YERILLA

89 SITE Yerilla townsite

Yerilla D -

90 SITE Yerilla Racecourse

Yerilla D -

91 SITE Yerilla Cemetery (new)

Yerilla D -

92 SITE Carved Arrow H. Hill

Yerilla D -

YUNNDAGA

93 SITE Yunndaga townsite

Yunndaga D -

94 SITE Yunndaga railway siding

Yunndaga D -

6.0 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 Local Planning Policy.

The Heritage List is comprised of:

Category A A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Menzies and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's (HCWA) [Register of Heritage Places](#) (R) or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

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

Menzies School and Quarters		Menzies	A
Menzies Wardens Quarters (former)		Menzies	A
Menzies Cemetery		Menzies	A
Menzies Town Hall & Shire office		Menzies	A
Menzies War Memorial		Menzies	A
Menzies Post Office (former)		Menzies	A
Menzies Railway Station Group		Menzies	A
Menzies Station Masters House (former)		Menzies	A
Fettler's Cottages	445 Walsh Street	Menzies	A
	446 Walsh Street	Menzies	A
	447 Walsh Street	Menzies	A

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Goongarrie Station Master's House (former)	Goongarrie	A
Goongarrie Fettler's Cottage 1 (former)	Goongarrie	A
Goongarrie Fettler's Cottage 2 (former)	Goongarrie	A
Niagara Dam	Niagara	A
Menzies townsite & municipality	Menzies	B
Lady Shenton Hotel (former)	Menzies	B
Menzies Hotel (former)	Menzies	B
Menzies Hotel. SITE of Railway Hotel	Menzies	B
Cogan Bros Store (former) SITE of Pioneer	Menzies	B
Baker's oven	Menzies	B
Tearooms & Butcher shop (former)	Menzies	B
Menzies Police Quarters and Lock-up (former)	Menzies	B
SITE Kookynie townsite	Kookynie	B
Grand Hotel	Kookynie	B
SITE Public Swimming Baths	Kookynie	B
Cosmopolitan Hotel ruins	Kookynie	B
Kookynie Cemetery	Kookynie	B
Lake Ballard Gormley 'Insiders' Sculptures & setting	Lake Ballard	B
Niagara Cemetery	Niagara	B

7.0 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 sites, places and objects of significance to Aboriginal heritage.

8.0 CONCLUSION

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

9.0 REFERENCES

Murray, I., Bianchi, P., Bloomfield, M., Bridge, C. *West Australian Gold Towns and Settlements*. Volume 1. Hesperian Press. 2011.

Murray, I., Bianchi, P., Bloomfield, M., Bridge, C. *West Australian Gold Towns and Settlements*. Volume 2. Hesperian Press. 2011.

Murray, I., Bianchi, P., Bloomfield, M., Bridge, C. *"The Afghan problem" and their camels*. Hesperian Press. 2008.

Webb., M and A. *Golden Destiny. The Centennial History of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia*. City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. 1993.

Heritage Council Registration documentation:

Assessed by

L. Gray & I. Sauman (2005):

Menzies Town Hall and Shire Office

Menzies Post Office (former)

Menzies Railway Group (Railway station, Stationmaster's house and 3 fettlers cottages)

Menzies's Wardens Residence (former)

Menzies School and Quarters, Menzies Cemetery.

L. Polmear & P. Griffiths (2001):

Goongarrie Railway houses (Stationmaster's house and 2 Fettler's cottages)

Conservation Management Plan (Gray, L. 2009)

Menzies townsite - 4 buildings: Town Hall, Post Office (fmr), Lady Shenton Hotel (fmr), and Tearooms & Butcher shop (fmr).

10.0 APPENDICES (attached)

Appendix 1	Local Heritage Survey 2022
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APPENDIX 1

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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 categories are listed against them.

In line with Heritage Council’s guidelines, Categories A and B places are recommended to be included in the Shire of Menzies’ Heritage List (refer to Appendix 2) to provide a level of management through the Shire’s Planning Scheme and 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 A 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 B 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 C Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the local some altered or modified elements, no 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	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.

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY


Shire of Menzies

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Photograph	#	inHerit	Place name	Address	Category	Statement of Significance
MENZIES						
	1	-	SITE Menzies Townsite and Municipality		B: Heritage List	<p>Located in the Menzies district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields. Menzies was also referred to as Menzies Find. Gold was discovered in September 1894, by Leslie Menzies and John E McDonald - actually by Cumbra an Indian or Afghan member of their party. Menzies was an American prospector, who had already sought gold in Africa, America and New Zealand, and was part of a syndicate whose leading member was Sir George Shenton, a wealthy and powerful Perth merchant, pastoralist and politician.</p> <p>They were not the first prospectors in the area, a party comprising C Jackman, C Kirby and J Brown had discovered gold in September 1894, and developed the Lady Harriet mine 3½ miles south of Menzies' and McDonald's find. Menzies and McDonald had come to prospect the earlier find, and prospected the surrounding country first, discovering the Lady Shenton find. They applied for a lease on 1 October 1894 and named it Lady Shenton after the wife of Sir George Shenton. Menzies immediately pegged 2 leases: Lady Shenton and the Florence.</p> <p>After registration a large party followed and the next day Hall and Daly, representing the Octagon Syndicate, pegged north and south of Lady Shenton, Rees pegged the Golden Age, and Sherry and Wedderburn pegged the Lady Sherry, and the Wedderburn (Queensland Menzies). The Menzies Find became a thriving settlement with calls for at townsite by 1895.</p> <p>Warden Finnerty instructed surveyor GD Robinson who surveyed the town by June 1895. The site for the town had been selected by Acting Warden Gill and the Menzies Progress Association. He surveyed 100 lots, most of which had already been applied for, with 5 or 6 hotels and many stores. The first bank was the Bank of Australia on 20 April 1895, followed by the West Australian Bank on 10 June 1895.</p> <p>Menzies town was gazetted on 16 August 1895, and Menzies was declared a municipality on 30 August. The North Coolgardie goldfield was gazetted a magisterial district on 20 September 1895. Ten mining companies had been floated in the area by late 1895 and an estimated 1,800 mining leases were taken out throughout the North Coolgardie field between March 1895 and September 1896.</p> <p>The Government did not approve the name Menzies or Menzies Find for the town, but the Progress Association urged to retain the name Menzies claiming the name was already known not only in Australia but London too. Menzies town was gazetted on 16 August 1895. By the end of 1895, many large business houses had established in Menzies including Montgomery Bros drapery, H Rockcliffe & Co, general store keepers, HS Goldsmith clothiers and J Flannery carriers.</p>


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						<p>In February 1896 due to the urgency of new lots, another 120 were surveyed. The Cemetery was surveyed in May 1896. In August 1896 all surveys etc were suspended until the railways surveyed the rail route through to Malcom. The land was set aside in late 1896, and the railway station constructed in 1898.</p> <p>By 1897, the town already had eight or nine hotels, peaked at 13 before 1900. Of these, only one was brick, the Grand built in 1897. The majority of the buildings in the main street were timber or hessian. The council tightened their building regulations and insisted on brick construction for hotels after the disastrous fire in February 1898 which destroyed both the St Albans and White House hotels.</p> <p>It was common practice to lease out hotel accommodation facilities and dining rooms as a separate business.</p> <p>In March 1897 a petition for residents and electors of Menzies and surrounding districts requested that the editor of the <i>Menzies Miner</i> become a candidate for the Legislative Assembly to support the development of the goldfields, and particularly the Menzies region.</p>
	2	1556 23879	Menzies School & Quarters	Gregory Street	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In November 1897, tenders were called for the construction of a primary school and teacher's quarters at Menzies. The new school building was opened officially on 6 June 1898, being one of the last official acts of the then Mayor of Menzies, Mr S.B. Schlam. Seventy-four children commenced school at that time. In 1911, the quarters were enlarged under a government contract by Messrs Bell & West. In 1948, extensive repairs to the school and quarters were carried out by Mr Brungard, a contractor from Leonora.</p> <p>The school has developed over time, retaining the original buildings.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Menzies School & Quarters demonstrates of a way of life in the simultaneous construction of school and adjoining teachers' quarters that is no longer practice.</p> <p>The significance of continuous education of generations of children since 1898 as the education facility has developed, is of considerable heritage significance.</p>

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	<p>3</p>	<p>1555</p>	<p>Menzies Wardens' Quarters (former)</p>	<p>Mercer Street</p>	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Governor was authorised under the Goldfields Act, 1886: <i>to establish on any Goldfield... one or more Courts, to be presided over and holden by a Warden, and which shall be a Court of Record, and shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all actions, suits, claims, and demands, disputes, and questions which may arise in relation to Mining.</i></p> <p>A Warden's Court was proclaimed at Menzies in 12 July 1895, but had been open from March. The first Warden at Menzies was Francis (Frank) Gill. Gill had many years experience in mining in the eastern states and was Registrar of Mines at Coolgardie under Warden John Finnerty at the time of his appointment to Menzies in March 1896, the North Coolgardie goldfield was divided into four districts; Ularring and Menzies, Yerilla and Mount Margaret. A warden's court was proclaimed at Yerilla - responsible to Menzies Warden Mining administration.</p> <p>In April 1896, William Lambden Owen, who had previously been the Mining Warden at Cossack was appointed. Due to Menzies being a magisterial district, the Warden also acted as Resident Magistrate and the person appointed needed the experience to fulfil both positions.</p> <p>Owen selected a site north of the town centre for his temporary timber-framed hessian clad camp where the Warden's quarters were built. In January 1905, he was succeeded by P. L. Gibbons, as gold production and population had begun to decline. Gibbons was Warden and Resident Magistrate of Mount Margaret goldfield in addition to North Coolgardie field. By 1911 (until 1919) he was the Stipendiary Magistrate, Warden, Licensing Magistrate and Coroner for the North Coolgardie and Mount Margaret districts, and Magistrate of Local Courts at Menzies, Davyhurst, Kookynie, Mount Malcolm, Leonora, Mount Morgans and Laverton.</p> <p>John Geary was Warden 1919-1923. Although there was little activity on the goldfields, Menzies had survived as the administrative centre of the district and a service centre for the pastoral industry.</p> <p>In the 1920s, the hospital buildings (at Niagara Road site) were considered dilapidated and in need of upgrading. Matron C. C. Motley was in charge of original Menzies Hospital, had been Matron since 1923-24 and remained at Menzies until 1934-35. Matron S. A. Connolly and Matron E. A. Connor was next until Military service at Rottneest in 1939.</p> <p>In 1937 it was reported that nurses were living in a tin humpy. The Secretary of the Menzies Medical Fund acquired funds for Bunning Bros plan of the timber framed, asbestos clad quarters that had 3 bedrooms and a sitting room, with the staff (Matron and 2 nurses) using the kitchen and bathroom facilities of the hospital.</p> <p>By 1939, the doctor had left the town and in 6 months only 2 patients in the hospital. People were going directly to Leonora or Kalgoorlie. The Health Department reduced staff to the Matron and a maid.</p>
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					<p>When Matron Ethel Parker was appointed in 1940, she reported that the cost of running the Hospital was out of all proportion to its usefulness. Menzies Hospital was downgraded to a cottage hospital. Since 1963, has been a Nursing Post.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Menzies Wardens' Quarters were built as the residence for the Mining Warden and Resident Magistrate at Menzies in 1897 represents the period of prosperity and development in the Menzies during the gold mining boom of the 1890s.</p> <p>It is a good representative example of a Federation Bungalow using local stone and contributes to the character of Menzies. Historically it is associated with William Lambden Owen, who was Warden and Resident Magistrate at Menzies from 1896-1905 and who influenced the site and design with Public Works Department Chief Architect John H. Grainger.</p> <p>It is valued by the local community as a significant building from the gold boom years, and, since 1927, with the provision of medical services by way of the Menzies Hospital and Nursing Post.</p>
	4	-	SITE Menzies Hospital	Niagara Road	<p>D No constraints</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In the 1920s, the Menzies Hospital buildings were considered dilapidated and in need of upgrading. The first hospital had been a hessian structure, soon replaced by a two-ward timber and iron building with detached matron's and nurses' quarters, operating theatre, dispensary and kitchen, situated on Reserve 3621.</p> <p>The hospital was originally managed by a local committee, but control of the place was handed to the Government in July 1900.</p> <p>A maternity ward was added in 1914.</p> <p>Rather than build a new hospital, it was decided to convert the former Menzies Warden's Quarters for use as a hospital.</p> <p>In 1925, the PWD drew up plans for the conversion. The only major change proposed to the place was the enclosure of the northern end of the west-side veranda for a nurse's bedroom. The morgue and one block of latrines from the old hospital were to be moved to the new site.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the original Menzies Hospital is historically significant in representing the situation in the early development of the town, in the provision of health services.</p>



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	5	23813 23889	Miners cottages	162 & 172 Onslow Street	C No constraints	<p><u>History</u> The timber framed and corrugated iron clad dwellings typifies the form and scale of lifestyle of a goldfields miner.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The miners cottages are historically and aesthetically significant in representing the typical miner's cottage that contributes to the historical townscape of Menzies.</p>
	6	16760	Menzies Cemetery	Sandstone Road	A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places	<p><u>History</u> A 50-acre site for a cemetery was surveyed by Hamilton Fisher in May 1896, outside the town boundary, and was gazetted as Reserve 3348 on 14 August 1896.</p> <p>Under the Cemeteries Act, a Board was required to manage a cemetery, with burials to be registered and a plan of the layout kept up to date. In the Goldfields, a transient population made the function of a Cemetery Board difficult to maintain.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u> Menzies Cemetery is of considerable significance as a record of the microcosm of life on the West Australian goldfields between 1895 and 1939 and has the potential to yield information relating to the population, religious affiliation, ethnicity, morbidity and settlement of the area.</p> <p>The Cemetery demonstrates associations with the earliest foundations and subsequent development of Menzies and the North Coolgardie Goldfields. Associations with prospectors, miners, businessmen, government officials and their families who risked their health and their lives to follow the lure of gold and the call of duty are of historical significance.</p>
	7	1559	Menzies Town Hall and Shire Office (Mechanic's Institute Hall & community hall)	Shenton Street	A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places	<p>Work on dismantling and re-erecting the Mechanics' Institute hall began in July 1900 and was completed in September. Con Berthold provided a drop curtain, proscenium, wings and three background scenes for the hall stage.</p> <p>Although the council chambers and the front portion of the building were hardly begun, the Mayor at that time, Dr Corliss, took it upon himself to offer the new hall free of charge to induce Raphael's Royal Pantomime and Opera Company to perform at a grand opening. The event went ahead on 26 September 1900.</p> <p>The inclusion of a clock tower was possibly a result of long-standing confusion over timekeeping in Menzies. It was reported that people could take their choice from town time, telegraph time or any of the various whistle times from the surrounding mines. When Council requested mines in the district to conform to a uniform start time, the Mine Manager's</p>


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						<p>Institute informed Council that uniform times could not be considered in the absence of a town clock.</p> <p>On 1 March 1912, the Municipality of Menzies was dissolved due to the decline in population. The town came under the jurisdiction of the Menzies Road Board and the building became the Board's headquarters.</p> <p>In 1985, the Shire of Menzies began a restoration programme for Menzies Town Hall & Shire Offices. In 1990, the Menzies Youth and Community Group was formed and the first project for the Group's committee was the establishment of a community centre. The town hall was considered the perfect place, but it needed extensive restoration work. A decision was made to rebuild the hall to the original design using steel framework and modern construction methods. The Lotteries Commission provided a grant of \$125,000 for the project and the Ministry of Sport and Recreation provided \$20,000 for the inclusion of childcare facilities at the new centre. The reconstructed hall was opened on 17 August 1990 with a performance of the opera 'Maritana' by the WA Opera Company.</p> <p>In 1999, clocks were installed in the clock tower, one clock face for each of the four sides of the tower, unveiled at midnight on New Year's Eve, 31 December 1999, to herald in the new millennium.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Menzies Town Hall and Shire Offices is aesthetically significant as a very fine example of the Federation Free Classical architectural style applied to a rural civic administration, built of local stone.</p> <p>It demonstrates the prosperity in the Eastern Goldfields and the particular growth and prosperity of Menzies as the railhead of the Eastern Goldfields line from 1898 to 1901.</p> <p>Menzies Town Hall & Shire Offices has been associated with dignitaries and community members, as the major municipal, civic, social and cultural activities of Menzies since 1901 that has imbued a sense of place for generations of the Menzies' community's sense of place.</p> <p>Menzies Town Hall & Shire Offices makes a considerable contribution to the historic street townscape in the main street of Menzies.</p>
	8	-	War Memorial	Shenton Street	<p>A: Heritage List part of Menzies Shire office</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Menzies War Memorial commemorates those who sacrificed during times of war. It is historically significant for its association with the two world wars and other conflicts.</p> <p>The social significance as a sense of place and remembrance for the Menzies community and contributes to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>


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	<p>9</p>	<p>1554</p>	<p>Menzies Post Office (former)</p>	<p>Shenton Street SE cnr Brown Street</p>	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u> Menzies Post Office building was constructed in 1896 and enlarged in 1903, with quarters next door (demolished). The first post office in Menzies was organised by the Menzies Progress Association and operated as a Receiving Office from 1 March 1895. The first official postmaster at Menzies was S.R.H. Roberts, who arrived in October 1895. He found 940 unclaimed letters and 727 unclaimed papers awaiting him. In March 1896, it was reported that most of the material for the new Menzies Post Office building was 'on the ground', and it was hoped that the government would 'push on with the additions to the post and telegraph office', indicating that the existing small building was to be included in the construction. Menzies Post Office and Quarters were completed by November 1896. Corrugated iron, which had been in popular use elsewhere, became the most ubiquitous building material in Western Australia at this time due to its relative cheapness, light weight and the stackability of the iron sheets, which had to be transported long distance by camel. In 1903, tenders were called for additions of the gabled wing facing Shenton Street and extension of the veranda along the original part of the Shenton Street frontage, matched the Brown Street frontage. PWD Chief Architect John Grainger designed the addition. Mail had been transported to and from Menzies by rail since the opening of the line from Kalgoorlie in 1898, and a contract in association with the operation of Menzies Post Office was the portorage of mail between the post office and Menzies railway station. Mail had been transported to and from Menzies by rail since the opening of the line from Kalgoorlie in 1898, and a contract in association with the operation of Menzies Post Office was the portorage of mail between the post office and Menzies railway station. In the 1930s, as men returned to the Goldfields to try their luck during the Depression years, business at the post office showed a rapid increase once again. In 1935, District Inspector W. Dunham of the Post Master General's Department (PMG) recommended that Menzies Post Office be upgraded to a Grade 1 post office with a Postmaster, Postal Clerk and Telegraph Messenger- that happened in 1936. In 1940, business had decreased with the reduction of a number of men employed on one of the mines. From 1941, the local butchers undertook the portorage of mail to and from the railway station. On 30 June 1952, Menzies Post Office was again reduced in status and the mail portorage was discontinued. The PMG decided that a post office building was not required at Menzies and the place was sold into private ownership in 1954, in 1959, the Menzies Road Board. By then the quarters and the original small post office section and 1896 gabled east wing of Menzies Post Office had been removed.</p>
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					<p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Menzies Post Office is historically significant for the continuous postal service to the town of Menzies and the surrounding pastoral and mining district from 1896 to 1952 and is important to the local community as a place of social interaction and communication and for associations with the post office employees who worked in harsh conditions and the early goldfields history of the region. It represents the rapid growth in demand for government services associated with the gold rush population and its later decline.</p> <p>It has aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of Goldfields vernacular architecture designed under the direction of Public Works Chief Architect, George Temple Poole, and is rare as an iron-clad example of his work.</p> <p>The former Menzies Post Office is the only remaining corrugated iron clad building in the town centre and is a landmark in the main street, making a considerable contribution to the historic significance of Menzies.</p>
	10	1549	Lady Shenton Hotel	Shenton Street SW cnr Brown Street	<p>B: Heritage List</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Menzies Town Lot 41 was granted to Arthur Leevers, a Coolgardie publican, in June 1896, having been purchased by him at the October 1895 Menzies land auction. Leevers had the lot earlier as a business area under the Mining Act.</p> <p>The hotel, named Lady Shenton after the first mining lease to be taken up in the area, was built mid-1895. It was managed by Messrs Salisbury and Trautmann, and from September 1895, by P. Koopman. A report in January 1896 indicated that the still unfinished building consisted of a large front bar, dining room, kitchen, sitting room and two private bedrooms, the guest bedrooms having yet to be finished. Leevers ran the place himself for a short period early in 1896, then leased it to Harry Blake, an experienced publican from Perth. In March 1896, work commenced on 'additional improvements' that were of brick and stone and a foundation stone was laid by the Chairman of the Council, Henry Gregory. Several silver and copper coins, together with a copy of the Menzies Miner newspaper, were placed in a cavity beneath the stone.</p> <p>By November 1896, Blake had moved to a partnership in a Niagara hotel, and Fred W. Welford, was the new Licensee of the Lady Shenton, advertising the largest and best appointed billiard room in the State. Ownership of the hotel changed hands a number of times as did that of the lessee. That was, until the night of 13 December 1901, when the Lady Shenton was reduced to smouldering embers by a fire.</p> <p>Although newspaper reports stated 'the complete demolition of the Lady Shenton Hotel', it is likely that the brick and stone bedroom additions made by Harry Blake in 1896 were still standing, and it was the original timber and iron front public portion of the premises, that was destroyed, as in February 1902 Alice Moore applied for a publican's general license</p>

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						<p>citing that it was occupied, and contained “.....2 sitting rooms and 8 bedrooms, and family accommodation.</p> <p>The building was said to have been insured by the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. The conditions of the license, that the premises be rebuilt, caused problems, so tenders were invited for the ground lease and existing license for a period of 15 years, the successful tenderer to erect thereon a hotel premises of not less than £1,500. Boulder publican, Patrick James Green was accepted in July 1902, and soon had the front section replaced with brick.</p> <p>Green's new Lady Shenton Hotel was opened towards the end of 1902. It had three sitting rooms and five bedrooms, but was licensed subject to the erection of an additional bedroom within 12 months. Green transferred the licence to Charles Callagher in 1907, who held the license until 1922, having purchased the place outright from Mrs Leever's in 1914. The licence was not renewed at that time and operated as a boarding house.</p> <p>It was purchased by John Joseph Weaver in 1934 and remained the property of the Weaver family until transferred to the Menzies Road Board in 1960.</p> <p>In 2007, the Shire Council upgraded the Lady Shenton Hotel as an Art Gallery and Information/Visitor Centre.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Lady Shenton Hotel occupied since 1895, is historically and socially significant for its hospitality, social, and tourism activities. It represents periods of development associated with the development and demise of the town. Lady Shenton Hotel is a good example of the Federation period with decorative parapets, and makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>
	11	1550	Menzies Hotel (former)	Shenton Street NE cnr Brown Street	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Menzies Town Lot 1 was granted to Henry Gregory, a hotel keeper of Menzies, in July 1896, having been purchased at the October 1895 Menzies land auction. Gregory had the lot earlier as a business area under the Mining Act. Later Chairman of the Menzies Council, the first Mayor, the district's parliamentary representative and Minister for Mines, Gregory was one of the earliest settlers in Menzies. He arrived there in 1895 and his Menzies Hotel must have been one of the first hotels of thirteen to be established in the town. He held a third share in the Golden Age lease, the sale of which funded him to build the Menzies Hotel. The building originally consisted of four rooms, comprising a bar, dining room, and two bedrooms. These were built of hessian with an iron front. Gregory, in partnership with a Mr Jersoe, prospered and gradually added to the building. By January 1896, there were 18 rooms in the building, all except a few of the bedrooms being built of timber and iron. Besides the original bar and dining room, there was a large billiard room, kitchen, two parlours and a cool cellar (access off Brown Street) well stocked with</p>


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					<p>liquors of every variety and quality. At the rear of the hotel were livery stables with ten stalls. The place changed hands a number of times.</p> <p>Teague's 1902 application for a publican's license described the timber framed iron clad building with three sitting rooms and six bedrooms, exclusive of those required by his family.</p> <p>The destruction of the Railway Hotel by fire in May 1902 resulted in engaged local builder, C. W. Arnott, to dismantle the building and re-erect it in brick. They closed down their dining room and this work was commenced at the beginning of September 1902 and completed in December. Arnott's reconstruction of the Menzies Hotel, done at the same time as he was re-building the Railway Hotel, ensured that Teague and Wilson's hotel remained the only one of 13 in the town that was not burnt down at some time. Teague invited tenders for his lease, license, furniture, stock and goodwill in March 1904.</p> <p>In 1902 ownership had been transferred by Gregory to himself and Henry James Thorne of Victoria in equal shares. Thorne was a past owner of the Railway Hotel. In April 1904, Teague's lease was transferred to Arthur Carisford Cooper, Menzies' mayor at the time. Cooper's license application in August 1904, stated that the hotel contained three sitting rooms and four bedrooms, exclusive of those required by himself and family. Cooper held the license until 1908, when James Thorne ran the place until 1918, when he went to the Grand Hotel. There is no evidence of a license after that time; it was likely a boarding house. John Joseph Weaver purchased it in 1934 and remained the property of the Weaver family until transferred to the Menzies Road Board in 1960.</p> <p>Since 1985, the place has been in private ownership. In 2002 it was the prosperous Achievable Outback Café when tourism was given a boost with the advent of the "Insiders" at Lake Ballard.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>Built to replace the original hotel (1895) of timber, iron and hessian with brick additions (1896), the former Menzies Hotel is historically and socially significant for its hospitality and social activities and for the close association with Henry Gregory, prominent citizen and the first Mayor of Menzies. It represents periods of development associated with the development and demise of the town. The former Menzies Hotel makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>
	12	-	SITE Montgomery Bros - Bon Marche Drapery	Shenton Street (Lot 22)	<p>D No constraints</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Montgomery Bros established their first store in Southern Cross in 1896, moving through the goldfields with a store in Menzies in 1897, and Kookynie in 1900. During the 1900s, they had stores in Comet Vale, Leonora, Malcom, Kalgoorlie, and Fremantle.</p> <p>The shop parapet read "Bon Marche; Montgomery Bros; Warehousemen."</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p>


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					<p>The site of Montgomery Bros is of historic significance as a place of well-established business throughout the goldfields, contributing to the viability of Menzies.</p>
	<p>13</p>	<p>1551</p>	<p>Menzies Hotel SITE of Railway Hotel</p>	<p>Goldfields Highway (Shenton Street) Lot 22</p>	<p>B: Heritage List</p> <p><u>History</u> Menzies Town Lot 22 was purchased by John William Scott and Robert Wells in June 1896. Scott and a partner, Henry James Thorne, had initially set up a billiard saloon in Brown Street in early 1895. Moving to the hotel soon after, Scott and Thorne obtained a wine and beer license and established a public bar in connection with a large billiard room. They built the Railway Hotel, a two-storey timber framed a building, advertised as, "First class accommodation for travellers - Nothing but the best brands of liquors kept in stock", in October 1896. The hotel dining rooms opened under the management of Mesdames Schofield and Waddington in January 1897. The following month, a new saloon bar upstairs "a cool and luxurious apartment". Thorne, sold his share to Scott, later returning and taking up his share of the property. On 17 May 1902, the Railway Hotel was destroyed by fire. Thorne transferred sole ownership to Scott who built a new brick hotel. The builder was C. W. Arnold and work began immediately. At a meeting of the Council that month it was decided not to allow cellar openings on the footpath for future hotels. A cellar entrance at the side is a feature incorporated into the design of the existing building. Arnott and his men held a 'smoke social' on 2 October 1902 to celebrate, opening in November. The hotel comprised three sitting rooms and seven bedrooms exclusive of those required by the publican and his family. After Scott established the Royal Group Hotel out at Woolgar, he transferred the Railway Hotel license to James Riley and a number of lessees who ran the hotel for many years between Scott himself. In 1916, the place was purchased by John Joseph Weaver, one of the principals in the cordial and aerated water firm of Weaver & Lock, who had the Proprietary Hotel in Menzies many years earlier. Much later, in 1934, he bought up several defunct hotel properties in Menzies, including both the Menzies and Lady Shenton hotels. Since 1923, Railway Hotel has been the only licensed hotel in Menzies and from that year through to 1934 the licensee was William Collier. Weaver, the owner for 25 years, died in 1941 and the property went through various members of the Weaver family until it was transferred to Cecil Raymond Fuller in 1970. The hotel had various licensees since this date. Not known when the name changed to Menzies Hotel.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Menzies Hotel, formerly the Railway Hotel, has occupied the site since 1895, with this building in 1902 after the original hotel was destroyed by fire. It is of historic significance establishing before the gazetted townsite and providing continuous service to goldfields</p>




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					<p>community the during the early decades of the development of Menzies, through to the present. It is significant as one of the earliest of 13 hotels in Menzies, and the only one the three still in Menzies, that is still an operational hotel.</p> <p>The social significance as a place of hospitality and comradery was a critical aspect of the otherwise lonely existence of the prospectors and others in the goldfields. Aesthetically it is good example of Federation architecture of the period, the double storey masonry construction with a decorative parapet, and the veranda that extends over the footpath, presenting a dominant streetscape, typical of hotels at the turn-of-the-century. It is a landmark in the main street of Menzies and makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>
	14	1560	Cogan Bros Store (former) SITE Pioneer Newsagency	Shenton Street	<p>B: Heritage List</p> <p><u>History</u> Menzies Town Lot 5 was granted to James O'Donnell, stationer of Menzies, in April 1896, having been purchased at the October 1895 land auction. O'Donnell had held this lot earlier as a business area under the Mining Act. The original shop, like most business premises at that time, was likely timber and hessian. In August 1896, the northern half of the lot was sold to Charlie Harris, another Menzies storekeeper. O'Donnell upgraded and advertised 'The Pioneer News Agency; Stationery Depot, Leading Library' in Menzies as "new premises now open" in October 1896. In March 1897 the property transferred to his wife, Annie. The manager, Mr Herbert A. Parsons living at the shop, thwarted a fire that could have destroyed the town. The local newspaper speculated that, "<i>but for his actions there is little doubt that half of Menzies would now be in ashes, and the town practically ruined.</i>" An 1899 advertisement, when Charles D. Booty was manager, referred to the business as 'O'Donnell's News Agency and Circulating Library, Shenton Street Menzies - Booksellers, Stationers, News Agents, Importers of Fancy Goods. English, Colonial and American Periodicals received by every mail. Account books and Office Stationery of every description. In May 1901, Michael Patrick and Charles Thomas Cogan, trading as Cogan Bros purchased the store. They closed it down with a 'Great Clearing Sale' in July, then in October, announced plans to build a "large, double fronted, brick shop" In c.1914 the business was taken over by Charles N. Spargo who advertised as a grocer and stationer. From 1929, it is listed under Charles D. Bowden for Bowden & Smith until 1935, and then several other storekeepers. In 1989, the murals on the walls were down by local school children. In 1990, after the Official Post closed, the store was the Post Office and telephone exchange.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The former Cogan Bros Store, the site of the original Pioneer newsagency is of historic and social significance, establishing before the gazetted townsite and providing continuous service to goldfields community during</p>



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						the early decades of the development of Menzies, and beyond. Aesthetically it is a fine example of Federation architecture of the period, of masonry construction with a decorative parapet and feature lantern roof. The former Cogan Bros Store is a landmark in the main street of Menzies and makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.
	15	23809	Bakers oven	Shenton Street (Lot 26)	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1935, Robert Silva acquired the semi-detached south shop of lot 27 and his son Frank Silva, a baker, likely as his residence, as the bakery was already established (timber framed and corrugated iron with shop at front and bakery behind).</p> <p>In 1939, Herbert Keene Mitchell took over the butcher shop, but was also a baker and took over Silva's bakery. The south shop (Lot 27) as a residence for his family. In 1953, Master Baker George Albert Willey ran the bakery until 1957 when the Menzies Road Board purchased the property and removed the iron clad buildings, retaining the baker's oven.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The baker's oven is historically significant, informing of the existence of bakery in town, and possibly by the baker residing in the shop adjacent to the north. It demonstrates the production of bakery goods and a way of life no longer practiced and is a landmark in the main street of Menzies and makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>
 	16		Tearooms and Butcher's shop (former)	Shenton Street (Lot 27)	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Lot 27 was acquired at auction by Charles Deeley in February 1896. It rapidly changed hands a few times before Percival William Armstrong purchased the southern half, and the Union Bank, the northern half. Both sides had relatively temporary constructions.</p> <p>Both shops were built with residence at the rear, much of which has been removed over the years.</p> <p>Butcher shop:</p> <p>It is not known how long or if the Union Bank operated on the north half of the site. It is likely that when the existing building (c.1900) as built it was not for a bank. It was fitted out as a butcher shop.</p> <p>William Armstrong is listed as a butcher in 1900, but could have been there earlier- purchased the southern half.</p> <p>By 1904, there were 4 butchers in Menzies, one of the four was "Butcher and Uhr".</p> <p>Fritz Lange, a German butcher, had been in the goldfields for 6 years, joining, Butcher and Uhr in 1902.</p> <p>Lange founded the Swan Meat Company in 1902. Images of his Kalgoorlie shop are similar to the counter and fitout in Menzies.</p> <p>Lange had established the Swan Meat Company in Midland with stock yards, a store in Hannan Street Kalgoorlie (1907), and receiving yards at</p>


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							<p>Robbs Jetty and stockyards in Midland. He slaughtered meat for the goldfields in the Kalgoorlie's government abattoirs.</p> <p>Swan Meat Company leased the shop from 1909-1912. It is likely that Lange was working for Butcher and Uhr at the shop before his own company took over.</p> <p>In 1913 it was John McMahon's butcher shop, until 1922 when Robert Silva took over the butcher shop. He became the longest serving butcher in town, retiring in 1938.</p> <p>In 1939 Herbert Keene Mitchell took over the butcher business and the south shop was renovated to provide the residence for his family. Mitchell slaughtered his own meat. He was also a baker.</p> <p>From 1940 – 1951, H.E. Draper was the butcher. In 1951 Henry Rush took over followed by several butchers before it closed in 1959.</p> <p>In 1949 the butchers shop had reverted to the crown due to unpaid rates</p>
							<p><u>South shop</u></p> <p>In 1896, Percival William Armstrong, a butcher, purchased the southern half lot 27.</p> <p>In 1917, John McMahon (the butcher in the north side) acquired the shop from Restaurateur, E Lenz who went bankrupt.</p> <p>Some time prior to the 1935 it is thought to be a tearooms.</p> <p>In 1935, Robert Silva acquired the shop and his son Frank Silva, a baker, occupied the semi-detached shop, likely as his residence, as the bakery was already established (timber framed and corrugated iron with shop at front and bakery behind).</p> <p>In 1939, Herbert Keene Mitchell (a baker) and family continued the bakery on lot 26 after Frank Silva left, and used the south shop (Lot 27) as a residence for his family. In 1951 Henry Rush took over the bakery, and in 1953, Master Baker George Albert Willey ran the bakery until 1957 when the Road Board purchase the property and removed the ironclad buildings, leaving the baker's oven insitu.</p> <p>In 1990, the tearooms reverted to the Crown, later the shire amalgamated lot 27.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former tearooms and butcher's shop are of historic and social significance for the goods and services they provided, and the long serving butchers. The shops demonstrate ways of life no longer practiced. Aesthetically, the c.1900 mirror double Federation shop frontage is modest in form and scale, typical in the goldfields of the period. The former tearooms and butcher's shop is a landmark in the main street of Menzies and makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>


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	17	-	Church	Shenton Street	C No constraints	<p>No info</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> Places of worship are important in communities. Menzies has no original churches evident; this place of worship represents a significance to Menzies and the communities both town and broader district. It is a modern landmark in the main street streetscape of Menzies.</p>
	18	-	SITE Grand Hotel	Shenton Street	D No constraints	<p><u>No info</u></p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The SITE of the Grand Hotel is of historic significance as the first brick hotel and the most imposing with decorative Federation architecture during the early decades of the development of Menzies. The social significance as a place of hospitality and comradery was a critical aspect of the otherwise lonely existence of the prospectors and others in the goldfields.</p>
	19	-	SITE Camel Camp	Trafalgar Street (east end)	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u> Many complaints and racist issues regarding the Afghans, particularly regarding water holes, and cheap rates outdoing the “white men” for cartage rates. In 1897, a meeting was called by the Mayor to protest admission of Asiatics into Western Australia. The largest crowd ever seen in Menzies (1897) gathered around the Railway Hotel where speeches were delivered from the first floor veranda. “The most compete method is to exclude them absolutely”. It is quoted that” one thing for certain; their presence in Menzies will not be tolerated”. The unanimous will of the people.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The camel camp site is of historical significance in recognising the camels and the “Afghan” cameleers who played a critical role in the development of the goldfields as they were integral to exploration, surveys and the essential transport of goods.</p>
	20	1552	SITE Mechanics’ Institute	Walsh Street Lot 14	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u> The Mechanics’ Institute had been inaugurated in 1895, but their first building was blown down in a storm. In 1897, a new Mechanics’ Institute hall was built, financed by government grants totalling £500. The new hall, which could seat 350, had an Oregon frame with corrugated iron cladding, a Baltic pine floor and a stage. The place was built by contractor P. McInnes at a cost of £477. The Mechanic’s Institute opened on 4 March 1897 with a ballad concert and minstrel show. Work on dismantling and re-erecting the Mechanics’ Institute hall on the Town Hall site, began in July 1900 and was completed in September.</p>

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						<p>The Mechanics' Institute building was re-erected as the town hall behind the 1896 new stone and brick offices with clock tower added at the front, incorporating a public library to design by architect G. Finlay.</p> <p>Although the council chambers and the front portion of the building were hardly begun, the Mayor at that time, Dr Corliss, took it upon himself to offer the new hall free of charge to induce Raphael's Royal Pantomime and Opera Company to perform at a grand opening. The event went ahead on 26 September 1900.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Mechanic's Institute represents the first community hall and venue for social events not including hotels, generally comprising cultural events. It is of considerable social and historical interest to recognise the site.</p>
	21	1556 17373	SITE Menzies Police Station	Shenton Ave	D No constraints	<p><u>No info</u></p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The sites of Menzies Police Station is historically significant in representing law and order in Menzies.</p>
	22	1553	Menzies Railway Station Group	Walsh Street	A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Menzies Railway Station Group is a collection of stone buildings constructed in 1898 comprising the Station Building, in Federation Arts and Crafts style, and three Platelayer's Cottages and Station Master's House in Federation Bungalow style.</p> <p>The place was built by railway contractors Smith & Timms, to Public Works Department plans.</p> <p>The North Coolgardie goldfield was gazetted on 28 June 1895, and encompassed the towns of Menzies and Goongarrie.</p> <p>During construction of the Eastern Goldfield railway from Southern Cross to Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1895-96, plans were already underway to extend the line to Menzies.</p> <p>The line from Kalgoorlie to Menzies was contracted in 1897 but was delayed. The contractors were offered an added incentive, and a thousand men were employed by the end of October 1897.</p> <p>As each stop was reached, the line was opened for traffic with Cobb & Co coaches covering the rest of the route north. At Menzies, there was debate about the location of the station yard, with arguments that it was too far south of the town centre, but it failed to be relocated.</p> <p>The Kalgoorlie to Menzies railway line reached Menzies on 4 March 1898, and the contractors advertised the running of one train each way daily except Sundays. The contractor's stationmaster, Mr Cooper, operated from a tent while work on the station buildings started in March 1898.</p>


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					<p>The Kalgoorlie-Menzies line was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Gerard Smith, on 22 March 1898, with two trains bringing hundreds of visitors and the official party to the event.</p> <p>Stations were provided at the mining centres including of Paddington, Kurawa (Broad Arrow), Bardoc, Goongarrie and Menzies, and in addition to these, station buildings, station-masters' houses, platelayer's cottages, all of local stone, and at Menzies a terminal station was a special design.</p> <p>As the railhead for the district, Menzies became the forwarding point for the North Coolgardie and Mount Margaret goldfields and places in the East Murchison field.</p> <p>In February 1901, the Public Works Department began construction of the line from Menzies to Malcolm and Leonora, operational in January 1903. The importance of Menzies as a railhead and forwarding point ceased, but became a refreshment stop, converting the clerks' office and parcels room to refreshment rooms operating as licensed premises in 1925.</p> <p>Menzies also ceased to provide facilities for trainmen when the Leonora line opened, the men instead ending their shift at Leonora or Malcolm.</p> <p>Gold production, and railway activity in the goldfields, began to decline from 1903 but Menzies remained a viable township as the administrative centre of the district and a service centre for the pastoral industry. At Leonora, the ongoing success of the Sons of Gwalia mine meant that trains continued to run a daily schedule through Menzies.</p> <p>In the 1930s, there was renewed activity in the goldfields due to men trying their luck during the Depression and a bounty provided by the Commonwealth Government to encourage gold production. In the early 1930s, the licensee of the refreshment rooms was W. Collier, licensee of the Railway Hotel, the only hotel still operating in Menzies at that time. The refreshment rooms only opened 30 minutes before and after a train.</p> <p>In 1949, a diesel electric rail car was introduced on the Eastern Goldfields line, resulting in altered working of the line, and trainmen's barracks were again required at Menzies. This time, the trainmen were housed in the station building. The refreshment rooms were renovated, and the ladies waiting room was converted to a liquor store.</p> <p>In the 1950s, Greek and Italian migrants were employed as trackmen at Menzies. The maintenance gangs included a considerable number of Aboriginal men, particularly after World War Two.</p> <p>The station master was withdrawn from Menzies on 30 August 1964 and the service on the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line was reduced to one train each way weekly, known as the 'Leonora Goods with coach attached'.</p> <p>When the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line was reduced to one train each way weekly in 1964, Mrs. Kathleen Butcher, licensee of the refreshment rooms, was employed as siding caretaker from October 1965, the liquor licence was discontinued at the refreshment rooms.</p>
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					<p>In 1968, work was completed on the new standard gauge track between Kalgoorlie and Fremantle to conform to the standard gauge Trans-Continental line. Discovery of nickel deposits in the northern goldfields districts made it necessary to also convert the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line to standard gauge. In July 1973, the narrow gauge line was closed to allow for the reconstruction. Most of the stations along the route were closed, with only four stations Bardoc, Menzies, Kookynie and Malcolm forming part of the new line that officially opened in September 1974. The refreshment rooms at Menzies closed with the closure of the narrow gauge line and did not re-open.</p> <p>Attracting staff was difficult and in 1980, the Menzies permanent way gang was disbanded 'due to the inability to acquire staff for this location'. In March 1980, the Shire of Menzies leased the Station Building on a ten-year lease at peppercorn rental. The Railways Department acknowledged that the 'historical significance of the stone building to your district is appreciated'.</p> <p>Julia Mines N.L. subleased the building and undertook some restoration, for use as an exploration and mine office for the Company's exploration programme in the district, which was instigated to provide gold ore for their treatment plant located at Goongarrie.</p> <p>The station has been vacant for several years.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Menzies railway group is a rare remaining 1890s example comprising the station building, station master's house and three platelayer's cottages, demonstrating a way of life and functions no longer practiced in Western Australia. It is the most intact and substantial group of railway buildings remaining on the Kalgoorlie-Leonora railway line and includes the only railway station building remaining on the line north of Kalgoorlie. It has a landmark setting in the Menzies town and contributes to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p> <p>It demonstrates the transport and labour requirements of the goldfields during the 1890s gold rushes, 1930s, other periods, and the importance of the railways in the development of the goldfields, and specifically Menzies.</p>
	<p>23</p>	<p>1553 23821</p>	<p>Stationmaster's House</p>	<p>Walsh Street</p>	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Kalgoorlie to Menzies railway line reached Menzies in March 1898. The contractor's Stationmaster, Mr Cooper, operated from a tent while work on the station buildings started in March 1898 before the Stationmaster's House was completed that year.</p> <p>The Stationmaster's house is a standard four room, 2nd class, Stationmaster's residence of local stone construction.</p> <p>It has the kitchen located in a corner of the veranda that wraps the perimeter of the building.</p>



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					<p>From at least 1937 for a period of ten years or so there was no station master at Menzies, only a caretaker.</p> <p>In 1947, Menzies was declared a booking station and the station master at Malcolm, was transferred to Menzies, despite protests from the residents of Malcolm.</p> <p>When the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line was reduced to one train weekly in 1964, Mrs. Kathleen Butcher, licensee of the refreshment rooms, was employed as siding caretaker from October 1965, and moved into the vacant Stationmaster's house.</p> <p>The position of siding caretaker was discontinued and the Station Master's House were leased by the Menzies Cultural Society for the use of local families.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Stationmasters house is historically and aesthetically significant as an integral part of the Menzies Railway Station group, contributing to the historic townscape of Menzies and informing of a way of life no longer practiced.</p>	
	24	1553 23962 23968 12888	Fetters Cottages (former)	Walsh Street	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The 1898 stone Platelayer's Cottages were constructed to the standard two-room design for the type, with verandas on all four sides. The cottages were numbered Departmental Property (DP) 445, 446, 447 and 448 (demolished), from south to north on the Walsh Street frontage of the railway station reserve. They were occupied by the workers who maintained the rail track, or permanent way. The men were known as fettlers, platelayers, or permanent way (per way) men, and later as trackmen.</p> <p>The Kalgoorlie to Menzies railway line reached Menzies on 4 March 1898. In February 1901 construction began on the Menzies to Malcolm and Leonora line, operational in January 1903. The importance of Menzies as a railhead ceased and it became a refreshment stop, and Menzies no longer provided facilities for trainmen who then ended their shifts at Leonora or Malcolm.</p> <p>Gold production, and railway activity in the goldfields, began to decline from 1903 but Menzies remained a viable township as the administrative centre of the district and a service centre for the pastoral industry. At Leonora, the ongoing success of the Sons of Gwalia mine meant that trains continued to run a daily schedule through Menzies.</p> <p>The Platelayer's Cottages required additions and improvements to make them habitable by the families of the per way men. In 1903, a spark from the stove ignited the hessian walls of the kitchen at DP 447, destroying the room and causing other damage.</p> <p>In 1972 Western Australian Government Railways undertook a housing review and reported that the four Platelayer's Cottages were in poor</p>



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						<p>condition and were to be replaced with transportable housing. The Shire of Menzies wanted the cottages retained for historical reasons, and expressed their opposition to demolition in a letter to the Minister for Transport in March 1975.</p> <p>In July 1975, the Menzies Cultural Society (now Menzies Aboriginal Corporation) purchased the cottages for Aboriginal housing; DP 445, 446 and 447, while DP 448 remained tenanted by a trackman. Tragically, on 26 August 1979, DP 448 was gutted by fire and a child died and five other people were injured.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The three remaining Fettle's Cottages are historically and aesthetically significant as an integral part of the Menzies Railway Station group, contributing to the historic townscape of Menzies and informing of a way of life no longer practiced.</p>
	25	-	SITE Trainmen's barracks	Walsh Street (north end)	C No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In the 1930s, there was renewed activity in the goldfields due to men trying their luck during the Depression and a bounty provided by the Commonwealth Government to encourage gold production. A trainmen's barracks was provided at Menzies in 1935.</p> <p>The barracks were made up of a depot relocated from Kookynie and two permanent way camps moved from Gunga. The structures were located at the far north end of the station yard.</p> <p>The trainmen's barracks were unused by the mid 1940s and in 1947, the kitchen and accommodation block relocated elsewhere.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Trainmen's barracks are historically significant for their association with the Menzies Railway Station group, informing of a way of life no longer practiced.</p>
	26	14601	SITE Fire station	Walsh Street	D No constraints	1911-1926 No info
	27	8512 23865 24445 1558	Menzies Police Quarters & Lockup (former)	4 Wilson Street	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The police quarters were erected in 1896, by Riley Bros. In 1904, and 1911, renovations were carried out to the quarters specifically, including fencing.</p> <p>InHerit references Menzies Police station with a photograph of the quarters.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Menzies Police Quarters & Lockup are historically significant as one of the few intact examples of its type in Western Australia. It clearly demonstrates the way of maintaining law and order that developed during the time, and the conditions of time in a lock-up of that period. Together they represent a nineteenth century way of policing and living. The construction of additional bedrooms indicates the changing scale of the operation.</p>


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						Menzies Police Quarters & Lockup (former) make a significant contribution to the historical townscape of Menzies.
	28	-	???		C No constraints	No info
	29	-	SITE Roman Catholic Church, Convent & School	?	D No constraints	<u>No info</u> Church on Post office site??
	30	-	SITE Menzies Courthouse	?	D No constraints	<u>No info</u> <u>Statement of Significance</u> The sites of Menzies Courthouse is historically significant in representing the government agency of law and order in Menzies.
	31	-	SITE Masonic Lodge	?	D No constraints	<u>No info</u> 1902 <u>Statement of Significance</u> The Masonic Lodge site represents an significant institution for men in the community.
	32	-	SITE Church of England	?	D No constraints	<u>No info</u> <u>Statement of Significance</u> The Church of England site is historically significant for the associations with the Church and worshippers, and events that have taken place.
	33	-	SITE Menzies Brewery	?	D No constraints	<u>No info</u>

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	34	8511	State Battery Reserve	Evanston-Menzies Road	C No constraints	<p><u>History</u> By 1902, agitation was quite strong in the Menzies district for a state battery, with almost daily articles appearing in the <i>North Coolgardie Herald</i>. By February 1903, the Mines Department had approved the erection of a State Battery in Menzies, as a good water source had been located and a well sunk In July 1903, tenders were called for carting the Menzies mill from the railway station to the battery site, as the mill was coming from Adelaide to Fremantle and then railed to Menzies station. The successful tenderer was Mr Twyford, from Mulwarrie, who was to superintend the carting and erection of the mill. Mr S.W. Ebsary was in charge of the setting in of the two boilers. The Battery began operations in 1904. A State Battery Reserve for Menzies was gazetted on 12 October 1906. In 1955, the rebirth of the Menzies district was forecast by the Minister for Mines, Mr. L.F. Kelly, when he officially opened the centre's new £27,000 State battery. The five-head mill will be the first State battery to serve the district for over 38 years. The most modern in the state, it is also the first battery to be erected in a gold mining area by the Government for 25 years. The entire community and many visitors from outlying centres witnessed the opening ceremony. The stamps fell for the first time on 30 December 1955, since then about 550 tons of ore have passed through the mill. The battery is supplied by water from a well three-quarters of a mile away.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The place has historic value as a reminder of the rekindling of mining interests in the area in the mid-1950s.</p>
	35	-	SITE Lady Shenton Mine	?	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u> Gold was first discovered in September 1894, by Leslie Menzies and John E McDonald - actually by Cumbra an Indian or Afghan member of their party. They were not the first prospector in the area, a party comprising C Jackman, C Kirby and J Brown, had developed a mine 3½ km south of Menzies' and McDonald's find. Menzies and McDonald had come to prospect the earlier find, and prospected the surrounding country first, discovering the Lady Shenton find. They applied for a lease on 1 October 1894 and named it Lady Shenton after the wife of Sir George Shenton. Menzies immediately pegged 2 leases: Lady Shenton and the Florence. Until 1901, the Lady Shenton Mine turned out 3 tons of gold, paid £104,000 dividends being a 65% capital investment.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of Lady Shenton Mine is historically significant for its association with Menzies and McDonald, and Sir and the finding of gold in 1894, in what became a successful goldfields and the Menzies town and region.</p>
	36	-	SITE Eaglehawk Camp (Blowfly Hotel)	?	D No constraints	<p><u>No info</u></p>

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	37	-	SITE Menzies Consolidated Mine	?	D No constraints	<u>No info</u>
	38	-	SITE Friday Battery	?	D No constraints	<u>No info</u>
	39	-	SITE E Williams Grave	Roadside, 25 kms NW of Menzies	D No constraints	<u>History</u> E Williams found gold with the Wansborough brothers, in 1896 at Mt Ida, and pegged the site. He perished from thirst while riding his bike to Menzies (107 kms) to report the find. <u>Statement of Significance</u> The grave site is historically significant in recognition of Williams gold find, revealing the harshness of the times that is of historic significance.
	40	16681	Hill 60 Mine		D No constraints	No info
CALLION						
	41		SITE Callion townsite		D No constraints	<u>History</u> Originally known as Speakman's Find after Jim Speakman who discovered gold there in 1891. He travelled to Southern Cross to report the find and Warden Finnerty returned with him to the site, granting a reward claim. Back at Southern Cross, Bayley had arrived with his gold find from Coolgardie. Speakman went to the rush and others took over his find. By the time he returned, Charlie Lamb and Aleck McKenzie leased the find and mined until the mine was abandoned in 1896 and McKenzie his brother Bill and Ike Wallace who worked the mine and "did very well out of it". On October 1896 the townsite was surveyed, referring to the place as Collion, but Callion was adopted. The street names were references to the local leaseholders: Clarkson, Gridland, Price, Rowles, Sewell and Speakman Street. Lot 11-41 were released and the town gazetted on 14 and 27 August 1897 respectively. By August 1891, businesses were registered: on lots 9-13, 16, 17, 24,25, 33 and 48. <u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of Callion townsite represents the original 1891 gold find by Jim Speakman, Speakman's Find, and the subsequent development and demise of the town, demonstrating the harsh realities of the goldfields is of historic significance to Menzies.
COMET VALE						
	42	-	SITE Comet Vale townsite		D No constraints	<u>History</u> Apparently named after a meteor or comet that was seen about the time gold was discovered, sometime prior to 1895. It was not an alluvial area, gold mostly in reefs and caps and difficult to find, mines extracted less than 1 ounce per ton. The population of the town was approximately 500

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					<p>in 1897. The main mines were Lady Margaret, Coonega, Happy Jack, and Sand Queen. The townsite of 888 lots was surveyed in 1906, and additional lots (89-141) surveyed in 1912, and was gazetted 24 November 1916.</p> <p>By 1915, 46 of the 141 lots had been purchases, with at least one hotel evident on Lot 48, (JK Robinson).</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Comet Vale townsite represents the original 1895 gold discoveries and the development of mines and a townsite, and the subsequent demise of the town, demonstrating the harsh realities of the goldfields is of historic significance to Menzies.</p>
	43	-	SITE Comet Vale railway siding	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>During construction of the Eastern Goldfield railway from Southern Cross to Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1895-96, plans were already underway to extend the line to Menzies.</p> <p>The line from Kalgoorlie to Menzies opened in March 1898, and though to Leonora in 1903.</p> <p>In August 1964 and the service on the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line was reduced to one train each way weekly, known as the 'Leonora Goods with coach attached'. In 1968, after the new standard gauge track between Kalgoorlie and Fremantle conform to the Trans-Continental line, the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line converted to standard gauge. Most of the sidings stations along the route were closed, with only four stations Bardoc, Menzies, Kookynie and Malcolm forming part of the new line that officially opened in September 1974.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Comet Vale railway siding represents the transport requirements of the goldfields during the 1890s gold rushes and the importance of the railways in the development of the goldfields.</p>
	44	-	SITE Comet Vale Cemetery	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Under the Cemeteries Act, a Board was required to manage a cemetery, with burials to be registered and a plan of the layout kept up to date. In the Goldfields, a transient population made the function of a Cemetery Board difficult to maintain.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>Comet Vale Cemetery is of significance as a record of life on goldfields and has the potential to yield information relating to the population, religious affiliation, ethnicity, morbidity and settlement of the area.</p> <p>The Cemetery demonstrates associations with the earliest foundations of Comet Vale. Associations with prospectors, miners, government officials and their families who risked their health and their lives to follow the lure of gold are of historical significance.</p>

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DAVYHURST						Located in the Ularring district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields.
	45	16605	SITE Davyhurst townsite	Davyhurst-Mulline Road	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Miller and Charles Mace were mates with Davy, a prospector from New Zealand. Davys pegged the lease and named it Waihi Mine. Miller Mace had found the first gold close by and named it Oasis Reward. Originally known as Maces Find, the town was named Davyhurst, after Davy as the Warden found that more acceptable than the Land Dept's Davyston. The town of Davyhurst was gazetted in June 1901, after lot releases in April 1900 (64 lots) and April 1901 (23 lots), and again in October 1901, to a total of 236 lots. A number of the street names referenced the local leaseholders, residents and mines: Brown, Cassidy, Davys, Eileen, Homeward, Kenny, Mace, Melrose, Oasis, Owen, Siberia, Waihi.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Davyhurst townsite represents one of the early gold finds in the Menzies region, originally named Mace's Find after the prospector who found the gold. The site of 1901 townsite, and the subsequent demise of the town, demonstrating the harsh realities of the goldfields that is of historic significance to Menzies.</p>
GOONGARIE						Located in the Menzies district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields.
Roaring Gimlet, The 90 Mile						
	46	16769	SITE Goongarrie Townsite	Goldfields Highway	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The name Goongarrie came from the near-by Lake Goongarrie in 1894, by surveyor GD Robinson. The original townsite is dissected by the Goldfields Highway.</p> <p>The first prospectors, in 1893, were Willian Taylor (Billy) Frost and Harry Herbert (Pigweed Harry). A few days later, Jerry McCauliffe and Mick Breen rode in on them and within a few days there were several hundred men. In June 1894, the town boundary was surveyed, by GD Robinson, and in January 1895 the Deputy Surveyor General cancelled the survey and instructed a new survey. The town of Goongarrie was gazetted in June 1895 by which time there were many goods and service suppliers including 2 hotels, 7 shops and a post office. The passing trade as a stopping place for coaches between Coolgardie and Menzies, kept the town going,</p> <p>By 1901, newspapers had already begun to report that Goongarrie was 'almost deserted'. Instead of using the town as a base of operations, the prospectors of nearby fields such as Mulwarrie and Davyhurst went to Menzies for supplies and to carry out business.</p> <p>majority of people shown as having resided in the town were prospectors, miners and railway employees. In fact, it is around this time that the largest number of railway employees is recorded; including W. Carthew as stationmaster, eight fettlers and one ganger.</p> <p>By 1903 the town was almost deserted.</p>



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					<p>In 1911, the hotel was still listed in the town but no other public buildings and/or facilities are mentioned.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Goongarrie townsite represents one of the early gold finds in 1893, in the Menzies region, originally known as the Roaring Gimlet, and the 90 Mile, it is named after the nearby lake. It is of earliest gazetted townsites that demonstrates the hey-day and subsequent demise of the goldfields in the early 1900s. It makes a considerable contribution to the historic significance of Menzies.</p>
47	-	SITE Goongarrie Railway Station	Goldfields Highway	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>During construction of the Eastern Goldfield railway from Southern Cross to Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1895-96, plans were already underway to extend the line to Menzies.</p> <p>The line from Kalgoorlie to Menzies opened in March 1898. The Public Works Department opened the line from Menzies to Malcolm and Leonora, in January 1903.</p> <p>Gold production, and railway activity in the goldfields.</p> <p>The majority of people residing in the town c.1900 were prospectors, miners and railway employees. In fact, it is around this time that the largest number of railway employees is recorded; including W. Carthew as stationmaster, eight fettlers and one ganger.</p> <p>In 1912, this number had decreased to three fettlers, one ganger and stationmaster. By 1915, no stationmaster was shown at Goongarrie and the town's population had decreased to fourteen.</p> <p>From 1928, facilities and structures were removed from Goongarrie station and the platform to the station building was demolished. A five-ton crane was taken from Goongarrie to Doodlakine and the goods shed was removed to Burekup. The siding at the station was also lifted and reused at the railway yards at Kalgoorlie.</p> <p>In August 1964 and the service on the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line was reduced to one train each way weekly, known as the 'Leonora Goods with coach attached'. In 1968, work was completed on the new standard gauge track between Kalgoorlie and Fremantle to conform to the standard gauge Trans-Continental line. Discovery of nickel deposits in the northern goldfields districts made it necessary to also convert the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line to standard gauge. In July 1973, the narrow gauge line was closed to allow for the reconstruction. Most of the stations along the route were closed, with only four stations Bardoc, Menzies, Kookynie and Malcolm forming part of the new line that officially opened in September 1974.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Stationmaster's house and the two remaining fettlers cottages are the only remaining physical evidence of a station complex that comprised the</p>


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						<p>extant buildings, two further residences, platform, station and house, goods shed, loading platform and stockyards.</p> <p>The site of Goongarrie railway station represents the transport requirements of the goldfields during the 1890s gold rushes, 1930s, other periods, and the importance of the railways in the development of the goldfields, and specifically Goongarrie.</p>
	48	15411	Goongarrie Station Masters House (former)	Goongarrie Railway Siding Goldfields Highway	A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Goongarrie Stationmaster's house and the remaining two fettlers cottages were integral to the Goongarrie Railway Station.</p> <p>By 1901, there were 3 railway repairers, one ganger and two engine drivers at Goongarrie. Newspapers had already begun to report that Goongarrie was 'almost deserted'. The majority of people residing in the town were prospectors, miners and railway employees. The largest number of railway employees is recorded; including W. Carthew as stationmaster, eight fettlers and one ganger.</p> <p>In 1912, this number had decreased to three fettlers, one ganger and stationmaster. By 1915, no stationmaster was shown at Goongarrie and the town's population had decreased to fourteen.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Goongarrie Stationmaster's house and the remaining two fettlers cottages are associated with the construction of the Kalgoorlie to Menzies Railway line in 1898. They formed part of the activities at the various stations and sidings built along the line, and illustrate the way of life for the stationmaster and railway employees.</p> <p>Goongarrie Stationmaster's house represents a part of the Goongarrie Railway Station that was integral to the once important narrow gauge railway linking Kalgoorlie to Menzies, opened in 1900, and extended to Leonora in 1903.</p>
	49	15411	Goongarrie Fettler's cottage 1	Goongarrie Railway Siding Goldfields Highway	A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places	<p>The remaining two, of three original Goongarrie fettler's cottages are associated with the construction of the Kalgoorlie to Menzies Railway line in 1898. The cottages formed part of the activities at the various stations and sidings built along the line, and illustrate the way of life for the fettlers.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The remaining two Fettlers cottages (2) a, together with the former Stationmaster's House are associated with the construction of the Kalgoorlie to Menzies Railway line in 1898. They formed part of the activities at the various stations and sidings built along the line, and illustrate the way of life for the fettlers, stationmaster and railway employees.</p> <p>The Fettlers cottages (2) represents a part of the Goongarrie Railway Station that was integral to the once important narrow gauge railway linking Kalgoorlie to Menzies, opened in 1900, and extended to Leonora in 1903.</p>

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	50	15411	Goongarrie Fetter's cottage 2	Goongarrie Railway Siding Goldfields Highway	A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places	<p>The remaining two, of three original Goongarrie fettle's cottages are associated with the construction of the Kalgoorlie to Menzies Railway line in 1898. The cottages formed part of the activities at the various stations and sidings built along the line, and illustrate the way of life for the fettle's.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The remaining two Fettle's cottages (2) a, together with the former Stationmaster's House are associated with the construction of the Kalgoorlie to Menzies Railway line in 1898. They formed part of the activities at the various stations and sidings built along the line, and illustrate the way of life for the fettle's, stationmaster and railway employees.</p> <p>The Fettle's cottages (2) represents a part of the Goongarrie Railway Station that was integral to the once important narrow gauge railway linking Kalgoorlie to Menzies, opened in 1900, and extended to Leonora in 1903.</p>
	51	-	Goongarrie Homestead	Off Goldfields Highway	C No constraints	<p>History</p> <p>Former pastoral station acquired by Dept Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). The main homestead, sandalwood camp and old Shearers' cottage facilitate stop-over accommodation for travellers managed by DBCA.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Goongarrie pastoral station is historically significant in demonstrating ways of life in the rugged goldfields region, and more recently managed for land conservation and tourism</p>
KOOKYNIE						Located in the Niagara district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields.
	52	16772	Kookynie townsite		B: Heritage List	<p>Gold was first found by WA Miller and party in 1895. In 1899 GD Robinson surveyed the town, and October 1899 Warden Lambden Owen requested that the town of Kookynie "be declared without delay as the place was booming". He refused applications for businesses and residential lots until it was gazetted-19 January 1900. By 26 January there were 38 registered businesses in the townsite as well as two lots for police purposes and 2 businesses at mine sites. The businesses included storekeeper, greengrocer, Edward Neilson's Federal Hotel, bakers, laundry, boarding house, hairdresser, Thomas Campbell's Kookynie Hotel, cycle shop, accountant, draper, assayer, cordial manufacturer, tinsmith, to name a few.</p> <p>By 1907, the population was 3500, 1000 of which were bush camps. There were 11 hotels, 2 blacksmiths, 5 stores, a turf club, 1 brewery, 2 cordial manufacturers, newspaper, school, police station, hospital, mechanics institute, and the first swimming baths in the goldfields, and 7 brass bands, 4 trains a day from Kalgoorlie and 1 stage-coach every day. With the closure of the Cosmopolitan Mine in 1923, the town rapidly declined.</p>


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					<p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Kookynie townsite represents one of the early gold finds in 1895, the development of the Cosmopolitan Mine and the evolution of the town around the gold industry. Buildings and ruins remain in Kookynie representing the demise of the town and resilience of the community after the closure of the mine in 1923. Kookynie is of considerable historic value to that community and the regional community of Menzies.</p>
	53	-	SITE Kookynie Railway station	Britannia Street	<p>D No constraints</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>During construction of the Eastern Goldfield railway from Southern Cross to Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1895-96, plans were already underway to extend the line to Menzies.</p> <p>The line from Kalgoorlie to Menzies opened in March 1898.</p> <p>The Public Works Department opened the line from Menzies to Malcolm and Leonora, in January 1903, passing through Niagara and Kookynie.</p> <p>Gold production, and railway activity in the goldfields, began to decline from 1903 although Kookynie remained a viable township as the Cosmopolitan Mine was still operational and Leonora had the ongoing success of the Sons of Gwalia mine so trains continued to run a daily schedule.</p> <p>In August 1964 and the service on the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line was reduced to one train each way weekly, known as the 'Leonora Goods with coach attached'. In 1968, work was completed on the new standard gauge track between Kalgoorlie and Fremantle to conform to the standard gauge Trans-Continental line. Discovery of nickel deposits in the northern goldfields districts made it necessary to also convert the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line to standard gauge. In July 1973, the narrow gauge line was closed to allow for the reconstruction. Most of the stations along the route were closed, with only four stations Bardoc, Menzies, Kookynie and Malcolm forming part of the new line that officially opened in September 1974.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Kookynie railway station represents the transport requirements of the goldfields during the 1890s gold rushes, 1930s, other periods, and the importance of the railways in the development of the goldfields, and specifically Kookynie.</p>


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	54	1561	Grand Hotel	Britannia Street (NE corner of Kookynie Yarri Road (Champion Street))	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Grand Hotel was strategically located immediately opposite the gates to the railway station with the hotel providing a welcome to Kookynie, and a convenience for travellers to have breakfast when the train stopped at 8 am before boarding the train again.</p> <p>Messrs Windsor and O’Keefe had been in the goldfields for a few years before they built the hotel that they opened in December 2003. The hotel’s veranda wraps both street frontages that also features Pepper trees. The hotel comprised 22 rooms, a large dining hall, front bar and bar parlour as well as a saloon bar. Messrs Windsor and O’Keefe held the rights of Tattersalls.</p> <p>In 1994, over 3,000 people attended Kookynie’s Centenary celebration that was held at the Grand Hotel over the period of a weekend.</p> <p>In 2000, Margaret and Kevin Pusey became proprietors, developing the hotel to an outstanding tourist destination providing cool drinks, hospitality, accommodation and culture, and, a horse named Willie.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Grand Hotel is of considerable historical and social significance, being the only intact building remaining in the central townsite, and the only hotel of the eleven in the town during its hey-day, and its continuous licenced operation since 1903. The social significance as a place of hospitality, a meeting place, and a tourist attraction was, and still is, important to the otherwise lonely existence of the prospectors and others in the goldfields. The Grand Hotel is a landmark that makes a significant contribution to the historic townsite of Kookynie.</p>
	55	-	SITE Red Light district	Britannia Street	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Red Light District is historically significant in recognising the way of life for camps and the communities, predominantly men goldseekers, miners and providers of goods and services in the early days of the development of the goldfields and the town of Kookynie.</p>
	56	-	SITE Aqueduct to Swimming baths	Hope Street	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>An elevated timber aqueduct conveyed the water pumped out of the Cosmopolitan Mine into the swimming baths. The 500,000 gallons that were pumped out daily were pumped through the aqueduct.</p> <p>By 1902, the main shaft was at 1900 feet presented a greater water problem that the pumps could not deal with.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the elevated timber aqueduct between the Cosmopolitan Mine and the Swimming baths, is historically and socially significant as part the first public swimming baths in the goldfields, the recreational socialisation and relief from the heat, the innovation of the elevated aqueduct, and the</p>


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						<p>outstanding example of the reuse of the water from dewatering mine, for the benefit of the community.</p> <p>The site is of considerable significance to Kookynie and the goldfields region.</p>
	57	-	SITE Public Swimming Baths	West of Hope Street	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The swimming baths were the first public baths in the goldfields. The baths were in an enlarged pool in the creek fed by the aqueduct with 500,000 gallons a day pumped out of the Cosmopolitan Mine. The baths were shallow one end and deep the other end with a spring board. A slatted floor was round the top, with small changes rooms around the sides. It was very popular, particularly after a shift in the mine.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the public swimming baths that was formed in a creek, with the water from the Cosmopolitan Mine via an elevated timber aqueduct, is historically and socially significant as the first public swimming baths in the goldfields, the recreational socialisation and relief from the heat, the innovation of the elevated aqueduct, and the outstanding example of the reuse of the water from dewatering mine, for the benefit of the community.</p> <p>The site is of considerable significance to Kookynie and the goldfields region.</p>
	58	-	Cosmopolitan Mine ruins (remnants on site)	Hope Street	C No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>‘The Cos’ Kookynie’s main mine.</p> <p>The Cosmopolitan name was derived from the leaseholders: Scots, Irish, Welsh and English origins. It was named by one of the discoverers, Charles Hughes, who ran the Kookynie Hotel.</p> <p>This site was prospected by Messrs Millar and Morgans, and in January 1896 they sold to the Menzies-Niagara Proprietary. Very little work was done until the Cosmopolitan Proprietary took the lease over in 1898, and opened in October 1899.</p> <p>The Mine with 50 head of stamps, cyanide plant, double tailings wheel, all on an 427 acres site. By 1902, the main shaft was at 1900 feet and a water problem. 500,000 gallons were pumped out daily – used for the swimming baths. The mine also ran a power plant that provided electricity to most of the town.</p> <p>The Altona Shafts of the main mine- Cosmopolitan, made it the richest mine throughout 1900-1916. In 14 years, 630,000 tons had been mined with an average of 15 grams/ton. As the mine went deeper the water was too much for the pumps. The mine closed in 1923. The headframe was removed by Claude de Bernales in 1937 and the timber used in the construction of his quirky London Court in central Perth city.</p> <p>Some remnants remain on site.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p>

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						The site (and some remnants) of the Cosmopolitan Mine is of considerable historical significance as the mainstay of the development, and subsequent demise of the Kookynie town. The scale of the operation and the innovation of the dewatering for community benefit, had a considerable impact on the lifestyle and prosperity of the town, in ways of life no longer practiced.
	59	8519	Cosmopolitan Mine office	SW off Kookynie-Mt Remarkable Road	C No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Cosmopolitan Proprietary held five leases. Cosmopolitan name was derived from the leaseholders: Scots, Irish, Welsh and English origins. It was named by one of the discoverers.</p> <p>The Cosmopolitan Mine opened in 1899. Tenders for the erection and completion of brick offices for the Cosmopolitan Proprietary Ltd. were called in 1901. The builder was Mr R.C. Amott of Menzies, who also constructed the National Hotel, and former Railway Hotel in Menzies. The single storey rectangular building was detailed in English bond brickwork.</p> <p>The place is now a residence.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Cosmopolitan Mine office is of considerable historic significant for its association with the Cosmopolitan Mine between 1901 and 1923. It is one of the few intact buildings remaining in Kookynie.</p>
	60	1562	Cosmopolitan Hotel ruins	Hope Street	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Cosmopolitan Hotel (1901) is situated on the corner block immediately opposite the Cosmopolitan Mine. The proprietor, Mr Patrick Ryan, was associated with the mine for many years before he entered the hotel business, building the Cosmopolitan Hotel in 1901. He was one of the oldest residents of the district, starting out as a clerk. The brick hotel's billiard room was a feature of the establishment.</p> <p>Richard Giles was the proprietor for a number of years until it closed in 1923, and he took over the Grand Hotel. He dismantled much of the Cosmopolitan Hotel for materials to build his family home in Maylands. The town declined after the closure of the mine in 1923.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Although the Cosmopolitan Hotel is in ruin, it is of historic significance established in 1901 opposite the very successful Cosmopolitan Mine, a strategic success for the owner operator Patrick Ryan.</p> <p>The social significance as a place of hospitality and comradery was a critical aspect of the otherwise lonely existence of the prospectors and others in the goldfields. Aesthetically, although a ruin, decorative brickwork and the extent of the building is still evidence of the substantial hotel. The ruins of the Cosmopolitan Hotel are a landmark in Kookynie and makes a significant contribution to the historic character and nostalgic nature of the ruins of the Kookynie townsite.</p>



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	61	-	Residence	Hope Street	C No constraints	No info
	62	-	SITE Union Bank & Rockcliffe's shop	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	D No constraints	No info <u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of the Union bank and Rockcliffe's shop is of historic significance as places of commerce and service provision, contributing to the viability of Kookynie town.
	63	-	SITE WA Bank & Woodward's shops	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	D No constraints	No info <u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of the WA bank and Woodward's shop is of historic significance as places of commerce and service provision, contributing to the viability of Kookynie town.
	64	-	SITE Mechanics' Institute & Town Hall	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	D No constraints	Town Hall regular Saturday night dances, official ceremonies and plays. <u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of the Mechanics' Institute and town hall is historically and socially significant for the recreational, social and gatherings of the community, as a way of life no longer practiced.

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	65	8520	National Hotel ruins	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street) North corner Diamantina Street	C No constraints	<p><u>History</u> The National Hotel claimed to have the greatest number of rooms of any such building on the Northern Fields, comprising 20 large rooms. It was constructed of burnt bricks by Mr C.W. Amott to the order of Mr R. Norris. Opened in 1901, the proprietor was well known as a former prospector, and drapery shop owner in Menzies. The hotel fitout was modern to contribute to the comfort of visitors or local customers. It was the Commercial Travellers' Association house in Kookynie, and a meeting place for mining men, whose duties call them to town. The place is now in ruins</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The ruins of the National Hotel, are of historic significance established in 1901 it was a substantial hotel boasting the largest in the northern goldfields, and associations with the proprietor Mr Norris. The social significance as a place of hospitality, comradery and a meeting place for business men, was important to the otherwise lonely existence of the prospectors and others in the goldfields. Aesthetically, although a ruin, a sense of the building is still evident. The ruins of the National Hotel are a landmark in Kookynie and makes a significant contribution to the historic character and nostalgic nature of the ruins of the Kookynie townsite.</p>
	66	8521	Paddy Hotel (ruins)	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	C No constraints	<p>No info</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The ruins of the Paddy Hotel are of historic and social significance as a place of hospitality and comradery in the otherwise lonely existence of the prospectors and others in the goldfields. Aesthetically, although a ruin, it is a landmark in Kookynie and makes a contribution to the historic character and nostalgic nature of the ruins of the Kookynie townsite.</p>
	67	-	SITE Montgomery Bros	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u> Montgomery Bros established their first store in Southern Cross in 1896, moving through the goldfields with a store in Menzies in 1897, and Kookynie in 1900. It closed in April 1912. Over the 1900s, they had stores in Comet Vale, Leonora, Malcom, Kalgoorlie, and Fremantle. The shop parapet read" Bon Marche; Montgomery Bros; Warehousemen.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of Montgomery Bros is of historic significance as a places of well-established business throughout the goldfields, and Kookynie, contributing to the viability of Kookynie town.</p>



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	68		SITE Kookynie Hotel	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u> In 1897, JH Ryan came from Tampa where he had a hotel, to build the Kookynie Hotel. In 1899, T Campbell and J Scott purchased the hotel and erected a large billiard room, saloon bar and snug room to the original modest hotel. The connection of the old and new formed a quadrangle with gardens.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of the Kookynie Hotel, is of historic and social significance as a place of hospitality, comradery and a meeting place.</p>
	69	8518	Six shops (former)	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	C No constraints Prev cat 2	<p><u>History</u> The six shops, are identified by gables of each shop front facing the street. In 1991/92, the gable walls, shop fronts and veranda were reconstructed. The interior retained original fabric. In 1991/92 shops No. 2, 3, & 4 were converted to a single residence. A large opening has been made between shops 2 and 3 to link a living area (shop 2) and a kitchen (shop 3). The kitchen is linked by a new doorway to a bedroom (shop 4). The Tourist Centre was shop 1, shop 5 was a studio and shop 6 a workshop.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The six former shops are significant for their respective services during the early and subsequent development of Kookynie town, and remain as one of only two intact buildings (also the Grand Hotel) in the town centre. They are a landmark that makes a significant contribution to the historic character and nostalgic nature of the ruins of the Kookynie townsite.</p>
	70	-	SITE Hayme's Bakery	Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street) South corner of Hope Street	D No constraints	<p>No info</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of Hyme's Bakery is of historic significance indicating a business providing bakery goods to the community during the prosperous time in Kookynie, contributing to the viability of Kookynie town.</p>
	71	-	SITES Wardens office & courthouse, and Police Station (south)	South corner of Kookynie Yarri Road (Champion Street) and Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)	D No constraints	<p>No info</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The sites of Wardens office & courthouse, and Police Station are historically significant in representing the government agencies of law and order in Kookynie.</p>
	72	-	SITE Kookynie Post and Telegraph Office	East corner of Kookynie Yarri Road (Champion Street) and	D No constraints	<p>No info</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p>


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				Kookynie Street (Cumberland Street)		The site of Kookynie Post and Telegraph Office is historically significant in representing the communication functions of the post and telegraph, an essential service to goldseekers and others in Kookynie who have come from all parts of the state, nation and the world.
	73	-	School (former)	Kookynie-Yarri Road (Champion Street)	C No constraints	No info <u>Statement of Significance</u> The former school is historically significant as one of the few intact buildings that remain in the Kookynie townsite, and for the provision of education for the children of the goldseekers and others who came to the goldfields and specifically Kookynie.
	74	23794	SITE Kookynie Social Club	Kookynie Yarri Road (Champion Street)	D No constraints	No info <u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of the Kookynie Social Club is historically and socially significant for the recreational, social and gatherings of the community, as a way of life no longer practiced in Kookynie.
	75	23811	Miner's cottage	Kookynie-Yarri Road (Champion Street) west corner of Hayes Street	C No constraints	No info <u>Statement of Significance</u> The timber framed and corrugated iron clad dwelling typifies the form and scale of lifestyle of a goldfields resident.
	76		Kookynie Cemetery	Cemetery Road	B: Heritage List	<u>History</u> Under the Cemeteries Act, a Board was required to manage a cemetery, with burials to be registered and a plan of the layout kept up to date. In the Goldfields, a transient population made the function of a Cemetery Board difficult to maintain. <u>Statement of significance</u> Kookynie Cemetery is of considerable significance as a record of the microcosm of life on the West Australian goldfields and has the potential to yield information relating to the population, religious affiliation, ethnicity, morbidity and settlement of the area.

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						The Cemetery demonstrates associations with the earliest foundations and subsequent development of Kookynie. Associations with prospectors, miners, businessmen, government officials and their families who risked their health and their lives to follow the lure of gold and the call of duty are of historical significance.
LAKE BALLARD						
	77		Lake Ballard Gormley's "Insiders" Sculptures & setting	Sandstone Road	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u> Antony Gormley's "Insiders' sculpture. Invited by Sean Doran, the Artistic Director of the Perth International Arts Festival, to make a work to celebrate the festival's 50th anniversary in 2003, Gormley accepted the challenge, and later noted: <i>"I just wanted somewhere with an absolutely flat, more or less 360 degree horizon. I chose the west of Lake Ballard, which is an extraordinary lake 70 miles long and 30 miles wide, with this sodium crust that makes everything stand out absolutely clearly. It's an amazing place. It's in the middle of what's called the <u>Yilgarn Craton</u>, which is one of the oldest bits of the surface of the earth. It's between 2.9 and 3.5 billion years old..."</i> A body-scanner, used to scan (or map) the human body for use in animation and other special effects, was transported from California. Gormley was wanting the Menzies residents to strip off and present their nakedness for scanning in the Tardis-like booth. Over 50 locals, and some out-of-towners took up the challenge being scanned in the Menzies Town Hall. In December 2002, after months of preparation, Gormley supervised the installation of 51 metal (carbonised) figures at Lake Ballard. They have been 'immortalised' on the surface of Lake Ballard. They have become Gormley's 'Insiders'. The Aboriginal custodians of Lake Ballard have been living near it, or visiting it, for well over 10,000 years. Spiritually, Lake Ballard is intimately associated with a 'Seven Sisters' dreaming story. In the night sky, the ancient Greeks referred to the Seven Sisters as the Pleiades, but globally almost every culture has its own names and history for them. The 'Sisters' are among the nearest star clusters to Earth, being most obvious to the naked eye during the winter months in both hemispheres. According to local Aboriginal spirituality, the Seven Sisters Dreaming involves the 'Sisters' on one of their nightly exploits. They were cruising across the sky and far below they saw a lake, and decided to go down and play for a while on its surface. They did this, but soon a man started chasing them, very keen to catch the youngest sister. Very frightened, to escape the man, they had to hide.</p>

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					<p>Today, many of the features of the lake and its surrounds are testament to the identity of the Seven Sisters, the 'chase' they endured, and the hiding places where they found safety.</p> <p>Lake Ballard is named after Robert Ballard who was in Menzies (c.1896-1901). According to a friend, who penned a letter to the <i>Kalgoorlie Miner</i> shortly after his death in 1912, Ballard was "for some years Engineer-in-Chief of the Queensland Central Railways, and came to West Australia in the early nineties to take the general management of Mr O'Driscoll's leases at Menzies, North Coolgardie Goldfield. These were afterwards floated into the Lady Shenton Extended Gold Mining Co., Ltd, and comprised the Lady Harriet, Aspasia and several other leases. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace for North Coolgardie goldfield. He left there in 1901 for London....."</p> <p>Lake Ballard first came to international prominence in 1995 (25 February) in the wake of Severe Tropical Cyclone Bobby after the Category 4 storm crossed the Pilbara coast ultimately dump over 40 centimetres of rain across the Goldfields, filling the interconnected salt-lake system comprising lakes Barlee, Marmion and Ballard. Within days of the lakes filling, Lake Ballard was became the destination of tens of thousands of coastal wading birds known as Banded Stilts.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Gormley's "Insiders" have attracted state, national and international attention and has become a must-see destination for tourists and travellers.</p> <p>Neither photographs nor video imagery can replace what the human eye takes in at the moment of 'experiencing' – and how this becomes part of memory.</p> <p>It is a unique "exhibition", in the stunning natural environment, that is of historical an significance to Menzies as an exceptional experience created by British sculptor, Antony Gormley.</p>
MOUNT IDA					Located in the Menzies district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields.
	78		SITE Mt Ida townsite	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>E Williams found the first gold here with the Wansborough brothers, and pegged the site. He perished from thirst while riding his bike to Menzies (107 kms) to report the find. By 1896, there were 200 men on site petitioning for a town site. A townsite survey of the proposed town of Wansborough was completed in November 1896. Communication and other difficulties delayed progress and a petition in March 1897 requested that the editor of the <i>Menzies Miner</i> become a candidate for the Legislative Assembly to support the development of the goldfields, and particularly the Menzies region.</p>

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					<p>The relevant field book land in the dead-letter office . In December 1897, street names were amended by Inspecting Surveyor Breen in Coolgardie to include town residents in the street names. The Mt Ida Progress Committee wrote to the survey department requesting the town be named Mt Ida because. "Mt Ida is the name by which it was known on the Continent, Great Britain and throughout the Australian Colonies." Mt Ida name was taken from the mount named by John Forrest in June 1869.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Mt Ida townsite represents the original 1896 gold find by JE Williams and the Wansborough brothers, and the tragic death of E Williams, and the subsequent development and demise of the town, demonstrating the harsh realities of the goldfields is of historic significance to Menzies.</p>
MULLINE					Located in the Ularring district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields.
	79	-	SITE Mulline townsite	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Surveyor Brazier named Mulline Rock in 1894. The townsite of Mulline was gazetted in October 1897. In December 1899 32 additional town lots were surveyed. Mulline was one of the most important towns in the Ularring District, with a state battery crushing ore from over 9,000 small shows in the district. The main mine was Lady Gladys that operated between 1898 and 1911, and the town was deserted soon after.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Mulline townsite represents an important town in the district, with a state battery between 1898 and 1911, and the subsequent demise of the town, demonstrating the harsh realities of the goldfields is of historic significance to Menzies.</p>
MULWARRIE					Located in the Ularring district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields.
	80	-	SITE Mulwarrie townsite	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Originally known as Mount Higgins after Paddy Higgins who recorded the first gold discovery in the area. In 1900, camps and businesses extended almost 1 mile along the main road. The Premier John Forrest responded to a June 1900 request from the Progress Association, to get a survey that took place in August 1900. The warden suggested the name Mulwarrie and it was gazetted in September 1900. The main mine was called Mulwarrie. After it closes, the town deserted, most moving to nearby Mulline.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Mulwarrie townsite represents the original Mount Higgins area and the 1900 Mulwarrie townsite, and subsequent development and demise of the town, demonstrating the harsh realities of the goldfields is of historic significance to Menzies.</p>
NIAGARA					Located in the Niagara district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields.

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	81	-	SITE Niagara townsite		D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Named after the near-by Niagara falls with a drop of 3 metres in heavy rainfall. Likely named in jest by a prospector. The first lease was pegged by John Always in January 1895, but it was the Challenge Mine established by Charlie Northmore and Dorrie Doolette that created the rush and the mainstay of the town. A Progress Committee was formed, and in January 1896, they called for an urgent survey of the town. In March the Warden instructed Surveyor Robinson, but did not have that authority, so all that happened was a layout of the town. In May, the police station opened with Constable George Stone, built by the PWD. By 1896, a considerable number of businesses were operating including, commission agent, mining agent, Niagara Hotel*, wine shop, Hillgrove Hotel*, hospital, coach and camel service, blacksmith, Mining registrar, police, baker, cordial manufacturer, storekeepers, Victoria Hotel*, plumbers, hairdressers, Challenge Hotel*, butcher, baker, Barlee Hotel*, auctioneer, bootmaker, and Monarch Hotel*.</p> <p>In August, the inspecting surveyor advised the Under Secretary for Lands that no proper surveys had been made at Niagara, only street lines laid out, and that residents are not building to the laid out lines, but across streets.</p> <p>Niagara was often referred to as a 'Mud town' as many buildings were constructed of sundried mud bricks; a problem in wet weather, as shown by a storm in October 1896 that damaged half of the town buildings. At that time a survey of 80 lots plus reserves had been completed, and later extended to 128 lots. The reserves were school (lot 102), Mechanics Institute (Lot 126), Hospital (lot 102) and recreation reserve (Lot 128). All mining leases within the surveyed townsite were forfeited for non-payment of rent in November 1896. The town of Niagara was gazetted on 27 November 1896. In April 1897, the Niagara Progress Association requested that the street names nominated by the townspeople, being of well-known leases, replace the Warden's street names. They proposed: the following street names: Challenge, Liverpool, Pirie, Success, Waterfall and Wirannie streets. By the end of 1898, Niagara had eight Hotels aforementioned, and Great Western, with the Oriental Hotel under construction, and the Victoria Hotel, the only one owned by a woman. The mine began to fail in 1901, and 1909 it was almost deserted except for the Victoria Hotel, the last to close in the town in 1913.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Niagara townsite represents the original 1895 gold find by John Always, and the Challenge Mine established by Charlie Northmore and Dorrie Doolette, and the subsequent development and demise of the town, demonstrating the harsh realities of the goldfields is of historic significance to Menzies.</p>
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	82	-	SITE Niagara Railway siding		D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>During construction of the Eastern Goldfield railway from Southern Cross to Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1895-96, plans were already underway to extend the line to Menzies.</p> <p>The line from Kalgoorlie to Menzies opened in March 1898.</p> <p>The Public Works Department opened the line from Menzies to Malcolm and Leonora, in January 1903, passing through Niagara and Kookynie.</p> <p>Gold production, and railway activity in the goldfields, began to decline from 1903 although Kookynie remained viable as the Cosmo Mine was still operational and Leonora had the ongoing success of the Sons of Gwalia mine so trains continued to run a daily schedule.</p> <p>In August 1964 and the service on the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line was reduced to one train each way weekly, known as the 'Leonora Goods with coach attached'. In 1968, work was completed on the new standard gauge track between Kalgoorlie and Fremantle to conform to the standard gauge Trans-Continental line. Discovery of nickel deposits in the northern goldfields districts made it necessary to also convert the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line to standard gauge. In July 1973, the narrow gauge line was closed to allow for the reconstruction. Most of the stations along the route were closed, with only four stations Bardoc, Menzies, Kookynie and Malcolm forming part of the new line that officially opened in September 1974.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Niagara railway siding represents the transport requirements of the goldfields during the 1890s gold rushes and the importance of the railways in the development of the goldfields, and specifically Niagara.</p>
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	83	-	Niagara Cemetery		B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The town of Niagara was gazetted on 27 November 1896. On 21 December 1897, Surveyor GD Robinson was instructed to survey a cemetery site not less than a mile from the townsite. On arrival, he discovered a cemetery site has already been cleared and fenced, several burials already taken place, so he surveyed the fenced portion on forfeited lease No. 3336, just outside the town boundary.</p> <p>Under the Cemeteries Act, a Board was required to manage a cemetery, with burials to be registered and a plan of the layout kept up to date. In the Goldfields, a transient population made the function of a Cemetery Board difficult to maintain.</p> <p>Niagara Cemetery is fenced and the entry path is lined by memorial plaques of interred persons, that leads to the remaining grave sites and memorials.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>Niagara Cemetery is of considerable significance as a record of the microcosm of life on the West Australian goldfields and has the potential to yield information relating to the population, religious affiliation, ethnicity, morbidity and settlement of the area.</p> <p>The Cemetery demonstrates associations with the earliest foundations and subsequent development of Niagara. Associations with prospectors, miners, businessmen, government officials and their families who risked their health and their lives to follow the lure of gold and the call of duty are of historical significance.</p>
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	<p>84</p>	<p>1557</p>	<p>Niagara Dam</p>	<p>South off Kookynie Road</p>	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u> Named after the near-by Niagara falls with a drop of 3 metres in heavy rainfall. Niagara Creek that runs in the name, was named by Surveyor GD Robinson in 1895. Niagara Dam is a water storage reservoir with a concrete gravity wall construction on a natural basin, with a capacity of approx. 40,000,000 gallons (182,400 kl). The place was constructed in 1898 to provide water for the Niagara district on the North Coolgardie goldfield. Its construction was instigated by Premier John Forrest and undertaken by H. Nelson under the supervision of the Public Works Department. Niagara Dam did not provide a reliable water supply and an alternative water source was located in the district shortly after the place was constructed. In 1983, Niagara Dam was vested in the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) as a conservation area for flora, fauna and water. It is currently used for watering stock and as a picnic area.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> Niagara Dam is of considerable historical significance, constructed as a result of an ambitious plan in 1897-98 by the Public Works Department to provide a water storage reservoir in the arid goldfields to serve the railway, a plan that did not eventuate. It provides evidence of a project that was quickly superseded by the discovery of fresh water nearby at Kookynie. Niagara Dam is a fine and intact representative example of a concrete gravity dam constructed in the late 19th century, and an important example of the determination of the colonial Government to maintain the viability of mineral exploitation in the area. It is a significant landmark element in the landscape of the remote goldfields, valued for the form and proportion of the dam wall and elegant curve, a picturesque reservoir within an otherwise arid natural environment. It is significant for the associations with Premier John Forrest, who instigated its construction following his tour of the Goldfields in November 1895, contractor H. Nelson, and with Abdul Waid and his camel team who carted the cement casks, one of the many Afghan camel drivers who played an important role in the early development of the Goldfields. Niagara Dam contributes significantly to a sense of place for local and wider communities as a landmark and place of recreation frequented by local residents and visitors on bus and 4-wheel drive tours, and as a relic of the goldfield history of the district.</p>
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TAMPA						Located in the Niagara district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields.
	85	-	SITE Tampa townsite		D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Gold was discovered in the area in 1896 reportedly by an American prospector from Tampa in the USA. Lots 1-4 were surveyed in 1896 and the townsite was gazetted in February 1897. Only half the lots were occupied. The streets were named after mines in the vicinity. Most of the street names were changed. Lots 12 and 13 were for Presbyterian Church, and lot 16 James Caddy's 'Watsons Hotel' (also known as Orient Hotel), and lot 50 Government building. By 1899, the town was almost deserted and only a few workers remained at Blevins Battery. The only occupied site was the hotel.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Tampa townsite represents the original 1896 gold find by an American from Tampa (state of Florida) and the subsequent development and demise of the town, demonstrating the harsh realities of the goldfields is of historic significance to Menzies.</p>
YARRI						Located in the Yerilla district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields.
	86	-	SITE Yarri townsite	Edjudina pastoral lease	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Originally referred to as New Edjudina after gold was found in 1902. By October that year, the Mines Department laid out residential and business area. The surveyor advised native name was Yarrie and recommended, and it was agreed without the 'e'. W Thomas was granted a lot (91) for his discovery of gold in New Edjudina. Yarri town was gazetted in January 1903, with 190 lots. The hotel ruins at Lot 23 William Street are all that remains of the townsite.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Yarri townsite represents the original 1902 find at New Edjudina by W Thomas, and the subsequent development and demise of the town, demonstrating the harsh realities of the goldfields is of historic significance to Menzies.</p>
	87	-	Hotel ruins	Lot 23 Williams Street	C No constraints	<p>No info</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The ruins of one of the Yarri Hotels are of historic significance as the only remaining evidence of the Yarri townsite. The ruins are of social significance as a place of hospitality and comradery in the otherwise lonely existence of the prospectors and others in the goldfields. Aesthetically, although a ruin, it is a landmark identifying Yarri townsite.</p>
	88	4531	Porphyry Gold Mine	Yarri Road 5 kms west of Yarri	C No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Millionaire Gold Mine is a small open pit just south of the far larger Porphyry open pit. In 1934, C.R Heppingstone applied for a 24 acre lease called Millionaire, a little south of the Tanunda Chateau lease (Porphyry Mine). The Chateau deposit had been discovered by Thomas Potts in 1933, and it is thought</p>

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						<p>Heppingstone had discovered this further deposit nearby within a year later.</p> <p>It seems that Millionaire was a trial pit. Present mining company Saracen, calls it the Million Dollar Pit. It was used for water storage, when the Porphyry mine was active across 2010 to 2011 by Saracen as part of its Carousue Dam project. In 2014 Saracen proposed to develop an open pit at the site accessing the Million Dollar North, Million Dollar Central, Million Dollar South, and Million Dollar Far South deposits.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Porphyry Gold Mine is historically significant in representing associations with the Millionaire trial plot and subsequent Millionaire Gold Mine, relevant to the 1930s goldrush in the Yerilla district of the North Coolgardie goldfield, and the subsequent development of mining enterprise.</p>
YERILLA						Located in the Menzies district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields.
	89	-	SITE Yerilla townsite	Yerilla pastoral station	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Jerry McAuliffe and party discovered gold in December 1894 prospectors came to the find and soon formed a progress association and in August 1896 requested a townsite survey as buildings were being erected on sites selected by Warden Owen. A survey was ordered, but to do Niagara first as it was more urgent. The townsite was proclaimed in November 1896, street names approved in June 1897, and 80 lots open for sale in August 1897. The lots included retail and other services, and Government purpose (lots 1-3, 69-74), Wardens court (lot 6), Municipal purposes (lots 19, 20, 27) and Commercial Hotel (lot 43) and Yerilla Hotel.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Yerilla townsite represents the original 1894 gold find by Jerry McAuliffe, and the subsequent development and demise of the town, demonstrating the harsh realities of the goldfields is of historic significance to Menzies.</p>
	90	-	SITE Yerilla Racecourse		D No constraints	<p><u>No info</u></p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>The site of the racecourse represents the historical and social significance of the popularity of the racing industry, associations, socialising and events.</p>
	91	-	SITE Yerilla Cemetery (new)		D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Under the Cemeteries Act, a Board was required to manage a cemetery, with burials to be registered and a plan of the layout kept up to date. In the Goldfields, a transient population made the function of a Cemetery Board difficult to maintain.</p>

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						<p>The Cemetery is the second site, as shown in 1897. Referred to as the new cemetery. The first one was south of the town, and this one to the northeast.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>Yerilla Cemetery is of significance as a record of life on the goldfields and has the potential to yield information relating to the population, religious affiliation, ethnicity, morbidity and settlement of the area.</p> <p>The Cemetery demonstrates associations with the earliest foundations and subsequent development of Kookynie. Associations with prospectors, miners, businessmen, government officials and their families who risked their health and their lives to follow the lure of gold and the call of duty are of historical significance.</p>
	92	-	SITE Carved Arrow H. Hill		D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>There is a broad arrow carved into a granite rock 30 miles south of Yerilla. It is thought to be a convict arrow. Carving says: "H.Hill 1/7/46" (1846)</p> <p>Possibly a connection with the name of the Broad Arrow town and siding.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>The site is significant for possible convict associations.</p>
YUNNDAGA (Woolgar)						Located in the Yerilla district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields.
	93	-	SITE Yunndaga townsite	7km south of Menzies on Goldfields Highway	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In the late 1890s approximately 900 men were working in this field, with camps scattered all over. Resulting in a move to establish a town with a school for their children. The business people and residents of Menzies strongly objected claiming they would be impacted as Yunndaga was too close (4 miles). In March 1897, Warden Owen recommended no town as only 9 areas were occupied, one of which was reserved for the Wesley Church. In March 1898, Surveyor HS King also recommended that the town of Woolgar not be gazetted. Streets were named in June 1898, and under pressure from the residents of Woolgar, the Surveyor General declared a townsite, however the name Woolgar was not acceptable (same name as a river in Richmond Queensland). The Wardens options were: Yundawoolgar, Woolgardie and Yandaga. The proposed street names were not accepted, and the residents named the streets. The townsite was gazetted as Yunndaga in March 1904. In June, the Warden advised the Surveyor General not to sell any lots as there was no demand. In June 1904 the Yunndaga Progress Association requested that the name be Yunndaga and not Yunndaga as gazetted by the Land Department. Railways still used the name Woolgar. Adding to confusion. In c.1903, Scott established the Royal Group Hotel at Woolgar, after building the Railway Hotel in Menzies, and leasing it out to establish this hotel. In November 1907 Surveyor Robinson surveyed additional lots at "Yundagga" Nos 51-114 as there were already 35-40 camps on the</p>

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					<p>ground. The lots were open for sale in January 1908. In 1916, the Railways changed the name to Yunndaga.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Yunndaga townsite represents the original gold field in Woolgar, with 900 men in the late 1890s, the beginnings of the town and its subsequent development and demise, demonstrating the harsh realities of the goldfields is of historic significance to Menzies.</p>
	94	-	SITE Yunndaga Railway Siding	D No constraints	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>During construction of the Eastern Goldfield railway from Southern Cross to Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1895-96, plans were already underway to extend the line to Menzies.</p> <p>The line from Kalgoorlie to Menzies opened in March 1898, and through to Leonora in 1903.</p> <p>In August 1964 and the service on the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line was reduced to one train each way weekly, known as the 'Leonora Goods with coach attached'. In 1968, after the new standard gauge track between Kalgoorlie and Fremantle conform to the Trans-Continental line, the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line converted to standard gauge. Most of the sidings stations along the route were closed, with only four stations Bardoc, Menzies, Kookynie and Malcolm forming part of the new line that officially opened in September 1974.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Yunndaga railway siding represents the transport requirements of the goldfields during the 1890s gold rushes and the importance of the railways in the development of the goldfields.</p>

APPENDIX 2

SHIRE OF MENZIES

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

A review of the Shire of Menzies'
1997 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places

HERITAGE LIST



May 2022

HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)

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

HERITAGE LIST

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

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.

In line with Heritage Council's guidelines, Categories A and B places are recommended to be included in the Shire of Menzies' Heritage List to provide a level of management through the Shire's Planning Scheme and local planning policies

The Heritage List is comprised of:

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

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

Recommended Heritage List

1	Menzies townsite & municipality	Menzies	B
2	Menzies School and Quarters	Menzies	A
3	Menzies Wardens Quarters (former)	Menzies	A
6	Menzies Cemetery	Menzies	A
7	Menzies Town Hall & Shire office	Menzies	A
8	Menzies War Memorial	Menzies	A
9	Menzies Post Office (former)	Menzies	A
10	Lady Shenton Hotel (former)	Menzies	B
11	Menzies Hotel (former)	Menzies	B
13	Menzies Hotel. SITE of Railway Hotel	Menzies	B

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14	Cogan Bros Store (former) SITE of Pioneer	Menzies	B	
15	Baker's oven	Menzies	B	
16	Tearooms & Butcher shop (former)	Menzies	B	
22	Menzies Railway Station Group	Menzies	A	
23	Menzies Station Masters House (former)	Menzies	A	
24	Fettler's Cottages	445 Walsh Street	Menzies	A
		446 Walsh Street	Menzies	A
		447 Walsh Street	Menzies	A
27	Menzies Police Quarters and Lock-up (former)	Menzies	B	
48	Goongarrie Station Master's House (former)	Goongarrie	A	
49	Goongarrie Fettler's Cottage 1 (former)	Goongarrie	A	
50	Goongarrie Fettler's Cottage 2 (former)	Goongarrie	A	
52	SITE Kookynie townsite	Kookynie	B	
54	Grand Hotel	Kookynie	B	
60	SITE Public Swimming Baths	Kookynie	B	
76	Cosmopolitan Hotel ruins	Kookynie	B	
77	Kookynie Cemetery	Kookynie	B	
83	Lake Ballard Gormley 'Insiders' Sculptures & setting	Lake Ballard	B	
83	Niagara Dam	Niagara	A	
84	Niagara Cemetery	Niagara	B	


Shire of Menzies

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Photograph	#	inHerit	Place name	Address	Category	Statement of Significance
MENZIES						
	1	-	SITE Menzies Townsite and Municipality		B: Heritage List	<p>Located in the Menzies district of the North Coolgardie Goldfields. Menzies was also referred to as Menzies Find. Gold was discovered in September 1894, by Leslie Menzies and John E McDonald - actually by Cumbra an Indian or Afghan member of their party. Menzies was an American prospector, who had already sought gold in Africa, America and New Zealand, and was part of a syndicate whose leading member was Sir George Shenton, a wealthy and powerful Perth merchant, pastoralist and politician.</p> <p>They were not the first prospectors in the area, a party comprising C Jackman, C Kirby and J Brown had discovered gold in September 1894, and developed the Lady Harriet mine 3½ miles south of Menzies' and McDonald's find. Menzies and McDonald had come to prospect the earlier find, and prospected the surrounding country first, discovering the Lady Shenton find. They applied for a lease on 1 October 1894 and named it Lady Shenton after the wife of Sir George Shenton. Menzies immediately pegged 2 leases: Lady Shenton and the Florence.</p> <p>After registration a large party followed and the next day Hall and Daly, representing the Octagon Syndicate, pegged north and south of Lady Shenton, Rees pegged the Golden Age, and Sherry and Wedderburn pegged the Lady Sherry, and the Wedderburn (Queensland Menzies). The Menzies Find became a thriving settlement with calls for a townsite by 1895.</p> <p>Warden Finnerty instructed surveyor GD Robinson who surveyed the town by June 1895. The site for the town had been selected by Acting Warden Gill and the Menzies Progress Association. He surveyed 100 lots, most of which had already been applied for, with 5 or 6 hotels and many stores. The first bank was the Bank of Australia on 20 April 1895, followed by the West Australian Bank on 10 June 1895.</p> <p>Menzies town was gazetted on 16 August 1895, and Menzies was declared a municipality on 30 August. The North Coolgardie goldfield was gazetted a magisterial district on 20 September 1895. Ten mining companies had been floated in the area by late 1895 and an estimated 1,800 mining leases were taken out throughout the North Coolgardie field between March 1895 and September 1896.</p> <p>The Government did not approve the name Menzies or Menzies Find for the town, but the Progress Association urged to retain the name Menzies claiming the name was already known not only in Australia but London too. Menzies town was gazetted on 16 August 1895. By the end of 1895, many large business houses had established in Menzies including Montgomery Bros drapery, H Rockcliffe & Co, general store keepers, HS Goldsmith clothiers and J Flannery carriers.</p>


Shire of Menzies

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						<p>In February 1896 due to the urgency of new lots, another 120 were surveyed. The Cemetery was surveyed in May 1896. In August 1896 all surveys etc were suspended until the railways surveyed the rail route through to Malcom. The land was set aside in late 1896, and the railway station constructed in 1898.</p> <p>By 1897, the town already had eight or nine hotels, peaked at 13 before 1900. Of these, only one was brick, the Grand built in 1897. The majority of the buildings in the main street were timber or hessian. The council tightened their building regulations and insisted on brick construction for hotels after the disastrous fire in February 1898 which destroyed both the St Albans and White House hotels.</p> <p>It was common practice to lease out hotel accommodation facilities and dining rooms as a separate business.</p> <p>In March 1897 a petition for residents and electors of Menzies and surrounding districts requested that the editor of the <i>Menzies Miner</i> become a candidate for the Legislative Assembly to support the development of the goldfields, and particularly the Menzies region.</p>
	2	1556 23879	Menzies School & Quarters	Gregory Street	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In November 1897, tenders were called for the construction of a primary school and teacher's quarters at Menzies. The new school building was opened officially on 6 June 1898, being one of the last official acts of the then Mayor of Menzies, Mr S.B. Schlam. Seventy-four children commenced school at that time. In 1911, the quarters were enlarged under a government contract by Messrs Bell & West.</p> <p>In 1948, extensive repairs to the school and quarters were carried out by Mr Brungard, a contractor from Leonora.</p> <p>The school has developed over time, retaining the original buildings.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Menzies School & Quarters demonstrates of a way of life in the simultaneous construction of school and adjoining teachers' quarters that is no longer practice.</p> <p>The significance of continuous education of generations of children since 1898 as the education facility has developed, is of considerable heritage significance.</p>


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	<p>3</p>	<p>1555</p>	<p>Menzies Wardens' Quarters (former)</p>	<p>Mercer Street</p>	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Governor was authorised under the Goldfields Act, 1886: <i>to establish on any Goldfield... one or more Courts, to be presided over and holden by a Warden, and which shall be a Court of Record, and shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all actions, suits, claims, and demands, disputes, and questions which may arise in relation to Mining.</i></p> <p>A Warden's Court was proclaimed at Menzies in 12 July 1895, but had been open from March. The first Warden at Menzies was Francis (Frank) Gill. Gill had many years experience in mining in the eastern states and was Registrar of Mines at Coolgardie under Warden John Finnerty at the time of his appointment to Menzies in March 1896, the North Coolgardie goldfield was divided into four districts; Ularring and Menzies, Yerilla and Mount Margaret. A warden's court was proclaimed at Yerilla - responsible to Menzies Warden Mining administration.</p> <p>In April 1896, William Lambden Owen, who had previously been the Mining Warden at Cossack was appointed. Due to Menzies being a magisterial district, the Warden also acted as Resident Magistrate and the person appointed needed the experience to fulfil both positions.</p> <p>Owen selected a site north of the town centre for his temporary timber-framed hessian clad camp where the Warden's quarters were built. In January 1905, he was succeeded by P. L. Gibbons, as gold production and population had begun to decline. Gibbons was Warden and Resident Magistrate of Mount Margaret goldfield in addition to North Coolgardie field. By 1911 (until 1919) he was the Stipendiary Magistrate, Warden, Licensing Magistrate and Coroner for the North Coolgardie and Mount Margaret districts, and Magistrate of Local Courts at Menzies, Davyhurst, Kookynie, Mount Malcolm, Leonora, Mount Morgans and Laverton.</p> <p>John Geary was Warden 1919-1923. Although there was little activity on the goldfields, Menzies had survived as the administrative centre of the district and a service centre for the pastoral industry.</p> <p>In the 1920s, the hospital buildings (at Niagara Road site) were considered dilapidated and in need of upgrading. Matron C. C. Motley was in charge of original Menzies Hospital, had been Matron since 1923-24 and remained at Menzies until 1934-35. Matron S. A. Connolly and Matron E. A. Connor was next until Military service at Rottneest in 1939.</p> <p>In 1937 it was reported that nurses were living in a tin humpy. The Secretary of the Menzies Medical Fund acquired funds for Bunning Bros plan of the timber framed, asbestos clad quarters that had 3 bedrooms and a sitting room, with the staff (Matron and 2 nurses) using the kitchen and bathroom facilities of the hospital.</p> <p>By 1939, the doctor had left the town and in 6 months only 2 patients in the hospital. People were going directly to Leonora or Kalgoorlie. The Health Department reduced staff to the Matron and a maid.</p>
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Shire of Menzies

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					<p>When Matron Ethel Parker was appointed in 1940, she reported that the cost of running the Hospital was out of all proportion to its usefulness. Menzies Hospital was downgraded to a cottage hospital. Since 1963, has been a Nursing Post.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Menzies Wardens' Quarters were built as the residence for the Mining Warden and Resident Magistrate at Menzies in 1897 represents the period of prosperity and development in the Menzies during the gold mining boom of the 1890s.</p> <p>It is a good representative example of a Federation Bungalow using local stone and contributes to the character of Menzies. Historically it is associated with William Lambden Owen, who was Warden and Resident Magistrate at Menzies from 1896-1905 and who influenced the site and design with Public Works Department Chief Architect John H. Grainger.</p> <p>It is valued by the local community as a significant building from the gold boom years, and, since 1927, with the provision of medical services by way of the Menzies Hospital and Nursing Post.</p>
	6	16760	Menzies Cemetery	Sandstone Road	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>A 50-acre site for a cemetery was surveyed by Hamilton Fisher in May 1896, outside the town boundary, and was gazetted as Reserve 3348 on 14 August 1896.</p> <p>Under the Cemeteries Act, a Board was required to manage a cemetery, with burials to be registered and a plan of the layout kept up to date. In the Goldfields, a transient population made the function of a Cemetery Board difficult to maintain.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>Menzies Cemetery is of considerable significance as a record of the microcosm of life on the West Australian goldfields between 1895 and 1939 and has the potential to yield information relating to the population, religious affiliation, ethnicity, morbidity and settlement of the area.</p> <p>The Cemetery demonstrates associations with the earliest foundations and subsequent development of Menzies and the North Coolgardie Goldfields. Associations with prospectors, miners, businessmen, government officials and their families who risked their health and their lives to follow the lure of gold and the call of duty are of historical significance.</p>



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	<p>7</p>	<p>1559</p>	<p>Menzies Town Hall and Shire Office (Mechanic's Institute Hall & community hall)</p>	<p>Shenton Street</p>	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p>Work on dismantling and re-erecting the Mechanics' Institute hall began in July 1900 and was completed in September. Con Berthold provided a drop curtain, proscenium, wings and 3 background scenes for the stage. Although the council chambers and the front portion of the building were hardly begun, the Mayor at that time, Dr Corliss, took it upon himself to offer the new hall free of charge to induce Raphael's Royal Pantomime and Opera Company to perform at a grand opening. The event went ahead on 26 September 1900.</p> <p>The inclusion of a clock tower was possibly a result of long-standing confusion over timekeeping in Menzies. It was reported that people could take their choice from town time, telegraph time or any of the various whistle times from the surrounding mines. When Council requested mines in the district to conform to a uniform start time, the Mine Manager's Institute informed Council that uniform times could not be considered in the absence of a town clock.</p> <p>On 1 March 1912, the Municipality of Menzies was dissolved due to the decline in population. The town came under the jurisdiction of the Menzies Road Board and the building became the Board's headquarters.</p> <p>In 1985, the Shire of Menzies began a restoration programme for Menzies Town Hall & Shire Offices. In 1990, the Menzies Youth and Community Group was formed and the first project for the Group's committee was the establishment of a community centre. The town hall was considered the perfect place, but it needed extensive restoration work. A decision was made to rebuild the hall to the original design using steel framework and modern construction methods. The Lotteries Commission provided a grant of \$125,000 for the project and the Ministry of Sport and Recreation provided \$20,000 for the inclusion of childcare facilities at the new centre. The reconstructed hall was opened on 17 August 1990 with a performance of the opera 'Maritana' by the WA Opera Company.</p> <p>In 1999, clocks were installed in the clock tower, one clock face for each of the four sides of the tower, unveiled at midnight on New Year's Eve, 31 December 1999, to herald in the new millennium.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Menzies Town Hall and Shire Offices is aesthetically significant as a very fine example of the Federation Free Classical architectural style applied to a rural civic administration, built of local stone.</p> <p>It demonstrates the prosperity in the Eastern Goldfields and the particular growth and prosperity of Menzies as the railhead of the Eastern Goldfields line from 1898 to 1901.</p> <p>Menzies Town Hall & Shire Offices has been associated with dignitaries and community members, as the major municipal, civic, social and cultural activities of Menzies since 1901 that has imbued a sense of place for generations of the Menzies' community's sense of place.</p>
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Shire of Menzies

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						Menzies Town Hall & Shire Offices makes a considerable contribution to the historic street townscape in the main street of Menzies.
	8	-	War Memorial	Shenton Street	A: Heritage List part of Menzies Shire office	<p><u>History</u> No info</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Menzies War Memorial commemorates those who sacrificed during times of war. It is historically significant for its association with the two world wars and other conflicts.</p> <p>The social significance as a sense of place and remembrance for the Menzies community and contributes to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>
	9	1554	Menzies Post Office (former)	Shenton Street SE cnr Brown Street	A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places	<p><u>History</u> Menzies Post Office building was constructed in 1896 and enlarged in 1903, with quarters next door (demolished).</p> <p>The first post office in Menzies was organised by the Menzies Progress Association and operated as a Receiving Office from 1 March 1895. The first official postmaster at Menzies was S.R.H. Roberts, who arrived in October 1895. He found 940 unclaimed letters and 727 unclaimed papers awaiting him. In March 1896, it was reported that most of the material for the new Menzies Post Office building was 'on the ground', and it was hoped that the government would 'push on with the additions to the post and telegraph office', indicating that the existing small building was to be included in the construction. Menzies Post Office and Quarters were completed by November 1896. Corrugated iron, which had been in popular use elsewhere, became the most ubiquitous building material in Western Australia at this time due to its relative cheapness, light weight and the stackability of the iron sheets, which had to be transported long distance by camel.</p> <p>In 1903, tenders were called for additions of the gabled wing facing Shenton Street and extension of the veranda along the original part of the Shenton Street frontage, matched the Brown Street frontage. PWD Chief Architect John Grainger designed the addition.</p> <p>Mail had been transported to and from Menzies by rail since the opening of the line from Kalgoorlie in 1898, and a contract in association with the operation of Menzies Post Office was the portorage of mail between the post office and Menzies railway station.</p> <p>Mail had been transported to and from Menzies by rail since the opening of the line from Kalgoorlie in 1898, and a contract in association with the operation of Menzies Post Office was the portorage of mail between the post office and Menzies railway station.</p> <p>In the 1930s, as men returned to the Goldfields to try their luck during the Depression years, business at the post office showed a rapid increase once again. In 1935, District Inspector W. Dunham of the Post Master</p>

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					<p>General's Department (PMG) recommended that Menzies Post Office be upgraded to a Grade 1 post office with a Postmaster, Postal Clerk and Telegraph Messenger- that happened in 1936. In 1940, business had decreased with the reduction of a number of men employed on one of the mines. From 1941, the local butchers undertook the portorage of mail to and from the railway station.</p> <p>On 30 June 1952, Menzies Post Office was again reduced in status and the mail portorage was discontinued. The PMG decided that a post office building was not required at Menzies and the place was sold into private ownership in 1954, in 1959, the Menzies Road Board. By then the quarters and the original small post office section and 1896 gabled east wing of Menzies Post Office had been removed.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Menzies Post Office is historically significant for the continuous postal service to the town of Menzies and the surrounding pastoral and mining district from 1896 to 1952 and is important to the local community as a place of social interaction and communication and for associations with the post office employees who worked in harsh conditions and the early goldfields history of the region. It represents the rapid growth in demand for government services associated with the gold rush population and its later decline.</p> <p>It has aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of Goldfields vernacular architecture designed under the direction of Public Works Chief Architect, George Temple Poole, and is rare as an iron-clad example of his work.</p> <p>The former Menzies Post Office is the only remaining corrugated iron clad building in the town centre and is a landmark in the main street, making a considerable contribution to the historic significance of Menzies.</p>
	10	1549	Lady Shenton Hotel (former)	Shenton Street SW cnr Brown Street	<p>B: Heritage List</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Menzies Town Lot 41 was granted to Arthur Leever, a Coolgardie publican, in June 1896, having been purchased by him at the October 1895 Menzies land auction. Leever had the lot earlier as a business area under the Mining Act.</p> <p>The hotel, named Lady Shenton after the first mining lease to be taken up in the area, was built mid-1895. It was managed by Messrs Salisbury and Trautmann, and from September 1895, by P. Koopman. A report in January 1896 indicated that the still unfinished building consisted of a large front bar, dining room, kitchen, sitting room and two private bedrooms, the guest bedrooms having yet to be finished. Leever ran the place himself for a short period early in 1896, then leased it to Harry Blake, an experienced publican from Perth. In March 1896, work commenced on 'additional improvements' that were of brick and stone and a foundation stone was laid by the Chairman of the Council, Henry</p>


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					<p>Gregory. Several silver and copper coins, together with a copy of the Menzies Miner newspaper, were placed in a cavity beneath the stone.</p> <p>By November 1896, Blake had moved to a partnership in a Niagara hotel, and Fred W. Welford, was the new Licensee of the Lady Shenton, advertising the largest and best appointed billiard room in the State. Ownership of the hotel changed hands a number of times as did that of the lessee. That was, until the night of 13 December 1901, when the Lady Shenton was reduced to smouldering embers by a fire.</p> <p>Although newspaper reports stated 'the complete demolition of the Lady Shenton Hotel', it is likely that the brick and stone bedroom additions made by Harry Blake in 1896 were still standing, and it was the original timber and iron front public portion of the premises, that was destroyed, as in February 1902 Alice Moore applied for a publican's general license citing that it was occupied, and contained ".....2 sitting rooms and 8 bedrooms, and family accommodation.</p> <p>The building was said to have been insured by the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. The conditions of the license, that the premises be rebuilt, caused problems, so tenders were invited for the ground lease and existing license for a period of 15 years, the successful tenderer to erect thereon a hotel premises of not less than £1,500. Boulder publican, Patrick James Green was accepted in July 1902, and soon had the front section replaced with brick.</p> <p>Green's new Lady Shenton Hotel was opened towards the end of 1902. It had three sitting rooms and five bedrooms, but was licensed subject to the erection of an additional bedroom within 12 months. Green transferred the licence to Charles Callagher in 1907, who held the license until 1922, having purchased the place outright from Mrs Leever's in 1914. The licence was not renewed at that time and operated as a boarding house.</p> <p>It was purchased by John Joseph Weaver in 1934 and remained the property of the Weaver family until transferred to the Menzies Road Board in 1960.</p> <p>In 2007, the Shire Council upgraded the Lady Shenton Hotel as an Art Gallery and Information/Visitor Centre.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Lady Shenton Hotel occupied since 1895, is historically and socially significant for its hospitality, social, and tourism activities. It represents periods of development associated with the development and demise of the town. Lady Shenton Hotel is a good example of the Federation period with decorative parapets, and makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>
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	<p>11</p>	<p>1550</p>	<p>Menzies Hotel (former)</p>	<p>Shenton Street NE cnr Brown Street</p>	<p>B: Heritage List</p>	<p><u>History</u> Menzies Town Lot 1 was granted to Henry Gregory, a hotel keeper of Menzies, in July 1896, having been purchased at the October 1895 Menzies land auction. Gregory had the lot earlier as a business area under the Mining Act. Later Chairman of the Menzies Council, the first Mayor, the district's parliamentary representative and Minister for Mines, Gregory was one of the earliest settlers in Menzies. He arrived there in 1895 and his Menzies Hotel must have been one of the first hotels of thirteen to be established in the town. He held a third share in the Golden Age lease, the sale of which funded him to build the Menzies Hotel. The building originally consisted of four rooms, comprising a bar, dining room, and two bedrooms. These were built of hessian with an iron front. Gregory, in partnership with a Mr Jersoe, prospered and gradually added to the building. By January 1896, there were 18 rooms in the building, all except a few of the bedrooms being built of timber and iron. Besides the original bar and dining room, there was a large billiard room, kitchen, two parlours and a cool cellar (access off Brown Street) well stocked with liquors of every variety and quality. At the rear of the hotel were livery stables with ten stalls. The place changed hands a number of times. Teague's 1902 application for a publican's license described the timber framed iron clad building with three sitting rooms and six bedrooms, exclusive of those required by his family. The destruction of the Railway Hotel by fire in May 1902 resulted in engaged local builder, C. W. Arnott, to dismantle the building and re-erect it in brick. They closed down their dining room and this work was commenced at the beginning of September 1902 and completed in December. Arnott's reconstruction of the Menzies Hotel, done at the same time as he was re-building the Railway Hotel, ensured that Teague and Wilson's hotel remained the only one of 13 in the town that was not burnt down at some time. Teague invited tenders for his lease, license, furniture, stock and goodwill in March 1904. In 1902 ownership had been transferred by Gregory to himself and Henry James Thorne of Victoria in equal shares. Thorne was a past owner of the Railway Hotel. In April 1904, Teague's lease was transferred to Arthur Carisford Cooper, Menzies' mayor at the time. Cooper's license application in August 1904, stated that the hotel contained three sitting rooms and four bedrooms, exclusive of those required by himself and family. Cooper held the license until 1908, when James Thorne ran the place until 1918, when he went to the Grand Hotel. There is no evidence of a license after that time; it was likely a boarding house. John Joseph Weaver purchased it in 1934 and remained the property of the Weaver family until transferred to the Menzies Road Board in 1960. Since 1985, the place has been in private ownership. In 2002 it was the prosperous Achievable Outback Café when tourism was given a boost with the advent of the "Insiders" at Lake Ballard.</p>
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					<p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>Built to replace the original hotel (1895) of timber, iron and hessian with brick additions (1896), the former Menzies Hotel is historically and socially significant for its hospitality and social activities and for the close association with Henry Gregory, prominent citizen and the first Mayor of Menzies. It represents periods of development associated with the development and demise of the town. The former Menzies Hotel makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>
	13	1551	<p>Menzies Hotel SITE of Railway Hotel</p>	<p>Goldfields Highway (Shenton Street) Lot 22</p>	<p>B: Heritage List</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Menzies Town Lot 22 was purchased by John William Scott and Robert Wells in June 1896. Scott and a partner, Henry James Thorne, had initially set up a billiard saloon in Brown Street in early 1895. Moving to the hotel soon after, Scott and Thorne obtained a wine and beer license and established a public bar in connection with a large billiard room. They built the Railway Hotel, a two-storey timber framed a building, advertised as, "First class accommodation for travellers - Nothing but the best brands of liquors kept in stock", in October 1896. The hotel dining rooms opened under the management of Mesdames Schofield and Waddington in January 1897. The following month, a new saloon bar upstairs "a cool and luxurious apartment". Thorne, sold his share to Scott, later returning and taking up his share of the property. On 17 May 1902, the Railway Hotel was destroyed by fire. Thorne transferred sole ownership to Scott who built a new brick hotel. The builder was C. W. Arnold and work began immediately. At a meeting of the Council that month it was decided not to allow cellar openings on the footpath for future hotels. A cellar entrance at the side is a feature incorporated into the design of the existing building. Arnott and his men held a 'smoke social' on 2 October 1902 to celebrate, opening in November. The hotel comprised three sitting rooms and seven bedrooms exclusive of those required by the publican and his family. After Scott established the Royal Group Hotel out at Woolgar, he transferred the Railway Hotel license to James Riley and a number of lessees who ran the hotel for many years between Scott himself. In 1916, the place was purchased by John Joseph Weaver, one of the principals in the cordial and aerated water firm of Weaver & Lock, who had the Proprietary Hotel in Menzies many years earlier. Much later, in 1934, he bought up several defunct hotel properties in Menzies, including both the Menzies and Lady Shenton hotels. Since 1923, Railway Hotel has been the only licensed hotel in Menzies and from that year through to 1934 the licensee was William Collier. Weaver, the owner for 25 years, died in 1941 and the property went through various members of the Weaver family until it was transferred to Cecil Raymond Fuller in 1970. The hotel had various licensees since this date. Not known when the name changed to Menzies Hotel.</p>



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					<p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Menzies Hotel, formerly the Railway Hotel, has occupied the site since 1895, with this building in 1902 after the original hotel was destroyed by fire. It is of historic significance establishing before the gazetted townsite and providing continuous service to goldfields community the during the early decades of the development of Menzies, through to the present. It is significant as one of the earliest of 13 hotels in Menzies, and the only one the three still in Menzies, that is still an operational hotel.</p> <p>The social significance as a place of hospitality and comradery was a critical aspect of the otherwise lonely existence of the prospectors and others in the goldfields. Aesthetically it is good example of Federation architecture of the period, the double storey masonry construction with a decorative parapet, and the veranda that extends over the footpath, presenting a dominant streetscape, typical of hotels at the turn-of-the-century. It is a landmark in the main street of Menzies and makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>
	14	1560	Cogan Bros Store (former) SITE Pioneer Newsagency	Shenton Street	<p>B: Heritage List</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Menzies Town Lot 5 was granted to James O'Donnell, stationer of Menzies, in April 1896, having been purchased at the October 1895 land auction. O'Donnell had held this lot earlier as a business area under the Mining Act. The original shop, like most business premises at that time, was likely timber and hessian. In August 1896, the northern half of the lot was sold to Charlie Harris, another Menzies storekeeper. O'Donnell upgraded and advertised 'The Pioneer News Agency; Stationery Depot, Leading Library' in Menzies as "new premises now open" in October 1896. In March 1897 the property transferred to his wife, Annie. The manager, Mr Herbert A. Parsons living at the shop, thwarted a fire that could have destroyed the town. The local newspaper speculated that, "<i>but for his actions there is little doubt that half of Menzies would now be in ashes, and the town practically ruined.</i>"</p> <p>An 1899 advertisement, when Charles D. Booty was manager, referred to the business as 'O'Donnell's News Agency and Circulating Library-Booksellers, Stationers, News Agents, Importers of Fancy Goods. English, Colonial and American Periodicals received by every mail. Account books and Office Stationery of every description.</p> <p>In May 1901, Michael Patrick and Charles Thomas Cogan, trading as Cogan Bros purchased the store. They closed it down with a 'Great Clearing Sale' in July, then in October, announced plans to build a "large, double fronted, brick shop" In c.1914 the business was taken over by Charles N. Spargo who advertised as a grocer and stationer. From 1929, it is listed under Charles D. Bowden for Bowden & Smith until 1935, and then several other storekeepers. In 1989, the murals on the walls were down by local school children. In 1990, after the Official Post closed, the store was the Post Office and telephone exchange.</p>




Shire of Menzies

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						<p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Cogan Bros Store, the site of the original Pioneer newsagency is of historic and social significance, establishing before the gazetted townsite and providing continuous service to goldfields community during the early decades of the development of Menzies, and beyond. Aesthetically it is fine example of Federation architecture of the period, of masonry construction with a decorative parapet and feature lantern roof. The former Cogan Bros Store is a landmark in the main street of Menzies and makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>
	15	23809	Bakers oven	Shenton Street (Lot 26)	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1935, Robert Silva acquired the semi-detached south shop of lot 27 and his son Frank Silva, a baker, likely as his residence, as the bakery was already established (timber framed and corrugated iron with shop at front and bakery behind).</p> <p>In 1939, Herbert Keene Mitchell took over the butcher shop, but was also a baker and took over Silva's bakery. The south shop (Lot 27) as a residence for his family. In 1953, Master Baker George Albert Willey ran the bakery until 1957 when the Menzies Road Board purchased the property and removed the iron clad buildings, retaining the baker's oven.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The baker's oven is historically significant , informing of the existence of bakery in town, and possibly by the baker residing in the shop adjacent to the north. It demonstrates the production of bakery goods and a way of life no longer practiced and is a landmark in the main street of Menzies and makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>
	16		Tearooms and Butcher's shop (former)	Shenton Street (Lot 27)	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Lot 27 was acquired at auction by Charles Deeley in February 1896. It rapidly changed hands a few times before Percival William Armstrong purchased the southern half, and the Union Bank, the northern half. Both sides had relatively temporary constructions.</p> <p>Both shops were built with residence at the rear, much of which has been removed over the years.</p> <p>Butcher shop:</p> <p>It is not known how long or if the Union Bank operated on the north half of the site. It is likely that when the existing building (c.1900) as built it was not for a bank. It was fitted out as a butcher shop.</p> <p>William Armstrong is listed as a butcher in 1900, but could have been there earlier- purchased the southern half.</p> <p>By 1904, there were 4 butchers in Menzies, one was "Butcher and Uhr". Fritz Lange, a German butcher, had been in the goldfields for 6 years, joining, Butcher and Uhr in 1902.</p>


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							<p>Lange founded the Swan Meat Company in 1902. Images of his Kalgoorlie shop are similar to the counter and fitout in Menzies.</p>
							<p>Lange had established the Swan Meat Company in Midland with stock yards, a store in Hannan Street Kalgoorlie (1907), and receiving yards at Robbs Jetty and stockyards in Midland. He slaughtered meat for the goldfields in the Kalgoorlie's government abattoirs. Swan Meat Company leased the shop from 1909-1912. It is likely that Lange was working for Butcher and Uhr at the shop before his own company took over.</p>
							<p>In 1913 it was John McMahon's butcher shop, until 1922 when Robert Silva took over the butcher shop. He became the longest serving butcher in town, retiring in 1938.</p> <p>In 1939 Herbert Keene Mitchell took over the butcher business and the south shop was renovated to provide the residence for his family. Mitchell slaughtered his own meat. He was also a baker.</p> <p>From 1940 – 1951, H.E. Draper was the butcher. In 1951 Henry Rush took over followed by several butchers before it closed in 1959.</p> <p>In 1949 the butchers shop had reverted to the crown due to unpaid rates</p> <p><u>South shop</u></p> <p>In 1896, Percival William Armstrong, a butcher, purchased the southern half lot 27.</p> <p>In 1917, John McMahon (the butcher in the north side) acquired the shop from Restaurateur, E Lenz who went bankrupt.</p> <p>Some time prior to the 1935 it is thought to be a tearooms.</p> <p>In 1935, Robert Silva acquired the shop and his son Frank Silva, a baker, occupied the semi-detached shop, likely as his residence, as the bakery was already established (timber framed and corrugated iron with shop at front and bakery behind).</p> <p>In 1939, Herbert Keene Mitchell (a baker) and family continued the bakery on lot 26 after Frank Silva left, and used the south shop (Lot 27) as a residence for his family. In 1951 Henry Rush took over the bakery, and in 1953, Master Baker George Albert Willey ran the bakery until 1957 when the Road Board purchase the property and removed the ironclad buildings, leaving the baker's oven insitu.</p> <p>In 1990, the tearooms reverted to the Crown, and lot 27 amalgamated.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former tearooms and butcher's shop are of historic and social significance for the goods and services they provided, and the long serving butchers. The shops demonstrate ways of life no longer practiced. Aesthetically, the c.1900 mirror double Federation shop frontage is modest in form and scale, typical in the goldfields of the period. The former tearooms and butcher's shop is a landmark in the main street of Menzies and makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p>

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	<p>22</p>	<p>1553</p>	<p>Menzies Railway Station Group</p>	<p>Walsh Street</p>	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u> Menzies Railway Station Group is a collection of stone buildings constructed in 1898 comprising the Station Building, in Federation Arts and Crafts style, and three Platelayer's Cottages and Station Master's House in Federation Bungalow style. The place was built by railway contractors Smith & Timms, to Public Works Department plans. The North Coolgardie goldfield was gazetted on 28 June 1895, and encompassed the towns of Menzies and Goongarrie. During construction of the Eastern Goldfield railway from Southern Cross to Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1895-96, plans were already underway to extend the line to Menzies. The line from Kalgoorlie to Menzies was contracted in 1897 but was delayed. The contractors were offered an added incentive, and a thousand men were employed by the end of October 1897. As each stop was reached, the line was opened for traffic with Cobb & Co coaches covering the rest of the route north. At Menzies, there was debate about the location of the station yard, with arguments that it was too far south of the town centre, but it failed to be relocated. The Kalgoorlie to Menzies railway line reached Menzies on 4 March 1898, and the contractors advertised the running of one train each way daily except Sundays. The contractor's stationmaster, Mr Cooper, operated from a tent while work on the station buildings started in March 1898. The Kalgoorlie-Menzies line was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Gerard Smith, on 22 March 1898, with two trains bringing hundreds of visitors and the official party to the event. Stations were provided at the mining centres including of Paddington, Kurawa (Broad Arrow), Bardoc, Goongarrie and Menzies, and in addition to these, station buildings, station-masters' houses, platelayer's cottages, all of local stone, and at Menzies a terminal station was a special design. As the railhead for the district, Menzies became the forwarding point for the North Coolgardie and Mount Margaret goldfields and places in the East Murchison field. In February 1901, the Public Works Department began construction of the line from Menzies to Malcolm and Leonora, operational in January 1903. The importance of Menzies as a railhead and forwarding point ceased, but became a refreshment stop, converting the clerks' office and parcels room to refreshment rooms operating as licensed premises in 1925. Menzies also ceased to provide facilities for trainmen when the Leonora line opened, the men instead ending their shift at Leonora or Malcolm. Gold production, and railway activity in the goldfields, began to decline from 1903 but Menzies remained a viable township as the administrative centre of the district and a service centre for the pastoral industry. At</p>
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					<p>Leonora, the ongoing success of the Sons of Gwalia mine meant that trains continued to run a daily schedule through Menzies.</p> <p>In the 1930s, there was renewed activity in the goldfields due to men trying their luck during the Depression and a bounty provided by the Commonwealth Government to encourage gold production. In the early 1930s, the licensee of the refreshment rooms was W. Collier, licensee of the Railway Hotel, the only hotel still operating in Menzies at that time. The refreshment rooms only opened 30 minutes before and after a train.</p> <p>In 1949, a diesel electric rail car was introduced on the Eastern Goldfields line, resulting in altered working of the line, and trainmen's barracks were again required at Menzies. This time, the trainmen were housed in the station building. The refreshment rooms were renovated, and the ladies waiting room was converted to a liquor store.</p> <p>In the 1950s, Greek and Italian migrants were employed as trackmen at Menzies. The maintenance gangs included a considerable number of Aboriginal men, particularly after World War Two.</p> <p>The station master was withdrawn from Menzies on 30 August 1964 and the service on the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line was reduced to one train each way weekly, known as the 'Leonora Goods with coach attached'.</p> <p>When the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line was reduced to one train each way weekly in 1964, Mrs. Kathleen Butcher, licensee of the refreshment rooms, was employed as siding caretaker from October 1965, the liquor licence was discontinued at the refreshment rooms.</p> <p>In 1968, work was completed on the new standard gauge track between Kalgoorlie and Fremantle to conform to the standard gauge Trans-Continental line. Discovery of nickel deposits in the northern goldfields districts made it necessary to also convert the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line to standard gauge. In July 1973, the narrow gauge line was closed to allow for the reconstruction. Most of the stations along the route were closed, with only four stations Bardoc, Menzies, Kookynie and Malcolm forming part of the new line that officially opened in September 1974. The refreshment rooms at Menzies closed with the closure of the narrow gauge line and did not re-open.</p> <p>Attracting staff was difficult and in 1980, the Menzies permanent way gang was disbanded 'due to the inability to acquire staff for this location'.</p> <p>In March 1980, the Shire of Menzies leased the Station Building on a ten-year lease at peppercorn rental. The Railways Department acknowledged that the 'historical significance of the stone building to your district is appreciated'.</p> <p>Julia Mines N.L. subleased the building and undertook some restoration, for use as an exploration and mine office for the Company's exploration programme in the district, which was instigated to provide gold ore for their treatment plant located at Goongarrie.</p> <p>The station has been vacant for several years.</p>
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						<p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Menzies railway group is a rare remaining 1890s example comprising the station building, station master's house and three platelayer's cottages, demonstrating a way of life and functions no longer practiced in Western Australia. It is the most intact and substantial group of railway buildings remaining on the Kalgoorlie-Leonora railway line and includes the only railway station building remaining on the line north of Kalgoorlie. It has a landmark setting in the Menzies town and contributes to the historic townscape of Menzies.</p> <p>It demonstrates the transport and labour requirements of the goldfields during the 1890s gold rushes, 1930s, other periods, and the importance of the railways in the development of the goldfields, and specifically Menzies.</p>
	23	1553 23821	Stationmaster's House	Walsh Street	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Kalgoorlie to Menzies railway line reached Menzies in March 1898. The contractor's Stationmaster, Mr Cooper, operated from a tent while work on the station buildings started in March 1898 before the Stationmaster's House was completed that year.</p> <p>The Stationmaster's house is a standard four room, 2nd class, Stationmaster's residence of local stone construction.</p> <p>It has the kitchen located in a corner of the veranda that wraps the perimeter of the building.</p> <p>From at least 1937 for a period of ten years or so there was no station master at Menzies, only a caretaker.</p> <p>In 1947, Menzies was declared a booking station and the station master at Malcolm, was transferred to Menzies, despite protests from the residents of Malcolm.</p> <p>When the Kalgoorlie-Leonora line was reduced to one train weekly in 1964, Mrs. Kathleen Butcher, licensee of the refreshment rooms, was employed as siding caretaker from October 1965, and moved into the vacant Stationmaster's house.</p> <p>The position of siding caretaker was discontinued and the Station Master's House were leased by the Menzies Cultural Society for the use of local families.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Stationmasters house is historically and aesthetically significant as an integral part of the Menzies Railway Station group, contributing to the historic townscape of Menzies and informing of a way of life no longer practiced.</p>



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	<p>24</p>	<p>1553 23962 23968 12888</p>	<p>Fetters Cottages (fmr)</p>	<p>Walsh Street</p>	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u> The 1898 stone Platelayer's Cottages were constructed to the standard two-room design for the type, with verandas on all four sides. The cottages were numbered Departmental Property (DP) 445, 446, 447 and 448 (demolished), from south to north on the Walsh Street frontage of the railway station reserve. They were occupied by the workers who maintained the rail track, or permanent way. The men were known as fettlers, platelayers, or permanent way (per way) men, and later as trackmen. The Kalgoorlie to Menzies railway line reached Menzies on 4 March 1898. In February 1901 construction began on the Menzies to Malcolm and Leonora line, operational in January 1903. The importance of Menzies as a railhead ceased and it became a refreshment stop, and Menzies no longer provided facilities for trainmen who then ended their shifts at Leonora or Malcolm. Gold production, and railway activity in the goldfields, began to decline from 1903 but Menzies remained a viable township as the administrative centre of the district and a service centre for the pastoral industry. At Leonora, the ongoing success of the Sons of Gwalia mine meant that trains continued to run a daily schedule through Menzies. The Platelayer's Cottages required additions and improvements to make them habitable by the families of the per way men. In 1903, a spark from the stove ignited the hessian walls of the kitchen at DP 447, destroying the room and causing other damage. In 1972 Western Australian Government Railways undertook a housing review and reported that the four Platelayer's Cottages were in poor condition and were to be replaced with transportable housing. The Shire of Menzies wanted the cottages retained for historical reasons, and expressed their opposition to demolition in a letter to the Minister for Transport in March 1975. In July 1975, the Menzies Cultural Society (now Menzies Aboriginal Corporation) purchased the cottages for Aboriginal housing; DP 445, 446 and 447, while DP 448 remained tenanted by a trackman. Tragically, on 26 August 1979, DP 448 was gutted by fire and a child died and five other people were injured. <u>Statement of Significance</u> The three remaining Fetter's Cottages are historically and aesthetically significant as an integral part of the Menzies Railway Station group, contributing to the historic townscape of Menzies and informing of a way of life no longer practiced.</p>
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	<p>27</p>	<p>8512 23865 24445 1558</p>	<p>Menzies Police Quarters & Lockup (former)</p>	<p>4 Wilson Street</p>	<p>B: Heritage List</p>	<p><u>History</u> The police quarters were erected in 1896, by Riley Bros. In 1904, and 1911, renovations were carried out to the quarters specifically, including fencing. InHerit references Menzies Police station with a photograph of the quarters. <u>Statement of Significance</u> The former Menzies Police Quarters & Lockup are historically significant as one of the few intact examples of its type in Western Australia. It clearly demonstrates the way of maintaining law and order that developed during the time, and the conditions of time in a lock-up of that period. Together they represent a nineteenth century way of policing and living. The construction of additional bedrooms indicates the changing scale of the operation. Menzies Police Quarters & Lockup (former) make a significant contribution to the historical townscape of Menzies.</p>
	<p>48</p>	<p>15411</p>	<p>Goongarrie Station Masters House (fmr)</p>	<p>Goongarrie Railway Siding Goldfields Highway</p>	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u> The Goongarrie Stationmaster's house and the remaining two fettlers cottages were integral to the Goongarrie Railway Station. By 1901, there were 3 railway repairers, one ganger and two engine drivers at Goongarrie. Newspapers had already begun to report that Goongarrie was 'almost deserted'. The majority of people residing in the town were prospectors, miners and railway employees. The largest number of railway employees is recorded; including W. Carthew as stationmaster, eight fettlers and one ganger. In 1912, this number had decreased to three fettlers, one ganger and stationmaster. By 1915, no stationmaster was shown at Goongarrie and the town's population had decreased to fourteen. <u>Statement of Significance</u> The Goongarrie Stationmaster's house and the remaining two fettlers cottages are associated with the construction of the Kalgoorlie to Menzies Railway line in 1898. They formed part of the activities at the various stations and sidings built along the line, and illustrate the way of life for the stationmaster and railway employees. Goongarrie Stationmaster's house represents a part of the Goongarrie Railway Station that was integral to the once important narrow gauge railway linking Kalgoorlie to Menzies, opened in 1900, and extended to Leonora in 1903.</p>


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	49	15411	Goongarrie Fettler's cottage 1	Goongarrie Railway Siding Goldfields Highway	A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places	<p>The remaining two, of three original Goongarrie fettler's cottages are associated with the construction of the Kalgoorlie to Menzies Railway line in 1898. The cottages formed part of the activities at the various stations and sidings built along the line, and illustrate the way of life for the fettlers.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The remaining two Fettle's cottages (2) a, together with the former Stationmaster's House are associated with the construction of the Kalgoorlie to Menzies Railway line in 1898. They formed part of the activities at the various stations and sidings built along the line, and illustrate the way of life for the fettlers, stationmaster and railway employees.</p> <p>The Fettle's cottages (2) represents a part of the Goongarrie Railway Station that was integral to the once important narrow gauge railway linking Kalgoorlie to Menzies, opened in 1900, and extended to Leonora in 1903.</p>
	50	15411	Goongarrie Fettler's cottage 2	Goongarrie Railway Siding Goldfields Highway	A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places	<p>The remaining two, of three original Goongarrie fettler's cottages are associated with the construction of the Kalgoorlie to Menzies Railway line in 1898. The cottages formed part of the activities at the various stations and sidings built along the line, and illustrate the way of life for the fettlers.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The remaining two Fettle's cottages (2) a, together with the former Stationmaster's House are associated with the construction of the Kalgoorlie to Menzies Railway line in 1898. They formed part of the activities at the various stations and sidings built along the line, and illustrate the way of life for the fettlers, stationmaster and railway employees.</p> <p>The Fettle's cottages (2) represents a part of the Goongarrie Railway Station that was integral to the once important narrow gauge railway linking Kalgoorlie to Menzies, opened in 1900, and extended to Leonora in 1903.</p>
	52	16772	Kookynie townsite		B: Heritage List	<p>Gold was first found by WA Miller and party in 1895. In 1899 GD Robinson surveyed the town, and October 1899 Warden Lambden Owen requested that the town of Kookynie "be declared without delay as the place was booming". He refused applications for businesses and residential lots until it was gazetted-19 January 1900. By 26 January there were 38 registered businesses in the townsite as well as two lots for police purposes and 2 businesses at mine sites. The businesses included storekeeper, greengrocer, Edward Neilson's Federal Hotel, bakers, laundry, boarding house, hairdresser, Thomas Campbell's Kookynie Hotel, cycle shop, accountant, draper, assayer, cordial manufacturer, tinsmith, to name a few.</p> <p>By 1907, the population was 3500, 1000 of which were bush camps. There were 11 hotels, 2 blacksmiths, 5 stores, a turf club, 1 brewery, 2 cordial manufacturers, newspaper, school, police station, hospital,</p>


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					<p>mechanics institute, and the first swimming baths in the goldfields, and 7 brass bands, 4 trains a day from Kalgoorlie and 1 stage-coach every day. With the closure of the Cosmopolitan Mine in 1923, the town rapidly declined.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Kookynie townsite represents one of the early gold finds in 1895, the development of the Cosmopolitan Mine and the evolution of the town around the gold industry. Buildings and ruins remain in Kookynie representing the demise of the town and resilience of the community after the closure of the mine in 1923. Kookynie is of considerable historic value to that community and the regional community of Menzies.</p>
	54	1561	Grand Hotel	<p>Britannia Street (NE corner of Kookynie Yarri Road (Champion Street))</p>	<p>B: Heritage List</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Grand Hotel was strategically located immediately opposite the gates to the railway station with the hotel providing a welcome to Kookynie, and a convenience for travellers to have breakfast when the train stopped at 8 am before boarding the train again.</p> <p>Messrs Windsor and O'Keefe had been in the goldfields for a few years before they built the hotel that they opened in December 2003. The hotel's veranda wraps both street frontages that also features Pepper trees. The hotel comprised 22 rooms, a large dining hall, front bar and bar parlour as well as a saloon bar. Messrs Windsor and O'Keefe held the rights of Tattersalls.</p> <p>In 1994, over 3,000 people attended Kookynie's Centenary celebration that was held at the Grand Hotel over the period of a weekend.</p> <p>In 2000, Margaret and Kevin Pusey became proprietors, developing the hotel to an outstanding tourist destination providing cool drinks, hospitality, accommodation and culture, and, a horse named Willie.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Grand Hotel is of considerable historical and social significance, being the only intact building remaining in the central townsite, and the only hotel of the eleven in the town during its hey-day, and its continuous licenced operation since 1903. The social significance as a place of hospitality, a meeting place, and a tourist attraction was, and still is, important to the otherwise lonely existence of the prospectors and others in the goldfields. The Grand Hotel is a landmark that makes a significant contribution to the historic townsite of Kookynie.</p>


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	60	1562	Cosmopolitan Hotel ruins	Hope Street	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Cosmopolitan Hotel (1901) is situated on the corner block immediately opposite the Cosmopolitan Mine. The proprietor, Mr Patrick Ryan, was associated with the mine for many years before he entered the hotel business, building the Cosmopolitan Hotel in 1901. He was one of the oldest residents of the district, starting out as a clerk. The brick hotel's billiard room was a feature of the establishment.</p> <p>Richard Giles was the proprietor for a number of years until it closed in 1923, and he took over the Grand Hotel. He dismantled much of the Cosmopolitan Hotel for materials to build his family home in Maylands. The town declined after the closure of the mine in 1923.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Although the Cosmopolitan Hotel is in ruin, it is of historic significance established in 1901 opposite the very successful Cosmopolitan Mine, a strategic success for the owner operator Patrick Ryan.</p> <p>The social significance as a place of hospitality and comradeship was a critical aspect of the otherwise lonely existence of the prospectors and others in the goldfields. Aesthetically, although a ruin, decorative brickwork and the extent of the building is still evidence of the substantial hotel. The ruins of the Cosmopolitan Hotel are a landmark in Kookynie and makes a significant contribution to the historic character and nostalgic nature of the ruins of the Kookynie townsite.</p>
	76		Kookynie Cemetery	Cemetery Road	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Under the Cemeteries Act, a Board was required to manage a cemetery, with burials to be registered and a plan of the layout kept up to date. In the Goldfields, a transient population made the function of a Cemetery Board difficult to maintain.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>Kookynie Cemetery is of considerable significance as a record of the microcosm of life on the West Australian goldfields and has the potential to yield information relating to the population, religious affiliation, ethnicity, morbidity and settlement of the area.</p> <p>The Cemetery demonstrates associations with the earliest foundations and subsequent development of Kookynie. Associations with prospectors, miners, businessmen, government officials and their families who risked their health and their lives to follow the lure of gold and the call of duty are of historical significance.</p>


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	77		<p>Lake Ballard Gormley's "Insiders" Sculptures & setting</p>	Sandstone Road	<p>B: Heritage List</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Antony Gormley's "Insiders' sculpture.</p> <p>Invited by Sean Doran, the Artistic Director of the Perth International Arts Festival, to make a work to celebrate the festival's 50th anniversary in 2003, Gormley accepted the challenge, and later noted:</p> <p><i>"I just wanted somewhere with an absolutely flat, more or less 360 degree horizon. I chose the west of Lake Ballard, which is an extraordinary lake 70 miles long and 30 miles wide, with this sodium crust that makes everything stand out absolutely clearly. It's an amazing place. It's in the middle of what's called the <u>Yilgarn Craton</u>, which is one of the oldest bits of the surface of the earth. It's between 2.9 and 3.5 billion years old..."</i></p> <p>A body-scanner, used to scan (or map) the human body for use in animation and other special effects, was transported from California. Gormley was wanting the Menzies residents to strip off and present their nakedness for scanning in the Tardis-like booth. Over 50 locals, and some out-of-towners took up the challenge being scanned in the Menzies Town Hall.</p> <p>In December 2002, after months of preparation, Gormley supervised the installation of 51 metal (carbonised) figures at Lake Ballard.</p> <p>They have been 'immortalised' on the surface of Lake Ballard. They have become Gormley's 'Insiders'.</p> <p>The Aboriginal custodians of Lake Ballard have been living near it, or visiting it, for well over 10,000 years. Spiritually, Lake Ballard is intimately associated with a 'Seven Sisters' dreaming story.</p> <p>In the night sky, the ancient Greeks referred to the Seven Sisters as the Pleiades, but globally almost every culture has its own names and history for them. The 'Sisters' are among the nearest star clusters to Earth, being most obvious to the naked eye during the winter months in both hemispheres.</p> <p>According to local Aboriginal spirituality, the Seven Sisters Dreaming involves the 'Sisters' on one of their nightly exploits. They were cruising across the sky and far below they saw a lake, and decided to go down and play for a while on its surface. They did this, but soon a man started chasing them, very keen to catch the youngest sister. Very frightened, to escape the man, they had to hide.</p> <p>Today, many of the features of the lake and its surrounds are testament to the identity of the Seven Sisters, the 'chase' they endured, and the hiding places where they found safety.</p> <p>Lake Ballard is named after Robert Ballard who was in Menzies (c.1896-1901). According to a friend, who penned a letter to the <i>Kalgoorlie Miner</i> shortly after his death in 1912, Ballard was <i>"for some years Engineer-in-Chief of the Queensland Central Railways, and came to West Australia in the early nineties to take the general management of Mr O'Driscoll's leases at Menzies, North Coolgardie Goldfield. These were afterwards floated into the Lady Shenton Extended Gold Mining Co., Ltd, and comprised the Lady Harriet, Aspasia and several other leases. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace for North Coolgardie goldfield. He left there in 1901 for London....."</i></p>
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					<p>Lake Ballard first came to international prominence in 1995 (25 February) in the wake of Severe Tropical Cyclone Bobby after the Category 4 storm crossed the Pilbara coast ultimately dump over 40 centimetres of rain across the Goldfields, filling the interconnected salt-lake system comprising lakes Barlee, Marmion and Ballard. Within days of the lakes filling, Lake Ballard was became the destination of tens of thousands of coastal wading birds known as Banded Stilts.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Gormley's "Insiders" have attracted state, national and international attention and has become a must-see destination for tourists and travellers.</p> <p>Neither photographs nor video imagery can replace what the human eye takes in at the moment of 'experiencing' – and how this becomes part of memory.</p> <p>It is a unique "exhibition", in the stunning natural environment, that is of historical an significance to Menzies as an exceptional experience created by British sculptor, Antony Gormley.</p>
	83	-	Niagara Cemetery	B: Heritage List	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The town of Niagara was gazetted on 27 November 1896. On 21 December 1897, Surveyor GD Robinson was instructed to survey a cemetery site not less than a mile from the townsite. On arrival, he discovered a cemetery site has already been cleared and fenced, several burials already taken place, so he surveyed the fenced portion on forfeited lease No. 3336, just outside the town boundary.</p> <p>Under the Cemeteries Act, a Board was required to manage a cemetery, with burials to be registered and a plan of the layout kept up to date. In the Goldfields, a transient population made the function of a Cemetery Board difficult to maintain.</p> <p>Niagara Cemetery is fenced and the entry path is lined by memorial plaques of interred persons, that leads to the remaining grave sites and memorials.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>Niagara Cemetery is of considerable significance as a record of the microcosm of life on the West Australian goldfields and has the potential to yield information relating to the population, religious affiliation, ethnicity, morbidity and settlement of the area.</p> <p>The Cemetery demonstrates associations with the earliest foundations and subsequent development of Niagara. Associations with prospectors, miners, businessmen, government officials and their families who risked their health and their lives to follow the lure of gold and the call of duty are of historical significance.</p>

Shire of Menzies

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	<p>84</p>	<p>1557</p>	<p>Niagara Dam</p>	<p>South off Kookynie Road</p>	<p>A: Heritage List Register of Heritage Places</p>	<p><u>History</u> Named after the near-by Niagara falls with a drop of 3 metres in heavy rainfall. Niagara Creek that runs in the name, was named by Surveyor GD Robinson in 1895. Niagara Dam is a water storage reservoir with a concrete gravity wall construction on a natural basin, with a capacity of approx. 40,000,000 gallons (182,400 kl). The place was constructed in 1898 to provide water for the Niagara district on the North Coolgardie goldfield. Its construction was instigated by Premier John Forrest and undertaken by H. Nelson under the supervision of the Public Works Department. Niagara Dam did not provide a reliable water supply and an alternative water source was located in the district shortly after the place was constructed. In 1983, Niagara Dam was vested in the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) as a conservation area for flora, fauna and water. It is currently used for watering stock and as a picnic area.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> Niagara Dam is of considerable historical significance, constructed as a result of an ambitious plan in 1897-98 by the Public Works Department to provide a water storage reservoir in the arid goldfields to serve the railway, a plan that did not eventuate. It provides evidence of a project that was quickly superseded by the discovery of fresh water nearby at Kookynie. Niagara Dam is a fine and intact representative example of a concrete gravity dam constructed in the late 19th century, and an important example of the determination of the colonial Government to maintain the viability of mineral exploitation in the area. It is a significant landmark element in the landscape of the remote goldfields, valued for the form and proportion of the dam wall and elegant curve, a picturesque reservoir within an otherwise arid natural environment. It is significant for the associations with Premier John Forrest, who instigated its construction following his tour of the Goldfields in November 1895, contractor H. Nelson, and with Abdul Waid and his camel team who carted the cement casks, one of the many Afghan camel drivers who played an important role in the early development of the Goldfields. Niagara Dam contributes significantly to a sense of place for local and wider communities as a landmark and place of recreation frequented by local residents and visitors on bus and 4-wheel drive tours, and as a relic of the goldfield history of the district.</p>
						
						

APPENDIX 3

Historic Town maps

Extracts from

Murray, I., Bianchi, P., Bloomfield, M., Bridge, C. *West Australian Gold Towns and Settlements*. Volumes 1 and 2. Hesperian Press. 2011.

Callion

Davyhurst

Goongarrie

Kookynie

Menzies

Mount Ida

Mulline

Mulwarrie

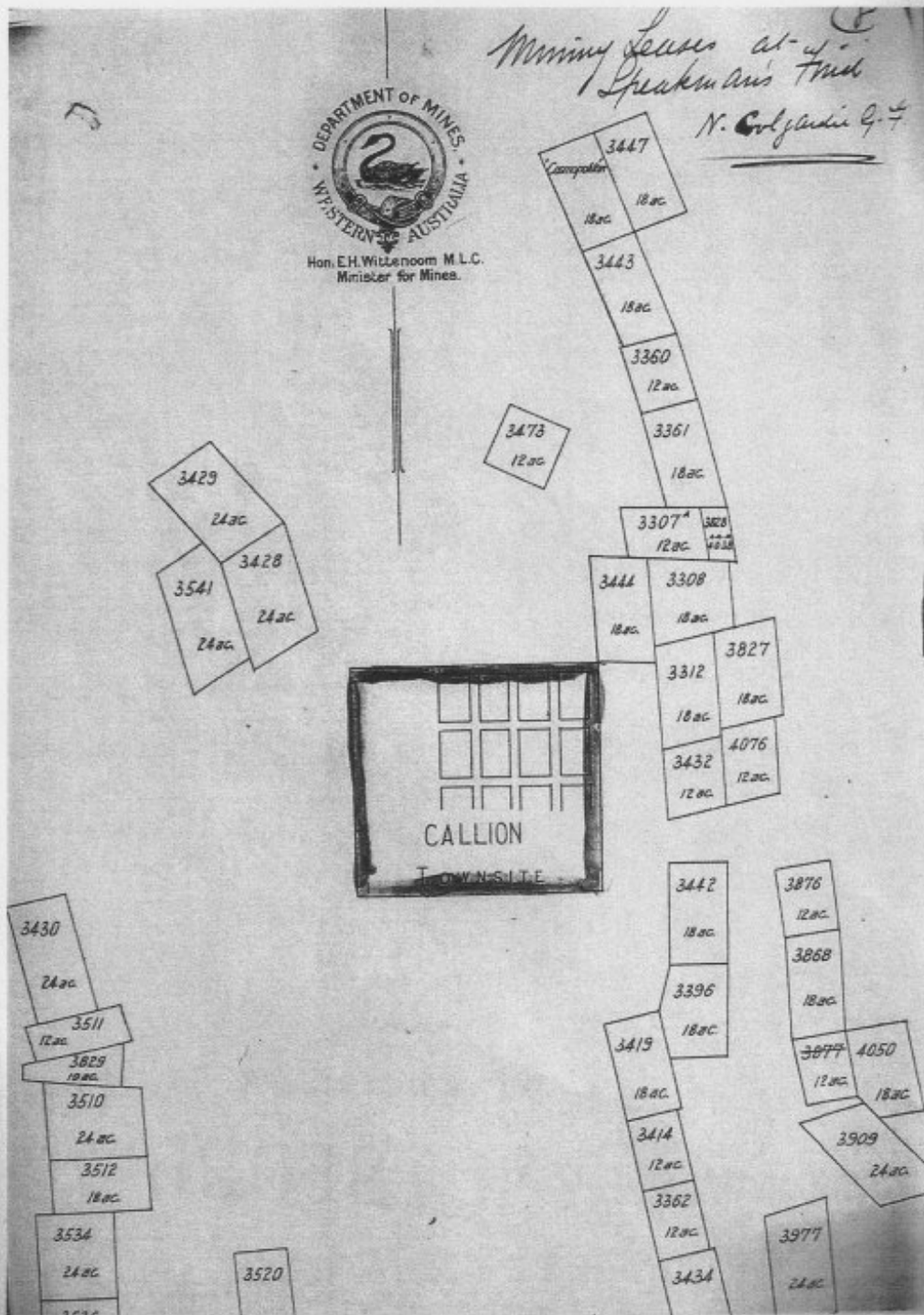
Niagara

Tampa

Yarri

Yerilla

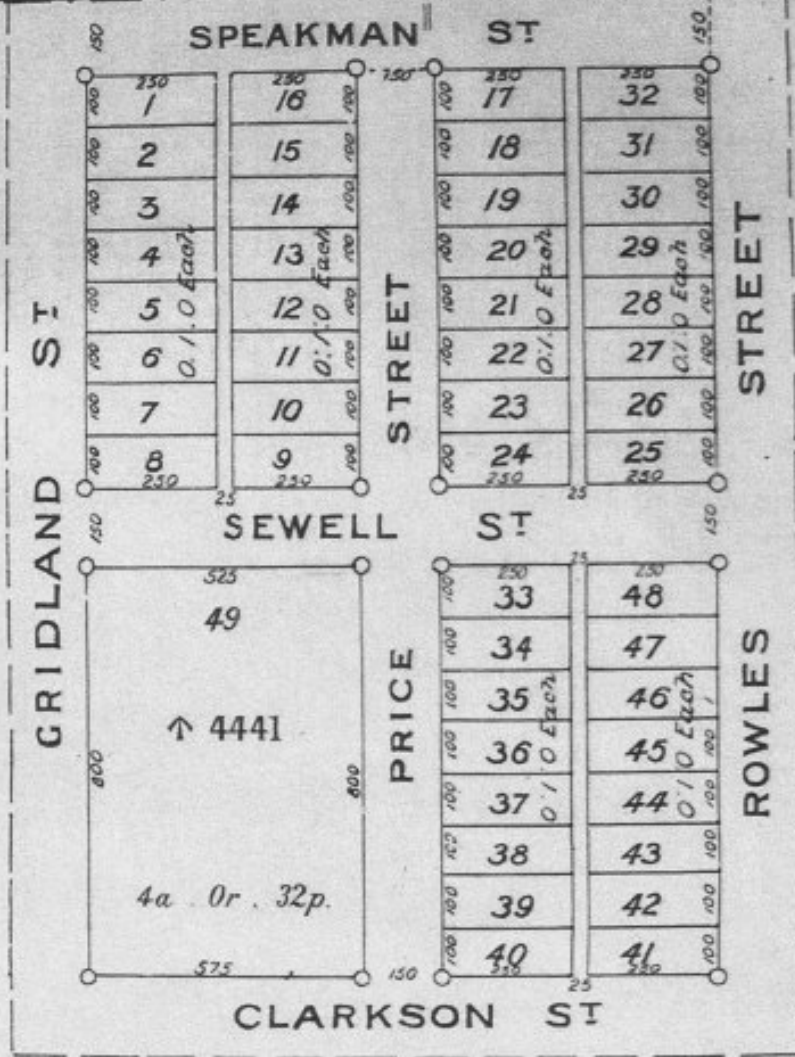
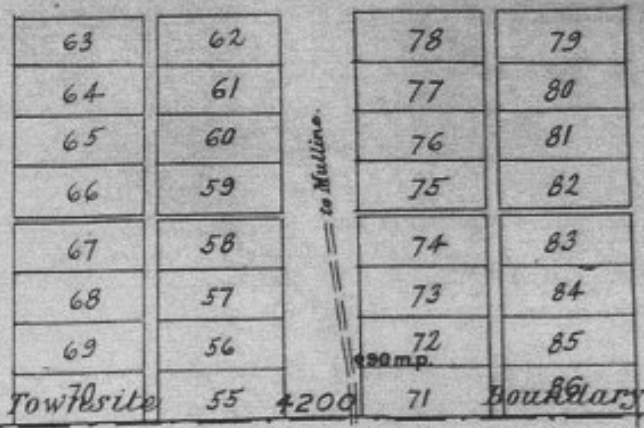
Yundaga



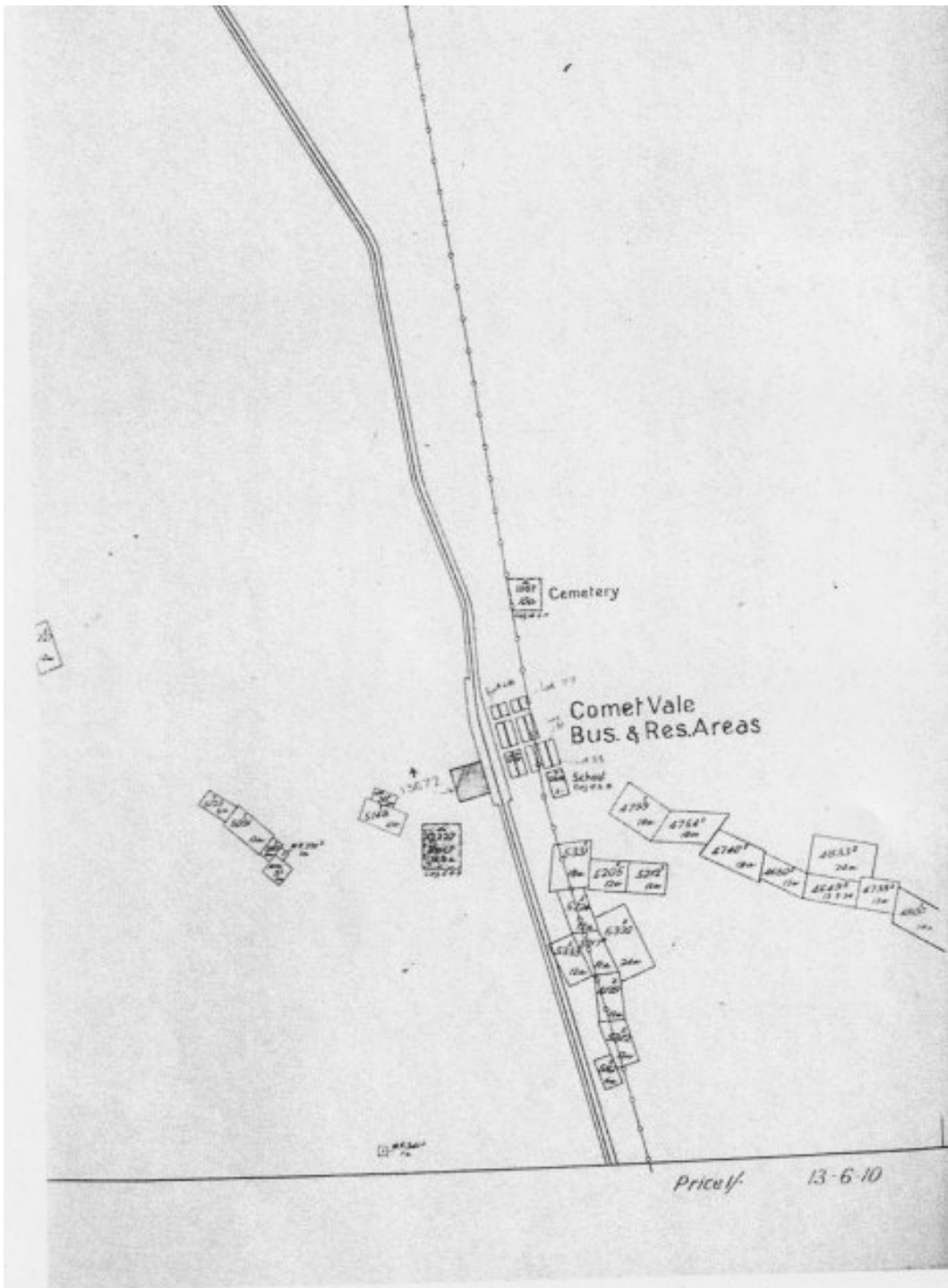
Callion Townsite Location

96

45



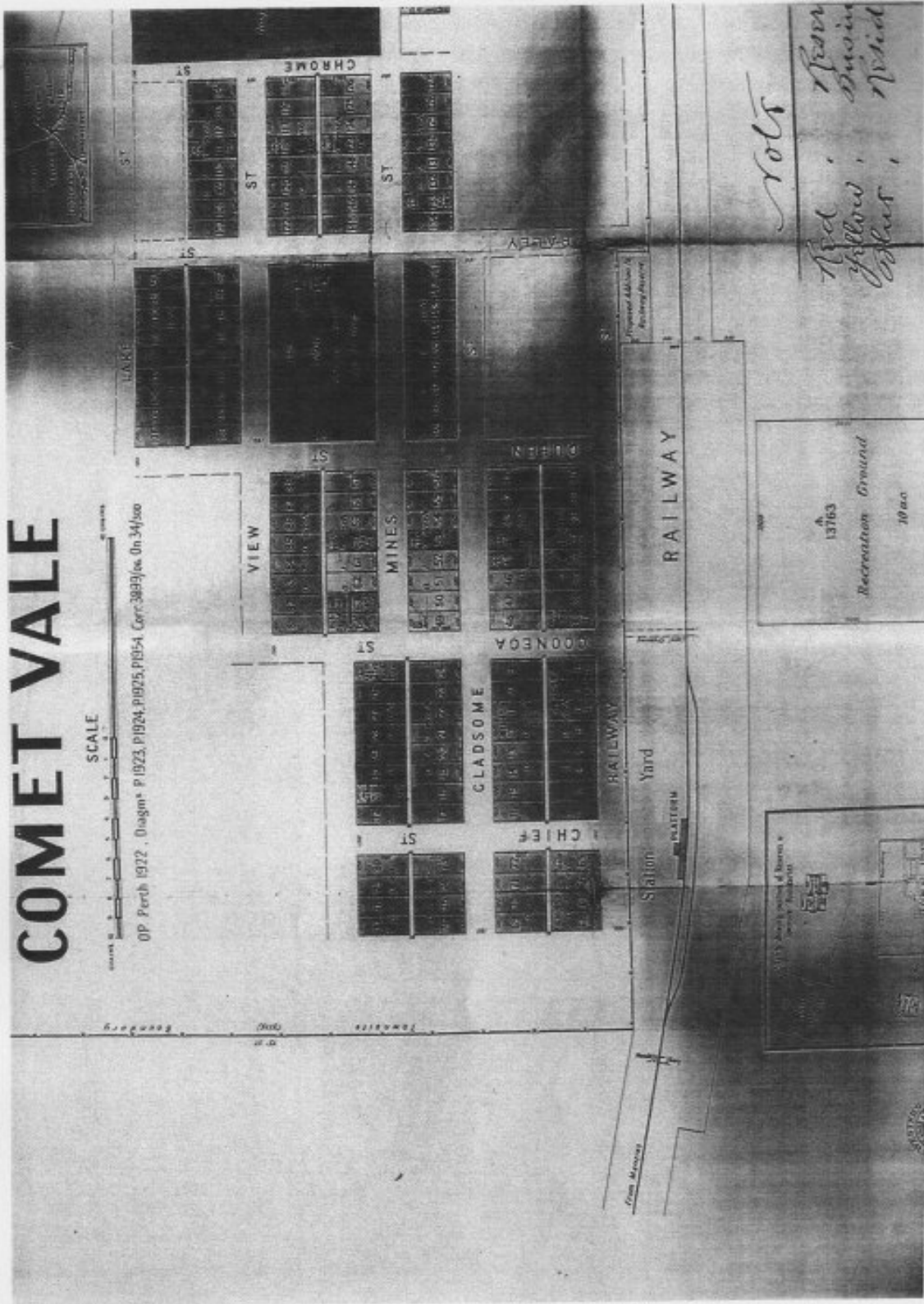
Callion Townsite



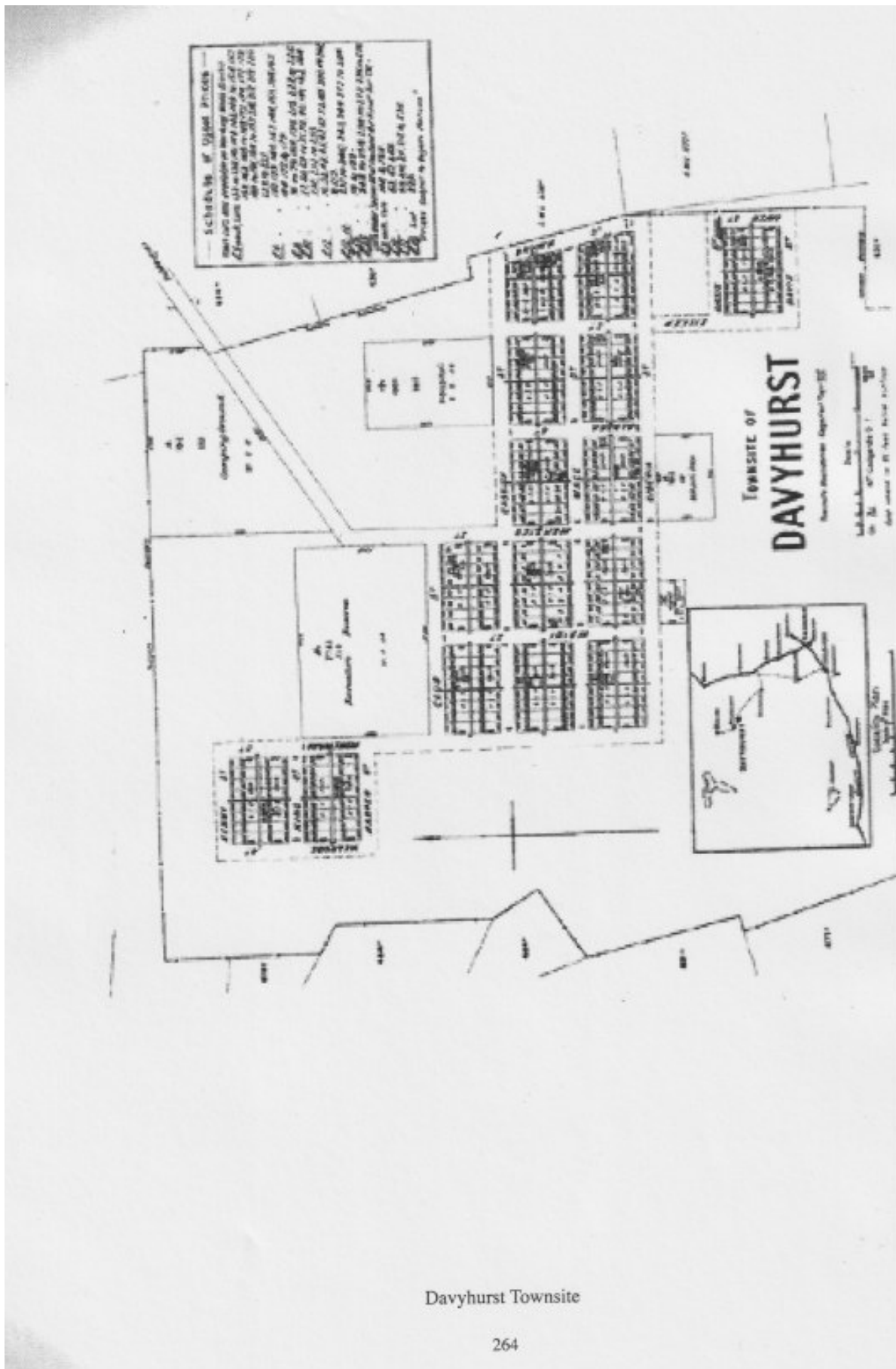
Comet Vale Townsite Location of Business and Residential areas

COMET VALE

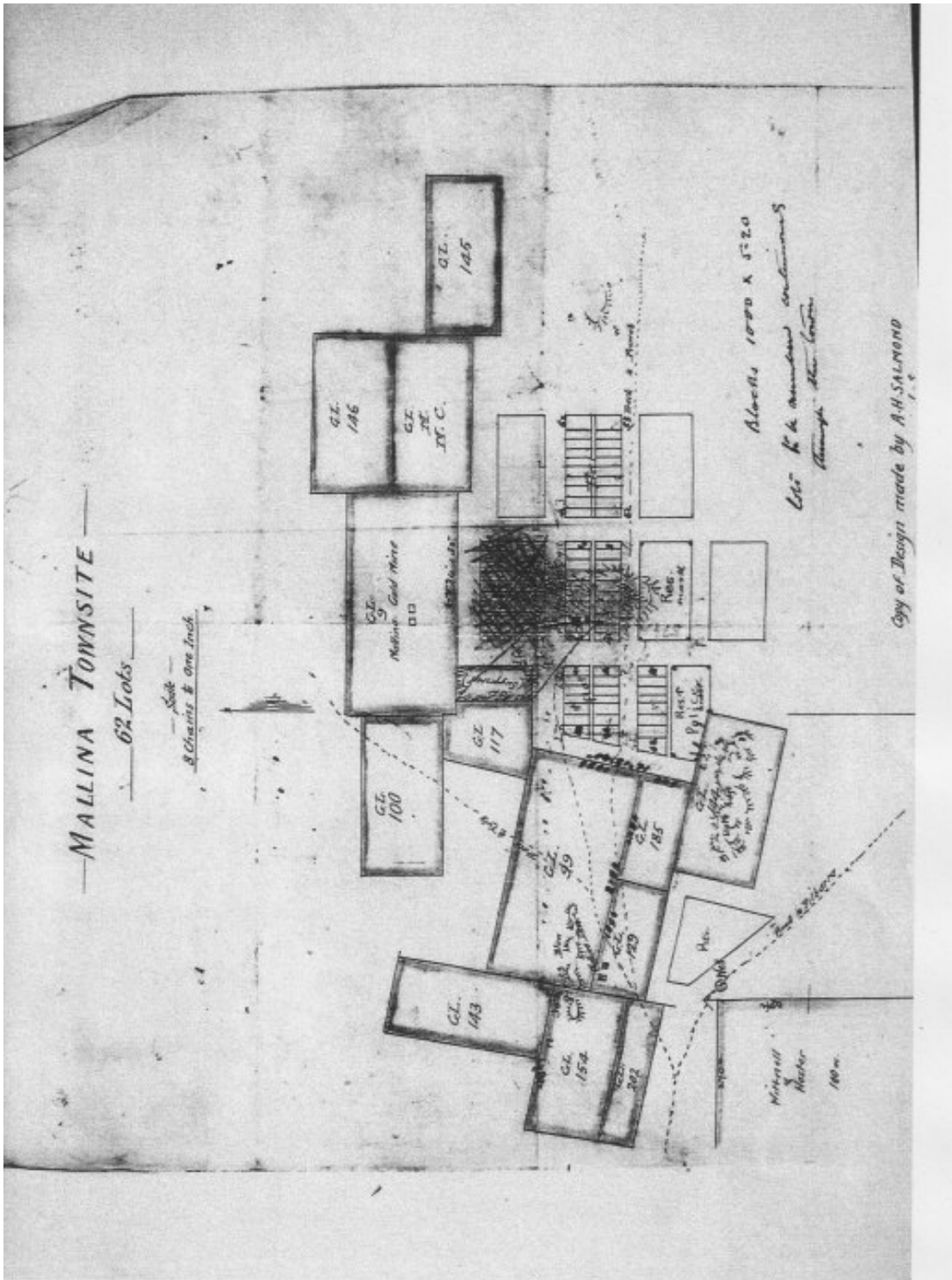
SCALE
 OP Perth 1922 . Diagrams P 1923, P 1924, P 1925, P 1954. Corr: 3893/loc. On 34/500



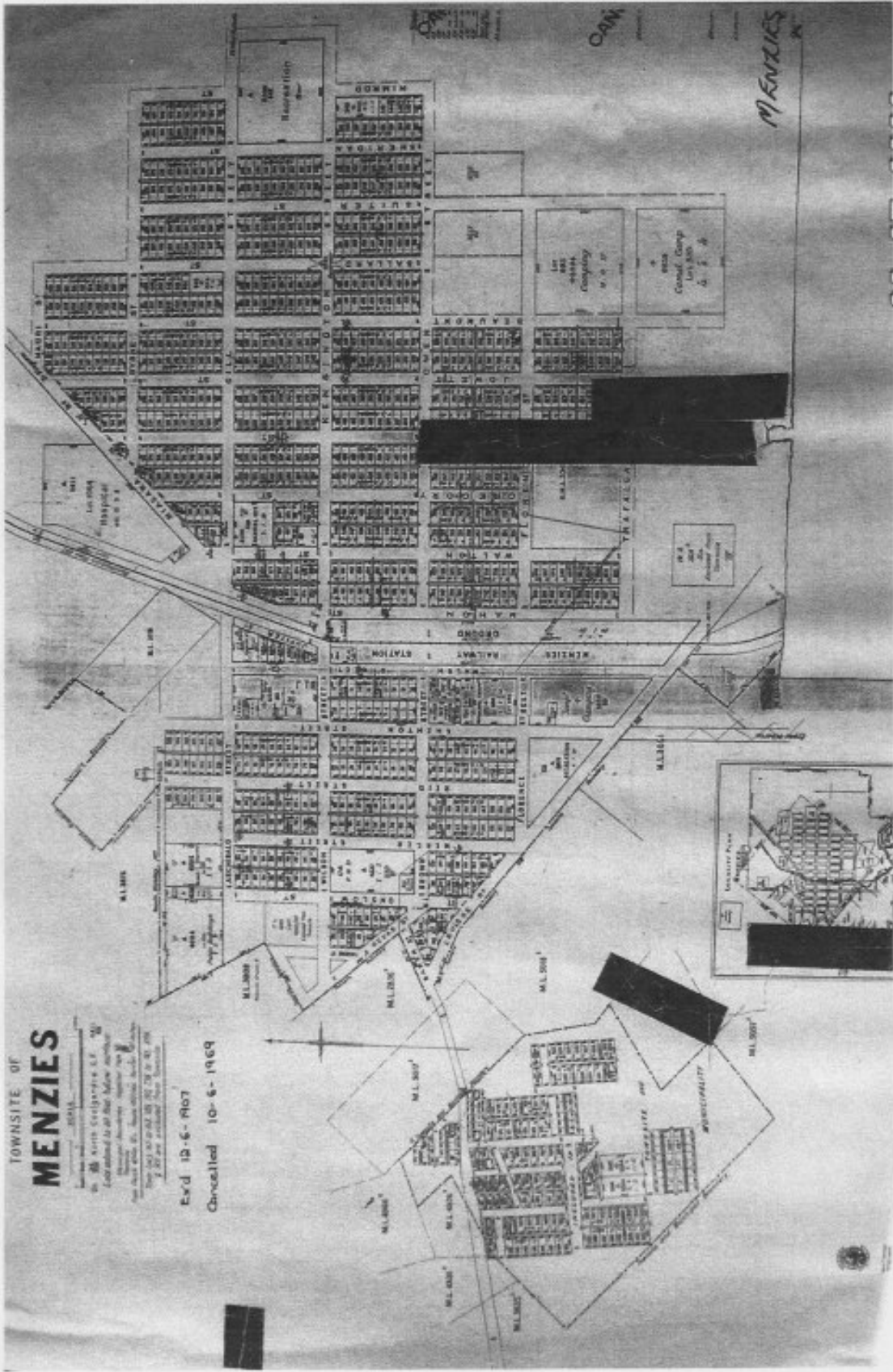
Comet Vale Townsite



Davyhurst Townsite



Mallina Townsite location



Menzies Townsite extended as at 1907



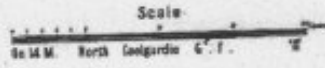
Townsite of Menzies—Lands and Surveys Public Plan No. 2. 16 February 1898.

Note: Site of post office, corner Brown and Walsh Streets, and Reserves 3981 and 3283 next door, municipal endowment land obvious site of first tent hospital (see text). Cemetery Reserve 3348, off Mulline Rd, west of Brown St. Reserve 4178—site of first Wesleyan Church (shown within railway yard) marked X. Second site for racecourse to W of cemetery (January 1897)

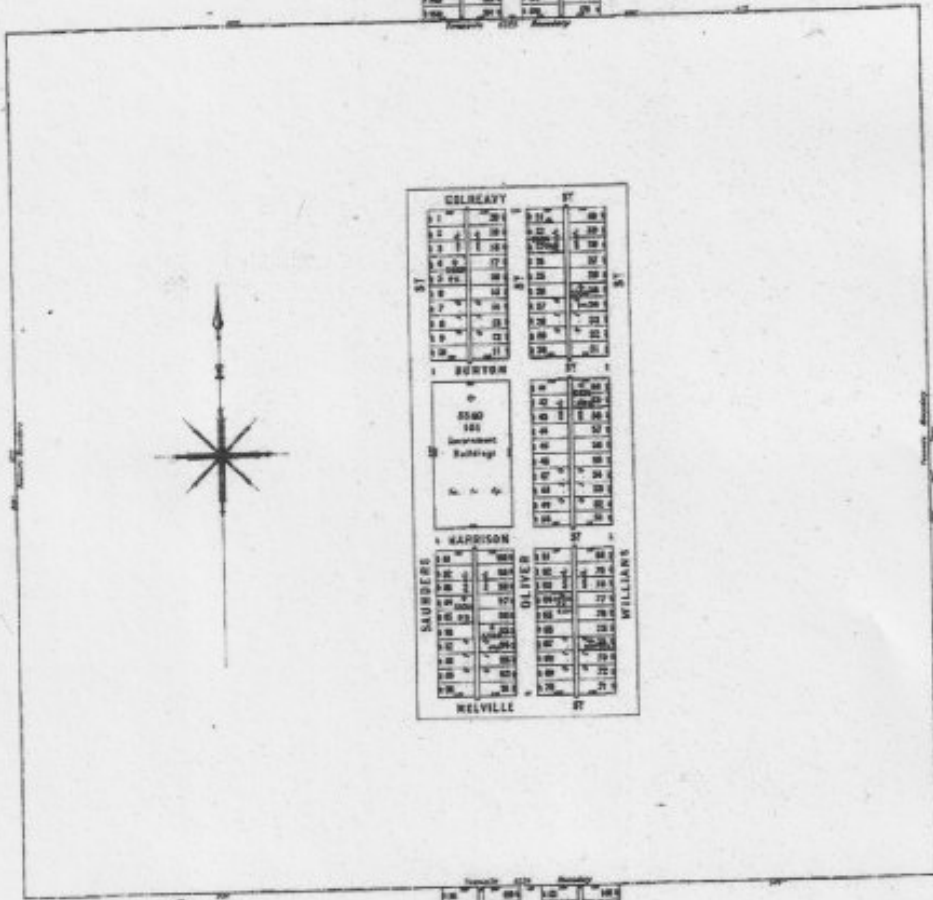
Menzies Townsite in 1898

TOWNSITE OF MOUNT IDA

- REFERENCE**
See Town and Subdivision Laws.
1. Application may be made for any lot or lots for sale.
 2. Payment of the price and of the cost of the survey and of the expenses of the subdivision.
 3. The lots shall be sold for cash.
 4. The lots shall be sold in the order in which they are numbered in this plat.
 5. Payment of the price and of the cost of the survey and of the expenses of the subdivision shall be made in full at the time of the sale.
 6. The lots shall be sold to the highest bidder.
 7. The lots shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash.
 8. The lots shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash.
 9. The lots shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash.
 10. The lots shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash.



Lot	Area	Lot	Area
101	1.00	101	1.00
102	1.00	102	1.00
103	1.00	103	1.00
104	1.00	104	1.00
105	1.00	105	1.00
106	1.00	106	1.00
107	1.00	107	1.00
108	1.00	108	1.00
109	1.00	109	1.00
110	1.00	110	1.00



COLLEAVY ST

1	1.00	11	1.00
2	1.00	12	1.00
3	1.00	13	1.00
4	1.00	14	1.00
5	1.00	15	1.00
6	1.00	16	1.00
7	1.00	17	1.00
8	1.00	18	1.00
9	1.00	19	1.00
10	1.00	20	1.00

RUTON ST

1	1.00	11	1.00
2	1.00	12	1.00
3	1.00	13	1.00
4	1.00	14	1.00
5	1.00	15	1.00
6	1.00	16	1.00
7	1.00	17	1.00
8	1.00	18	1.00
9	1.00	19	1.00
10	1.00	20	1.00

HARRISON ST

1	1.00	11	1.00
2	1.00	12	1.00
3	1.00	13	1.00
4	1.00	14	1.00
5	1.00	15	1.00
6	1.00	16	1.00
7	1.00	17	1.00
8	1.00	18	1.00
9	1.00	19	1.00
10	1.00	20	1.00

SAUNDERS ST

1	1.00	11	1.00
2	1.00	12	1.00
3	1.00	13	1.00
4	1.00	14	1.00
5	1.00	15	1.00
6	1.00	16	1.00
7	1.00	17	1.00
8	1.00	18	1.00
9	1.00	19	1.00
10	1.00	20	1.00

OLIVER ST

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2	1.00	12	1.00
3	1.00	13	1.00
4	1.00	14	1.00
5	1.00	15	1.00
6	1.00	16	1.00
7	1.00	17	1.00
8	1.00	18	1.00
9	1.00	19	1.00
10	1.00	20	1.00

WILLIAMS ST

1	1.00	11	1.00
2	1.00	12	1.00
3	1.00	13	1.00
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5	1.00	15	1.00
6	1.00	16	1.00
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9	1.00	19	1.00
10	1.00	20	1.00

BELVILLE ST

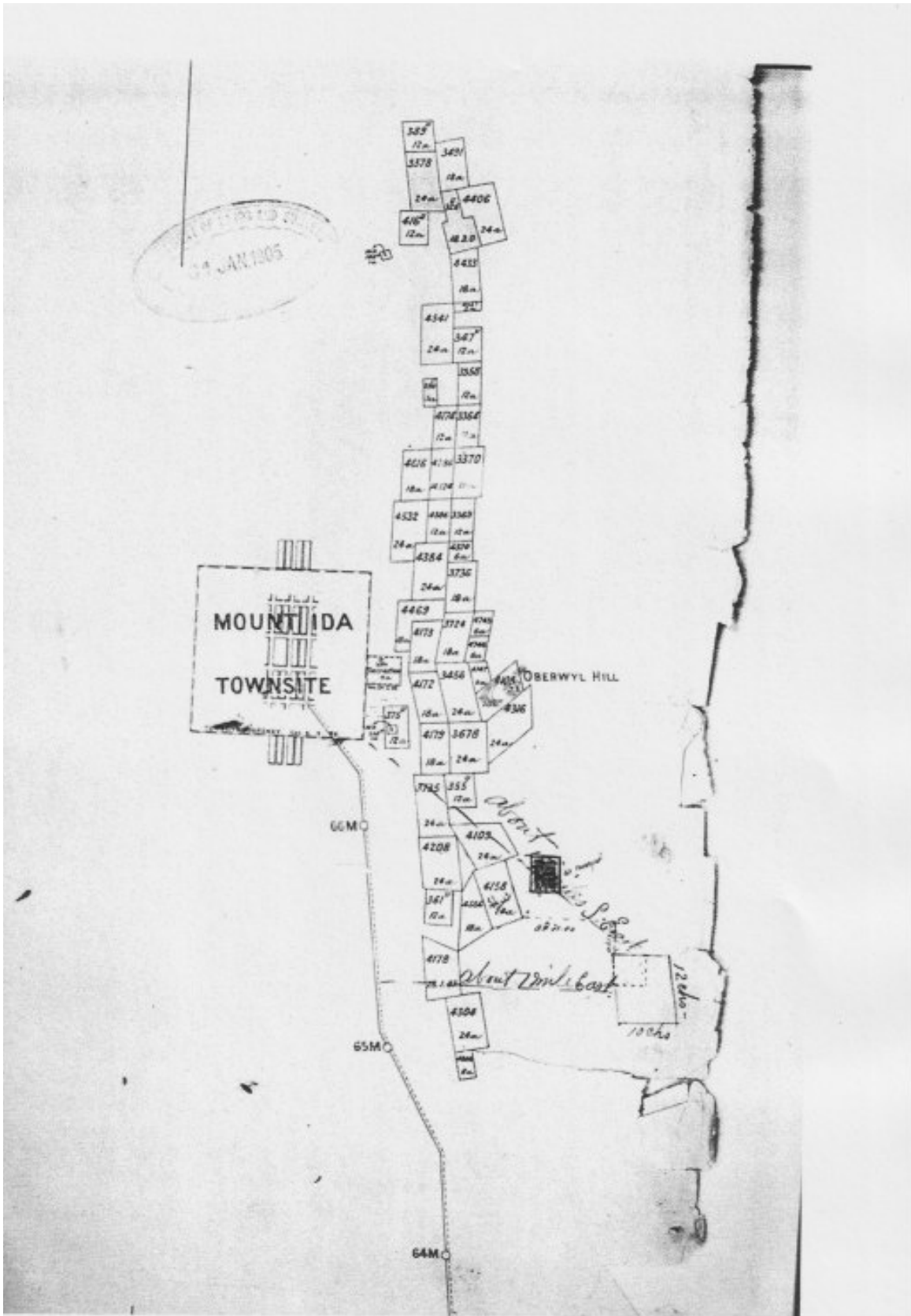
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6	1.00	16	1.00
7	1.00	17	1.00
8	1.00	18	1.00
9	1.00	19	1.00
10	1.00	20	1.00

Scale of Prices

1/20 each Lot 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

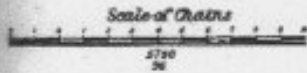
1/10 each Lot 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Lot	Area	Lot	Area
101	1.00	101	1.00
102	1.00	102	1.00
103	1.00	103	1.00
104	1.00	104	1.00
105	1.00	105	1.00
106	1.00	106	1.00
107	1.00	107	1.00
108	1.00	108	1.00
109	1.00	109	1.00
110	1.00	110	1.00



Mt. Ida - Wansbrough Townsite location

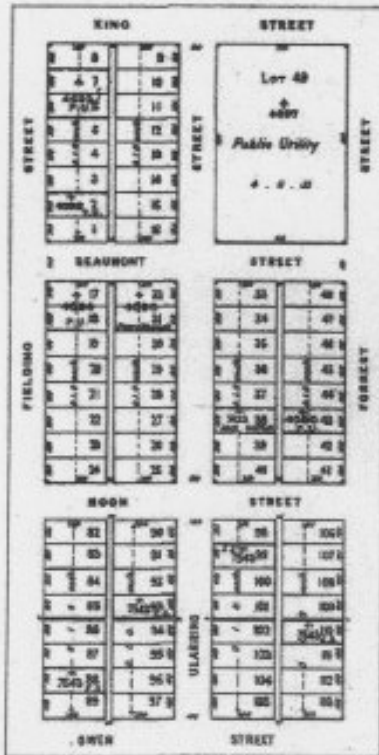
TOWNSITE OF MULLINE



755	50	766	51
764	51	767	50
765	52	768	70
762	53	769	70
761	54	770	71
760	55	771	70
759	56	772	75
758	57	773	74

4376
Section Reserve

4377
Public Utility



7250
Battery Site



4377

4376

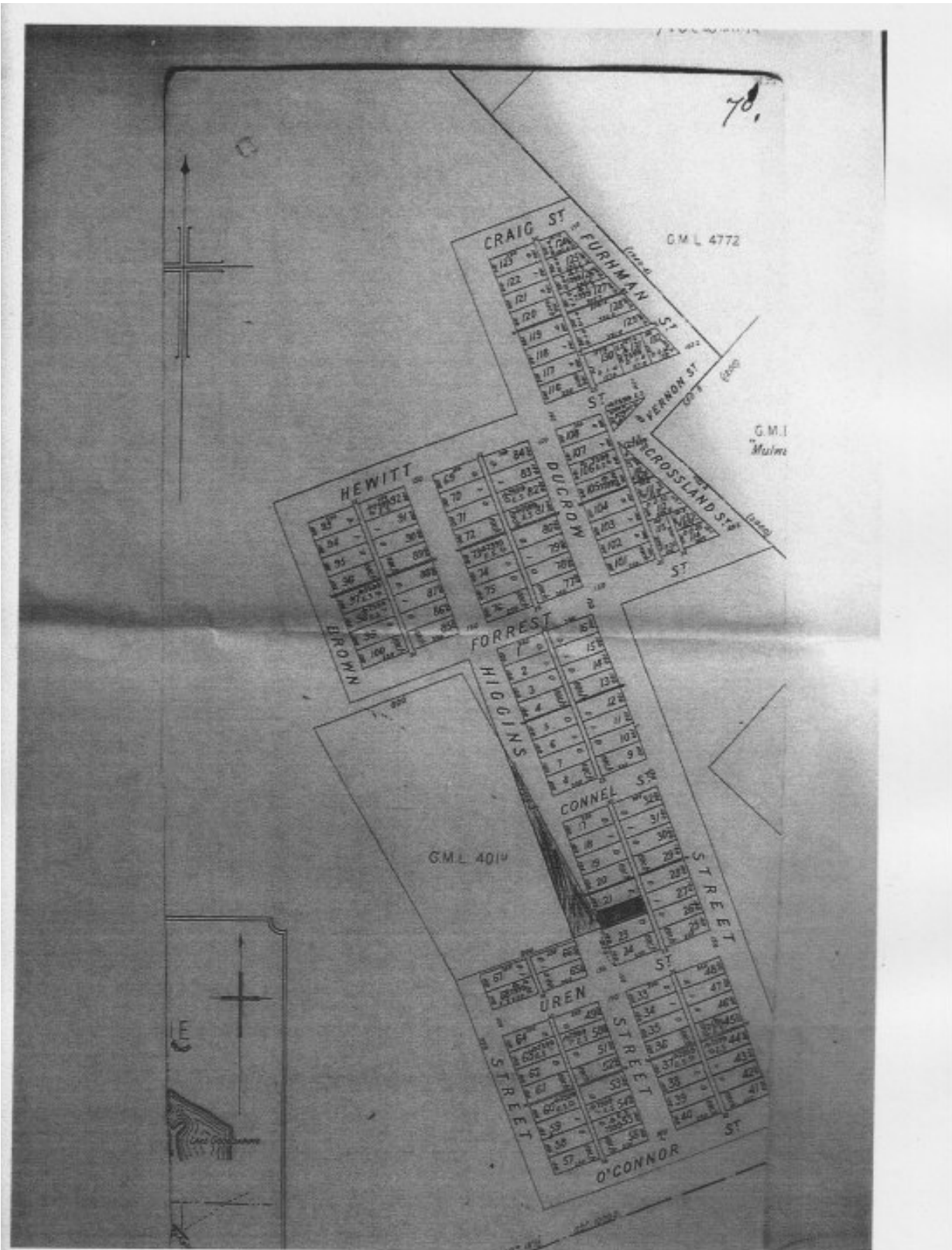
4376

4376

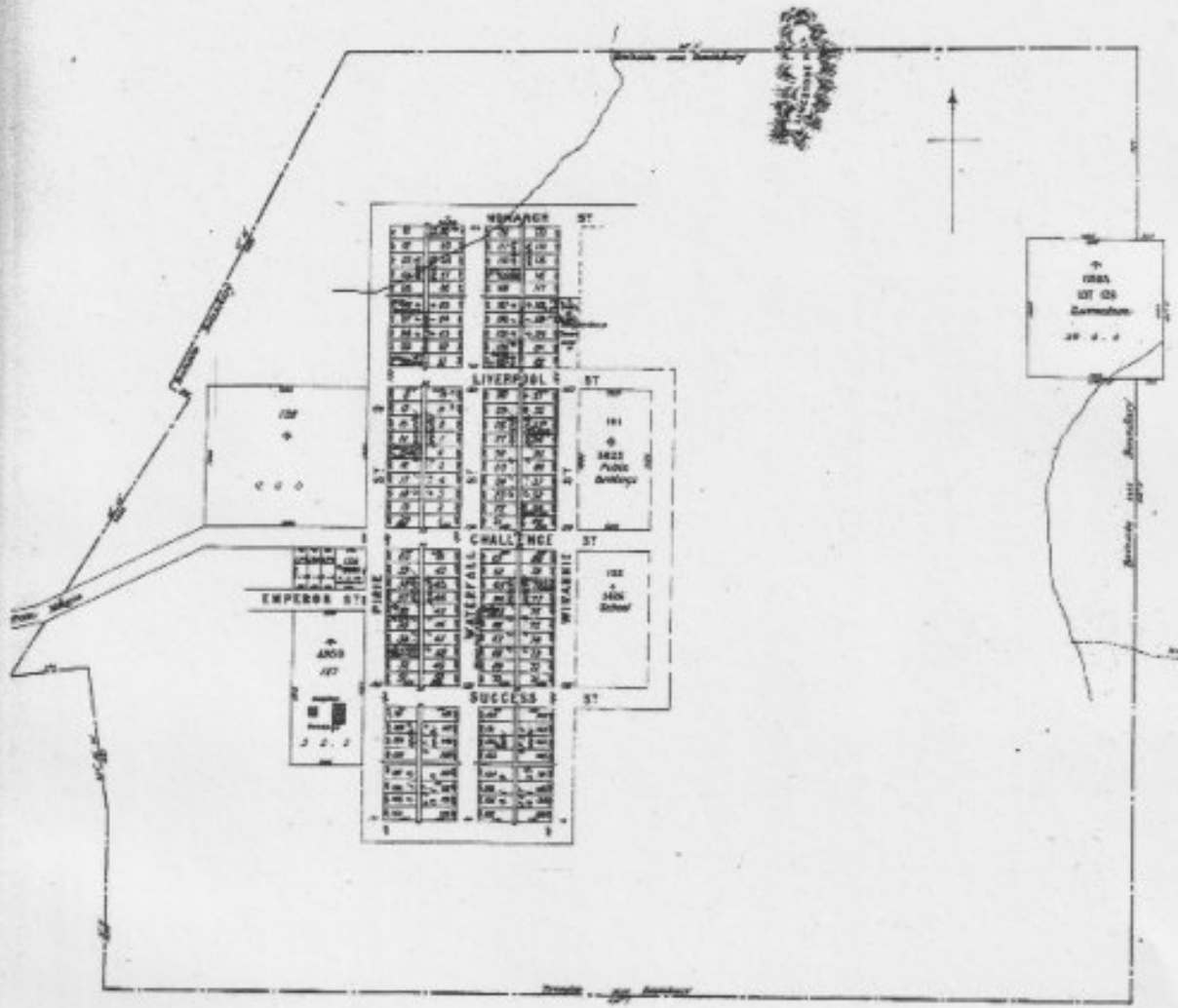
E. CORNER OF G. M. L. 1884

(4-2-02) Page 2

Mulline Townsite



Mulwarrie Townsite



NOTICE TO LEASEE OF TOWNSHIP LANDS AND TOWNSHIP CORPORATIONS

1. The Township of Niagara is a body corporate and has the right to acquire, hold, lease, sell, dispose of, and otherwise deal with its lands and interests in land.

2. Any person who has been granted a lease of land from the Township of Niagara, or who is a lessee of land from the Township of Niagara, is hereby notified that the Township of Niagara is now a body corporate and that the lease is a lease from a body corporate.

3. The Township of Niagara is now a body corporate and has the right to acquire, hold, lease, sell, dispose of, and otherwise deal with its lands and interests in land.

4. Any person who has been granted a lease of land from the Township of Niagara, or who is a lessee of land from the Township of Niagara, is hereby notified that the Township of Niagara is now a body corporate and that the lease is a lease from a body corporate.

5. The Township of Niagara is now a body corporate and has the right to acquire, hold, lease, sell, dispose of, and otherwise deal with its lands and interests in land.

6. Any person who has been granted a lease of land from the Township of Niagara, or who is a lessee of land from the Township of Niagara, is hereby notified that the Township of Niagara is now a body corporate and that the lease is a lease from a body corporate.

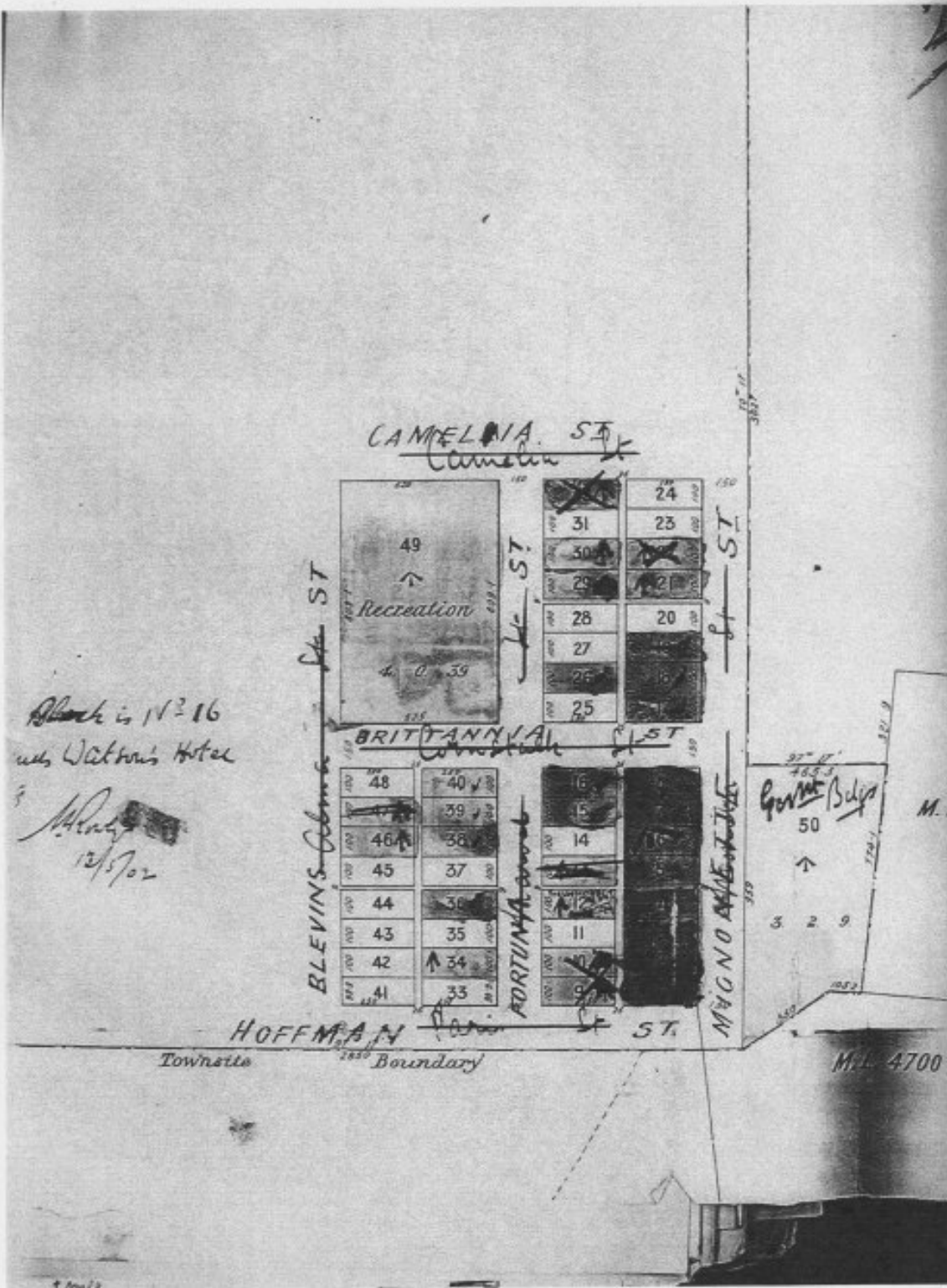
7. The Township of Niagara is now a body corporate and has the right to acquire, hold, lease, sell, dispose of, and otherwise deal with its lands and interests in land.

Townsite of
NIAGARA

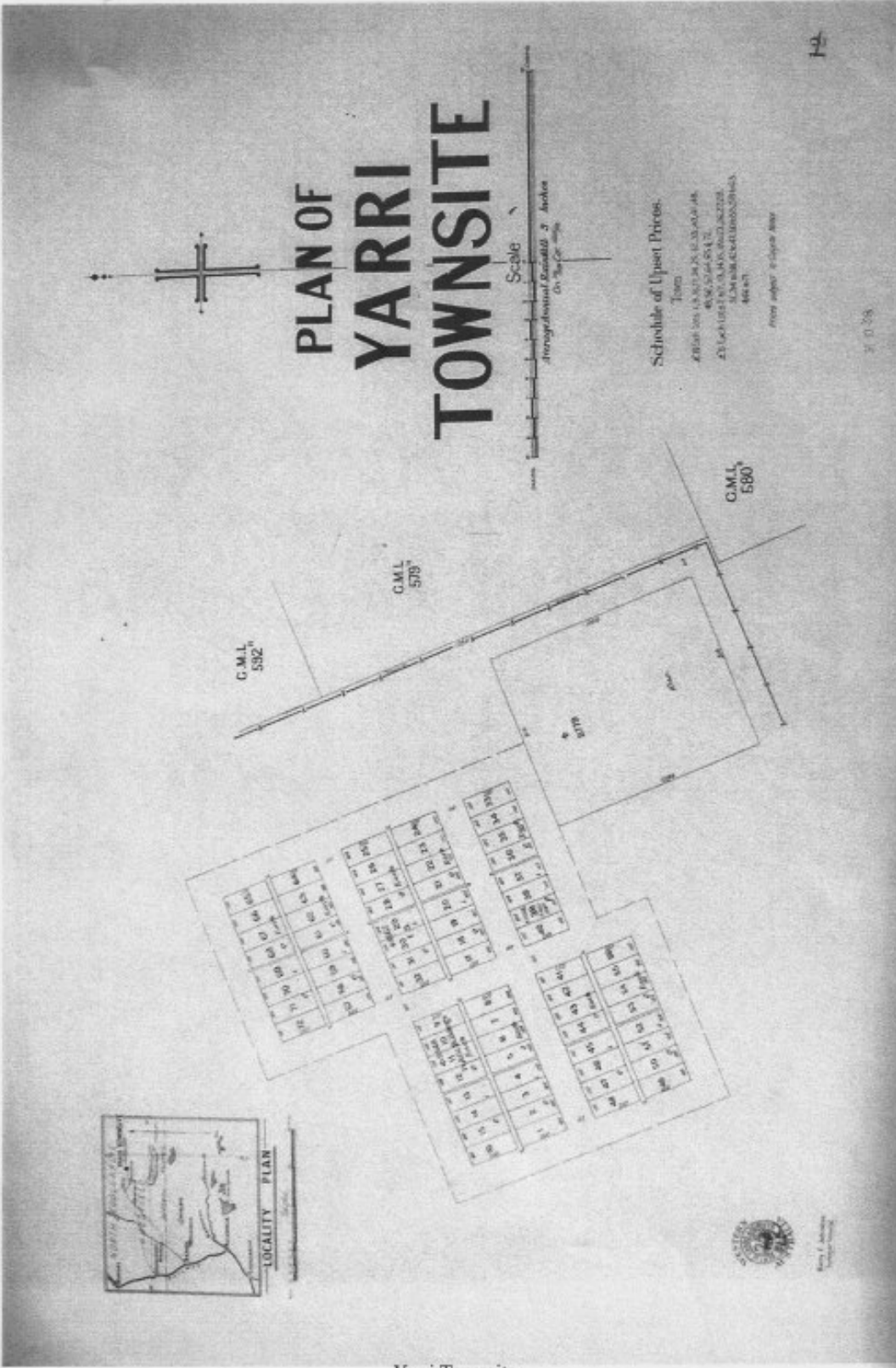
80 26 N. NORTH COLEGARUE C.F. 1887



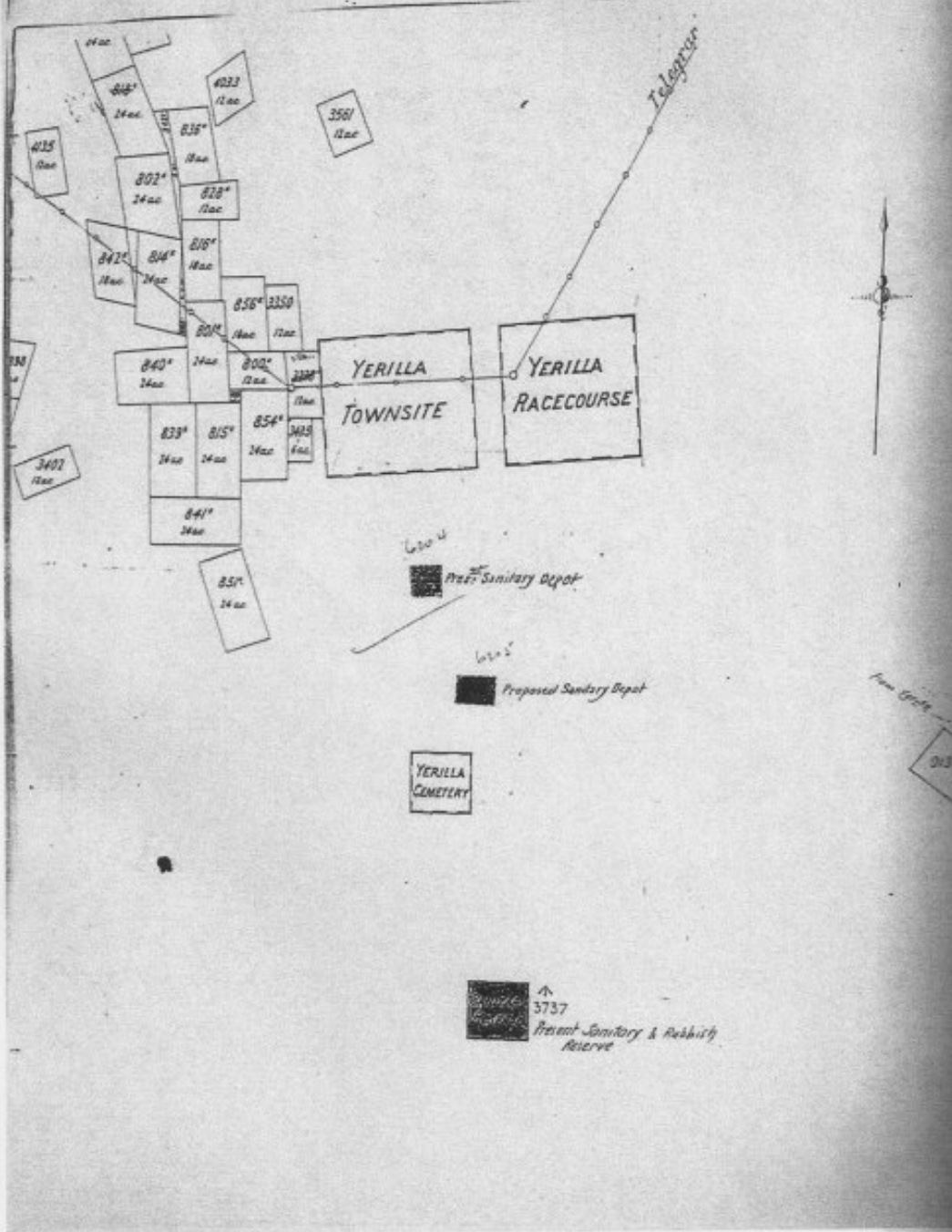
Niagara Townsite



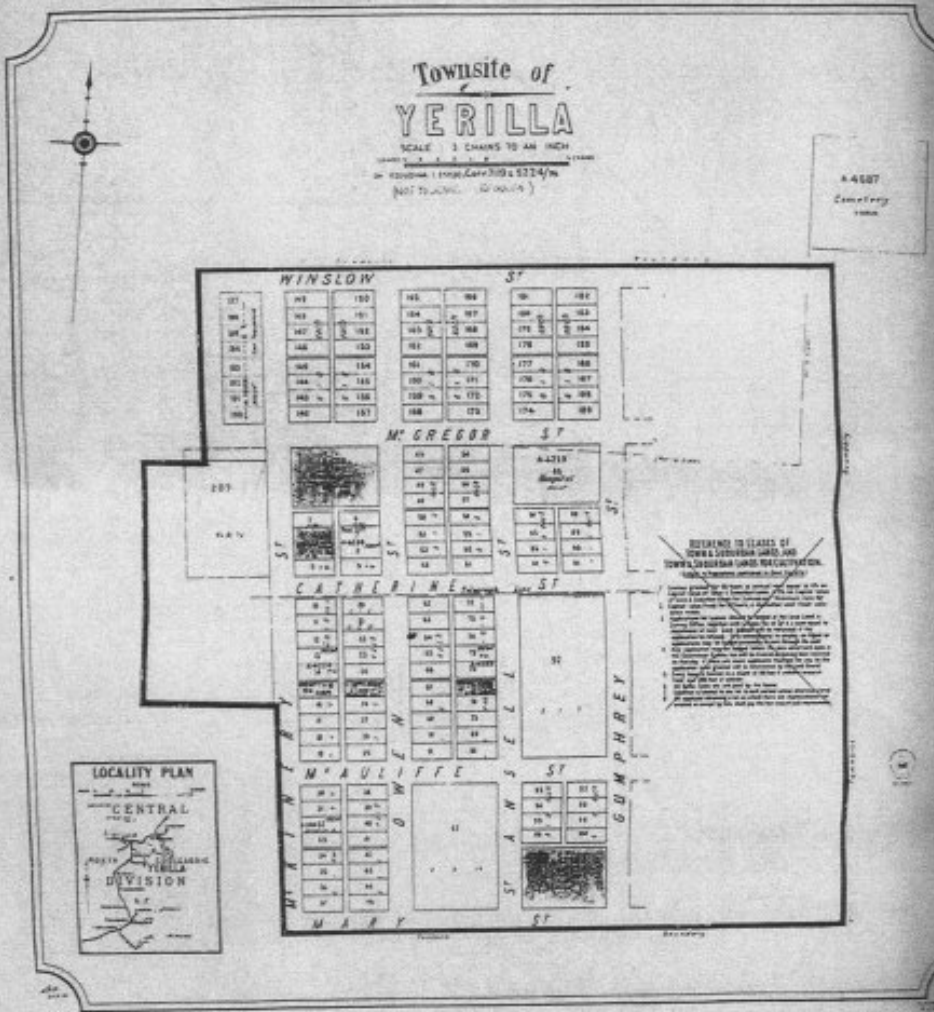
Tampa Townsite Lots 1 to 49



Yarri Townsite



Yerilla Townsite



KALGOORLIE DISTRICT OFFICE

YERILLA (60022)
RANGES
1/20TH COLLOCATING SCHEMATA
DIME OF HIGHZIG
GC 2PS 5/1/20

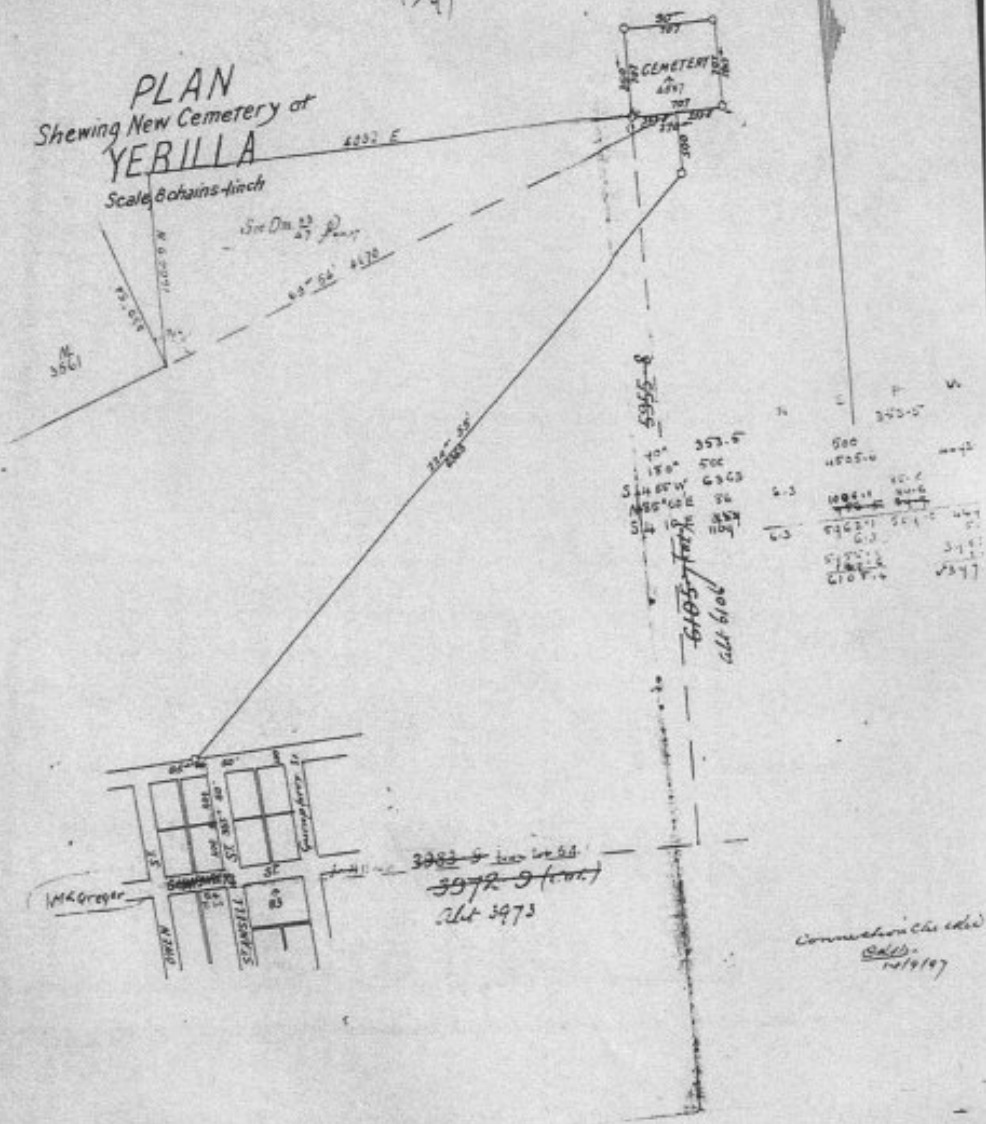
HANDLE WITH CARE

PUBLIC PLAN

Yerilla Townsite Racecourse and reserves

7500
97

PLAN
Shewing New Cemetery of
YERILLA
Scale 8 chains to an inch



Yerilla Townsite and new cemetery

Guidelines for establishing a heritage list

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

“Heritage supports urban and rural amenity by providing familiarity and the presence of landmarks, by underpinning our ‘sense of place’, and by enhancing the quality of our built environment generally.” (State Planning Policy 3.5; Historic Heritage Conservation (SPP3.5))

Local governments, in close engagement with their communities, perform an important role in the identification and protection of places of cultural heritage significance.

Identifying the heritage values of a place is the first step in the process of heritage management, which aims to respect and retain those qualities and characteristics that contribute to a place’s significance. This is followed by the establishment of policies and processes that allow for appropriate consideration and controls.

The deemed provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* require that local governments establish and maintain a heritage list to identify places that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation (s.8(1)). As with all parts of the deemed provisions, this becomes a requirement of each local planning scheme.

Including a place on the heritage list gives the place recognition and protection under the local planning scheme. It requires the local government to give due regard to the heritage significance of the listed place when determining a related development application.

It also means that owners are must submit development applications for proposals that would otherwise be exempt from the requirement for development approval under the deemed provisions. This includes demolition, applications for internal building works, single dwellings, ancillary buildings, and outbuildings and other external structures.

Including a place on the heritage list may also assist in defending a subsequent appeal to the State Administrative Tribunal for a refused development application or a condition of approval imposed on heritage grounds.

Importantly, including a place on a heritage list does not limit or restrict how a local government is to determine an application, or prohibit building works or other development from occurring.

1.2 Purpose of guidelines

These guidelines have been prepared to support local governments in conserving local heritage places through the establishment of heritage lists.

To enable a consistent and transparent framework for the operation and administration of local heritage lists, local governments are encouraged to adopt a local planning policy (LPP) under their local planning scheme. These guidelines provide direction for preparing a LPP for heritage lists, including sample text for a LPP (refer Appendix 1), which local governments may modify and adapt as necessary to suit local circumstances.

1.3 When to use the guidelines

These guidelines are primarily to be used to assist local governments in determining the content of related LPPs for heritage lists, including the discretionary elements of the policy. They also provide supporting information for local governments when considering local heritage management processes and instruments. They may be used to inform decision-makers, assist with training of staff or elected members, and as reference material for ongoing use.

Use of the guidelines will assist local governments in supporting the outcomes and processes identified in SPP3.5.

Many elements of the LPP can be tailored to meet local needs, particularly when establishing thresholds for the inclusion of places in the heritage list. Each local government should ensure that the proposed LPP meets its requirements and is consistent with the local planning scheme, the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*.

2. Relationship between the Heritage List and the Local Heritage Survey

The *Heritage Act 2018* (Heritage Act) requires each local government to identify places of cultural heritage significance in a local heritage survey (LHS) (previously referred to as a municipal or local government inventory). Part 8, section 104 of the Heritage Act states that the purposes of a LHS for a local government include:

- a) *identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district; and*
- b) *assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values; and*
- c) *providing a cultural and historical record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district; and*
- d) *providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district; and*
- e) *assisting the local government in preparing its heritage list or list of heritage areas under a local planning scheme.*

The LHS is important as a first point of identification of heritage places and is used, among other functions, to inform the preparation of a heritage list. However, the LHS itself has no specific planning or legal weight.

In contrast, the heritage list is an instrument that is afforded powers under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and therefore carries statutory weight when determining planning outcomes for heritage places.

It is recommended that local governments adopt a LPP for heritage lists before initiating a review of their LHS. This sequence of events allows local government officers and elected members to consider the strategic implications of the LPP in a neutral context.

Furthermore, this approach allows local governments to clearly explain to constituents the rationale for, and implications of the policy, without the potential distractions of individual place nominations.

3. The Heritage Framework

A local planning policy for a heritage list will be most effective when integrated with a wider heritage framework that includes an overall strategy for providing assistance and incentives towards heritage conservation, as well as the policy and procedures to ensure good advice and development controls. This recognises that retention and conservation of heritage places provides a community benefit, and that local government acts for the community when aiding owners to deliver this benefit.

Assistance measures, such as specialised services, grants, rates concessions and development incentives, are practical and accessible ways local governments can recognise owner contributions to the conservation of heritage places, and can encourage participation in an optional listing if used.

Further information and assistance in development of a heritage framework is available from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. Resources include:

- Guidelines for assessment of local heritage places (expected Autumn 2021)
- Guidelines for local heritage surveys (July 2019)
- Guidelines and model LPP for identifying and creating heritage areas (expected Autumn 2021)
- Guidelines and model LPP for development of heritage places (expected Autumn 2021)

Appendix 1. SAMPLE TEXT FOR A LOCAL PLANNING POLICY – THE HERITAGE LIST	EXPLANATORY NOTES
<p data-bbox="147 296 499 331">Statutory Background</p> <p data-bbox="147 373 1245 592">This Policy is made pursuant to Schedule 2, Part 2, Division 2 of the <i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations, 2015</i> relating to local planning policies. Schedule 2 of the Regulations contains the deemed provisions for local planning schemes (Deemed Provisions). Clause 8 of the Deemed Provisions makes provision for the establishment and maintenance of a heritage list.</p> <p data-bbox="147 633 1245 775">The heritage list identifies places that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation, so that development can, as far as possible, be consistent with the [City/Town/Shire]’s heritage conservation values and objectives.</p> <p data-bbox="147 817 1245 927">The [City/Town/Shire] will not enter a place in the heritage list without first consulting affected owners and occupiers of the place and considering any submissions received on the proposed listing.</p> <p data-bbox="147 968 1245 1187">Inclusion of a place in a heritage list does not limit the ability of a property owner to propose any works or other development, nor does it expect or require the [City/Town/Shire] to determine an application solely on heritage grounds. However, proposals that respect and retain the heritage values of the place are likely to be encouraged and may, where appropriate, be required.</p>	<p data-bbox="1272 296 1877 331"><i>Explanatory Notes – Statutory Background</i></p> <p data-bbox="1272 373 2157 547">These notes do not form part of the policy and are intended to assist the local government in tailoring the policy text to meet its own needs. They may also assist in developing supporting material for heritage matters, but should be removed before publication of the LPP.</p> <p data-bbox="1272 588 2157 730">The LPP for heritage lists should take the format and approach developed for LPPs by each local government and be adopted and maintained consistent with the local planning scheme.</p>

Application

This policy applies to the administration and operation of the heritage list established pursuant to clause 8, Schedule 2 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* and associated with the local planning scheme.

Note that the heritage provisions of the local planning scheme may be applied to some places that are not included in a heritage list but are considered to have cultural heritage significance.

Objectives

The objectives of the policy are to:

- achieve transparency and consistency in the designation of places on the heritage list
- provide clear guidance on how objections to a proposed inclusion on the heritage list will be assessed
- ensure that the heritage list is maintained in a manner and form that is consistent with the local planning scheme
- provide clear guidance on the criteria for including and excluding a place from the heritage list.

Use of terms

Unless otherwise noted, terms used in this policy have common meanings and include those defined in the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*, and the *Heritage Act 2018*.

Explanatory Notes - Application

Clause 13A of the deemed provisions confirms that, for new schemes coming into operation after 15 February 2021, a heritage list established under a former scheme is taken to be the heritage list established under cl.8.

The deemed provisions cl.67(k) require that the local government has due regard to the built heritage conservation of any place that is of cultural significance. While there are no stated restrictions on this, the recommended approach is that heritage provisions are primarily applied to places already identified in a heritage list or heritage area.

Policy

1. *Format of the heritage list*

The definitive version of the heritage list is the most recent dated document that has been adopted by a resolution of Council. The heritage list is available on the [City/Town/Shire]'s website and for inspection during business hours at the [City/Town/Shire] offices.

The heritage list will set out a description of each place and the reason for its entry in the heritage list, and be presented in a format consistent with the template at Schedule 1 of this policy.

The place name and location details are considered sufficient to describe each place. A statement of significance drawn from the place's entry in the local heritage survey is considered sufficient to provide the reason for its inclusion in the heritage list.

Further information on each place will be maintained in the Heritage Council's online database *inHerit* (www.inherit.stateheritage.wa.gov.au). If there is any inconsistency between sources, the [City/Town/Shire]'s hard copy of the heritage list shall be determined the correct version. The inclusion of a link to the *inHerit* entry for each place should be included in electronic versions of the heritage list.

Explanatory Notes - 1. Format of the heritage list

The LPS requires that the heritage list is available on the local government website, and if it is reasonably practicable to do so, making a copy available for public inspection at a nominated place.

The LPS requires the heritage list to 'set out a description of each place and the reason for its entry in the heritage list' (clause 8(2) of the deemed provisions). The content identified in Schedule 1 is considered sufficient to describe the place and identify key heritage values leading to its inclusion in the heritage list.

It is open to the local government in forming its policy to determine alternative means of meeting the requirements of the deemed provisions.

The Heritage Council's online database, *inHerit*, provides a centralised resource that enables local governments to manage and publish both their LHS and heritage list. An *inHerit* entry can be used to note whether a place is included in the heritage list and provides all data that has been entered for the place.

2. *Threshold for inclusion in the heritage list.*

Level of significance to local area	Category	Description	Heritage list
Exceptional significance	1	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.	All places included in heritage list.
Considerable significance	2	Very important to the heritage of the locality.	All places included in heritage list.
Some / Moderate significance	3	Contributes to the heritage of the locality.	Places may be included in the heritage list
Little significance	4	Has elements or values worth noting for historical interest but otherwise makes little contribution.	Below the threshold for the heritage list.

Table 1. Heritage significance and inclusion in the heritage list

Establishment and maintenance of the heritage list is a requirement of the deemed provisions contained in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015*. Inclusion in the heritage list will be based on an assessment of cultural heritage significance of a place and the [City/Town/Shire]’s opinion as to whether it is worthy of built heritage conservation.

The designation of cultural heritage significance for local heritage places will be taken from the [City/Town/Shire]’s local heritage survey (LHS). The assessment and designation of significance will be carried out in line with the *Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys* (Heritage Council of Western Australia, July 2019).

Explanatory Notes – 2. Threshold for inclusion

Each local government should determine the threshold of significance that will be applied when considering whether a place should be included in the heritage list. All places in the LHS have been assessed as having cultural heritage significance. The further threshold for inclusion in the heritage list is whether the place is ‘worthy of built heritage conservation’, also referred to here as simply ‘conservation’.

As a minimum, it is recommended that all places in the State Register, and those identified in the LHS as having ‘Exceptional’ or ‘Considerable’ (Category 1 and 2) significance for the local area should be considered worthy of conservation and therefore warrant inclusion in the heritage list.

Places in Category 3 often make up most of the entries in a LHS, but local governments may hold different views as to whether they should be included in the heritage list. The model LPP gives the option that determination as to whether these places are worthy of conservation is made in consultation with the owner. This recognises that the objective of conservation of these places will be more readily achieved when actively supported by the owner.

This mechanism allows the local government to determine the weight they give to the owner’s views, potentially allowing those owners in Category 3 who do not agree that their property is worthy of conservation to have a greater influence on the local government’s own opinion.

It would also be a valid option for Category 3 places to be established by default as worthy of conservation, as with Category 1 and 2, or not, as with Category 4.

A place may be considered worthy of built heritage conservation irrespective of its current state of repair; ongoing requirements for conservation, care and maintenance; or economic worth.

The [City/Town/Shire] is of the opinion that all places included in the State Register of Heritage Places have cultural heritage significance and are worthy of built heritage conservation, and will be added to the heritage list.

The [City/Town/Shire] is of the opinion that all places designated as having 'exceptional' or 'considerable' significance to the local area (Category 1 or 2) are worthy of built heritage conservation and should in all cases be included in the heritage list.

The [City/Town/Shire]'s opinion as to whether places designated as having 'some/moderate' significance (Category 3) are worthy of built heritage conservation will be formed in consultation with the property owner.

Places designated as having little significance to the local area are not considered to be worthy of built heritage conservation and will not be included in the heritage list.

A place that is not individually considered to be worthy of built heritage conservation may still be included in a heritage area adopted under the local planning scheme.

Note that, in all cases, while the owner's submissions should be taken into account, the local government must still independently determine whether the place is of cultural heritage significance and worthy of conservation.

Places included in the LHS as Category 4 would commonly be considered 'below threshold' and not included in the heritage list. These are places of little significance that are worthy of noting for reference, or for community interest, but do not need to be monitored and controlled through the planning framework. They may be sites of earlier buildings, places of some local interest, or places that are otherwise useful to note but not retain. Information on these places is still of value and data in the LHS may inform other heritage initiatives such as heritage trails, creation of heritage areas, research projects into local histories, and educational activities.

It is worth noting that an historic site may have a high level of significance and should not always be assumed to be a Category 4 place. The significance may relate to identified or potential archaeology, a high level of historic or social significance, or other factors that do not rely on the presence of physical remains.

It is important to note that identification of a heritage area is a separate process, and the inclusion or exclusion of an individual place in the heritage list does not affect the potential for adoption of a heritage area.

3. Changes to the heritage list

3.1 Consultation

Consultation on changes to the heritage list, including addition, variation or removal of any entry, will meet or exceed the minimum requirements of the local planning scheme.

Consultation in relation to specific actions is identified in the relevant section of this policy.

The [City/Town/Shire] will give written notification of any changes to the heritage list to the Heritage Council of Western Australia and the affected owner and occupier.

3.2 Entry of a place in the heritage list

The LHS prepared by the [City/Town/Shire] will be used as the basis for establishing cultural heritage significance for each place. Accordingly, requests for the assessment of heritage values of a place shall be processed as a nomination for the LHS. The request should provide a sufficient description to enable accurate identification of the place, and give reasons why the nominee believes the place is of cultural heritage significance.

If a place is adopted in the LHS by resolution of Council and its assigned level of significance meets the threshold for possible inclusion in the heritage list as defined in Table 1, and the [City/Town/Shire] considers that the place is worthy of conservation, the [City/Town/Shire] will begin the consultation process to consider inclusion of the place in the heritage list.

Explanatory Notes – 3.1 Consultation

Minimum consultation requirements for modifying the heritage list are set out in clause 8(3) of the deemed provisions and include notification to each owner and occupier, and a minimum 21 days submission period. The consultation requirements in the policy may be varied as needed to meet local conditions, but should not be less than the minimum.

The policy should note any group or body (such as a local history society or heritage advisory group), that will be included in the consultation process.

The preferred method of notification is in writing, submitted to HCWAreferalls@dplh.wa.gov.au. The local government is also encouraged to update the relevant entries in the inHerit database.

Explanatory Notes – 3.2 Entry of a place in the heritage list

The trigger for considering inclusion of a place on a heritage list will generally be a decision on its level of cultural heritage significance, usually associated with adoption or review of a LHS. It is therefore recommended that nominations of a heritage place are invited only in relation to assessment for inclusion in the LHS. If separate information, guidelines or forms are available for nominating a place to the LHS, this should be referenced in the LPP.

Assessment of cultural heritage significance is a substantial exercise that is usually undertaken during the drafting and adoption of a LHS. Development of a heritage list should not generally require a separate exercise to determine significance as the LHS will already contain this information.

An objection to the level of cultural heritage significance identified for a place should be accompanied by supporting material to clearly articulate any errors or omissions in the assessment documentation that may indicate why a different conclusion on the significance of the place should be reached.

3.3 *Modifying an entry in the heritage list*

Changes to an entry in the heritage list may be initiated by the [City/Town/Shire] as part of the administration of the list, or by nomination using the form in Schedule 2 of this policy. The [City/Town/Shire] will consider all requests for change, but is not obliged to make such a change.

A decision on progressing the change will take into account the relevance, necessity and benefits of updated information and the administrative requirements of the consultation process. In general, minor and inconsequential changes to the heritage list will not be progressed immediately, but may be deferred for later consideration as part of a broader update.

Some local governments, however, have identified that they prefer to undertake additional assessment of places proposed for the heritage list. This is a matter for each local government to consider and determine based on its individual needs and resources.

Where the local government has any doubt about the validity, currency or completeness of information used to establish the LHS, consideration of a place for inclusion in the heritage list should include a full review of this data.

An underlying principle is that inclusion in the heritage list should be derived from the assessment of significance, both directly in identifying the cultural heritage significance of the place, and indirectly in defining whether it has been designated within a category that the local government considers worthy of conservation.

Explanatory Notes – 3.3 Modifying an entry in the heritage list

Proposals for changes to the heritage list can result from new research (for example, undertaken during a LHS review), completion of approved development works, or updated information from the owner, community or other source. In some cases this will result in a re-assessment of the heritage values of a place, with the potential for this to be reflected in the heritage list entry for the place.

Regardless of the extent or type of proposed change to the heritage list, each owner and occupier must be given written notice and allowed a period of at least 21 days to make a submission. The policy therefore notes that requests for change will be considered on an individual basis with discretion exercised as to whether, and when, the change is progressed.

3.4 *Removing an entry from the heritage list*

Removal of a place from the heritage list may be appropriate where the [City/Town/Shire] considers that the cultural heritage significance of a place has substantially changed, to the extent that it no longer displays the values for which it was included in the heritage list and/or is no longer considered worthy of built heritage conservation. This may be the result of substantial demolition of, or damage to, a place, or presentation of new evidence about the place.

A proposal to remove a place may be made by the [City/Town/Shire]'s Council or its officers, or by the owner or occupier of a place. If proposed by an owner or occupier, the onus will be on them to demonstrate that the cultural heritage significance of the place and/or the extent to which it is considered worthy of built heritage conservation is below the threshold for inclusion in the heritage list.

In addition to consultation with owners and occupiers for each place for which removal is requested, consultation on such an action may be carried out by inviting comment:

- from the general community through the [City/Town/Shire] website
- from the local historical society
- as part of a community forum or workshop held for that purpose or
- in any other manner that may reasonably result in providing relevant information on the cultural heritage values of the place.

The [City/Town/Shire]'s opinion as to the cultural heritage significance of a place is determined solely by a resolution of Council at a properly convened meeting.

Substantial development, demolition or loss of fabric will not automatically result in removal from the heritage list, as the place may still retain sufficient cultural heritage significance to support inclusion in the heritage list, particularly if the heritage values relate to social or historical significance.

The form in Schedule 2 may be revised and adapted as needed, or deleted if a standard form is not required.

Explanatory Notes – 3.4 Removing an entry in the heritage list

As with objections to inclusion in the heritage list, requests to remove a place should be based primarily on consideration of its cultural heritage significance, but also take into account whether the place is still considered worthy of conservation.

A proposal to remove an entry would also be a change to the heritage list and therefore triggers the need for consultation as specified in clause 8(3) of the deemed provisions.

While the minimum requirement for consultation is an invitation to each owner and occupier to make a submission, wider consultation is considered appropriate and is recommended for the proposed removal of a place. This reflects the consultation process for determining significance for initial adoption in the LHS.

The policy can also note grounds it considers reasonable for removal of a place from the heritage list. In general, it would not be sufficient to argue for removal simply because of economic factors or to allow demolition. If the Council wishes to support the demolition of a heritage place, it can do so, but should acknowledge that it is placing other priorities ahead of conservation outcomes.

A record of places removed from the heritage list could form part of the Local Heritage Survey, or form a separate table within the heritage list document. This information may also be retained within the inHerit database.

The [City/Town/Shire] will retain a record of all places removed from the heritage list.

4. Specifying an interior as not of cultural heritage significance

Development approval for internal building works to a place on the heritage list is required unless the place is designated in the heritage list as having ‘*an interior that is not of cultural heritage significance*’.

The determination as to whether any interior is of cultural heritage significance will be based on the assessment of significance associated with the place, and will be noted as part of the entry of the place in the heritage list. The entry will describe which interior elements or objects, if any, have been assessed as contributing to the cultural heritage significance of the place, and will therefore be considered when determining proposals relating to the place. However, the absence of such description should not be taken as specification that the interior is not of cultural heritage significance.

Where an assessment of the interior of a place has been prevented through refusal of access, or other action or inaction by or on behalf of the property owner, an application for development approval for interior building work may require the applicant to provide a heritage assessment from a competent heritage professional. Such an assessment will be required only where there are reasonable grounds to consider that the interior may be of cultural heritage significance.

Adding the designation that ‘*the interior is not of cultural heritage significance*’ constitutes a modification to the place’s entry in the heritage list and must therefore follow the consultation process set out in this policy.

Explanatory Notes – 4. Specifying an interior as not of cultural heritage significance

Clause 61 of the deemed provisions allows internal building work to be carried out without development approval where the work relates to a place identified in the heritage list **only** if the heritage lists specifies that the interior is not of cultural heritage significance.

Designation that an interior is not of cultural heritage significance should be clear and unambiguous and is best achieved by notation in a specified field in the heritage list.

Note that it is not sufficient simply to adopt a general policy or approach that all places, or a selection of places, on the heritage list are considered not to have significant interiors. The deemed provisions require that the designation is specified in the heritage list itself.

The Heritage Council’s *inHerit* online database provides a simple option for this designation – when noting a place as being included in the heritage list, it can be associated with a status of ‘Interior not of cultural heritage significance’.

The sample text notes that, where the owner has blocked access to survey an interior, they may be required to commission and submit their own heritage survey with a development application. This is consistent with clause 11 of the deemed provisions and notes that, while the local government should make every effort to undertake a heritage assessment, it is reasonable to require that this is provided by the owner in circumstances where the local government is prevented from completing a full assessment.

Schedule 1. Heritage List Template

Place number	Place name	Address	Location	Significant interior	Statement of significance	Further information
00000	<i>Text</i>	<i>Street No, Name</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Y / N If Y, detail</i>	<i>Text</i>	<i>Hyperlink to inHerit record</i>

Definitions:

Place number:	Unique reference number assigned by the Heritage Council.
Place name:	Identifier based on primary use or other designation, as used in the Local Heritage Survey.
Address:	Registered property address or other land information as determined by Landgate. For precincts list boundary roads or other descriptive text.
Location:	Suburb, plus any additional information required to determine location.
Significant interior:	Indicates whether place has been assessed as having an interior with cultural heritage significance. If 'Y', interior elements or objects must be described here. Note that a 'N' or 'No' must be entered for the interior to be designated as 'not of cultural heritage significance'.
Statement of significance:	Reason(s) for inclusion in the heritage list. Statement of significance as identified in the Local Heritage Survey, or a summary if extensive.

Schedule 2. Heritage List change request form

This form may be used to request a change to the entry of a place already on the heritage list, or to nominate a place for inclusion in the heritage list, where it is already included in the local heritage survey. To nominate a place for inclusion in the local heritage survey please use the form [LHS Nomination] / contact the [City/Town/Shire].

Section 1 - Details of nominee

1. Your details*

Name	
Address	
Phone	
Email	

*this section is mandatory

2. Please indicate your preferred method of contact

Phone Email

3. Please indicate your association with the heritage listed place

Owner

Occupier (tenant, or user of building)

Other (please state)

Section 2 – Place information

1. Subject property information*

Place information should be taken from the entry in the heritage list or local heritage survey. If not stated, the Heritage Council WA (HCWA) Place no. can be found via the inHerit database. <http://inherit.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/public>

Place no. (HCWA)	
Place name	
Address	

*this section is mandatory

2. Please indicate the purpose of the heritage list change request.

- Proposal for entry of a place in the heritage list (Please complete section 4)
- Proposal to modify heritage list entry information (Please complete section 5)
- Proposal to remove a place from the heritage list (Please complete section 6)

Section 4 – Proposal for entry of a place in the heritage list

A place may be considered for inclusion on the heritage list where [City/Town/Shire] considers that the cultural heritage significance of the place and/or the extent to which it is considered worthy of built heritage conservation is above the threshold for inclusion in the heritage list.

1. **Please provide reasons why you believe this to be true for the nominated place with any supporting evidence. Include details such as new evidence about the place.**

Provide details here

Section 5 – Proposal to modify heritage list entry information

1. **Please indicate why modifications are requested.**

- Inaccurate or incomplete information represented in the heritage list

Provide details here

- New evidence about the place (provide historical source information below)

Provide details here

- Other

Provide details here

2. **Please fill the below relevant fields with the proposed information to be changed.**

Field	Proposed heritage list data
Place no. (HCWA)	(if incorrect only)
Place name	
Address (Street no.)	
Location (Suburb)	
Significant interior (Y/N)	
Additional details	
Statement of significance	
Further information (optional)	

Section 6 – Proposal to remove a place from the heritage list

Removal of a place from the heritage list may be appropriate where the [City/Town/Shire] considers that the cultural heritage significance of a place has substantially changed, to the extent that it no longer displays the values for which it was included in the heritage list and/or is no longer considered worthy of built heritage conservation.

1. **Please provide reasons why you believe this to be true for the nominated place with any supporting evidence. Include details regarding any physical changes to the place, or new evidence about the place.**

Provide details here



Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO IDENTIFYING, GRADING
AND DOCUMENTING PLACES AND AREAS IN LOCAL
GOVERNMENT INVENTORIES.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Legislative and policy background

The *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* requires local governments to identify places and areas of cultural heritage significance through Local Government Inventories.

State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation recommends measures for local governments to “identify and protect heritage places and areas that are important to ... local communities”.

An inventory may be used to identify places for inclusion in a Heritage List under the local planning scheme. The inventory itself does not have statutory force and effect in terms of planning controls. A local government may elect to include all of the inventoried places surveyed within its Heritage List, or may include a smaller sub-set of places.

In other words, an inventory forms the underlying information base on which to support heritage protection provisions in a local planning scheme.

1.2 Why do we need standard assessment criteria?

It is recommended that all assessments of local heritage places be carried out in accordance with the procedures described in this document so that assessments are:

- accountable and can be tested
- comparable
- consistent.

These criteria adhere to well-established ‘best practice’ in the identification and assessment of heritage places in WA and throughout Australia, both at the State and local levels.

1.3 When to use these assessment criteria

The assessment of significance – understanding the values and importance of a place or area – is the basis of all good heritage decisions.

The most common situations in which these criteria will be used is in assessing places or areas for entry in a Local Government Inventory.

Other situations may include:

- undertaking an assessment of a non-listed item in response to a development proposal
- preparing a heritage impact statement
- preparing a Conservation Plan.

1.4 How to use these assessment criteria

A place or area will be of significance to the locality if it meets one or more of the criteria in section 2 under the headings of Aesthetic, Historic, Research or Social value.

Significance in this context is a question of value for the local government district, and not value for the State or the region. A place should not be excluded from an inventory, or deemed non-significant, simply because there are similar examples in other local government districts (nor should it necessarily be excluded because there are similar examples within the local district).

Typically, the place or area will be assessed in the context of the history and development of the district as identified in the Thematic History – an important base document in a local inventory.

The degree or 'level' of significance can be determined with reference to the issues of Rarity, Representativeness and Condition/Integrity, as set out below.

Non-prescriptive guidance notes and examples are provided for the benefit of local governments, local planners, consultants, and also to explain the concepts involved to the wider public.

The inclusion and exclusion guidelines should be used as a 'checklist' to aid analysis and judgement, not as a substitute for them.

1.5 Skills required

Heritage assessments can be carried out by anyone with training and experience in the field.

Professional heritage consultants, trained local government staff, or local heritage advisers can undertake assessments, or offer valuable assistance to others. It is generally preferable to seek at least some input from such sources before completing an assessment.

1.6 Assessing Heritage Places

Heritage places comprise individual buildings, structures or other places in the historic environment that have cultural heritage significance in their own right.¹

All heritage places should be assessed in accordance with the criteria in section II, and also assigned a level of significance in accordance with the gradings set out at the end of section III.

1.7 Assessing Heritage Areas

The assessment of Heritage Areas requires a slightly different approach. Areas need to meet an additional test as described in section II.8 below.

Heritage significance needs to be clearly distinguished from the broader concept of urban character, given that all areas or localities demonstrate some form of urban character.

Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities, and will generally be quite rare within a locality. There is generally no need to assign a level of significance to a Heritage Area as a whole (in terms of exceptional, considerable, some/moderate significance).

However, all the places within a Heritage Area should be assigned a level of 'Contribution', in accordance with the gradings set out at the end of section III.

¹ 'Places' may include buildings, structures, archaeological or historic sites, gardens, man-made parks, man-made landscapes, and trees or landscape features in or adjacent to a man-made setting.

This guide does not apply to the assessment of Aboriginal sites, which are registered under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*. Guidance on how to identify and assess Aboriginal sites can be obtained from the Department of Indigenous Affairs.

2. THE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Nature of Significance

2.1 Aesthetic Value

Criterion 1: It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place or area included under this criterion will have characteristics of scale, composition, materials, texture and colour that are considered to have value for the local district.

This may encompass:

- creative or design excellence
- the contribution of a place to the quality of its setting
- landmark quality
- a contribution to important vistas.

A place will not necessarily need to conform to prevailing 'good taste', or be designed by architects, to display aesthetic qualities. Vernacular buildings that sit well within their cultural landscape due to the use of local materials, form, scale or massing, may also have aesthetic value.

For a place to be considered a local landmark, it will need to be visually prominent and a reference point for the local district.

In the case of a heritage area, the individual components will collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment with significant aesthetic characteristics.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place or area is not normally included under this criterion if:

- its distinguishing features have been lost, degraded or compromised
- landmark or scenic qualities have been irreversibly degraded by surrounding or infill development
- it has only a loose association with creative or artistic excellence or achievement.

Examples (Inclusion)

Former Commercial Bank of Australia (1911) cnr Parade and Pasture Sts, Pingelly, is a fine example of the Federation Academic Classical style, featuring rusticated stucco, windows decorated with moulded hoods, and a parapet with balustrading. It stands out from its neighbours, and its grand form makes an important contribution to the streetscape in both Parade and Pasture Streets.



Liveringa Homestead Group, south east of Derby (1904) is situated in an attractive setting, with the homestead overlooking a billabong on a branch of the Fitzroy River. To the west of the homestead, the Ranges form an impressive backdrop. Terraced gardens and lawns contribute to the aesthetic appeal of the place.



The AMP Building (1927) at 36 Fairway St, Narrogin, is a two-storey brick and stone building featuring a curved corner entry with Tuscan columns, detailed pediment, and a lavish use of rendered stone. Erected by the AMP Society as only their second country office in WA, it is a landmark that anchors the bottom end of one of Narrogin's main streets.



Fothergill Street Heritage Area, Fremantle, comprises brick, limestone and iron houses in a narrow range of architectural styles, dating from the turn of the 20th century. Collectively they form a strong and cohesive streetscape.



Examples (Exclusion)

This small Federation cottage in Kensington has lost its original exterior walls, timber windows and verandah detailing. Only the exterior roof form remains.



St George's Terrace between William Street and Barrack Street formerly comprised a highly coherent streetscape of commercial buildings constructed in the late 19th and early 20th century, in a consistent style and scale. All of the buildings in this 1960s photo were demolished in the last decades of the 20th century and the aesthetic values of the area were lost.



2.2 Historic Value

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

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place or area included under this criterion should:

- Be closely associated with events, developments or cultural phases that have played an important part in the locality's history.
- Have a special association with a person, group of people or organisation important in shaping the locality (either as the product or workplace of a person or group, or the site of a particular event connected with them).
- Be an example of technical or creative achievement from a particular period.

Contributions can be made in all walks of life including commerce, community work and local government. Most people are associated with more than one place during their lifetime and it must be demonstrated why one place is more significant than others.

The associations should be strong and verified by evidence and, ideally, demonstrated in the fabric of the place.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place or area will generally be excluded if:

- it has brief, incidental or distant association with historically important activities, processes, people or event
- it is associated with events of interest only to a small number of people
- it retains no physical trace of the event or activity.

A place reputed to be the scene of an event, but for which there is no evidence to support the claim, is not normally considered under this criterion.

Examples (Inclusion)

Model Timber Home, Floreat (1934) is significant for its associations with the development of Floreat Park in the 1930s. It was one of the first houses constructed in Floreat Park No 1 Estate, the first subdivision in the area.



Mundaring Hotel (1898) was the first building in Mundaring to be associated with the development of Mundaring as a tourist and holiday destination.



Former Road Board Office (1909), 21 Park St, Pingelly, is the second-oldest extant public building in Pingelly, post-dating the town hall by two years. It was built to accommodate the Pingelly Roads Board which had operated since 1902 from the local hotel and other private buildings. It helped confirm the role of Pingelly at that time as the service center of the district ahead of Mourambine, and as a key town on the Great Southern Railway line.



One Mile Jetty and Tramway, Carnarvon (1899) formed an integral part of the working economy of Carnarvon from 1899 to 1984, and was initially the only means of getting goods in and out of the area. The layout of the town reflects the importance of the tramway during this period.



© Tourism WA

Gwalia Townsite Heritage Area, near Leonora (1890s-1920s+), comprises a collection of early 20th century corrugated iron, hessian and timber miners' shacks and camps, laid out in an improvised township. It shows the distinctive way of life of the gold miners, many of them Italian and Austrian immigrants, who made a new life for themselves in WA's eastern goldfields at the beginning of the 20th century, working and living with low wages, hazardous conditions and primitive accommodation.



Examples (Exclusion)

The site of a town's first bakery would not be included if there is no physical trace of the bakery left.

The temporary offices of a prominent architectural firm would not be included.

2.3 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.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion may be a standing structure or archaeological deposit and will generally be an important benchmark or reference site.

A place of research value should provide, or demonstrate a likelihood of providing, evidence about past activity. This may include important information about construction technology, land use or industrial processes not available anywhere else.

The information should be inherent in the fabric of the place.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place will not normally be included under this criterion if:

- there is little evidence to suggest the presence of archaeological deposits
- the place is not able to provide useful information through the fabric
- it is likely to yield similar information to other places
- it is likely to yield information that could easily be obtained from documentary sources.

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

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion should:

- Show qualities of innovation or represent a new achievement for its time.
- Demonstrate breakthroughs in design or places that extend the limits of technology.
- Show a high standard of design skill and originality, or innovative use of materials, in response to particular climatic or landform conditions, or a specific functional requirement, or to meet challenge of a particular site.

Many of the places included under this criterion are industrial sites, though examples of engineering (such as bridge construction and road design) might also meet this criterion.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place would not normally be considered under this criterion if its authenticity were so diminished that while the achievement was documented, it was no longer apparent in the place.

Examples (Inclusion)

Northampton State Battery (1954) has potential as a research site for industrial archaeologists. The gravity separation plant remains in operating configuration and reveals information about the layout and method of heavy mineral extraction from poor grade mineral ore.



Yarloop Timber Mill Workshops (1895) provides evidence of the development of technological processes associated with the manufacture and maintenance of machinery, equipment and railway stock for the timber industry.



Wallcliffe Homestead, Prevelly (1865) demonstrates a high level of technical accomplishment in design and craftsmanship in construction, having set a benchmark for homestead construction in the Margaret River region.



Bullabulling Rock Water Catchment and Dams (1894-1898) is an extensive granite outcrop and soak south of Coolgardie, adapted with a network of rock catchment walls, various slab-rock channels and two dams. It is an innovative design and construction solution to water collection, storage and supply in a harsh environment.



2.4 Social Value

Criterion 4: It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the local district for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.

Guidelines for Inclusion

Most communities will have a special attachment to particular places. A place would be considered for inclusion under this criterion if it were one that the community, or a significant part of the community, has held in high regard for an extended period.

Places of social value tend to be public places, or places distinctive in the local landscape, and generally make a positive contribution to the local 'sense of place' and local identity.

They may be symbolic or landmark places, and may include places of worship, community halls, schools, cemeteries, public offices, or privately owned places such as hotels, cinemas, cafes or sporting venues.

Places need not be valued by the entire community to be significant. A significant group within the community may be defined by ethnic background, religious belief or profession.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place will not normally be considered if its association is commonplace; or of recent origin; is recognised by only a small number of people; or if the associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others.

Of all the criteria, social value is the hardest to identify and substantiate. Care should be taken not to confuse cultural heritage significance with amenity or utility. There must be evidence that the building/place is valued over and above the activities that occur there.

Examples (Inclusion)

The Obelisks and Memorial Plaque, Port Denison (1896; 1979), with its high vantage point and views of Point Denison, is highly valued by the community as an important landmark and popular tourist destination.



Eastern Railway Deviation, John Forrest National Park (1894-96) is highly valued by the local and wider community as a walking, cycling and bridle trail. The trail is extensively used for recreational purposes and provides important historical reminders of the time when the hills community was linked to Midland by railway.



Victoria Park Primary School (1894) is the first school constructed in the suburb and has played a major role in community life in the district. It continues to be valued for its educational role and associated activities.



Bassendean Oval and reserve (c.1934-1960) is valued by the local community as the venue for a wide range of sporting and community activities.



Degree/Level of Significance

2.5 Rarity

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

Guidelines for Inclusion

This criterion encompasses places that either are rare from the time of their construction, or subsequently become rare due to the loss of similar places or areas.

A place or area of rarity value should:

- (a) provide evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process; or
- (b) demonstrate a custom, way of life or process that is in danger of being lost; or
- (c) demonstrate a building function, design or technique of exceptional interest.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place or area will not normally be considered under this criterion if:

- it is not rare in the locality
- it appears rare only because research has not been undertaken to determine otherwise
- its distinguishing features have been degraded or compromised.

Examples (Inclusion)

3 Durdham Crescent, Bicton (1927) is one of a diminishing number of substantial Inter-War California Bungalow style residences in Bicton, a suburb developed in the inter-war period.



Railway Ganger's House, Mt Helena (c.1896) is one of the few remaining examples of typical accommodation provided by the Railways Department for workers on the Eastern Railway in the area.



Prisoner of War Hut, Bruce Rock (1944) is one of the few known remaining huts built for Italian prisoners of war working on farms in the district during World War II.



Caron Coal Stage (1931) was the only mechanised coaling stage constructed of concrete by the WA Government Railways. Other stages of similar design were built of timber.



2.6 Representativeness

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

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion should provide a good example of its type.

A place may be representative of a common building or construction type, a particular period or way of life, the work of a particular builder or architect, or an architectural style.

To be considered a good representative example, the place should have a high level of authenticity.

Guidelines for Exclusion

Places will be excluded if their characteristics do not clearly typify their class, or if the representative qualities have been degraded or lost.

Examples (Inclusion)

Dingup Anglican Church, Balbarrup (1895) is a fine example of a small rural church built in late nineteenth century of vernacular design using local materials



Roleystone Theatre (1922) is representative of a community hall of timber construction, built in the early to mid 1900s.



The houses and terraces in Goderich Street, East Perth are representative of typical housing conditions for lower income families in Perth during the last quarter of the 19th century, and of vernacular Victorian Georgian architecture as constructed in Perth in those decades.



Road Board Office (former), Nanson (1913) is representative of the Public Works Department's design for small administrative buildings for local government.



2.7 Condition, Integrity and Authenticity

While Condition and Integrity are considerations in assessing the significance of a place, it is possible for a place of poor condition or poor integrity to be identified as significant on the basis of a value to which Condition and Integrity are relatively unimportant (eg. a ruin with high historic value).

Places identified in an inventory will usually have a Medium to High degree of Authenticity.

However it is possible to include places of low Authenticity if they exhibit evolution of use and change that is harmonious with the original design and materials.

The three terms are defined as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Condition | The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is generally graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor. |
| Integrity | The extent to which a building retains its original function, generally graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low. |
| Authenticity | The extent to which the fabric is in its original state, generally graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low. |

Examples

High Integrity - purpose-built funeral parlour constructed in the 1930s, still retains its original function.



Low Integrity - former Salvation Army Citadel, well conserved and in Good condition, but now converted as part of a residential complex, with no public access or civic use.



High Authenticity - highly intact 1899 Federation Arts and Crafts Bungalow. While some parts of the fabric may need repair, little has been lost.



Low Authenticity - Former Soldiers' Memorial Hall constructed 1936, later converted for squash courts in the 1950s and re-adapted for commercial offices in the early 1990s. Much of the interior fabric and the exterior detailing has been removed.



Heritage Areas - an extra criterion:

2.8 Heritage Areas

A Heritage Area will be of significance for the local district if:

- (a) it meets one or more of the criteria in section 2 under the headings of Aesthetic, Historic, Research or Social significance; and
- (b) it demonstrates a unified or cohesive physical form in the public realm with an identifiable aesthetic, historic or social theme associated with a particular period or periods of development.

This extra test [clause (b)] sets Heritage Areas apart from heritage places.

Heritage Areas typically exist on a much larger scale than individual places, contain a large number of built elements and property holdings, and their designation potentially has more far-reaching planning implications than the listing of a single place. Areas require a commensurate level of care in their assessment and documentation.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A Heritage Area should always be established on the basis of a clear statement of significance, and a clear identification of the significant physical fabric in the area.

The individual components of an area will collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment with significant heritage characteristics, which may include architectural style, town planning or urban design excellence, landscape qualities, or strong historic associations.

In some cases, the development of a heritage area may span an extended period and some of the characteristics of the area may be composite or varied. In such cases it may be worthwhile to analyse the different phases of growth as part of the assessment, while also demonstrating the 'unifying thread' that holds the area together as a meaningful whole.

Guidelines for Exclusion

Heritage significance needs to be clearly distinguished from the broader concept of urban character, given that all areas or localities demonstrate some form of urban character.

Heritage values can be conserved, diminished, destroyed, or restored, but (unlike other amenity values), cannot be improved or replicated.

An entire local government area can be divided into 'urban character areas' or planning precincts. However, Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities and will generally be quite rare.

Examples (Inclusion)

Mount Lawley Estates 1 & 2 – an area bound by Walcott St to Regent St, the river to Alexander Dr, subdivided in two stages, the first in 1902 and the second in 1912. It provides a rare example in Perth of a substantially intact residential layout from the first decades of the 20th century.

It is characterized by an innovative layout based on the natural topography, together with a traditional streetscape of wide grassed verges and regular street-tree plantings. The housing stock is predominantly Federation Bungalow or Queen Anne in style, with some excellent examples also of Arts and Crafts or Californian bungalow styles.



West End Conservation Area, Fremantle - Three significant periods of activity in the district's earlier periods of development are well represented (colonial settlement, the convict era and the gold rush).

However the predominant character of the area is generated by buildings from the gold rush era, which are mainly in Free Classical style, and mainly at a consistent scale of two or three storeys. The area features a number of distinctive landmarks that are visible throughout the West End, and it bears a very strong imprint from the City's main historic themes (particularly shipping and penal history).



Examples (Exclusion)

Wembley 'Precinct No 6' (pictured below) is one of the townscape precincts identified in the Town of Cambridge heritage inventory and townscape study (1997). Bound by Herdsman Pde, Selby St, Grantham St, Gregory St and Dodd St, it comprises mainly single housing constructed progressively over a fifty year period from c.1912 to 1960. Older housing stock is mainly in Californian Bungalow style, with a gradual transition in styles through later decades to Art Deco and modernist styles. New infill housing continues to be constructed through the first decade of the 2000s.

This is arguably not a Heritage Area because of the extent of loss of historic housing stock, limiting the degree to which it demonstrates a 'unified or consistent physical form in the public realm'.



3. GRADING THE LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Heritage Places (ie. places listed individually in their own right)

For each place that meets one or more of the above criteria (in the Values section), the Degree/ Level of Significance section should be applied. Each heritage place can then be graded with one of the following levels of significance:

Level of Significance	Description	Desired outcome
Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.	The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. 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).
Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Little significance	Does not fulfil the criteria for entry in the local Heritage List.	Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

In most cases the level of significance will be the last question that needs to be addressed in the assessment process (following documentary research, physical inspection, determining which values apply, and so on).

3.2 Heritage Areas

Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities, and will generally be quite rare within a locality. There is generally no need to assign a level of significance to a Heritage Area as a whole (in terms of Exceptional, Considerable, Some/Moderate significance).

However each place within the area should be graded according to the level of contribution that it makes to the significance of the area.

Level of Significance	Description	Desired outcome
Considerable contribution	Very important to the significance of the Heritage Area; recommended for entry in the Heritage List.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any external alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.
Some/Moderate contribution	Contributes to the significance of the Heritage Area.	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any external alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.
No contribution	Does not contribute to the significance of the Heritage Area.	Existing fabric does not need to be retained. Any new (replacement) development on the site should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.

4. DOCUMENTING PLACES AND AREAS

Where a Local Government Inventory includes both places and areas, they should be documented in separate 'chapters' of the inventory, in accordance with the following standards.

4.1 Heritage Places

Each assessment of a place (usually in the context of a local inventory) should be recorded with its own place record, and should include the minimum information outlined in the following table.

The optional information is also desirable, but not essential.

4.2 Heritage Areas

As a minimum, an assessment of a Heritage Area should identify its boundaries, describe its key features and elements, and establish a Statement of Significance (that explains what is significant about an area and why).

If a local government chooses to designate the Heritage Area under the local planning scheme, a much more detailed assessment and planning policy for the area will be required, including:

- A list of all the buildings or places within the area that make a Considerable Contribution or Some/Moderate Contribution.
- A set of Design Guidelines for alterations, extensions and new buildings within the area.
- A statement of the matters Council will consider in assessing planning applications within the area.

[For further detail see the Guidance Notes for Local Planning Policies for Heritage Areas.]

4.3 Place Record Form

Minimum Information	Explanatory Notes
Name of Place	Current name.
Other names	Former or other names.
PIN Number	If available, cite the Parcel Identifier Number ascribed to the land by Landgate.
Land description	Where available, cite the Lot-on-Plan number and Certificate of Title number; or the Reserve number/CLR in the case of Crown land.
Location/Address	
Construction date(s)	Original construction year; or if constructed in stages, specify additional relevant year(s).
Place type	Use Heritage Council codes (eg. Individual Bldg, Precinct, Urban Park, Tree etc).
Use (original/current)	Use Heritage Council codes. State both Original and Current Uses if possible.
Other Listings	Show any other listings that apply to the place at the time of the survey or assessment, eg. 'State Register', 'Classified by the National Trust'.
Physical description	Provide a brief description of the place, its component elements, and any important features of its context or setting.
Historical notes	Provide a brief history of the place relevant to its significance. Detail the historical evolution of the place, including dates of importance, past and current uses, and associated persons or events.
Historic theme	Select from standard themes (Heritage Council codes).
Construction materials	Select from standard construction materials (Heritage Council codes).
Statement of significance	Provide a concise statement of the place's significance with reference to the Assessment Criteria published by the Heritage Council.
Level of significance	State whether the place is considered of Exceptional, Considerable or Some significance.
Management category (desired outcome)	State the Management Category associated with the Level of Significance assigned to the place.
Main sources	List any written records, maps, plans, photographs or other sources used in the assessment of the place.
Date of survey/assessment	
Photograph	Include one photograph that clearly depicts the place.
Optional Information	
Architect	
Architectural style	Select from standard styles.
Condition (and condition date)	State whether the place is in Good, Fair or Poor condition, and if available, a summary of major works required to conserve or restore the place.

4.5 Example Place Record Form

NAME: Barrington Bridge

OTHER NAMES:

PIN No: 000332200

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 4 on Plan 2065, CLR 2034/47

LOCATION: Pacific Road, Anytown

CONST'N DATE: 1920

PLACE TYPE: Individual Building

USE: Original Use TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATION: Bridge
Current Use TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATION: Bridge

OTHER LISTINGS: Classified by the National Trust

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Barrington Bridge is an Allan-type timber truss road bridge. It has two timber truss spans, each of 27 metres, and a timber approach span at each end, giving the bridge an overall length of 83 metres.

The superstructure is supported by timber trestles covering a single-lane carriageway. The guardrail is of post and rail construction over the approaches, with Armco fixed to the timber truss sections.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Allan trusses were the first scientifically engineered timber truss bridges, and incorporated American design ideas in Australian bridges for the first time. The high quality and low cost of the Allan truss design entrenched the dominance of timber truss designs in WA roads for several decades in the early 20th century.

Percy Allan was the designer of the Allan truss and was a senior engineer in the Public Works Department in the late 19th century and early 20th century.

HISTORIC THEME: Transport and Communications: Road Transport

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: Timber

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The bridge has Historic significance as an example of the Allan truss bridges, which played an important role in the expansion of the WA road network in the early 20th century. It is an example of Percy Allan's work for the Public Works Department.

The bridge has Aesthetic significance: it is set in an impressive rural landscape, it is visible from a long distance as one of the few man-made landmarks in the area, and its design sits comfortably with its surroundings. The bridge exhibits the technical excellence of its design, as all of the structural details are clearly visible.

The bridge has Social significance as it is a landmark well known to local residents and to travellers in the region, and is held in esteem by those groups.

The bridge has Rarity value, as there are only 16 surviving bridges of the 67 that were built in the State, and post WWI examples such as this are particularly rare.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY (Desired Outcome):

Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES:

Institution of Engineers (WA), Large Timber Structures in WA (1999).

National Trust Classification Exposition Sheet.

Le Page, Building a State: The History of the PWD (1986)

SURVEY/ASSESSMENT DATE: 11/11/2006





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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*).

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

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Cover photograph by Ian Stapleton.

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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

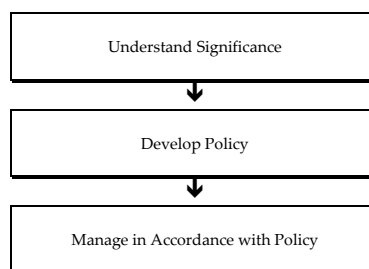
The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

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.

