

# HERITAGE STRATEGY

 @ShireofQuairading

 @QuairadingCaravanPark

 @shireofquairading



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## Executive Summary

The Shire of Quairading (Shire) is located in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia, approximately 170 kilometres from Perth.

Developed at the direction of the State Heritage Office, the Heritage Strategy establishes the status of heritage in the Shire and provides a list of objectives and prioritised actions.

Stephen Carrick of Stephen Carrick Architects developed the first version of the Heritage Strategy in 2013 and reviewed the document in 2016.

In 2022, the Shire conducted a comprehensive review of the Heritage Strategy using internal resources. In accord with best heritage practice, the review included:

- Research and investigation into the Shire's shifting legal obligations with regard to heritage;
- Consideration of National and State-wide heritage documentation, including the Burra Charter;
- Research and investigation into all local heritage documentation available to Shire officers (including prior versions of the Heritage Strategy);
- Consideration of planning implications;
- Physical observation of existing heritage sites;
- Physical observation of deterioration of existing heritage sites; and
- New sites that may warrant listing as a heritage site.

Conclusions of significance with regard to this most recent review include:

- No listed sites showed visible signs of deterioration;
- No listed sites required removal from the heritage list; and
- No new or recently uncovered potential heritage sites required listing.

Since 2016, the Shire has taken additional measures to protect heritage, including:

- Conducted this formal review of the Heritage Strategy;
- Conducted a formal review of the Municipal Heritage Inventory;
- Amended the Municipal Heritage Inventory in accordance with Local Planning Scheme 3;
- Demonstrated financial and other support to the local Museum of History; and
- Promoted the appreciation, awareness and profile of heritage places in the community.

This Heritage Strategy complies with the guidelines provided by the Heritage Council of WA.

In 2023, the Heritage Strategy underwent a desktop review.

### 1.1 Background to Heritage Strategy

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter principles promote keeping places of worth because they enrich our lives. The places help us to understand the past by contributing to the richness of the present environment and because we expect them to be of value to future generations. Heritage is in the natural and cultural diversity of places and objects that help us to understand our past. Heritage places may evoke special meaning for us as individuals or as a member of a community.

Under the *Heritage Act 2018*, local governments are responsible for identifying, protecting, promoting and managing the majority of Western Australia's heritage.

This Heritage Strategy summarises the current management of heritage in our district and provides a direction for the ongoing and future protection, conservation, management, enhancement and promotion of heritage within the Shire.

Stephen Carrick Architects developed this Heritage Strategy in 2013 and reviewed the document in 2016. In 2022, the Strategy was reviewed using internal resources.

### 1.2 Historical Overview of the Shire

#### 1.2.1 Non-Aboriginal History<sup>1</sup>

Quairading is located in the central Wheatbelt of Western Australia, 167km east of Perth on the York-Quairading Road. The Shire of Quairading comprises the localities of Quairading, Pantapin, Yoting, Badjaling, South Caroling, Wamenusking, Dangin, Balkuling and Doodennanning.

##### Pre 1900

The first European settlement of the area began in the Avon Valley with the declaration of towns of Beverley and York in 1831. The first European settler in the area was Stephen Parker who selected land at Dangin Springs (west of the town of York) in 1836 to graze sheep. Stephen's son, Edward Parker, farmed the land in 1859. Between 1859 and 1863, Edward increased his ownership of land and developed properties east of York towards Dangin. By 1863, Edward had established a track from York to Dangin.

<sup>1</sup> Information sourced from the following:

Sydney Morning Herald, Feb 8, 2004 <http://www.smh.com.au/news/western-australia/quairading>;

Shire of Quairading website [www.quairading.wa.gov.au](http://www.quairading.wa.gov.au) ;

SHO weblink <http://www.wheatbelttourism.com/where-to-stay/quairading>; &

The Shire of Quairading Municipal Heritage Inventory, 1996 by Laura Gray, Conservation Professional

Scheme Review - Quairading Town Planning Scheme No. 2, September 2017 by Shire of Quairading Representatives

In the early 1860s, the government introduced the Pastoral Leasehold Scheme, which spurred the lease of sizeable acreage for pastoral use and encouraged settlement beyond the Avon Valley.

The Homestead Act in 1893 enabled settlers to take up a free, conditional, homestead block and the Conditional Purchase Scheme of 1898 encouraged farmers to take up small holdings on the condition that they would clear, fence and improve the property they had acquired.

Pastoral sheep grazing was the initial industry in the area but as more land was cleared and wheat crops sown, agriculture became a mutually beneficial industry. Cutting sandalwood was a viable sideline to pastoralism and in 1880, a boom in sandalwood prices encouraged more people into the industry. The usual procedure was to make two trips a year to Guildford or Perth depots, with sandalwood and wool, and backload with essential stores and goods.

Edward's son, Jonah Parker, eventually acquired 16,000 acres on conditional purchase, making Dangin Parker Estate one of the largest farming properties in Western Australia at the time. In addition to experimenting with wool, mutton, pigs and sandalwood production, Jonah pioneered the production of eucalyptus oil in 1882 and in 1892 started distilling eucalyptus oil at the Dangin Estate.

#### 1900 -1940

By 1901, Parker was still the only settler in the Dangin area and Jonah decided to subdivide his property, allotting a portion of his estate as a townsite. Dangin became a private townsite, fenced within Parker's estate. The town of Dangin was gazetted in 1902. Restricted access to the town of Dangin and Parker's declaration of the town as an alcohol-free zone created some problems for residents. This may have contributed to the popularity and success of the latter established town of Quairading.

During this period, the government also opened up vast new tracts of land, for settlement by people drawn to the Western Australian goldfields. Charles Hines, a government land guide and experienced bushman, was responsible for introducing many new settlers to the Dangin-Quairading area, advising them on land selection and helping with preliminary clearing, building and the establishment of a water supply.

From 1904, a number of settlers arrived and selected land in the districts of Dangin, South Caroling, Doodenanning, Pantapin and Quairading. Progress associations established in most settlement districts, to exchange knowledge and pool expertise for a better deal for farmers.

These associations assisted in the establishment of schools, mail services, infrastructure and facilities in their areas.

The town of Quairading came into existence around 1905 when Jim Caldwell opened a store in the bush between the district's northern and southern settlers. Caldwell's small bush enterprise became the centre of the Quairading townsite, which was gazetted in August 1907. By 1909, the town had a hotel, general store, blacksmith, baker, carpenter and two banks. The small community at Dangin was disbanded in favour of one central settlement at Quairading.

In 1908, the railway from York to Greenhills was extended through to Quairading. The railway link to Quairading made markets more accessible and operations more commercially viable for settlers. The wheat crop now only had to be transported as far as the closest siding and contractors found employment in carting and handling wheat. In 1932, two grain elevators, each fitted with an engine, were installed at the railway siding in the town of Quairading.

From 1910, the decline of the gold rushes freed labor to develop the land and the idea of farming enticed prospective settlers to the area. With the return of men from World War 1, the clearing of agricultural land proceeded at a solid pace.

During the depression years the Soldier Settlers with land acquired by the Repatriation Department, faced hard times. A lack of farming experience and capital meant they were among many settlers forced to abandon the land. The years of the Great Depression were also difficult for businesses. Many farmers bartered in exchange for goods and services. The Roads Board provided some services and contract works to help keep the farmers operating, as well as government-funded works to employ labour in the district.

Social activities were important in the depression years, as the Quairading district's settlers forged their communities. The Agricultural Hall held regular Saturday night dances and screened movies. Many sport gatherings were formalised into clubs and the Dangin-Quairading-South Caroling Branch of the Country Women's Association was formed.

#### 1940 - 2017

After the Great Depression, the rural sector made a relatively fast recovery with improved prices for wool and wheat and by the late 1930s, the Quairading district was experiencing real progress.

With the onset of World War 2 and the resulting shortage of labor, the rural sector once again faced decline, prompting the Road Board to request Prisoner of War labour allocation for the area.

Post World War 2, Quairading regained its agricultural strength with abandoned farms worked again and a new generation of soldier settlers farming the land. By the 1950s, most of the district was farmed and there was rapid expansion in production. Farmers were getting record wheat and wool prices.

In 1957, the construction of the new Roads Board offices in Quairading signaled a new era of prosperity for the Quairading town and district. In 1961, legislation changed the name and function of the local governing bodies from Roads Board to Shire Council with its responsibilities encompassing roads and infrastructure and the addition of community services.

The 1960s marked an increase in prosperity but a shift in social and recreational choices. Dances were declining in popularity and the screening of movies in the hall ceased. A decline in the number of rail services reflected Quairading's declining patronage and led to the eventual closure of Quairading's railway station in 1994.

Since the early 1860's when Quairading was first recognised as an agricultural area, it has been a rural centre for the wheat and sheep industry. Broad hectare agriculture is the Shire's main economic contributor, accounting for 70% of business and some 189,393 ha of land (11% of the Avon's total area of agricultural land holdings). The wheat and sheep industry employs 33% of the population. Manufacturing, transport and logistics are secondary industries in Quairading.

### Today

Today, the Shire has a population of approximately 1,200 and covers an area of 2,040km<sup>2</sup>. Based on Census data and a study of population patterns, the prediction is for continued negative population growth and continued ageing of the Shire's population. The unemployment rate in the Shire is higher than State and National averages. The number of businesses in the Shire has remained relatively steady compared to comparative sized Shires. However, the majority of businesses are non-employing. These trends carry indications for future planning direction in the Shire.

The Avon Sub-Regional Economic Strategy produced in 2013, identified agriculture, transport and industry, health and aged care as the industries with economic opportunity in the Shire. However, these opportunities are yet to be harnessed by the Shire.

The Shire did not review the Shire of Quairading Town Planning Scheme No.2 (originally gazetted on 31 August 1993) until 2022. The *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* requires that every local government have a local planning scheme accompanied by a local planning strategy and that the local planning scheme is reviewed every

five years. In accord, the Shire of Quairading Town Planning Scheme No.3 was gazetted on 22 January 2022.

The Shire of Quairading Town Planning Scheme No.3 is a more contemporary approach to town planning. The Scheme coordinates land use and development by balancing economic, social and environmental issues.

The Shire of Quairading regulates all development in the Shire in accordance with the requirements of Local Planning Scheme No.3, the supporting Local Planning Strategy and a number of local planning policies and local laws. These documents guide the development and use of land throughout the Shire and form the basis for all decisions made by Council, including those related to heritage matters.

### 1.2.2 **Aboriginal History**

“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”

Against the background of the ‘White Australia policy’ in the newly Federated Commonwealth of Australia, the *Aborigines Act 1905* emerged. The 1905 Act was designed to ‘pacify’ and bring the Kimberley under the rule of Law, and to control mixed race relationships. However the Act established a repressive and coercive system of control over all aspects of the lives of all Aboriginal West Australians that, because of their proximity to the administrative centre of Perth, particularly affected Noongar people. The 1905 Act, with subsequent amendments, remained in place until 1963. Ironically, this meant that Aboriginal people had a more equal legal status in the early days of British settlement than they did during much of the 20th century.

From 1905 administration of Aboriginal matters was managed by a series of departments – the Aborigines Department: 1905-1936 (in 1909 it was amalgamated with the Fisheries Department); the Native Affairs Department: 1936-1954; and the Native Welfare Department: 1954-1972. Extensive records were kept detailing every aspect of their lives. Under the guise of ‘protection’, two key imperatives of the 1905 Act were: 1) the segregation of Aboriginal people from the broader population, and 2) the removal of children, particularly ‘half-castes’, so they could be acculturated and assimilated into the white population.

The Act gave the Chief Protector of Aborigines the power to establish government missions and settlements, and the entry of Noongar people into the towns was drastically restricted. Noongar people were separated from the wider community, confined to ‘Native Camps’ or reserves on the outskirts of towns, and subject to curfews requiring them to vacate town



areas by 6pm or face arrest. They were excluded from jobs and could not move to another area without the approval of a 'Protector' – usually the local policeman, who could exercise a wide range of powers supported by the courts.

To counter concerns about the increasing numbers of 'half-caste' Aboriginal people, the 1905 Act made marriage between an Aboriginal and a non-Aboriginal person illegal unless it had been approved by the Chief Protector. The Chief Protector was also assigned the role of legal guardian of all Aboriginal and 'half caste' children to the age of 16. This meant that the government had the power to take children from their families and place them in institutional care anywhere in the state. Police and missionaries could, on their own initiative, remove children as well, and would advise the Chief Protector if they considered a child should be removed from the Noongar reserves. Orders to remove children were provided to police in code to avoid the possibility of someone pre-warning a family. Noongar families would often hide their children or attempt to darken their skin with charcoal for fear of having them taken. A whistle may have been a sign to run to the bush and hide.

The appointment of August Octavius Neville as Chief Protector of Aborigines from 1915-1940 signalled the beginning of a new period of administration in Aboriginal affairs. Neville advocated strict segregation and strict implementation of the 1905 Act. He bureaucratized many dealings with the Noongar people and implemented a range of administrative forms and procedures that intruded heavily in their everyday lives. Employers were required to obtain permits to employ natives. A personal identification system of Personal History Cards coupled with detailed and voluminous government dossiers created by Neville's department detailed every Noongar person's movements, family, relationships and even attitudes. Many of the actions of Aboriginal people required Neville's approval.

Many white communities in country towns actively campaigned to have Noongar children removed from schools.

William Harris, a farmer who had been educated at the 'Swan Natives and Half Castes Home', and whose mother and grandfather were Noongar, fought the impacts of the 1905 Act for some twenty-two years. In 1928 he led a deputation to Premier Philip Collier with other farmers who had fought the Education Department for the right to send their children to State schools. At the meeting Harris raised strong concerns in particular about the Moore River Settlement, where families were split, and different Aboriginal groups kept together under police control. At that meeting, the Premier recognised 'a great obligation to do justice to the Aboriginal, because [the white man] had deprived him of his country'.

However, it was many more years before there would be significant legislative change. The economic depression during the 1930s was another blow for Noongar people. Aboriginal people from all over Western Australia headed to Perth in search of employment. However, the State Government had declared Perth a prohibited area in 1927 – this was to last until 1954. Aboriginal people could only enter with a ‘native pass’ which was issued by the Commissioner of Native Affairs.

In the context of international trends in eugenics in the USA and Germany, Neville became a strong advocate for ‘breeding out the colour’ across generations, through inter-marriage with lighter castes and eventually with whites. This philosophy was reflected in the 1936 Native Administration Act which further increased the government’s power to remove children and sought to re-classify Aboriginal people according to their percentage of ‘Aboriginal blood’. During this period all marriages involving Aboriginal people had to be approved by the Commissioner of Native Affairs.

Many of the older Noongar people had worked all their lives on farms, effectively ‘building the country,’ clearing the land and fencing the farms, shearing the sheep and working stock; however, without the status of citizens, they were not entitled to a pension. Health care was often denied, or sub-standard, as the government claimed they had little money to pay for it.

In 1938, on the other side of the nation, Aboriginal organisations in Victoria and New South Wales declared the 150th anniversary of British colonisation of Australia a Day of Mourning, protesting the seizure of their land and the callous treatment they had endured. They called for new laws in relation to their education and care, and policies that would deliver equality and status as full citizens. The protest became an annual tradition.

The Second World War and its aftermath resulted in both practical and attitudinal changes. Some Noongar men fought alongside their non-Aboriginal counterparts, and on the battlefield at least, were treated ‘almost as equals’. For the Noongars at home, they were able to take advantage of a depleted labour force, finding more jobs with better pay in Perth and other towns. The ban on living in the metropolitan area that had been in place since the 1920s was finally lifted in 1954. At the same time, the nation’s participation in the ‘fight for democracy’ meant a shift toward more liberal attitudes.

The 1944 Native (Citizenship Rights) Act enabled Aboriginal people to apply for a Certificate of Citizenship provided that they had ‘dissolved tribal and native associations’ for a period of two years and ‘adopted the manners and habits of a civilised life’. The Certificate papers, referred to as ‘dog tags’ by the Noongar people, allowed them the same legal rights as the broader

community. However, they had to be presented on demand, and could be revoked if the criteria were not followed. Many ultimately relinquished this status due to the impossible conditions; as a result, the majority of Noongars continued to live on reserves on the periphery of the towns, or in the surrounding bushland, separate from the rest of the community. The distinction between those who did and did not become citizens in some cases caused lasting divisions.

Following Neville's retirement in 1940, Stan Middleton replaced Neville's successor, Francis Bray, assuming the role of Commissioner of Native Affairs from 1948 to 1962. Middleton pursued a 'policy of assimilation' reflective of the more liberalist post-war climate. Attorney General Paul Hasluck later articulated in 1961 that:

'...the Policy of assimilation means in view of all Australian governments that all Aborigines and part-Aborigines are expected eventually to attain the same manner of living as other Australians and to live as members of a single Australian community enjoying the same rights and privileges, accepting the same responsibilities, observing the same customs and influenced by the same beliefs, hopes and loyalties as other Australians'

Any 'special measures' were therefore seen as temporary initiatives to assist them in making this transition. Impacts on the Noongars included the closure of the Moore River and Carrolup settlements in 1951 (after the re-opening of the latter during the war), and, notwithstanding continued white resistance, Aboriginal children were allowed back into the schools in the 1950s. After 1954 Aboriginal people became eligible for many Commonwealth social service benefits.

The 1960s was a decade of significant change across the nation, with the growing assertion of Aboriginal rights by Aboriginal activists supported by white counterparts. From 1962 Aboriginal people were granted the right to vote in Commonwealth elections. In 1966, at Wave Hill Station in the Northern Territory, a strike led by Vincent Lingiari in protest against unequal pay and conditions ultimately led to Aboriginal workers being entitled to receive the same amount as white workers.

In 1966, the United Nations proclaimed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In 1967, a Commonwealth Referendum was held in order to amend the Federal Constitution to allow Aboriginal People to be counted in the census as Australians. The referendum also gave the Commonwealth the power to legislate for Aboriginal affairs, which until that time had been the sole responsibility of the States. About 90 per cent of Australians voted yes in the referendum, although the highest no-vote of 19 per

cent was in Western Australia. The granting of citizenship rights in 1969 finally restored to Noongars the legal rights they had possessed prior to the 1905 Act.

The Native Welfare Act of 1963, which had repealed all prior legislation, provided that the Commissioner of Native Welfare was now no longer the guardian of Aboriginal children, but was still responsible for the 'custody, maintenance and education of the children of natives'. The Chief Protector's powers to remove children of Aboriginal descent from their biological parents were abolished, but the removal of children continued under the Child Welfare Act of 1947. In 1972, the Native Welfare Act 1963 was repealed by the Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act, and the functions of the Department of Native Welfare were split between the newly created Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority and the Department of Community Welfare. The former was no longer directly involved in out-of-home care for Aboriginal children, and for the first time policies were enacted which allowed those children at risk of neglect to be fostered by other members of their families, finally signalling an end to the 'Stolen Generation'.

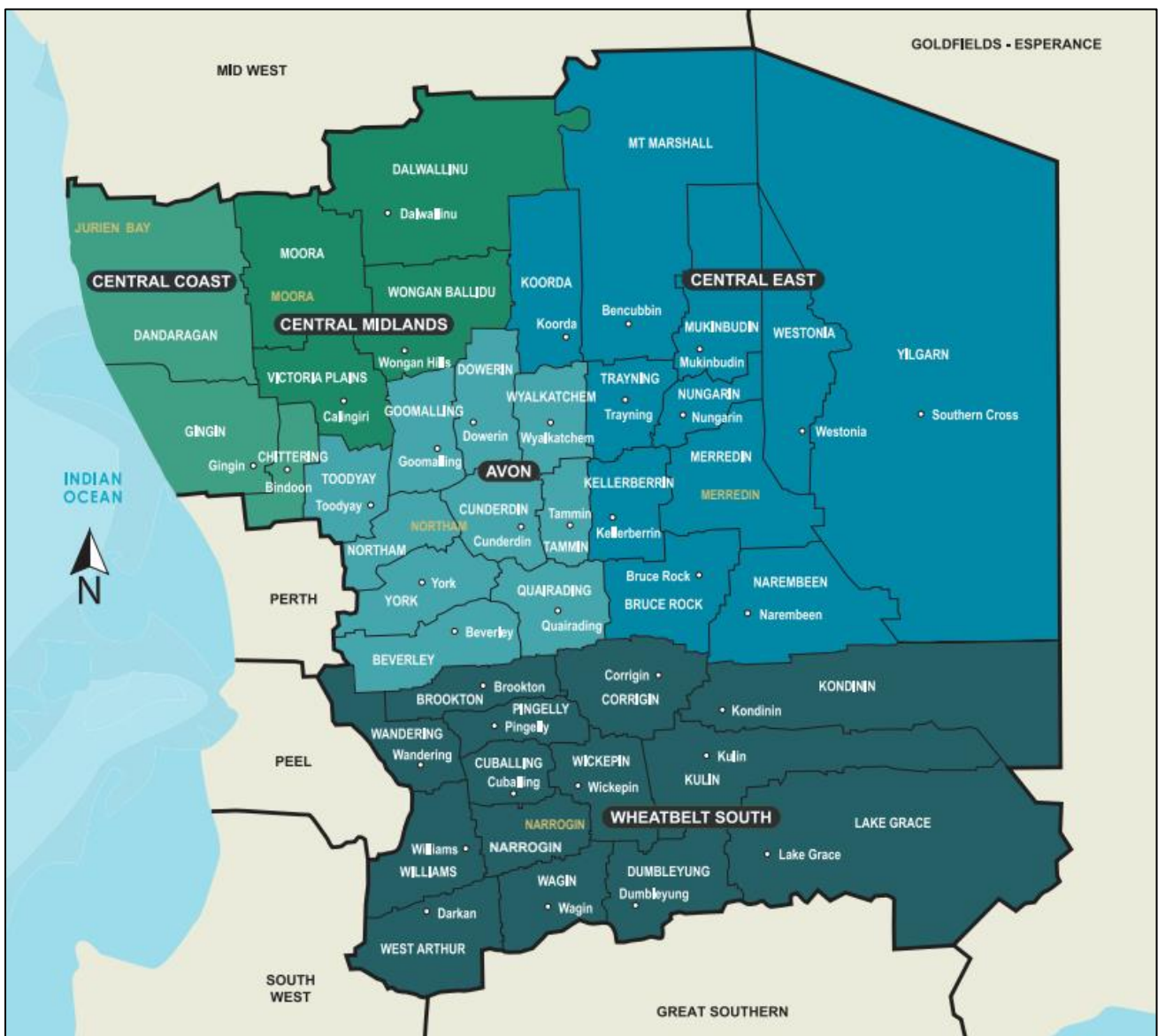
In 1972 the Federal Government under Prime Minister Whitlam pledged to promote Aboriginal development and self-determination. In the South West, as elsewhere across the nation, Aboriginal-run organisations began emerging to promote the rights and interests of local groups. In 1975 the Australian parliament ratified the 1966 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination through the passing of the Racial Discrimination Act 1975. The policy of the Coalition government in the election campaign of that year was expressed thus:

"We recognise the fundamental right of Aborigines to retain their racial identity and traditional lifestyle or where desired adopt a partially or wholly European lifestyle".

The Land Rights movement, which had grown out of the Wave Hill strike, had gathered impetus, and in 1976 Aboriginal Land Rights were recognised in the Northern Territory. Notwithstanding the recommendations of the 1984 Seaman Enquiry, Western Australia did not follow suit. However, the 1992 High Court Mabo decision reversed the notion that Australia was 'terra nullius' and in 1993 the Native Title Act was passed in Federal Parliament, providing for the potential recognition of native title rights across the nation. Native title claims were made across the South West, as the native title process finally provided a vehicle through which Noongars could seek formal recognition of their ongoing connection to country.

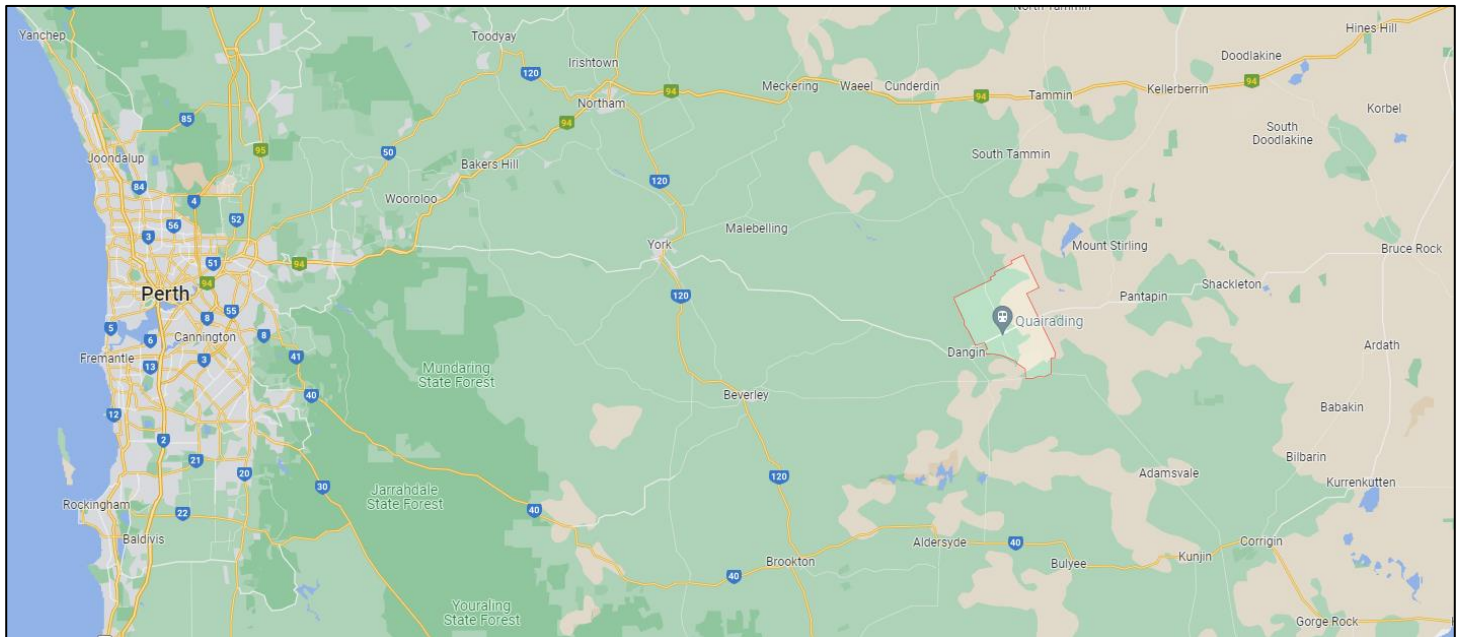
During the same period, recommendations from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal deaths in custody led to the establishment of the national Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation. A central acknowledgment was the importance of improving understanding and relationships between Aboriginal people and the broader community and developing effective partnerships for change. Notwithstanding the historical legacy of division and inequality, many Noongars and non-Aboriginal locals shared their stories and reached out a hand to one another in reconciliation initiatives across the South West.

### 1.3 District Map



Source: <https://www.wheatbelt.wa.gov.au/our-region/maps/>

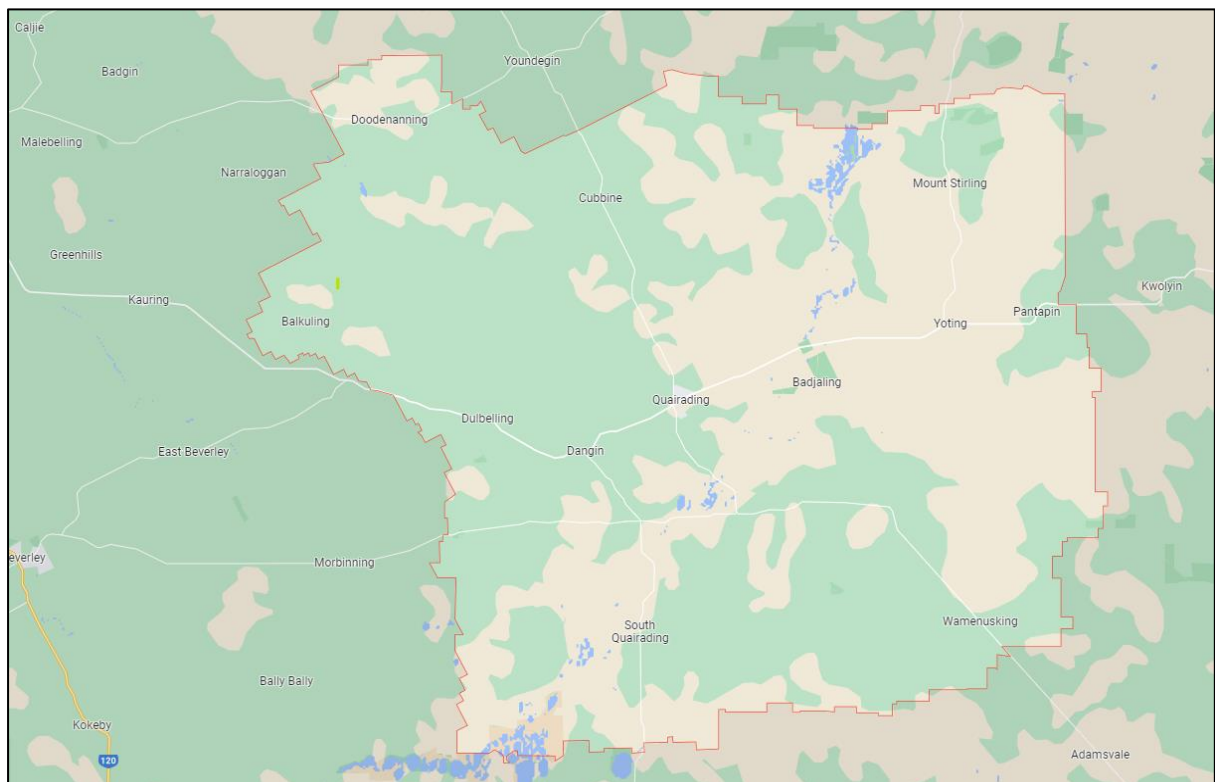
## 1.4 Location Map



Source: <https://www.google.com.au/maps/place/Quairading>

The Shire of Quairading is a local government area in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia, about 170 kilometres east of the state capital, Perth.

## 1.5 Map of Shire of Quairading



Source: <https://www.google.com.au/maps/place/Quairading>

## SECTION TWO: 2022 HERITAGE STRATEGY

Stephen Carrick Architects developed this Heritage Strategy in 2013 and reviewed the document in 2016.

The review of the Strategy in 2016 resulted in the identification of 31 actions to assist the Shire with the identification, management and promotion of its heritage assets. The strategy summarised the actions into 13 strategic recommendations for implementation.

In 2022, the Shire reviewed the Strategy using internal resources. This review included tracking the Shire's progress against the 31 actions and the 13 strategic recommendations.

In 2023, the Heritage Strategy underwent a minor in-house review.

## SECTION THREE: LOCAL GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

The review and update of a Local Government Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) is required under Section 45 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, which states:

- (1) A local government shall compile and maintain an inventory of buildings within its district which in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance.
- (2) The inventory required by subsection (1) shall be compiled no later than 4 years from the commencement of this Act and shall be -
  - (a) updated annually; and
  - (b) reviewed every 4 years after compilation.
- (3) A local government shall provide the Council with a copy of the inventory compiled pursuant to this section.
- (4) A local government shall ensure that the inventory required by this section is compiled with proper public consultation.

Laura Gray (Heritage and Conservation Consultant) developed the Shire of Quairading MHI in 1996 with the assistance of a local Steering Committee (representing the people in the Shire of Quairading). Adopted in 1996, the MHI contains 209 places and sites of heritage value recognised by the communities in the Shire.

### Explanatory note to Tables:

There are 209 places listed in the Shire of Quairading MHI (1996). Of these, two places do not appear in the State Heritage Office database. These are North Yoting School (Yoting) and Bank Residence (Dangin).

Places listed in the current MHI are listed according to locality (precinct or district). Identified precincts often encompass a combination of places and sites of significance. This in part, accounts for the discrepancy in the number of places and sites of significance. The Place Record Forms are presented in the MHI according to which management category that they have been assigned. There are five management categories:

- Category 1 – 5 places
- Category 2 – 38 places
- Category 3 – 35 places
- Category 4 – 47 places
- Category 5 – 84 places

There are 13 precincts identified in the MHI.

In 2016, there were a number of places with no photographs and the physical description on some place record forms was minimal. In 2022, the Shire obtained updated photographs, reviewed the physical descriptions and, in some cases, provided more detail.

The MHI contains an historical overview and a thematic framework. The themes identified are:

- Settlement
- Transport and Communication
- Occupations
- Social list and Civic activities
- Outside influences
- People

The themes are described across time-periods. These are:

- Pre 1829
- 1829 – 1899
- 1900 – 1914
- 1915 – 1925
- 1926 – 1945
- 1946 -1995

In 2022, an update to the MHI’s historical overview and thematic framework was undertaken. The scope of work was kept limited to ensure that was not an overly complicated or expensive exercise.

A condensed version of the current MHI follows. The hard copy of the 1996 MHI contains more comprehensive information including: the address of the place; date of construction; type of activity associated with the place; management category assigned to the place and its reference number on the Municipal Heritage Inventory for the Shire of Quairading. In 2022, the Shire converted this hard copy document into electronic form.

Numbers assigned to each place (1 – 209) in the condensed version of the MHI carry no specific reference and have been allocated to maintain simplicity and to make the list easily readable. In this same way, numbers have also been assigned (1 – 13) to clarify the precincts in the current MHI.



### 3.1 Places on the Quairading MHI

No.	Place	Address	Date	Type of Place
<b>Management Category 1</b>				
1	Quairading Shire Hall	Cnr Jennaberring Road & McLennan Street, Quairading	1925	Community Facility
2	Coraling	Old Beverley Road, South Quairading	c1860	Mud Hut
3	Toapin Weir	Toapin Weir Road – 10km north of Dangin	1912	Landmark
4	Summit of Mount Stirling	Yoting-Kellerberrin Road	1830	Landmark
5	Cubbine Homestead Precinct	Cubbine Road, North Quairading	c1880	Homestead Municipally Heritage Listed?
<b>Management Category 2</b>				
6	Quairading Hotel	43 Heal Street, Quairading	1908	Hotel
7	Quairading Post Office	Jennaberring Road, Quairading	c1927	Post Office
8	Bank of NSW 2022 Private Residence	Heal Street, Quairading	1926	Banking Chambers
9	Hinkley's Buildings	73 Heal Street, Quairading	1925	Shops
10	War Memorial	Railway Reserve – Heal Street, Quairading	c1950	Memorial
11	Quairading Railway Station	Railway Reserve – Heal Street, Quairading		Railway Station
12	St Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church Presbytery	135 Heggarty Street, Quairading	1936 1954	Church
13	Quairading School Site (Former)	McLennan Street, Quairading	c1910	Former school site footprint & memorial
14	Police Station & Lockup	8 Parker Street, Quairading	1911	Police Station
15	2023: Jessica Keast (Previously Jack Keast's Residence)	69 McLennan Street, Quairading	1942	Residence
16	Bank of New South Wales	Dangin Terrace, Dangin	1934	Bank
17	Dangin Hospital and Maternity Home	Forrest Street, Dangin	1914	Hospital / Residence
18	Methodist Church	Forrest Street, Dangin	1927	Church
19	Co-op Residence	Brockman Street, Dangin	c1916	Residence

20	Maidstone	Dangin Terrace, Dangin	c1915	Residence
21	School Quarters	South Caroling Road, Dangin	1936	Residence
22	Cyprien	Toapin Weir Road – 8km north of Dangin	1925	Residence
23	Heggarty's	Dorakin Road – 5km north of Quairading	1898 & 1919	Residence
24	Doodenanning Community Hall	40km north west of Quairading	1918	Community Hall
25	Mt Stirling Bush Church	Base of Mt Stirling	c1940	Church
26	Braemar	Block 11 Mt Stirling Road	c1928-29	Residence
27	Dallveen	11km east of Quairading	1926	Homestead
28	Whitehaven	Cubbine Road – 10km north of Quairading	c1880	Residence
29	Nungunia (Sunrise)	10km north of Quairading	c1927	Homestead
30	Pantapin Community Hall	Pantapin Townsite, Bruce Rock Road – 20km east of Quairading	1922	Community Hall
31	South Caroling Hall	Cnr Caroling South & Tregenza Roads	1923-24	Community Hall
32	South Caroling Uniting Church	Church Road – 17.5km south of Quairading	1955	Church / Cemetery
33	South Caroling Cemetery	Dangin-Mears Road – 13km south of Quairading	Est. 1932	Cemetery
34	Henry Haddock Clemen's Grave	Kartanarra Homestead, Dangin South Road – 800m south east of Homestead	1927	Burial Site
35	Kartanarra Homestead & Sheds	Dangin South Road – 8km south of Dangin	1904	Homestead
36	Woodstock	South Caroling Road – 13km south of Dangin	c1900	Homestead
37	Laanecoorie	South Caroling	1922	Residence
38	Jones's	South Caroling Road – 12km south of Dangin	c1910	Homestead
39	Morchip	10km south of Quairading	c1904	Homestead
40	Corinya	Cnr Old Beverley Road & Bulyee Quairading Road, Quairading	1933-36	Homestead
41	Sunnyside Farm	Corrigin Road – 11km south of Quairading	1904	Residence
42	Sunnyvale Homestead	Stacey Bus Road, Quairading	c1906	Homestead

**Management Category 3**

43	Corner Shops 2022 Café & CWA Op Shop	Cnr Heal & McLennan Streets, Quairading	1957	Shops
44	Indoor Cricket Centre 2022 Quairading Agriservices	Heal Street, Quairading	c1925	Recreation Venue
45	Quairading Motor Garage Quairading Rural Traders 2022 Quairading Agri Services	Heal Street, Quairading	c1920	Shop
46	Pat Ryan's Butcher Shop 2023 Hairdresser Shop	21 Heal Street, Quairading	c1915	Shop
47	2023 Quairading Garden & Gifts	21 Heal Street, Quairading	c1912	Shop
48	Co-op Building	Heal Street, Quairading	1919	Shop
49	Commercial Bank 2023 Private Residence	53 Heal Street, Quairading	1937	Bank
50	Quairading Shire Office	Jennaberring Road, Quairading	1957	Administration Building
51	Masonic Lodge	Cnr Cubbine & Murphy Streets, Quairading	1964	Community Hall
52	RSL Hall 2023 Youth Centre	Cnr Cubbine & Murphy Streets, Quairading	c1946	Community Hall
53	Quairading Uniting Church	Lot 95 Coraling Street, Quairading		Church
54	St Francis Xavier Presentation Convent	5 McLennan Street, Quairading	1955	Church
55	Rural Youth purchased above Convent in 80's	3 McLennan Street, Quairading	1955	School / Community Centre
56	Quairading District High School	McLennan Street, Quairading	1946-47	School
57	School Master's House	McLennan Street, Quairading		Residence
58	2023: Vacant Block (Previously Road Board Secretary's House)	10 McLennan Street, Quairading	c1925	Residence
59	Doctor's Surgery	8 McLennan Street, Quairading	c1940	Surgery / Residence
60	2023: N Gibson & P Harbinson (Previously Hinkley's House)	18 McLennan Street, Quairading	1925	Residence
61	2023: Z Constantini & M Van Nieuwenhuyzen (Previously Shenton's Residence)	43 McLennan Street, Quairading	c1920	Residence

62	Quairading Agriculture Hall	Within the Sports and Showgrounds Precinct	1953	Community Hall
63	CWA Restrooms	10 Parker Street, Quairading	1956	Rest Rooms / Meeting Place
64	Quairading Swimming Pool	McLennan Street, Quairading	1959	Pool / Memorial
65	St Faith's Anglican Church	22 Harris Street, Quairading	1965	Church
66	Anglican Rectory	20 Harris Street, Quairading	1954-55	Church
67	Bonnie Doon	Solomon Road – 9km east of Quairading	1912	Residence
68	Pantapin Store	Main Road, Pantapin	1916	Shop
69	Pantapin Storekeepers Residence	Main Road, Pantapin	1910	Residence
70	Merna	South Caroling Road, Dangin	1911	Residence
71	Glascoed	South Caroling Road, South Caroling	1916	Residence
72	Morton	Cnr Old Beverley & South Caroling Roads	1936	Homestead
73	Weybridge Homestead	South Caroling Road, South Caroling	1916	Homestead
74	The Grove	Stockpool Road – 20km south of Quairading	1919	Homestead
75	Springfield	Old Beverley Road, South Quairading	c1914	Residence
76	Fernleigh	Stones Road, Wamenusking	1923	Residence
77	Yoting Springs	Yoting Springs	1911	Residence
<b>Management Category 4</b>				
78	Jones Machinery Centre	Heal Street, Quairading		Mechanical Workshop
79	Quairading Enterprises	Heal Street, Quairading	c1920	Commercial Premises
80	Goods Shed Now Demolished	Railway Reserve		Storage Facility
81	The Presbytery	Heggarty Street, Quairading	1954	Residence
82	Workers Homes (4)	Murphy Street, Quairading	1922	Residences
83	Residence	9 Cubbine Road, Quairading	c1927	Residence
84	The Quairading Club	Avon Street, Quairading	c1930	Social Venue
85	2023: Shenton Residence	17 Avon Street, Quairading	c1950	Residence

86	2023: Quairading Investments Pty Ltd? (Previously Stacey's House)	37 Avon Street, Quairading	c1950	Residence
87	2023: C Dann (Previously Goldfields Houses (2))	29 Jennaberring Road, Quairading	1925	Residences
88	Kevill's House	71 Heal Street, Quairading	1942	Residence
89	2023: F Macri & P Thornton (Previously Juras's House)	85 Heal Street?	c1945	Residence
90	House from 'Wattle Grove'	Cnr Ashton Road & Harris Street, Quairading	c1909	Residence
91	Co-op Manager's House	1 Harris Street, Quairading	c1985	Residence
92	2023: L&J Wilson (Previously Hadlow's House)	12 Suburban Road, Quairading	c1947	Residence
93	2023: L Patterson (Previously Edward's Place)	65 McLennan Street, Quairading	c1919	Residence
94	Quairading Community Building	Quairading Greater Sports Ground	c1995	Community Venue
95	Shire Work Depot. partly demolished year?	Jennaberring Road, Quairading		Industrial
96	CBH Installation	Quairading York Road, Quairading		Industrial
97	Factory-ettes		1995	Industrial
98	Saleyards Demolished year?	Cnr Heal Street & Winmar Road, Quairading		Industrial
99	Seed Cleaners	Quairading York Road		Industrial
100	BP Roadhouse	Quairading York Road	c1960	Service Station
101	Farm Power 2023 AFGRI	Quairading York Road	c1950	Industrial
102	Balkuling Co-op Store & House	Balkuling		
103	Hansen's Post Office House	Balkuling		
104	Minchin's	Balkuling		
105	Balkuling Hall	Balkuling		Community Hall
106	Balkuling Golf Club	Balkuling		

107	Dangin Methodist Manse	Forrest Street, Dangin	1927	Residence
108	Residence	Dangin Terrace, Dangin	c1920	Residence
109	Glen Bonham	Hayes Road – 10km north of Dangin	c1930	Residence
110	Carter’s Property	Doodenanning	1927	Residence
111	Taylor’s Place	Dubelling	1925	Residence
112	Nukatucka	Mt Stirling	1923	Residence
113	Pannel’s Farm	Mt Stirling	1923	Residence
114	JB Wilson’s Farm	Tammin Road, North Quairading	1936	Residence
115	Karrakin	Jennaberring	c1950	Homestead
116	Stonehaven	Cunderdin Quairading Road, North Quairading		Homestead
117	Nuytsia	Tammin Road, Quairading	1927	Residence
118	Wattle Grove	Solomon Road, North Quairading	c1908	Site / Remains
118	Reika	Old Beverley Road – 10km south of Quairading	c1927	Site
120	Forest Glen	Bruce Rock Road – 2km east of Quairading	1910	Residence
121	Wardstone	Stones Road – 32km south east of Quairading	1950	Residence
122	Wamenusking School House	Eric Swithenbank’s Property – Wamenusking Road	1909	Residence
123	Hillside			Homestead
<b>Management Category 5</b>				
124	Quairading Stationmaster’s House	Railway Reserve		Site
125	Railway Line Turntable	Railway Reserve		Site
126	Railway Stockyards	Railway Reserve		Site
127	CBH Bins	Railway Reserve		Site
128	Weighbridge	Railway Reserve		Site
129	Anglican Church	Avon Street, Quairading	1911	Site
130	Uniting Church	23 Avon Street, Quairading		Site

131	Caldow's Store		1905	Site
132	Bakehouse	Charlton Road, Quairading		Site
133	Hotel Well	43 Heal Street, Quairading		Site
134	White Well	Murphy Street, Quairading		Site
135	Balkuling Site	Bulkuling		Site
136	Eucalyptus Oil Distillery	North Dangin Road, Dangin	c1892	Site
137	Parker's First Settlement	North Dangin Road, Dangin		Site
138	Dangin Temperance Hotel	Dangin Terrace, Dangin	1910	Site
139	Dangin Agriculture Hall	Parker Street, Dangin	1909	Site
140	Dangin School	South Caroling Road, Dangin	1915	Site
141	Dangin Co-op	Brockman Street, Dangin	c1902	Site
142	Dangin Masonic Lodge	South Caroling Road, Dangin	1925	Site
143	Kirkwood's Garage	Kent Street, Dangin	1922	Site
144	Dangin Motor Garage	Cnr Dangin Terrace & Parker Street, Dangin	1928	Site
145	Blacksmith's Shop	South Caroling Road, Dangin		Site
146	Dangin Recreation Ground	Treloar Road, Dangin		Site
147	Dangin Railway Siding	Railway Street, Dangin		Site
148	Co-operative Bulk Handling Bin	Railway Reserve, Dangin		Site
149	Chow's Rock	Toapin Weir Region – east of Dangin		Site
150	Strathcluan	Cunderdin Road	c1895	Site (former Residence site)
151	Doodenanning Non-denominational Cemetery	Doodenanning – 40km north west of Quairading		Cemetery
152	Doodenanning School & Residence	Doodenanning – 40km north west of Quairading	1907 (school)	Site
153	Bellakabella School	Bellakabella Townsite		Site
154	Doodenanning Community Sheep Dip	Doodenanning – 40km north west of Quairading		

155	Doodenanning Sportsground	Doodenanning – 40km north west of Quairading		Site
156	Doodenanning Well	Doodenanning – 40km north west of Quairading		Site
157	Bridge over the Mortlock River	Doodenanning – 40km north west of Quairading	1910	Bridge
158	Spring Dallah	Doodenanning – 40km north west of Quairading		Site
159	Woodroffe's Place	Doodenanning – 40km north west of Quairading		Site
160	Reid's Place	Dulbelling		Site
161	Dulbelling School	Dulbelling		Site
162	Jacob's Well	West of Dulbelling		Site
163	Jacob's Well Siding	West of Dulbelling		Site
164	Rockvale Jacob's Well	West of Dulbelling		Site
165	Jacob's Well School	West of Dulbelling		Site
166	Jacob's Well Hall	West of Dulbelling		Site
167	Edward Gifford Parker's Property	Kellerberrin-Yoting Road, Mt Stirling		Site
168	Chicky Lowes Farm	Mt Stirling		Site
169	Mt Stirling School			Site
170	Lizzie Doig's Grave	Mt Stirling	1907	Site
171	Barrhead	Quairading Tammin Road – 10km from Quairading	c1910	Site
172	Homajelly		1926-27	Site
173	North Quairading School	Barrhead Homestead		Site
174	Louden's Grave			Grave Site
175	Mooraning Well	Cnr Cubbine & Badjaling North Roads – 25km north east of Quairading		Site
176	Mooraning Reserve	Cnr Cubbine & Badjaling North Roads – 25km north east of Quairading		Site
177	Mooraning School			Site
178	Nalyeening School	Quairading Cunderdin Road – near Cubbine boundary		Site



179	JP Waters Memorial Park	8km east of Quairading		Site
180	Pantapin School	Pantapin Townsite	1921	Site
181	Pantapin Railway Barracks	Pantapin	1927	Site
182	South Caroling School			Site
183	South Caroling Bridge	South Caroling Road – 11km south of Dangin	1927	Bridge
184	Bond's Block	Close proximity to South Caroling Bridge		Site
185	Simpson's Hill School	South of South Caroling Hall	1918	Site
186	Grave's Well	3km south east of South Caroling Hall	1907	Site
187	The Tin	Cnr Old Beverley & South Dangin Roads		Site
188	Bugin Rock	South Caroling		Site
189	Lake Mears	South Caroling		Site
190	Quairading Spring	6km south of Quairading		Site
191	Laird's Well	South Quairading Reserve		Site
192	Badjaling Reserve	Badjaling		Site
193	Happy Valley Aboriginal Mission	Badjaling		Site / Remains
194	Badjaling Siding	Badjaling Reserve		Site
195	Nookawarra	Solomon Road west		Site
196	Jack's Place	Heal's Road – 10km south of Quairading	c1904	Site
197	Josbury State School	James Heal's Property, Coraling		Site
198	Yenyening School	Haythornthwaites Corner		Site
199	Wamenusking School	Stone Road, Wamenusking	1918	Site
200	Wamenusking Hall	Stone Road, Wamenusking		Site
201	Wamenusking Government Well	Stone Road, Wamenusking	1918	Site
202	Yoting School			Site
203	North Yoting School			Site

204	Craig's Well		Site
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### 3.2 Precincts on the Quairading MHI

	Precinct
1	Main street Precinct
2	Railway Precinct
3	Catholic Church Precinct
4	District High School Precinct
5	Hospital Precinct
6	Anglican Church Precinct
7	Balkuling Reserve Precinct
8	Balkuling Townsite Precinct
9	Doodenanning Townsite Precinct
10	Dangin Townsite Precinct
11	Dangin Parker Estate Precinct
12	Pantapin Town Precinct
13	Yoting Townsite Precinct

### 3.3 Actions

- 3.3.1 Investigate participation in the State Heritage Office’s on-line database project “Inherit” for ongoing and future digital management of municipal inventory data.

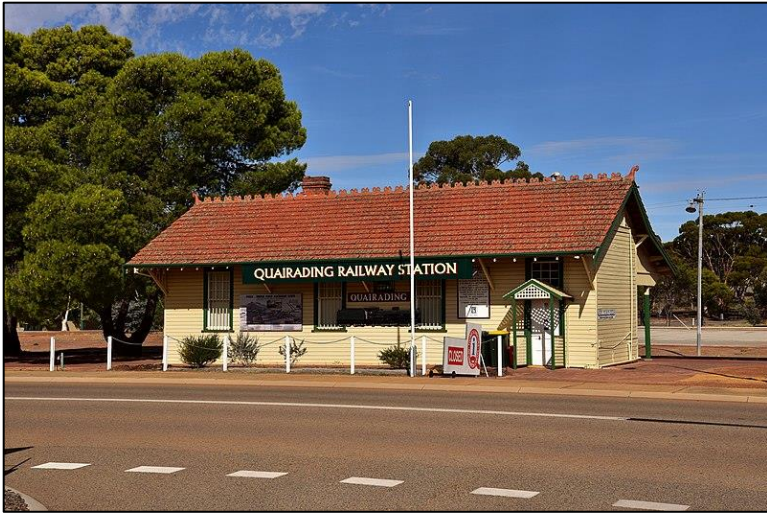
*This action is currently underway using internal resources.*

- 3.3.2 Update the municipal inventory annually and/or as information is received.

*This action is ongoing using internal resources.*

- 3.3.3 Ensure the MHI is available on the Shire’s website and when requested in hard copy.

*The Heritage Strategy is available on the current Shire website and will be carried over onto the new Shire website, set to launch in August 2023.*



*Railway Station  
Place listed on the Quairading MHI*

*Corner Store  
Place listed on the Quairading MHI*



*Quairading Hotel  
Place listed on the Quairading MHI*

## SECTION FOUR: HERITAGE IN THE LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME

Section 257B of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) provides for the deemed provisions in Schedule 2 of the Regulations to be built into every local planning scheme in the state. These provisions came into effect on 19 October 2015, replacing the *Town Planning Regulations 1967*. To the extent that a local planning scheme is inconsistent with the deemed provisions, the deemed provisions are taken to prevail. Every new local planning scheme that has been adopted since October 2015 expressly incorporates the deemed provisions. This includes the Shire of Quairading's Local Planning Scheme No.3. Updated provisions for heritage protection are referred to in part 3 of Schedule 2 deemed provisions for local planning schemes.

There are also supplemental provisions to the provisions for places entered on the state register or heritage list, relating to the erection, extension and demolition of a single house or outbuilding. These should be read in conjunction with the deemed provisions set out in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*.

The following extract pertaining to Heritage Protection (Schedule 2, part 3 of deemed provisions for local planning schemes) has been taken from the Western Australian Planning Commission website - [www.planning.wa.gov.au](http://www.planning.wa.gov.au).

### **PART 3 — HERITAGE PROTECTION**

Terms used:

In this Part —

heritage area means an area designated as a heritage area under clause 9;

heritage list means a heritage list established under clause 8(1);

place has the meaning given in the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 section 3(1).

Note:

The purpose of this Part is to provide for the identification of places and areas of heritage value so that development in the Scheme can, as far as possible, be consistent with the conservation of heritage values.

### **8. HERITAGE LIST**

(1) The local government must establish and maintain a heritage list to identify places within the Scheme area that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation.

(2) The heritage list —

(a) must set out a description of each place and the reason for its entry in the heritage list;  
and

- (b) must be available, with the Scheme documents, for public inspection during business hours at the offices of the local government; and
- (c) may be published on the website of the local government.

(3) The local government must not enter a place in, or remove a place from, the heritage list or modify the entry of a place in the heritage list unless the local government —

- (a) notifies in writing each owner and occupier of the place and provides each of them with a description of the place and the reasons for the proposed entry; and
- (b) invites each owner and occupier to make submissions on the proposal within 21 days of the day on which the notice is served or within a longer period specified in the notice; and
- (c) carries out any other consultation the local government considers appropriate; and
- (d) following any consultation and consideration of the submissions made on the proposal, resolves that the place be entered in the heritage list with or without modification, or that the place be removed from the heritage list.

(4) If the local government enters a place in the heritage list or modifies an entry of a place in the heritage list the local government must give notice of the entry or modification to —

- (a) the Heritage Council of Western Australia; and
- (b) each owner and occupier of the place.

## **9. DESIGNATION OF HERITAGE AREAS**

(1) If, in the opinion of the local government, special planning control is needed to conserve and enhance the cultural heritage significance and character of an area to which this Scheme applies, the local government may, by resolution, designate that area as a heritage area.

(2) If the local government designates an area as a heritage area the local government must adopt for the area a local planning policy that sets out the following —

- (a) a map showing the boundaries of the heritage area;
- (b) a statement about the heritage significance of the area;
- (c) a record of places of heritage significance in the heritage area

(3) The local government must not designate an area as a heritage area unless the local government —

- (a) notifies in writing each owner of land affected by the proposed designation and provides the owner with a copy of the proposed local planning policy for the heritage area; and
- (b) advertises the proposed designation by —

(i) publishing a notice of the proposed designation in a newspaper circulating in the Scheme area; and

(ii) erecting a sign giving notice of the proposed designation in a prominent location in the area that would be affected by the designation; and

(iii) publishing a copy of the notice of the proposed designation on the website of the local government; and

(c) carry out any other consultation the local government considers appropriate.

(4) Notice of a proposed designation under subclause (3)(b) must specify —

(a) the area that is the subject of the proposed designation; and

(b) where the proposed local planning policy for the proposed heritage area may be inspected; and

(c) to whom, in what form and in what period submissions may be made.

(5) The period for making submissions in relation to the designation of an area as a heritage area must not be less than a period of 21 days commencing on the day on which the notice of the proposed designation is published under subclause (3)(b)(i).

(6) After the expiry of the period within which submissions may be made, the local government must —

(a) review the proposed designation in the light of any submissions made; and

(b) resolve —

(i) to adopt the designation without modification; or

(ii) to adopt the designation with modification; or

(iii) not to proceed with the designation.

(7) If the local government designates an area as a heritage area the local government must give notice of the designation to —

(a) the Heritage Council of Western Australia; and

(b) each owner of land affected by the designation.

(8) The local government may modify or revoke a designation of a heritage area.

(9) Subclauses (3) to (7) apply, with any necessary changes, to the amendment to a designation of a heritage area or the revocation of a designation of a heritage area.

## **10. HERITAGE AGREEMENTS**

(1) The local government may, in accordance with the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 section 29, enter into a heritage agreement with an owner or occupier of land or a building for the purpose of binding the land or affecting the use of the land or building insofar as the interest of that owner or occupier permits.

(2) The local government may not enter into an agreement with the owner or occupier of land or a building that relates to heritage matters other than in accordance with subclause (1).

## **11. HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

(1) Despite any existing assessment on record, the local government may require a heritage assessment to be carried out prior to the approval of any development proposed in a heritage area or in respect of a place entered in the heritage list.

(2) A heritage assessment must be in a form approved by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

## **12. VARIATIONS TO LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME PROVISIONS FOR HERITAGE PURPOSES**

(1) The local government may vary any site or development requirement specified in this Scheme to

-

(a) facilitate the built heritage conservation of a place entered in the Register of Places under the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 or listed in the heritage list; or

(b) enhance or preserve heritage values in a heritage area.

(2) A variation under subclause (1) may be unconditional or subject to any conditions the local government considers appropriate.

(3) If the local government is of the opinion that the variation of site or development requirements is likely to affect any owners or occupiers in the general locality of the place or the heritage area the local government must —

(a) consult the affected parties by following one or more of the provisions for advertising uses under clause 64; and

(b) have regard to any views expressed prior to making its determination to vary the site or development requirements under this clause.



### **13. HERITAGE CONSERVATION NOTICE**

(1) In this clause —

heritage conservation notice means a notice given under subclause (2);

heritage place means a place that is on the heritage list or located in a heritage area;

properly maintained, in relation to a heritage place, means maintained in a way that ensures that there is no actual or imminent loss or deterioration of —

(a) the structural integrity of the heritage place; or

(b) an element of the heritage place that is integral to —

(i) the reason set out in the heritage list for the entry of the place in the heritage list;  
or

(ii) the heritage significance of the area in which it is located, as set out in a statement in the local planning policy for the area adopted in accordance with clause 9(2).

(2) If the local government forms the view that a heritage place is not being properly maintained the local government may give to a person who is the owner or occupier of the heritage place a written notice requiring the person to carry out specified repairs to the heritage place by a specified time, being a time that is not less than 60 days after the day on which the notice is given.

(3) If a person fails to comply with a heritage conservation notice, the local government may enter the heritage place and carry out the repairs specified in the notice.

(4) The expenses incurred by the local government in carrying out repairs under subclause (3) may be recovered as a debt due from the person to whom the notice was given in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) The local government may —

(a) vary a heritage conservation notice to extend the time for carrying out the specified repairs; or

(b) revoke a heritage conservation notice.

(6) A person who is given a heritage conservation notice may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review, in accordance with Part 14 of the Act, of a decision —

(a) to give the notice; or

(b) to require repairs specified in the notice to be carried out; or

(c) to require repairs specified in the notice to be carried out by the time specified in the notice.

#### **4.1 Actions**

- 4.1.1 Ensure the Heritage List is available on the Shire’s website and when requested in hard-copy.

*The Heritage Strategy is available on the current Shire website and will be carried over onto the new Shire website, set to launch in August 2023.*

## SECTION FIVE: HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WA DATABASE

The Heritage Council of Western Australia maintains a heritage database, ‘InHerit’. The database contains information on statutory and non-statutory heritage listings, and the results of heritage surveys and studies.

Entry in the InHerit database is NOT a ‘heritage listing’ and place records are indicative only. ‘P’ numbers are a database reference, meaning ‘heritage place number’.

There are 233 entries on the database for places located in the Shire of Quairading. Most of these are places also included in the MHI. There is a discrepancy of two places, potentially due to a duplication in either the MHI or InHerit. There are 26 places not included in the MHI as follows:

- P4865 Quairading Railway Station Precinct; Railway Reserve, parallel to Heal Street, Quairading. This precinct is the site of the following railway buildings and structures which are individually listed in the Shire of Quairading MHI:
  - Railway Station, Goods Shed, Sites – Station Master’s Residence, Turntable, Stockyards, CBH Bins, Weighbridge
- P2304 Methodist Church (fmr) and Manse; Forrest Street, Dangin. This site includes the following places individually listed in the MHI:
  - Dangin Methodist Church (fmr), Methodist Manse
- P17416 Quairading Police Station; Avon and McLennan Streets, Quairading
- P5187 Pantapin Town Precinct; Pantapin. This precinct is the site of the following places individually listed in the MHI:
  - Pantapin Railway Barracks site, Pantapin Storekeeper’s Residence, Pantapin School Site, Pantapin Store, Pantapin Community Hall
- P5127 Dangin Temperance Town Precinct; Dangin Tce, Forrest Ave, Brockman Street, South Caroling Road, Dangin. This precinct is the site of 16 buildings, structures and sites, all of which as individually listed in the MHI.
- P4908 Commonwealth Bank; Heal Street, Quairading.
- P4500 Mt Stirling / Mt Caroline Wildlife Sanctuary; Kellerberrin/Yoting Road, Tammin.

- P4913 Balkuling Townsite Precinct; Balkuling. This precinct is the site of 6 places individually listed in the MHI including:
  - Co-op Store and Residence, Siding, Hansen’s Post Office Residence, Minchins, Balkuling Hall, Golf Club.
- P5254 Quairading Hospital Precinct; Harris Street, Quairading. This precinct is not listed in the original Shire of Quairading MHI, however it is recommended as a place for inclusion in the updated MHI.
- P17453 Dangin Homestead; Dangin South Road, Dangin.
- P4914 Quairading Stat School and Quarters; 22 & 28 McLennan Street, Quairading. This site includes the following places individually listed in the MHI and listed collectively as part of the District High School Precinct:
  - Teachers Quarter’s (fmr) and Quairading State School (original), Quairading.
- P2297 Quairading Hotel and Hotel Well Site; 43 Heal Street, Quairading. This place is included in the Quairading Mainstreet Precinct.
- P4923 St Faith’s Anglican Church and Rectory; 20 & 22 Harris Street, Quairading. This site includes places listed individually in the MHI as follows:
  - St Faith’s Anglican Church and St Faith’s Anglican Rectory.
- P24588 St Francis Xavier Church and Rectory; 72 Coraling Street, Quairading. This place is included in the Quairading Mainstreet Precinct. This site includes places listed individually in the MHI and also included in the St Francis Xavier Catholic Church Precinct as follows:
  - St Francis Church and St Francis Presbytery.
- P2301 St Francis Xavier Church Group; 1 & 5 McLennan Street, Quairading. This site is also known as St Francis Xavier Church (27 Coraling Street) and Rural Youth. It includes places listed individually in the MHI under the collective St Francis Xavier Church Precinct as follows:
  - St Francis Church, Presentation Convent, Presbytery and St Francis School.
- P5171 Doodenanning Town Precinct; Doodenanning. This precinct is the site of 6 places listed individually in the MHI as follows:
  - Community Hall, Cemetery, Doodie Sheep Dig, Doodenanning School and Residence, Sportsground and Well.
- P2299 Road Board Office (fmr); heal Street, Quairading.
- P15208 Uniting Church; 1 Chain Road/Church Road, South Caroling.

- P18609 Charles Gardner National Park; Tammin.
- P18817 Residence, 37 Jennaberring Road; 37 Jennaberring Road, Quairading.
- P5255 Dangin Park Estate Precinct; Dangin North Road, Dangin. This precinct is the site of 2 places listed individually in the MHI as follows:

Eucalypt Oil Distillery Operation and Parker’s First Settlement.

- P5155 Quairading Mainstreet Precinct; Jennaberring, Heal, McLennan and Cubbine Streets, Quairading. This precinct includes 15 places, all of which have individual listings in the MHI.
- P24793 Dangin School; South Caroling Road, Dangin. This place is also listed in the InHerit database as P25347 Dangin School; South Caroling Road, Dangin which suggests that a duplication exists for this place.
- P25527 Quairading-York Road Bridge, Dangin.
- P14635 Quairading Fire Station; Jennaberring Road, Quairading.

## 5.1 Actions

All actions completed in the 2022 major review.



*St Faith’s Anglican Church – a place listed on the Quairading MHI, Quairading Town*

## SECTION SIX: STATE REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Section 78 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act (1990)* requires that all proposed development to a State Registered Place be referred to the Heritage Council of WA for their consideration.

Three places in the Shire are on the Heritage Council of Western Australia's State Register of Heritage Places. They are:

- **P4914 Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr); 22 & 28 McLennan Street, Quairading.**
- **P24588 St Francis Xavier Catholic Church and Presbytery; 72 Coraling Street, Quairading.**
- **P4898 Toapin Weir; 70 Toapin Road, Quairading.**

The following four places are also included and references in InHerit as listed places however, these are all places that are related to the three parent registered places.

- P24641 St Francis Xavier Presbytery; Lot 135 Heggarty Street, Quairading.
- P24785 St Francis Xavier Catholic Church; Lot 135 Heggarty Street, Quairading.
- P17588 Teacher's Quarters (fmr) / School Master's Residence (fmr); McLennan Street, Quairading.
- P17589 Quairading State School (fmr); McLennan Street, Quairading.

### 6.1 Actions

- 6.1.1 Shire staff to ensure that any development applications received for State Registered Places are referred to the Heritage Council of WA in accordance with the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*.

*This occurs on an as-needs and ongoing basis. Council contract external Town Planners to ensure compliance with all relevant legislation when dealing with town planning matters.*

## SECTION SEVEN: HERITAGE PLACES OWNED BY THE SHIRE OF QUAIRADING

According to the Shire of Quairading's Asset Management Register, there are thirteen (13) places listed in the MHI that are owned and/or managed by the Shire. These include:

- Quairading Shire Hall
- Quairading School Site (Former)
- Pantapin Community Hall
- Quairading Shire Office
- Rural Youth
- Road Board Secretary's House
- Doctor's Surgery
- Quairading Agriculture Hall
- Quairading Swimming Pool
- Quairading Community Building
- Shire Works Depot
- Bridge over the Mortlock River
- South Caroling Bridge

Of the Shire owned/managed places listed in the MHI, one place is registered in the Register of Heritage Places.

Place	MHI No.	InHerit Place No.	Build Date	Condition	Current Use
Quairading State School	13	4914 / 17588	c1910	N/A	Vacant Site

The Shire follows best practice in conservation of its heritage buildings as well as leading by example in how it manages its heritage assets. To achieve this:

### 7.1 Heritage Listing and Protection

In the first instance, Shire owned heritage places are clearly identified and assessed through the municipal inventory process. Where necessary, the places are afforded heritage protection under the Local Planning Scheme and, in cases of very high heritage values, entered in the State Register of Heritage Places.

### 7.2 Interpretation

The interpretation of places in the public domain is an important aspect of helping both the local community and visitors to the Shire achieve a thorough understanding of heritage places and should therefore form part of the strategic heritage aims for the Shire.

*Heritage interpretation signs are under development.*

### 7.3 Resourcing

Sourcing the necessary funds to adequately maintain, conserve and interpret the Shire's heritage assets needs to be addressed via annual budget allocations and grants programs. Decisions by the Shire about what conservation works to fund, or seek funding for, should be based on detailed and prioritized advice

from either a Conservation Plan or a Maintenance Plan, with works supervised by an experienced conservation architect.

*All Council owned buildings are maintained in accordance with the Long Term Financial Plan (currently under development), Asset Management Plan and Asset Management Strategy.*

#### **7.4 Actions**

7.4.1 Council to consider ongoing budget allocations for the maintenance and conservation of Shire owned heritage assets.

*This occurs on an as-needs and ongoing basis.*

7.4.2 Investigate interpretive requirements for Shire owned heritage places through measurers such as Interpretation Plans, Heritage Trails and Cross-Regional Trails.

*This occurs on an as-needs and ongoing basis.*

7.4.3 Source funding to adequately maintain, conserve and interpret the Shire's heritage assets.

*This occurs on an as-needs and ongoing basis.*

## **SECTION EIGHT: HERITAGE INCENTIVES**

The Shire of Quairading can support and encourage property owners and local community groups to conserve, restore and interpret their heritage places either by continuing to support existing measurers, actively implementing current provisions and/or introducing new initiatives.

Examples of ways other Local Governments have provided heritage incentives are available to the Heritage Council's website <http://stateheritage.wa.gov.au/about-us/importance-of-heritage/local-government/creating-incentives-for-owners>

### **8.1 Heritage Funding**

Existing funding programs are available to assist property owners and community groups with the documentation, restoration and interpretation of their heritage buildings. By promoting the funding sources and assisting with the application process, the Shire can potentially attract heritage grants to the district which can have a positive flow-on in the wider heritage arena.

*This initiative is under development.*

### **8.2 Variation of Town Planning Scheme Provisions**

The Shire of Quairading Local Planning Scheme No.3 contains clauses that allow the variation of provisions of the Scheme where its objective is to ensure the conservation of a heritage place. This

provision gives the Shire considerable freedom to negotiate a suitable heritage outcome with property owners. It may benefit not only the property owner but also the local community as a heritage place can be conserved and the development potential of the property realised through collaborative and creative planning.

*This initiative is enacted on an 'as-needs' and on-going basis.*

### **8.3 Waiving of Fees for Heritage Listed Places**

Depending on the current fee structure employed by the Shire for planning and building applications, it may be worthwhile for the Shire to consider waiving planning application fees for heritage listed places. In this way the Shire can constructively support landowners with their efforts to conserve and enhance their heritage places.

*This initiative is enacted on an 'as-needs' and on-going basis.*

### **8.4 Actions**

8.4.1 Promote heritage grants programs and provide assistance where possible to private property owners and community groups with the application process.

*This initiative is enacted on an 'as-needs' and on-going basis.*

8.4.2 Consider options of waiving planning application fees to support the conservation of heritage buildings.

*This initiative is enacted on an 'as-needs' and on-going basis.*

## **SECTION NINE: TRAINING AND EDUCATION**

The training of Shire staff and Councillors is important in ensuring the ongoing protection, conservation and enhancement of Quairading's heritage places into the future. The Shire can augment its general management of heritage by engaging the services of a Heritage Adviser. While this endeavour is worthwhile, it was deemed that the engagement of a Heritage Advisor was cost prohibitive. Additionally, maximizing contact with heritage agencies such as the State Heritage Office and the National Trust of Australia (WA) can have positive benefits in terms of access to expert advice, dissemination of information and management of heritage places. Establishing partnerships with other organisations such as the Western Australian Museum is recommended.

### **9.1 Actions**

9.1.1 Enable interested Shire staff and Councillors to attend the annual State Heritage Office Heritage Management and Planning Seminar.

*This initiative is enacted on an 'as-needs' and on-going basis.*



9.1.2 Include 'Heritage' as part of the induction process for elected members.

*This initiative is under consideration.*

9.1.3 Encourage good communication and working relationships with relevant heritage agencies and organisations.

*This initiative is enacted on an 'as-needs' and on-going basis.*

## SECTION TEN: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Effective management of heritage at the local level relies on an informed and engaged community. To achieve this, local residents should be encouraged to enhance their understandings and appreciation of the district's heritage. Local government can work towards this objective using multiple streams.

The recording of local stories is a way of engaging the community and developing an understanding of the history and growth of the Shire. The information from oral histories is a valuable resource for use in interpretation initiatives and heritage tourism.

The development of heritage tourism helps to create a strong sense of place and identity. The Shire has multiple representatives on the Shire's Tourism Committee (Elected Member and officer) and is represented on the regional tourism committee (Elected Member).

### 10.1 Actions

- 10.1.1 Investigate the establishment of a collection of heritage resources at the Shire Library, inclusive of a collection of reference material, contact details for heritage specialists and trades, contact information for relevant heritage organisations.

*This initiative is cost-prohibitive unless external funding is sourced.*

- 10.1.2 Promote the actions and outcomes in the Heritage Strategy with the Community Resource Centre.

*This initiative is currently under consideration.*

- 10.1.3 Consider promotional and educational initiatives such as a regular heritage column in the local newsletter and establishing a heritage section on the Shire's website which could include a link to the Shire's Municipal Inventory.

*This initiative is currently under consideration.*

- 10.1.4 Shire staff to consider including copies of the Municipal Inventory and Conservation Management Plans for Shire owned heritage assets on the Website in PDF format.

*This initiative is currently under consideration.*

- 10.1.5 Investigate and consider a local community oral history program.

*This initiative is currently under consideration by the local Tourism Committee.*

10.1.6 Identify and promote existing and future heritage tourism initiatives that increase the tourism experience within the Shire.

*This initiative is currently under consideration by the local Tourism Committee.*

10.1.7 Explore any strategic partnerships to promote heritage places across the wider regional area, especially with regard to cultural tourism.

*This initiative is currently under consideration by the regional Tourism Committee.*

## SECTION ELEVEN: HERITAGE INITIATIVES AND PROJECTS

Within the Shire of Quairading, there are several heritage sites that have the potential to be enhanced by simple heritage interpretation initiatives. While conservation of heritage sites is key, heritage initiatives also aim to increase site awareness and use, by being more inviting and appealing to tourists and locals to visit. Two potential Quairading Shire heritage initiative project sites are identified below.

### **11.1 Quairading State School (former) Site, Quairading**

In 2016, fire destroyed the former Quairading State School building. The remnants of the building were cleared shortly after this fire and ever since the site has remained vacant. The site is State Heritage Listed. The former school building was built in 1913 and was a single story, timber framed constructed building with weatherboard cladding.

The site is significant because it has association with the John Kickett story. In 1915, Quairading indigenous man, John Kickett, campaigned without success to have his children attend the state school. The former school site is symbolic of early 20<sup>th</sup> century state policy that systematically excluded Aboriginal children from the State School Education System.

After the fire, the Heritage Council wanted the Shire to examine the interpretation of the heritage values of the site. In 2023, the Old School Site was commemorated with a memorial garden, and a gravel area in the shape of the footprint, and historical information about the original/founding families of the school as well as a story on local Indigenous man, John Kickett, who lobbied for his children to attend the school.

### **11.2 Dangin Townsite**

Within the Dangin township is a heritage trail that was established in 1988 as part of a bicentennial project. The heritage trail consists of 15 signs that are placed at sites of heritage significance. Some of these signs are weathered and deteriorating. As the signs were produced almost 30 years ago, some aspects of the signage are outdated.

The Shire is currently designing, developing and seeking funds to upgrade the signage to the heritage trail. The upgraded signage aims to be more graphically appealing, display digestible information and link to an online presence.



Quairading District Heritage Trail signage, Dangin

## SECTION TWELVE: ACCEPTANCE, IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF THE HERITAGE STRATEGY

The Shire reviews the Heritage Strategy on an annual basis in order to monitor progress and ensure that activities are undertaken according to the priorities. The Strategy is reviewed in full every five years to assess its effectiveness and set new priorities for the future. The 2023 review is considered a minor desktop review. The review process helps to ensure the Strategy remains a current and effective strategic tool for the Shire to help it protect, conserve and manage its heritage.

### 12.1 Actions

- 12.1.1 The Shire of Quairading should consider this Heritage Strategy and investigate the implementation of the recommendations.
- 12.1.2 The Heritage Strategy recommendations should be reviewed annually to monitor progress. The annual review should be presented to Council for noting.
- 12.1.3 The Heritage Strategy should be reviewed in full every five (5) years.

## SECTION THIRTEEN: PRIORITIES AND REPORTING

The following are considered the most urgent actions arising from the Strategy. They are presented in the order that they appear in the report. The numbers that are in the section column relate to the particular section within the document. A full table of all actions is included at Appendix 2 as part of the Progress Report template.

Section	Action	Outcome
3. Local Government Municipal Heritage Inventory		
	Initiate a review of the municipal inventory as soon as possible – if an allocation is not currently budgeted for the review then seek a budget allocation for 2017-18.	Completed in 2022.
	Assign a staff member to assist with overseeing the day-to-day management of the municipal inventory.	Discarded in 2022.
	Establish a MHI scope of work to ensure the review is targeted to achieve maximum outcomes. This scope may be staged to assist with budget allocations.	Completed in 2022.
4. Heritage in the Local Planning Scheme		
	Following a review of the MHI, prepare a Heritage List in accordance with the Local Planning Scheme.	Completed in 2022.

Section	Action	Outcome
5. Heritage Council of WA database		
	During the review of the MHI, consider all places in the Shire that are listed in the InHerit database for possible inclusion in the MHI.	Completed in 2022.
	During the review of the MHI ensure clarity of place names and locational information to avoid duplication of listings between the MHI and InHerit database.	Completed in 2022.
6. State Register of Heritage Places		
	Shire staff to ensure that any development applications received for State Registered Places are referred to the Heritage Council of WA in accordance with the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990.	Ongoing as core business.
7. Heritage Places owned by the Shire of Quairading		
	Shire owned heritage places should be afforded the relevant recognition and protection under the Municipal Inventory, the Local Planning Scheme and the State Register of Heritage Places, depending on the level of significance.	Ongoing as core business.
8. Heritage Incentives		
	Promote heritage grants programs and provide assistance where possible to private property owners and community groups with the application process.	Ongoing as core business.
9. Training and Education		
	Enlist the services of a Heritage Advisor to provide advice and assistance on a range of heritage issues within the Shire.	Discarded in 2022.
10. Community Engagement		
	Promote the actions and outcomes in the Heritage Strategy with the Community Resource Centre.	Under development.
	Identify and promote existing and future heritage tourism initiatives that increase the tourism experience within the Shire.	Under development.
12. Acceptance, Implementation and Review of the Heritage Strategy		
	The Shire of Quairading should consider this Heritage Strategy and investigate the implementation of the recommendations.	Ongoing as core business.

## SECTION FOURTEEN: HERITAGE CONTACTS AND SUPPORT

### State Heritage Office

Telephone: (08) 6552 4000  
Freecall: 1800 524 000  
Address: Bairds Building Address  
491 Wellington Street  
Perth  
Postal: PO Box 7479  
Cloisters Square PO  
WA 6850  
Email: [info@stateheritage.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@stateheritage.wa.gov.au)  
Website: [www.stateheritage.wa.gov.au](http://www.stateheritage.wa.gov.au)

### National Trust of Australia (WA)

Telephone: (08) 9321 6088  
Facsimile: (08) 324 1571  
Address: The Old Observatory  
4 Havelock Street  
West Perth  
Postal: PO Box 1162  
West Perth  
WA 6872  
Email: [trust@ntwa.com.au](mailto:trust@ntwa.com.au)  
Website: [www.nationaltrust.org.au](http://www.nationaltrust.org.au)



## APPENDIX ONE: GLOSSARY

**Burra Charter** – This is a document that outlines the main principles and practices that guide the conservation of significant places in Australia. It was prepared by Australia ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites), and is the widely accepted standard for heritage conservation practice in Australia. Many, but not all, of the terms in this glossary were originally defined in the Burra Charter.

**Compatible Use** – A use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

**Conservation** – Means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and management, according to circumstances, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and will commonly be a combination of more than one of these.

**Conservation Management Plan (CMP or conservation plan)** - A document that details how to identify and look after the significant cultural values of a place. Its preparation is a systematic way of considering, recording and monitoring actions and decisions relating to all aspects of managing a place. There are guidelines for the preparation of conservation management plans to ensure that all important matters are considered; refer to James Semple Kerr's The Conservation Plan (available as a free download from <http://australia.icomos.org/publications/the-conservation-plan>).

**Conservation Management Strategy** - A guiding document for the conservation and future use of a heritage place. It identifies what elements are of cultural heritage significance, and ensures all future maintenance, conservation and development is done with close consideration of these significant elements. It assists in understanding and assessing development and maintenance works proposed for a heritage place.

**Cultural Heritage** - Something inherited from the past and valued enough today to leave for future generations. This could include buildings, objects, traditions, stories and so on.

**Cultural Heritage Significance** - Aesthetic, spiritual, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

**Heritage Place** - a site, area or building valued for its cultural heritage significance, together with associated contents and surrounds.

**Heritage Act** - The Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990, as amended from time to time. It is this Act that requires each local government to prepare a Municipal Heritage Inventory.

**Heritage Assessment** - A systematic assessment that describes a place and its setting and states the significant heritage values of the place based on the criteria outlined in the Burra Charter. It is preferable for such assessments to be undertaken by people with relevant experience in this area of expertise.

**Heritage Impact Statement** - A document that evaluates the likely impact of proposed development on the significance of a heritage place and its setting, and any conservation areas within which it is situated, and outlines measures proposed to mitigate any identified impact.

**Interpretation** - Is a means of communicating ideas and feelings which help people enrich their understanding and appreciation of their world, and their role in it' (Interpretation Australia). Effective interpretation allows visitors to gain a greater understanding of a place based upon its significance.

**Management Category** - A designation applied to each place included in the Municipal Heritage Inventory that gives guidance as to how the future of that place should be managed by the owner, developer and/or Council.

**Maintenance** - The continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of the place and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.

**Municipal Heritage Inventory** - A list of places that, in the opinion of the Council, reflect the cultural heritage of the Shire. It could be thought of as a list of the community's heritage assets, and as with any other kind of assets, it is first necessary to know what they are before they can be properly managed. The Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) provides no statutory protection; it simply identifies places of heritage significance within the local government area. All or part of the MHI can be included on the local government authority's Heritage List which is incorporated as part of the town planning scheme and ensures statutory protection.

**Precinct** - An area defined by the Town Planning Scheme for planning purposes.

**Preservation** - Maintaining the fabric of the place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

**Reconstruction** - Returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by the introduction of materials (old or new).

**Restoration** - Returning the EXISTING fabric to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

**Significance** - Means the importance and meaning we place on a landscape, site, building, object, collection or installation in the past, now and in the future. Significance is not absolute. It's about value. Different people value different things at different times in their lives. Values can be personal, family, community, national and/or international. Significance is assessed in terms of:

- Historic values
- Aesthetic values
- Scientific values
- Social values
- Spiritual values

**Statement of Significance** - A statement that clearly and concisely sets out the significant heritage values of a place, based on the criteria set out in the Burra Charter.

## APPENDIX TWO: PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

Priorities: High - within twelve months; Medium - within 2-3 years; Low - within 4-5 years; Ongoing - to be incorporated into regular staff workload.

Note: Priorities to be agreed with the Shire on each action. The Project Report template includes all the actions within the Heritage Strategy and the specific number in the section column relates to the section within the document.

Section	Action	Priority	Outcome
<b>3. Local Government Municipal Heritage Inventory</b>			
	Initiate a review of the municipal inventory as soon as possible – if an allocation is not currently budgeted for the review then seek a budget allocation for 2017-18.		Completed in 2022.
	Assign a staff member to assist with overseeing the day-to-day management of the municipal inventory.		Completed in 2022.
	Establish a MHI scope of work to ensure the review is targeted to achieve maximum outcomes. This scope may be staged to assist with budget allocations.		Completed in 2022.
	Investigate participation in the State Heritage Office’s on-line database project “InHerit” for ongoing and future digital management of municipal inventory data.		Completed in 2022.
	Update the municipal inventory annually and/or as information is received.		Ongoing as core business.
	Ensure the MHI is available on the Shire’s website and when requested in hard copy.		Ongoing as core business.
<b>4. Heritage in the Local Planning Scheme</b>			
	Following a review of the MHI, prepare a Heritage List in accordance with the Local Planning Scheme.		Completed in 2022.
	Ensure the Heritage List is available on the Shire’s website and when requested in hard copy.		Ongoing as core business.
	Council to consider the preparation of a Local Planning Policy for Heritage Conservation and Development to assist		Cost-prohibitive (discarded).

Section	Action	Priority	Outcome
	the local government in making decisions under the Scheme about heritage places. The LPP should make reference to State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation and include application requirements for heritage listed places such as Heritage Impact Statements, Structural Condition Assessments and Archival Recording and Development Plans in instances of proposed demolitions.		
	Consider the referral of Planning and Development applications concerning heritage listed places (TPS and/or MI) to the Heritage Advisor for comment to ensure that Council is informed of heritage impacts and options in its decision-making process.		Cost-prohibitive (discarded).
<b>5. Heritage Council of WA database</b>			
	During the review of the MHI, consider all places in the Shire that are listed in the InHerit database for possible inclusion in the MHI.		Completed in 2022.
	During the review of the MHI ensure clarity of place names and locational information to avoid duplication of listings between the MHI and InHerit database.		Completed in 2022.
	Request notification from the Heritage Council when places in the Shire are added to InHerit for any reason.		Ongoing as core business.
<b>6. State Register of Heritage Places</b>			
	Shire staff to ensure that any development applications received for State Registered Places are referred to the Heritage Council of WA in accordance with the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990.		Ongoing as core business.
<b>7. Heritage Places owned by the Shire of Quairading</b>			
	Shire owned heritage places should be afforded the relevant recognition and protection under the Municipal Inventory, the Local Planning Scheme		Ongoing as core business.

Section	Action	Priority	Outcome
	and the State Register of Heritage Places, depending on the level of significance.		
	Where necessary, Conservation Management Plans, Conservation Management Strategies, Schedules of Conservation Works or Maintenance Plans to be prepared for Shire owned heritage places.		Cost-prohibitive (discarded).
	Council to consider ongoing budget allocations for the maintenance and conservation of Shire owned heritage assets.		Ongoing as core business.
	Investigate interpretive requirements for Shire owned heritage places through measures such as Interpretation Plans, Heritage Trails and Cross-Regional Trails.		Ongoing as core business.
	Source funding to adequately maintain, conserve and interpret the Shire's heritage assets.		Ongoing as core business.
<b>8. Heritage Incentives</b>			
	Promote heritage grants programs and provide assistance where possible to private property owners and community groups with the application process.		Ongoing as core business.
	Support the variation of relevant provisions under the Local Planning Scheme to facilitate the conservation of heritage places.		Ongoing as core business.
	Consider options of waiving planning application fees to support the conservation of heritage buildings.		Ongoing as core business.
	Continue to facilitate the provision of expert heritage advice through the continued appointment of a Heritage Advisor.		Ongoing as core business.
<b>9. Training and Education</b>			
	Enable interested Shire staff and Councilors to attend the annual State Heritage Office Heritage Management and Planning Seminar.		Ongoing as core business.

Section	Action	Priority	Outcome
	Enlist the services of a Heritage Advisor to provide advice and assistance on a range of heritage issues within the Shire.		Cost-prohibitive (discarded).
	Include 'Heritage' as part of the induction process for elected members.		Under development.
	Encourage good communication and working relationships with relevant heritage agencies and organisations.		Ongoing as core business.
<b>10. Community Engagement</b>			
	Promote the actions and outcomes in the Heritage Strategy with the Community Resource Centre.		Under development.
	Investigate the establishment of a collection of heritage resources at the Shire Library inclusive of a collection of reference material, contact details for heritage specialists and trades, contact information for relevant heritage organisations.		Cost-prohibitive (discarded).
	Consider promotional and educational initiatives such as regular heritage column in the local newsletter and establishing a heritage section on the Shire's website which could include a link to the Shire's Municipal Inventory.		Under development.
	Shire staff to consider including copies of the Municipal Inventory and Conservation Management Plans for Shire owned heritage assets on the website in PDF format.		Cost-prohibitive (discarded).
	Investigate and consider a local community oral history program.		Under consideration.
	Consider the establishment of heritage trails using digital technology.		Cost-prohibitive (discarded).
	Identify and promote existing and future heritage tourism initiatives that increase the tourism experience within the Shire.		Under development.
	Explore any strategic partnerships to promote heritage places across the wider regional area, especially with regard to cultural tourism.		Local and regional tourism groups operational.

Section	Action	Priority	Outcome
12. Acceptance, Implementation and Review of the Heritage Strategy			
	The Heritage Strategy is reviewed annually to monitor progress. The annual review is presented to Council for noting.		Completed in 2023
	The Heritage Strategy is reviewed in full every five years.		Completed in 2022