HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Alpine Hotel	**File No:**	AS0041
Address:	7-Sep Anderson Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Hotel		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Alpine Hotel

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In 1890 John McFarlane's new two-storey brick Alpine Hotel, furnished in the latest style, was a firm favourite with tourists. Captain McFarlane arrived in Australia aboard his own steamer, the Australia. After selling the ship he lived for some time in South Yarra before purchasing and rebuilding the Alpine Hotel. He was a founder of the Alpine Tourist Club and undertook many community activities. The Alpine club promoted Bright as the ideal tourist resort advertising the scenic beauty and the facilities of the town and its surroundings. The Alpine Hotel and the Empire Hotel (The Chalet) were the venues for the Australian Association for Advancement of Science Congress firld trip and also in 1891 when the Governor and his entourage visited Bright.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

NATIONAL TRUST, REGISTER

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 135

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

Brick two storey building with verandah on 1st floor. Corrugated iron roof

Physical Condition

Good

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	Yes
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	All Saints Anglican Church	**File No:**	AS0244
Address:	Church Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Church,Presbytery/Rectory/ Vicarage/Manse		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

All Saints Anglican Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Earlier services for the Church of England community were held in private residences by Bishop Perry and Archdeacon Tucker. In Oct 1867 a meeting at the Bright Court House planned for a pastor to be stationed here at Bright and Rev F B Holt preached his first service in the Court House on 1 Nov 1867.

The Church of England Committee accepted a tender from James Tinsley of Beechworth for 820 pounds for the erection of a church in 1870. The foundation stone for All Saints Church of England was laid on 6 June 1870 by Archdeacon Tucker. The building of Gothic design, by architect Mr Leonard, was opened on Easter Day 9 April 1871, by Bishop Perry, assisted by Mr Holt, before a large congregation. The brick rectory appears to have been built at a later time, probably not long after the church construction.

The All Saints Anglican Church has served the Anglican congregation of Bright from 1871 to the present day.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE

Williams D, 1995, Reflections, Ranges & Rosellas - Living History in the Ovens Valley, p. 28

B Lloyd and K Nunn, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec, p. 77, 95

Andrews B, 2001, Australian Gothic, Melbourne

Lewis M [ed], 1991, Victorian Churches, Melbourne

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

All Saints Anglican Church is a picturesque face red brick building consisting of a nave, porch and sanctuary, with a gable roof clad with corrugated galvanised iron. The plinth is rusticated bluestone. There are cross finials at both gable ends. Contrasting cement rendered dressings to the windows and copings provide a pleasing aesthetic contrast to the face brickwork. The stylised quoining to the pointed windows is distinctive and can be found on other Leonard Terry churches. [St Mary the Virgin, Sunbury, Victoria].

The decoratively detailed porch is an aesthetically pleasing addition to nave of the church. Early photographs show a cross finial to the gable of the porch. This is no longer extant. The use of contrasting materials and the open nature of the porch contributes to the picturesque composition. The asymmetrical placement of the porch to the side of the nave provides a counterpoint to the overall symmetry of the design.

The side elevations are buttressed and contain regular and repetitious fenestration. The windows are with pointed arch timber framed fixed sash windows with coloured glazing/leadlight glazing. The windows are trefoil - three curve to the pointed window.

The distinctive recessed brick relief panel on the western face adds a sophisticated detail to the overall design.

A belltower is located to one side of the church it is a lightweight structure constructed from steel sections. There is a bell at the apex. The fence has been constructed from brick piers with stone panels. A galvanised iron pipe has been used for the top rail. There are double wrought iron gates to the entranceway.   Leonard Terry was diocesan architect for the Anglican Church in Victoria and designed most of their churches from 1860 to 1875.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1871 - present: Church

Intactness

The integrity and intactness is very good.

Recommended Management

- Allow reconstruction of the timber cross finial to the entrance porch, using identical materials.

- Retain all unpainted finish to brickwork

- Investigate the original external paint colours when due for a repaint

- Retain fence and landscape settin

Comparative Analysis

Construction of substantial brick or stone churches were common in the 1880s throughout Victoria, to replace earlier timber constructions which were built during the pioneer settlement period. This church compares in scale and form (if not design) to a number of other churches in the shire. Examples include the Uniting Church Bright, and St Andrews Bright and Myrtleford.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The All Saints Anglican Church was built in 1871 to provide a permanent place of worship for the Anglican congregation of Bright. It is a very good representative example of a gothic inspired church.

How is it significant?

The All Saints Church is of historical, architectural & social significance to the Bright community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The All Saints Anglican Church is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a long-established and valued place of worship for the community of Bright. The church is architecturally significant as a very good representative example of a gothic-inspired church.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The All Saints Anglican Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Bright and district, and by large numbers of visitors to the district who regularly worship at the church, particularly at peak times such as Christmas and Easter. This site has been the centre of worship since 1871 first by the Anglican parishioners.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No

Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name: Tree Plantings, Burke Street   **File No:** AS0057

Address: Burke Street BRIGHT

Place Type: Tree groups - street

Citation Date: 2007   **Significance Level:** Local

Tree Plantings, Burke Street

Recommended Heritage Protection   **VHR** -

HI -

PS -

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

History and Historical Context

In the early days of Bright, the leaders of the town showed foresight to developed an ambitious street tree planting scheme to improve the town. The tree plantings played a key part in the promotion of Bright for tourism which began in 1887. The association with Ferdinand Mueller, Government Botanist and explorer, are evident from the fine trees (bunyan, cedars) which form the ornamental core of the cemetery planting. These trees resemble the planting in the centre of Bright and possible one of the best remaining examples of early street plantings.

No. of trees - 6 Araucaria bidwillii (Bunyan Bunyan Pines), 7 Cedrus deodara (Himalayan Cedar)

References:

Context Pty Ltd, 1997, Inventory of Community Heritage Places in the NE Forest Region Victoria, p. 94

NATIONAL TRUST, 1987, REGISTER

Rotary Club of Bright, A Guide to The Beautiful Trees of Bright

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name: Tree Plantings, Camp St   **File No:**   AS0601
Address: Camp Street BRIGHT
Place Type: Tree groups - street
Citation Date: 2007   **Significance Level:** Local

Tree Plantings, Camp St

Recommended Heritage Protection   **VHR** -

          HI -

          PS -

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district. As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. Street tree planting was part of the beautification. Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The date of the Camp Street planting is not known but is believed to be c1908 as part of the beautication of the town to promote tourism. Only 2 Platanus orientalis (Plane trees) remain of the Camp and Wills St plantings. In the early 1980s a number of trees from Wills St were successfully removed to the Wandiligong Camping Grounds. The roots of the two large Plane trees have altered the contours of the footpath, but amenity has been successfully addressed by the Shire with the recent installation of expanded-mesh, raised walkways.

References:

Tree file - Jean Telford Room, Bright Museum

Rotary Club of Bright, A Guide to The Beautiful Trees of Bright

Mish, J. Townscape Advisory Service, 1988, A Survey of Street Trees in the Township of Bright

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The tree plantings in Camp St consist of two large mature Plane trees (Platanus orientalis). These are located on the nature strip on the south side of Camp St. Where the roots have raised the level of the adjacent footpath, expanded mesh walkways have been installed.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Early 1900s - present: Ornamental street trees

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Maintain trees in good safe, healthy condition for as long as possible, and plan carefully for ultimate replacement as trees age and die.

Comparative Analysis

The Plane tree plantings in Camp St are one of a number of examples of purpose-planted, mature stands in Bright. Collectively these plantings have contributed special character to the township since the 1880s, a character long recognised and valued in tourism in the Alpine Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Bright has long been recognised for the distinctive character given by its ornamental street trees and their spectacular autumn colours. The two mature Plane (Platanus orientalis) trees are the only survivors from the early plantings in Camp and Wills St. The exact date of planting is not known with certainty, but is believed to have been the very early 1900s, possibly 1908.

How is it significant?

The two Plane trees are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The two Plane trees are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as superb examples of early attempts at beautification of the township of Bright for tourism, and for their contribution to the distinctive character and autumn colour of Bright for about 100 years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its

use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place   No

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Stone Kiosk	**File No:**	AS0467
Address:	Caravan Park BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Kiosk		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Stone Kiosk

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining in the Upper Ovens was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district.   As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

The Alpine Club, with W Staker as President, was formed in the 1880s. A prime motive was to develop tourism on Mt Buffalo, and a first step was provision of easier access to the summit. A track was blazed by the Weston brothers, and cleared in 1887. This enabled the Manfield and Carlile families to pioneer organised tourism on the mountain. Hotels in the Bright district began advertising tourist accommodation, and Snell's Temperance Hotel was possibly Bright's first tourist guest house .

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. In 1908, the formed road to Mt Buffalo plateau was opened with great ceremony, and in 1910 the Mt Buffalo Chalet was completed.

Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations at what is now Centenary Park, the Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The stone kiosk at the Caravan Park was one of three stone shelters built during the 1920s, and continues to provide sterling service to visitors at the Bright Municipal Caravan Park.

References:

Alpine Observer, 1883

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publication, p. 119-120, 224

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.23 Catering for tourists

Description

Physical Description

The stone kiosk situated on the banks of Morses Creek near the swing bridge in the Bright Municipal Caravan Park. The structure is built on a concrete slab, and the walls are of random rubble, uncoursed, with a concrete mortar. The front entry has a semi-circular masonry arch made of rough rectangular blocks with a triangular keystone. The sides have three window openings, and the rear has a large stone chimney flanked by small window openings. The roof is a simple gable, clad in corrugated iron. The ceiling is lined with boards.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1920-present: Kiosk/shelter

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

List with other two 1920s stone shelters at Bright as a single entry in the Heritage Overlay. Retain existing external forms and materials, and corrugated iron roofs.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

EJ Delany

Comparative Analysis

Picnic shelters are very common features in parks throughout Victoria, and exist in a huge variety of forms. However, the stone shelters and swing bridges around Bright have contributed a special character to the place for over 80 years (2007).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The three stone kiosk/shelters were built circa 1925 by the Bright Progress Association at Centenary Park, Bright Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave as part of renewal and extension of facilities for tourist. They are built of random uncoursed rubble with concrete mortar and the roofs are simple gables clad in corrugated iron.

How is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as key infrastructure in the development of the character of Bright as a tourist destination, and have provided sterling service to tourism in the Shire for over 80 years. The kiosk/shelters have architectural significance as good representative examples of stone kiosk/shelters of their era, and some rarity as a group representing an historical phase of accelerated growth.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of

Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY
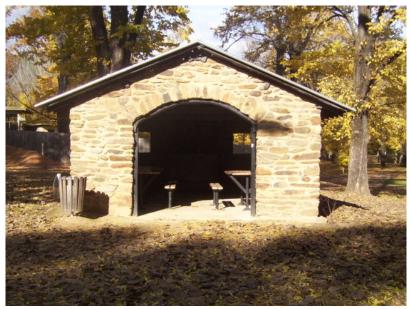
H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Stone Kiosk	**File No:**	AS0357
Address:	Delany Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Kiosk		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Stone Kiosk

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining in the Upper Ovens was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district. As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

The Alpine Club, with W Staker as President, was formed in the 1880s. A prime motive was to develop tourism on Mt Buffalo, and a first step was provision of easier access to the summit. A track was blazed by the Weston brothers, and cleared in 1887. This enabled the Manfield and Carlile families to pioneer organised tourism on the mountain. Hotels in the Bright district began advertising tourist accommodation, and Snell's Temperance Hotel was possibly Bright's first tourist guest house .

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. In 1908, the formed road to Mt Buffalo plateau was opened with great ceremony, and in 1910 the Mt Buffalo Chalet was completed.

Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations at what is now Centenary Park, the Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The stone kiosk at Delany Ave was one of three stone shelters built during the 1920s, and continues to provide sterling service to visitors to Bright.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publication, p. 119-120, 224

Alpine Observer, 1883

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.23 Catering for tourists.

Description

Physical Description

The stone kiosk is situated on the banks of Morses Creek on the south side of Delany Ave near Quins Bridge. The structure is built on a concrete slab, and the walls are of random rubble, uncoursed, with a concrete mortar. The front entry has a semi-circular masonry arch made of rough rectangular blocks with a triangular keystone. One side has three window openings, while the other side has been opened out leaving one window and a wide entry. The rear has a large stone chimney flanked by small window openings. The roof is a simple gable, clad in corrugated iron and unlined.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1920-present: Kiosk/shelter

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

List with other two 1920s stone shelters at Bright as a single entry in the Heritage Overlay. Retain existing external forms and materials, and corrugated iron roofs.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

EJ Delany

Comparative Analysis

Picnic shelters are very common features in parks throughout Victoria, and exist in a huge variety of forms. However, the stone shelters and swing bridges around Bright have contributed a special character to the place for over 80 years (2007).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The three stone kiosk/shelters were built circa 1925 by the Bright Progress Association at Centenary Park, Bright Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave as part of renewal and extension of facilities for tourist. They are built of random uncoursed rubble with concrete mortar and the roofs are simple gables clad in corrugated iron.

How is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as key infrastructure in the development of the character of Bright as a tourist destination, and have provided sterling service to tourism in the Shire for over 80 years. The kiosk/shelters have architectural significance as good representative examples of stone kiosk/shelters of their era, and some rarity as a group representing an historical phase of accelerated growth.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of

Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.
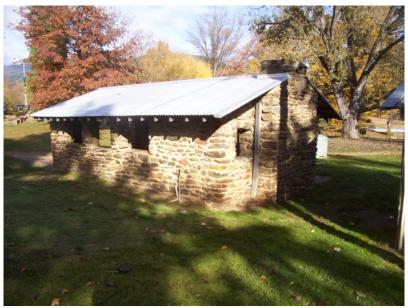
Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Stone Kiosk	**File No:**	AS0171
Address:	Centenary Park, Mountbatten Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Kiosk		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Stone Kiosk

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining in the Upper Ovens was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district. As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

The Alpine Club, with W Staker as President, was formed in the 1880s. A prime motive was to develop tourism on Mt Buffalo, and a first step was provision of easier access to the summit. A track was blazed by the Weston brothers, and cleared in 1887. This enabled the Manfield and Carlile families to pioneer organised tourism on the mountain. Hotels in the Bright district began advertising tourist accommodation, and Snell's Temperance Hotel was possibly Bright's first tourist guest house .

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. In 1908, the formed road to Mt Buffalo plateau was opened with great ceremony, and in 1910 the Mt Buffalo Chalet was completed.

Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations at what is now Centenary Park, the Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The stone kiosk at Centenary Park was one of three stone shelters built during the 1920s, and continues to provide sterling service to visitors to Bright. It is also very popular with locals.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publication, p. 119-120, 224

Alpine Observer,, 1883

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.23 Catering for tourists.

Description

Physical Description

The stone kiosk is situated at the junction of Morses Creek and the Ovens River, in Centenary Park, Bright. The structure is built on a concrete slab, and the walls are of random rubble, uncoursed, with a concrete mortar. The front entry has a semi-circular masonry arch made of rough rectangular blocks with a triangular keystone. One side has three window openings, while the other side has been opened out leaving one window and a wide entry. An extension providing cover for an electric BBQ has recently been added to this side entry. The rear has a large stone chimney flanked by small window openings. The roof is a simple gable, clad in corrugated iron and unlined.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1920-present: Kiosk/shelter

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

List with other two1920s stone shelters at Bright as a single entry in the Heritage Overlay. Retain existing external forms and materials, and corrugated iron roofs.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

EJ Delany

Comparative Analysis

Picnic shelters are very common features in parks throughout Victoria, and exist in a huge variety of forms. However, the stone shelters and swing bridges around Bright have contributed a special character to the place for over 80 years (2007).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The three stone kiosk/shelters were built circa 1925 by the Bright Progress Association at Centenary Park, Bright Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave as part of renewal and extension of facilities for tourist. They are built of random uncoursed rubble with concrete mortar and the roofs are simple gables clad in corrugated iron.

How is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as key infrastructure in the development of the character of Bright as a tourist destination, and have provided sterling service to tourism in the Shire for over 80 years. The kiosk/shelters have architectural significance as good representative examples of stone kiosk/shelters of their era, and some rarity as a group representing an historical phase of accelerated growth.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its

use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place | No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Grandstand	**File No:**	AS0231
Address:	Cobden Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Grandstand		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Grandstand

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

In the early days of establishing settlements, shanties and inns were usually the first signs of occupation, followed by places of worship, then sporting facilities. The first horse race at Bright was organised at a meeting at the Morses Creek Hotel in November 1860. The first racecourse was set up near the Ovens River on the Harrietville Rd. It was later moved, in 1908, to Pioneer Park when a dredge company bought the land for gold dredging.

The Bright Cricket Club was formed in 1864 on a cleared patch of ground. A cricket club was also form at Wandiligong at the same time. In 1887 the Bright Athletics Club organised the Easter Sport at the Bright Public Park which became a popular event attracting entrants from around the district and a special train was run for the event.   Other sporting clubs formed were the Rifle Club - 1899, Tennis Club - 1892, Bowling Club - c1890s, Cycling Club -c1890s, Bright Football Club c1890s.

The Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve has long been recognised as the integral part of sporting activities in the Alpine Shire, and at various times has accommodated football, cricket, netball, athletics, pony club, car racing,

motorcycle racing etc activities, as well as many community events. The grandstand has been a key piece of infrastructure in the enjoyment of many of these, for a period approaching 100 years.

The exact date of building of the grandstand nor the circumstances (eg grants, subscriptions etc) of its construction have not been obtained. However, its style is consistent with early 1900s construction and it appears to represent a refurbishment of earlier basic facilities. Older residents remember the grandstand in the 1920s and 30s. Some believe it is a nineteenth century construction, but this could not be verified.

References:

Lloyd, B & Nunn, K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 51, 73,

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The grandstand at Bright is a typical early 20th century grandstand both in its architecture and its construction. It has been constructed from both brick and timber. Brickwork forms the base construction and includes the rear and side walls and the rear pillars. Timber has been used in the construction of the seating, side panel walls, and roof framing and decorative work to the projecting roof gablet.

The gable front of the gablet is faced with pressed metal faux rough cast with timber strapping. The design of the posts is one of the most aesthetically pleasing features of the grandstand. They rest on brick piers and have ornate cast iron brackets above a cast iron capital. The decorative cast iron is repeated at the ground floor in a series of shallow panels that span the gap between the posts.

In 2005 an extension of the clubrooms was built on the clear slope between the grandstand and the sporting field. This extension has covered the front brick retaining wall of the grandstand and removed the concrete step entries. However, the extension has retained the primacy of the grandstand in the complex of buildings, when viewed from the sporting field.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Early 1900s - present: Grandstand

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Any future roofing should be galvanised iron and not colourbond nor zincalume.

- An appropriate colour scheme should be encouraged.

- Any re pointing of the brickwork should be done with a sympathetic mortar mix

- Any future modifications should re

Comparative Analysis

In terms of Alpine Shire sporting facilities, the Pioneer Park grandstand at Bright is perhaps the earliest surviving grandstand. The grandstand at Wandiligong is a modern reconstruction. At Myrtleford, the facilities were upgraded.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Grandstand at the Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve Bright has been a vital part of enjoyment of sporting and other events at Bright for a period approaching 100 years. It is a typical early 20th century grandstand both in its architecture and its construction. It has been constructed from both brick and timber. The design of the posts is one of the most aesthetically pleasing features of the grandstand. They rest on brick piers and have ornate cast iron brackets above a cast iron capital.

How is it significant?

The Grandstand, Bright Football Oval in Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve is of historical, social and architectural signifance to the community of Bright and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Grandstand, Bright Football Oval in Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve is historically and socially to the Alpine Shire as a symbolic of growth of community identity. The Grandstand is of local architectural significance as it is a good representative example of its building type. The architecture is distinguished by its restrained but fine decorative cast iron detailing. The proportions of the grandstand are aesthetically pleasing and provide an interesting counterpoint to the other sporting facilities.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No

Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Delany Pavilion	**File No:**	AS0468
Address:	Cobden Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Kiosk		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Delany Pavilion

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Bright had developed as a gold rush town in the 1850s, and as gold production waned in the late 1800s, the town looked to other industries such as tourism to sustain it. Town beautification

was a key part of this, and fostered a growing sense of community pride. Tree plantings were undertaken, and in the 1920s a considerable amount of new tourism infrastructure was added to the town. The town, like most regional centres of its era, supported sporting facilities including race track and sporting field. Bright's race course had been moved to the existing Pioneer Park sports ground in the dredging era, and it appears that, while a grandstand had been built, the park was still short on catering/kiosk facilities.

The stone pavilion at the Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve was apparently built in 1932, after Bright won "The Sun Pictorial Ideal Town" competition. A brass plaque was installed in the pavilion to commemorate the win. The inscription reads " Bright - The Sun Pictorial Ideal Town wimmer 1932 - The Delany Pavilion, Part of First Prize - E Gow Shire President". Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association. The pavilion continues to provide

sterling service to users of the reserve, more as a shelter than its original function.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publication, p. 119-120, 224

Alpine Observer,, 1883

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.9 Commemorating significant events

8.7 Honouring achievement.

Description

Physical Description

The stone pavilion is situated on sloping ground to the west of the Grandstand at the Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve. The building is rectangular with a gabled corrugated iron roof. The structure is built on a concrete slab, and the walls are of random rubble, uncoursed, with a concrete mortar. The front is open with a low stone wall flanking the central entry. The low wall continues around each side to a wide central side entry. The roof is supported above the low wall sections by adze-dressed wooden poles. The poles have timber-block capitals, with cut-away edges. The southern section of each side has full-height stone walls.

At the rear (south) end of the building, a large stone fireplace and chimney has been built, with a separate gabled corrugated iron roof, attached to the main building. The fireplace is accessed via a central open doorway in the south wall. This doorway has a rounded arch. Within the building a wooden U-shaped counter has been added. This may have served as a bar/servery. The ceiling is lined with boards. The front gable is decorated with spaced vertical boards. A brass plaque has been attached to these boards.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1920-present: Pavilion

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain existing external form and materials, including existing stonework, vertical boarded gable, 1932 brass plaque, central bench and corrugated iron roof.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

E Delany

Comparative Analysis

Pavilions are very common features in sporting grounds throughout Victoria, and exist in a huge variety of forms. However, the Delany Pavilion has significance for a variety of reasons beyond its primary function within Pioneer Park. It honours a leading citizen, whose contributions to the development of the community and tourism in the region was integral to the winning of the Sun Pictorial Prize which funded the construction. The building as a stone structure of its type contributes to the special character of Bright, and followed the construction of several stone kiosks in the 1920s. The pavilion has served the community for 75 years (2007).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Delany Pavilion at the Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve was built in 1932 as part of the prize for winning the The Sun Pictorial Ideal Town competition. It was named in honour of EJ Delany, who was prominent in civic and community affairs in Bright at the time. The building was built of local river stone, with a corrugated iron roof and a semi-detached fireplace.

How is it significant?

The Delany Pavilion is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Delany Pavilion is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a symbol of the community pride and activism that saw it develop into one of the premier tourism destinations in the State. The pavilion has architectural significance for its use of local materials in construction (local river stone) and its simple yet unusual architectural detailing, including adzed pillars with timber capitals and the vertical-boarded gable.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Our Lady Of The Snows Catholic Church	**File No:**	AS0712
Address:	2 Coronation Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Our Lady Of The Snows Catholic Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	**Architectural Style:** Late Twentieth Century (c.1960-c.2000) Structuralist

History and Historical Context

The first Catholic church in the Alpine Shire was built at The Camp or Twelve-Mile on the Buckland River gold diggings in 1859, a very modest wooden chapel. Bright parishioners had to wait many years for their own church, St Michaels, which was begun in 1873 but not finished until 1877. The church served the town well for 88 years. In about 1949 the name was changed to Our Lady of the Snows, in keeping with the local environment at the base of the Victorian Alps. In the early 1960s, it was decided to build a new church that would cope with the with holiday crowds at Bright. Architect Mr Robert G Knott of Morrish, Knott and Vaughan Pty Ltd designed the new A-frame building, while J P Jacobs of Albury was the builder. The roof contractor was Colin Haynes of Wangaratta. It was built in 1965 at a cost of 64,000 pounds, and replaced the earlier brick church, which had to be demolished to make way for the new church. The style was selected to fit in with the surrounding mountains. Work began in December 1965, and the four main steel A-frames were in place within 5 weeks. The building was completed (except for the proposed 'overflow area' on one side of the building) in late April 1966, and it was consecrated by the Most Rev Francis Thomas, Bishop of Geraldton, on 1 May 1966. Most Rev Bernard Stewart, Bishop of Sandhurst, was also in attendance. At the consecration, the President of

the Shire of Bright, Cr R B Gray, praised the building, saying it was "the most distinctive and outstanding in our Shire and is a tribute to the architects and builders". In the mid 1980s, it was decided to complete the original design, by covering the 'overflow area'. Architectural design was was done by local firm James R Chipperfield & Associates of Bright. All works were completed by 1988 at an estimated cost of $18,000, and the extension with its historical display, Commemorative Illuminated Address and Transfiguration Window was dedicated as a 'Memorial to the Catholic Pioneers of Bright'.

References:

Treacy, K, 1998, Beyond Gold, 150 years of Memories 1848 - 1998, p. 131-140

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The church is a large A-frame building standing about 18m high. It consists of a church hall within the A-frame, and a meeting room and a sacristy on opposite sides, forming a transverse wing at the rear. A skillion-roofed 'overflow' area is built onto one side of the church, for use during holiday times when large numbers of visitors attend services. This area is dedicated as a Memorial to the Catholic Pioneers of Bright. It features a stained-glass transfiguration window and holds an historical display and Commemorative Illuminated Address. Internal access to this area is via glass swing doors in the side of the church.

The building is framed with 4 steel A-frames, and the gable ends walls are built in the form of a reinforced concrete skeleton with a 4-inch (100mm) skin of concrete blocks on both faces. The east gable has a high, central window constructed of "south light" glazing bars fitted with imported German glass which shows as opaque grey from the outside, and silver with a vertical grain from the inside. The roof is clad with steel decking with a polyurethane coating, and the ceiling lining is insulated board faced with straw chips, giving a golden sand colour.

Physical Condition

Very good

Usage / Former Usage

1965-2006 Church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness excellent

Recommended Management

Retention of completed (1988) building, per original (1965) architect's design and 1988 revisions.

Comparative Analysis

The A-frame building is common at modern ski villages within the AlpineShire, but at the time of its construction, Our Lady of The Snows church represented a significant local architectural shift that introduced Alpine-style

architecture for the first time to Bright, the major service town for the North-East alpine areas. In subsequent decades, a number of A-frame houses were built at Bright (eg Showers Ave and Delany Ave, 1970s).

The 1965 church appears to be belong to a trend in church architecture of the period, with similar architect-designed A-frame constructions being built at other places around Australia, such as Innisfail, Qld (St Andrews Presbyterian Memorial Church, 1961, architect E H Oribin) and Manilla, NSW (Manilla Presbyterian Church, 1968, architect Ian McKay). The obvious advantages, particularly for relatively small regional congregations, were the low cost and ease of construction, while maintaining a spire-like profile. No A-frame churches are listed in the Australian Heritage Places Inventory, and Victorian post-World War 2 church architecture is not covered in 'Victorian Churches', ed Miles Lewis (National Trust, 1991).

Statement of Significance

What is important?

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church was built in 1965-6 to replace the old brick church that had been built in 1877. The new church was built with a view to accommodating not only local worshippers, but the larger number of visitors who were coming to the town as tourism grew in the post-World-War 2 period. An A-frame design was chosen to reflect the surrounding alpine areas. Architect Robert G Knott designed the building, and the builder was J P Jacobs. It was opened in May 1966, but the full design was not completed until 1988. The building stands about 18m high, with four supporting steel 'A' frames, and the roof is clad in steel decking, with insulated board lining. The gable ends are concrete, faced with concrete brick on both faces. A long feature window of German glass extends vertically up the eastern gable. A sacristy and meeting room are attached transversely to the western end of the building, and a covered 'overflow' area for peak congregations is attached to one side of the main building. This extension also houses commemorative material honouring the contributions of pioneer Catholics in the local area.

How is it important?

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church is of social and architectural importance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it important?

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church is of architectural importance as the first introduction of Alpine-style, A-frame architecture to the township of Bright, the major service town for the Alpine areas of North-East Victoria, and was the first public/community building of architectural note built in Bright in the post-World War 2 period. The church is of social importance as a place of worship, fellowship and commemoration for locals and visitors, on a site that has been a centre of Catholic worship since 1877.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church (1965) is important to the Alpine Shire as infrastructure renewal associated in part with growth in tourism numbers to Bright in the post-World War 2 period.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church represented the first introduction of Alpine-style architecture to the township of Bright, the major service town for the Alpine areas of North-East Victoria, and was the first public/community building of any architectural note built in Bright in the post-World War 2 period.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the Catholic community of Bright and district, and by large numbers of visitors to the district who regularly worship at the church, particularly at peak times such as Christmas and Easter. This site has been the centre of Catholic worship since 1877. The building is also of social value for the commemorative material it houses,

which honours the contributions made by the Catholic pioneers of the district.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Mine Manager's House, former	**File No:**	AS0590
Address:	30-32 Coronation Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Mining camp/settlement/housing		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Mine Manager's House, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Pioneer reef was discovered in 1858, whilst cutting a water race for sluicing operations. The hillside below the outcrop was sluiced to bedrock to recover much of the free gold. One of the first stamp batteries erected in the district was erected adjacent to the mine in 1858, and large quantities of stone were crushed from the open cut. The lower adit to intersect the reef at a greater depth was commenced in about 1860 and a large battery erected on Morse's Creek below the mine. Work continued successfully at the mine up until about 1868. In 1899 a revival at the mine took place and a new rich reef discovered. The mine was worked intermittently until about 1933.

The Pioneer Mine was in the hands of Messrs Walker and Abraham in the early to mid 1890s, but they had little success. In the late 1890s they sold out to Messrs Hunter and Taylor. In 1899 they opened a rich shoot of gold on what became known as Hunters Reef, not far uphill from the extension of Hawthorn Lane. In 1901, local businessman Mr James Buckley purchased a share in the mine. In 1905, Hunter and Buckley installed a new crushing plant and electrified the mine, generating power through a ten inch turbine wheel. In 1906, Buckley purchased Hunter's shares and formed a new company which operated for several years.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The Mine Manager's House was built by Edward Hunter at some time between 1899 and 1906, situated conveniently between the mine workings and the crushing plant. When the mine was electrified, his house became the first in Bright to be lit by electricity. Hunter lived in the house with his large family for several years. When mining ceased, the Bright Shire Council was urged to buy the generating plant to light the township, but they declined.

Hunter's house was later owned by George Coleman and subsequently by his daughter Mrs W Fletcher. In recent years, the house has been renovated and converted to a B&B known as "The Mine Managers House" (Walker 1980).

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec

Walker I, 1980, Pioneer Mine, Bright, Unpubl

Alpine Observer, various 1893-1908

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

The Mine Managers House is situated on a large residential block at the corner of Hawthorn Lane and Coronation Ave, Bright, and faces Coronation Ave. It is a large rectangular-shaped Federation style house. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated iron and the walls in weatherboard. The side cladding is square cut weatherboard, while the facade is imitation ashlar. The two red brick chimneys are corbled, and a diamond motif in cream brick decorates the long sides. The verandah, which originally was built only on the north side, now wraps around the north and west walls, and is decorated with a minimum of cast-iron lace. The columns are timber and the decked porch is enclosed by a vertical railing timber fence. The porch and building are supported on masonry footings. A stairway centrally placed at the front entrance leads to the front door.

A photograph of the building c1900 is included in images, for reference to the original construction.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1900-1980s: private residence

1980s-present: B&B

Intactness

Good. Some additions over time.

Recommended Management

Preserve form and style, including architectural detailing. Retain corrugated iron roof and allow like-for-like replacements.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Pioneer Mine

Comparative Analysis

There are few houses remaining in the Alpine Shire whose provenance can be directly related to particular quartz mining activities, despite the industry being pre-eminent in the late 1800s. Davey's house at Harrietville is another example, but the style is different. Both reflect the stature of their original occupants, as leaders in the community and industry.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Pioneer Mine was the first and largest reef mining operation in the vicinity of Bright, and was a major employer during several periods of operation, from 1858 to the early 1900s. The house is a weatherboard dwelling built by Edward Hunter, syndicate member and Manager of the Pioneer Mine during the mine's revival of production in the early 1900s. When the mine was electrified in 1905, Hunter's house became the first in Bright to be supplied with electric power.

How is it significant?

The Pioneer Mine Managers House is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Pioneer Mine Managers House is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a rare built reminder of the Pioneer Mine, the largest reef mine in Bright. The Pioneer Mine was influential in converting Bright from an alluvial mining camp into a permanent township. The house is of architecturally significant as a well preserved example of its type and era, and representing in its scale a renewed confidence in gold mining in the district, led by dredging and the revival of several reefing operations.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Bright Cemetery (Old Section)	**File No:**	AS0457
Address:	Coronation Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Bright Cemetery (Old Section)

Recommended Heritage Protection   **VHR** -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Bright grew as a gold town from the mid 1850s, and a measure of its growth was the gazettal of a Cemetery Reserve in 1863. The first known burial however was conducted at the site in 1861, and it is believed that the cemetery was used for many earlier burials dating back to the 1850s (Talbot, 1999). As in all the gold towns of the era, life was hard, and disease and the conditions took their toll in the community. Babies and young children were especially susceptible, and the cemetery accumulated many sad stories over the years. As the township moved into its mature years, so many of Bright and district's European pioneers and leading lights from the early years aged, died, and were buried in the cemetery.

The alluvial gold diggings around Bright attracted many miners from China, and a section of the cemetery has the last remains of a number of these people. A number of headstones remain to identify these graves, and of particular interest are the flat river stones carved with Chinese characters.

In 1866, the Cemetery Trust undertook the first plantings of ornamental trees. A number were removed in 1908, but more were planted in 1908. A rotunda was built in 1877 and used for services on wet days. The Sexton's office/changing room was added in 1906.

References:

Talbot D, 1999, Grave Recollections - The History of the Bright Cemetery, Diann Talbot

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

9.7.3 Remembering the dead.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

2.4 Migrating to seek opportunity.

Description

Physical Description

Bright Cemetery is situated in Coronation Ave, Bright, and is located on gently rising ground. The land has a number of mature ornamental trees, including two Bunya Pines, oaks and a Californian Redwood. The old section of the cemetery is divided into 16 blocks, symmetrically set on each side of a central pathway. Each block is reserved to a denomination - 4 x C of E, 3 x Roman Catholic, 3 x Presbyterian and 3 x Methodist, with two blocks for 'Chinese' and one for unclassified childrens' graves. A rotunda is set over the central path, and a small weatherboard Sexton's office is situated on a lawn area beside the path and to the north of the cemetery grid.

Not all graves are marked, and monuments vary. Larger and more decorative memorials include Wm McLean's 4m high red granite pillar on plinth, surmounted by urn. Wrought and cast iron grave surrounds are common, with some hand-made fences demonstrating considerable artistry and craftsmanship. A number of headstones remain to identify the Chinese graves, and of particular interest are the flat river stones carved with Chinese characters.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1863- present: Cemetery

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Controls to apply to old section only, plus Sexton's office and front entry gates plus stone wings.

- Retain Rotunda and Sexton's office in present form, colours and materials.

- Manage mature ornamental trees through separate HO listing.

- Retain monuments in old section.

- Retain grid layout.

- Retain front entry gates and stone wings.

Comparative Analysis

The Bright Cemetery compares to many others in the district and the region, but demonstrates some rarity in the number of early Chinese graves marked by flat riverstones carved with Chinese characters. The Chinese section of the Beechworth Cemetery has more monuments, but none of this particular type. A few marked Chinese graves survive at Harrietville and the Buckland Cemeteries, the only others known in the Alpine Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bright Cemetery was gazetted in 1863, but was used for burials before that. The cemetery was laid out in a grid comprising 16 blocks, which were assigned to various religious denominations. Two blocks were reserved for burials of Chinese people, who formed a large part of the population of Bright at that time. Ornamental trees were planted from 1866, and a rotunda and Sexton's office were added later. The Bright Cemetery served not only Bright, but surrounding townships including Wandiligong, Porepunkah and Freeburgh.

How is it significant?

The Bright Cemetery is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant? -

The Bright Cemetery is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as the Bright district's only public cemetery, gazetted in 1863 and providing continuous service to the community since that time. The cemetery is the last resting place of many of Bright and district's European pioneers, and the headstones communicate information about these people and the often difficult living conditions they endured. The Chinese section is significant as a personal and rare physical link to an era when miners from China formed large communities throughout the Upper Ovens.

The Bright Cemetery is architecturally significant for its Sexton's office and rotunda, structures which are representative of their era and reflect in their scale the community that built them.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF

IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region
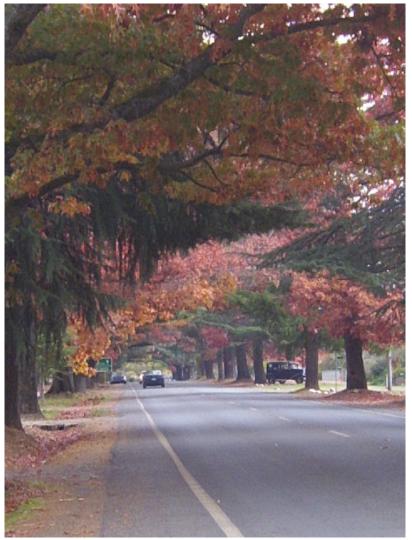
Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tree Plantings, Delany Ave	**File No:**	AS0054
Address:	Delany Avenue, b/w Hawthorn and Tyntynder Lanes BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Tree groups - street		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Tree Plantings, Delany Ave

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

History and Historical Context

Each planting era matches a phase in the development of the town for tourism after the decline of mining. The east end of Delany Ave was planted in 1939 and is believed to be planted as a Commemorative Avenue after WWII for soldiers who died in the war (1946-7). The trees were supplied by parents of the deceased. The majority of the original planting were believed to be Scarlet Oak rather than Pin Oak.

Delany Ave trees have been planted alternately to create a spectacular effect in autumn. 27 Quercus Palutris (Pin Oaks), 10 Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oaks), 2 Quercus robur (English Oak) and 44 Cedrus deodara (Himalayian Oaks) remain from the original planting, some trees have been replaced with the same species.

References:

Tree file - Jean Telford room, Bright Museum

Rotary Club of Bright, 1991, A Guide to The Beautiful Trees of Bright

Context Pty Ltd, 1997, Inventory of Community Heritage Places in the NE forest Region Victoria, p. 94

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

Delany Ave trees have been planted alternately to create a spectacular effect in autumn. 27 Quercus Palutris (Pin Oaks), 10 Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oaks), 2 Quercus robur (English Oak) and 44 Cedrus deodara (Himalayian Oaks) remain from the original planting, some trees have been replaced with the same species.

Physical Condition

Good

Intactness

Good

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR

CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	E J Delany Drinking Fountain	**File No:**	AS0793,PL-HE/03/0589
Address:	Delany Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Memorial		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

E J Delany Drinking Fountain

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Edward John Delany arrived in Bright in 1910 with years of experience in banking. He began his public service as Secretary of the Water Trust in 1912. He took up the position of Secretary and Collector of the Shire in 1914 where he brought a business-like approach to the position. During WWI, the Shire Office was the centre of all organisations connected with the war effort and it was the responsibility of the Shire Secretary to organise the recruiting for the army. Delany also organised the Red Cross, Patriotic Movements and Soldier's Send-offs, then the Welcome Home from the front and Repatriation Committees.

Delany was heavily involved in the Bush Nursing Hospital, Bright Racing and Sports Club, Progress Association, Bright School plantation, street plantings and the promotion of tourism. Delany was responsible for the swimming pool, kiosk/shelter at the Willows Camping Grounds (Centenary Park), the Delany Pavilion at the Pioneer Recreation Ground and two other picnic shelters on Morses Creek.

During WWII the Shire Office was again involved in the war effort, and Delany was appointed as District Warden of the State Emergency Council to set up Air Raid Precautions. He was honoured on two occasions with the

King's Medal for his service to the nation.

In 1949, Edward Delany tendered his resignation after 37 years of service to the Bright community. In 1949 the Council adopted the proposal put forward by C T Walker that a portion of the Harrietville Rd be known as Delany Avenue.

The stone drinking fountain was unveiled on the 10th September 1949 and the Chairman of the Country Roads Board, Mr Donald Darwin officially named the one and a half-mile stretch of road east from Quins Bridge as Delany Avenue.

Edward's wife, Anne was equally active in the community and tourism promotion. In 1962, she received a Community Award sponsored by the Develop Victoria Council. Anne later received further recognition for her tireless efforts being awarded an OBE in 1966 for her work in the community. Anne Delany was on numerous committees usually holding the position of President as well as running a business and promoting tourism. Anne was born at Wandiligong and was a school teacher before she married Edward Delany, a widower with two children. She managed to raise a family along with her community work and running a business, which she continued to do long after the death of Edward.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publishing, p. 223-4

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.7 Honouring achievement

8.9 Commemorating significant events.

Description

Physical Description

The EJ Delany Drinking Fountain is situated in open parkland beside Delany Avenue, just to the east of Quins Bridge, Bright. I consists of a square, random rubble work cairn with domed top, dressed with concrete along all edges. It stands 0.8m high and is about 1.3m square in plan. The original fountain extended from the top of the dome, but this has been removed and the hole plugged with concrete. A new stainless steel tap and basin have been added to the roadside edge of the cairn. On the roadside face of the cairn, a white marble commemorative tablet honouring the service of Delany has been added. The cairn sits in a concrete pad forming an apron about 0.15m wide.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1949-present: drinking fountain

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain form and existing materials of fountain, and maintain open public access.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Edward J Delany

Comparative Analysis

Many ways to honour outstanding service to the community have been used, in communities throughout the State. These include drinking fountains, pavilions, parks, park benches, etc. In the Shire, examples of such places of acknowlegement are this fountain, and the L G Ablett Pavilion and Ivan Swinburne Reserve at Myrtleford. While not rare, they are of considerable importance to local communities, and acknowledge major historical contributions to the development of those communities.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The EJ Delany Drinking Fountain is situated next to Delany Ave at Quins Bridge. The stone and cement drinking fountain was dedicated and opened on the 10th September 1949 to commemorate the renaming of Harrietville Road to Delany Ave in honour of Edward John Delany who was Shire Secretary from 1912 to 1949 - 37 years.

How is it significant?

The EJ Delany Drinking Fountain is of historical and social   significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The EJ Delany Drinking Fountain is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a reminder of the outstanding civic and community contributions made by Edward Delany to Bright in the early 20th century. These contributions were probably unrivalled by any single person in the history of Bright, and impacted in many areas, including the development of the tourism industry and the growth of the character of the town with magnificent range of exotic trees.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No

Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Bright Chinese Camp Site	**File No:**	AS0783
Address:	14 Delany Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Other - Urban Area		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Bright Chinese Camp Site

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s, miners from southern China came in large numbers to the Victorian goldfields. In the Alpine Shire, they congregated in high numbers on the Buckland River diggings, and along the Ovens River and Morses Creek. Anti-Chinese prejudice and resentment ran high with the European miners on the diggings, and in 1857, between 2000 and 2500 Chinese miners were driven violently from the Buckland by a relatively small number of Europeans, with loss of life. This infamous event became known as the Buckland Riots. On 29 April 1859, a smaller anti-Chinese riot occurred at Morses Creek (Bright), on the diggings behind the Star Hotel. One man was killed, and another seriously injured. Officialdom moved quickly, and Warden Dowling was instructed to lay out a camp for the Chinese miners at Bright, which he did in July 1859. Men in the camp were put under the protection of Mr Drummond, the local Chinese Protector. In subsequent years, further camps were laid out upstream, at Germantown and Freeburgh.

The Bright camp was initially home to the majority of the 1200-1400 Chinese men on the upper Ovens River at the time, and was one of the largest camps in the Beechworth Mining Division. Over the years, the camp supported stores, a Chinese temple (Joss House, hotel, cooshops, gambling dens & lottery houses, bootmaker, opium dens, a Presbyterian church, and even a Chinese circus in the early 1860s.   As the years progressed, the numbers dwindled, but the camp continued to function until the early 1900s. A Parish Plan from the 1880s shows 17 buildings and a road within the present block of land, and several buildings outside. The licence on Quon Kee's Chinese Hotel was finally surrendered in 1910. It is not known when the camp buildings were demolished or removed. The land on which the camp was situated was eventually occupied by a descendant of the Hung Fees, who had Anglicised her name to Miss Humphries. The house she lived in, close to the Delany Avenue frontage, in not marked on the 1880s plan. This derelict house was demolished in about the 1980s, and the block of land then sat vacent.

Heritage Inventory Interpretation: Chinese camp, 1860's

References:

"Silverpen", 1889, Alpine Observer (local newspaper) "The Christianised Heathen Chinee - A Visit to the Chinese Camp, Bright

Adams A, 1997, The Chinese Ingredient

Kaufman R & Swift A, 1997, The Chinese Camp, Bright, NE Victoria Report No 532

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity

3.4.3 Mining

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

Description

Physical Description

The site consists of a large, fenced, level, vacant allotment situated between the Bright Municipal Camping Park and Delany Avenue. Located approximately centrally within the block of land are very faint traces of raised mounds and shallow depressions that may indicagte buried features such as former building footings. The faint trace of a track running through the site is visible, and this coresponds with the former main street of the old Chinese Camp, as shown on an 1880s Parish plan. The site is an essentially intact Chinese camp site laid out in 1859 and occupied until the early 1900s. Disturbance of the archaeology has been minimal. Within the block of land and close to the Delany Avenue side are archaeological traces of a former house, demolished in about the 1980s. This was the residence of Miss Humphries, a descendant of William Hung Fee, a publican and leading personality in the camp, and Bright. Heritage Inventory Site Features: Mounds and depressions.

Physical Condition

Heritage Inventory condition: Good - essentially intact archaeology

Heritage Inventory Archaeological Potential: Relics/Deposit

Heritage Inventory Threats: Development

Usage / Former Usage

1869-early 1900s: Chinese camp: early 1900s-1970: private residence; 1980s-2006 vacant allotment.

Heritage Inventory Present Use: Vacant

Intactness

Archaeology is relatively intact.

Recommended Management

Monitor for Building Permit applications and advise owners of Planning Scheme permit process, and legislative constraints under the Heritage Act (site listed in Heritage Inventory). Heritage Act consent process will determine treatment, but Shire has vested heritage interest in ensuring that salvage archaeology is carried out before site works for development commences.

Comparative Analysis

Few of the many gold-era Chinese camp sites survive in the Alpine Shire. Aside from Bright, a smaller, well-preserved camp site survives at Harrietville, and there may be some archaeological traces of the Germantown camp (2006: Caravan park). Several small, ephemeral Chinese mining camp sites survive in the Buckland, but the main camps at Wandiligong, Freeburgh and the Buckland have been destroyed by later mining. The Bright camp site is possibly the best preserved archaeologically, because it is situated on private property and has not been disturbed by later development. Large numbers of artefacts have been removed from the Harrietville camp site over the years.

The Harrietville camp site is on a sloping river bank, and the benched hut sites, pathways and stone fireplaces are highly visible, whereas the archaeology of the Bright Camp site is barely discernible.

Elsewhere in Victoria, few of the large number of former designated Chinese camps sites are known to survive, although artefacts of Chinese origin are relatively common in alluvial mining areas throughout Victoria. Some large camps have been redeveloped and absorbed into urban infrastructure (eg Bendigfo), although some archaeological expression may still exist.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Chinese miners congregated in large numbers on the Upper Ovens goldfields from the mid-1850s. After a skirmish known as the Morses Creek Riots in April 1859, Warden Dowling was instructed to lay out a camp for the Chinese Miners at Bright, which he did in July 1859. Men in the camp were put under the protection of Mr Drummond, the local Chinese Protector.

The Bright camp was initially home to the majority of the 1200-1400 Chinese men on the upper Ovens River at the time, and was one of the largest camps in the Beechworth Mining Division. Over the years, the camp supported stores, a Chinese temple (Joss House), hotel,cookshops, gambling dens & lottery houses, bootmaker, opium dens, a Presbyterian church, and even a Chinese circus in the early 1860s. As the years progressed, the numbers dwindled, but the camp continued to function until the early 1900s. A Parish Plan from the 1880s shows 17 buildings and a road within the present block of land, and several buildings outside. The licence on Quon Kee's Chinese Hotel was finally surrendered in 1910. It is not known when the camp buildings

were demolished or removed. The land on which the camp was situated was eventually occupied by a descendant of the original Chinese. Her derelict house was demolished in about the 1980s, and the block of land then sat vacent. Today the camp shows as faint rows of raised earth in a grassy paddock.

How is it significant?

The Bright Chinese Camp site is of historical, social and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Bright Chinese Camp site is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as a rare example of a relatively undisturbed Chinese camp site dating to the early years of non-indigenous close settlement of the Ovens Valley portion of the Shire, in the Victorian gold rush era. The Bright Chinese Camp site is of high social and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire for its high archaeological potential to reveal valuable information that would illuminate the daily lives of an oppressed ethnic group within local society over a period of about 60 years, from the late 1850s to the early 1900s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Bright Chinese camp site is historically important for its association with a tumultuous era of Victoria's history, when large numbers of people from China joined the Victorian gold rushes, congregating in large numbers on goldfileds across the colony.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

The Bright Chinese Camp site is relatively rare as large former Chinese camp site whose archaeology has remained relatively undisturbed.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of

Australia

The Bright Chinese Camp site has strong archaeological potential to reveal information that will illuminate the daily life of a large, oppressed ethnic group on the Victorian goldfileds. The longevity of the camp, from the late 1850s till the early 1900s, adds to its value.

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Bright Chinese Camp site is important as a place formerly occupied by a repressed local Chinese community for a period of about 60 years.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No

Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name: Steam Engine
Address: Apex Park, Gavan Street BRIGHT
Place Type: Forestry Machinery
Citation Date: 2007

File No: AS0210

Significance Level: Local

Steam Engine

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

History and Historical Context

In the early 1900s various ways of rehabilitating large areas of dredged land were looked at, and experimental plantings of various tree species were tried, including black wattle. By 1916, four locations had been nominated for pine plantations, two at Bright, one at Porepunkah and one at Eurobin.

The first pine plantation in the Shire was planted by the Forests Commission on dredge tailings near the former racecourse at Bright in 1916, on 13 acres of leased land surrended to the Crown by the Racecourse Dredging Co.

As the earlier plantations matured, there was a need to provide milling facilities. The Forests Commission consequently built a small softwood mill at Bright in 1932, situated near the original Racecourse plantings. This was the first softwood mill in the Alpine Shire. Milling was powered by a portable steam engine. After milling the first harvest, the mill was shut down in 1934.

The plantations received a set back when two thirds of Bright's pines were destroyed in the 1939 bushfires, but in the following decades more plantations were sown, and larger softwood mills erected. The first of these had been a privately-owned mill at Bright in 1937, followed by another at Porepunkah. In 1951, Local Timbers built a mill at Myrtleford, and in 1970 Bowater-Scott P/L took over the Bright, Myrtleford and Porepunkah mills, consolidating operations at Myrtleford. This resulted in a new pulpmill/sawmill (1972) and plymill (1981).

The steam engine at Apex Park, Bright, is the engine used at the Bright pine mill, 1932-1934. It was manufactured by Brown & May in the period 1908-1912, and its history prior to use at the mill is unknown. Brown & May had the North Wiltshire Foundry in Devizes, UK. Founded in 1854, the firm built traction engines, road locomotives and portable engines. They closed in 1912.

After the mill closed down, the engine was salvaged by the Forests Commission to their paddock at Porepunkah, where it was used again in milling for some time before becoming redundant. In about 1968, the Forests Commission donated the engine to the Apex Club, and it was brought to the park in Bright. Apex Club members gave it a coat of paint, and it has been on display there to the present day.

References:

Ed Cook, Bright, local antique machinery expert, 2007, Pers comm, January 2007

Robertson, K, 1973, Myrtleford - Gateway to the Alps, Rigby

Lloyd, B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.4 Making forests into saleable resources.

4.6 Remembering significant periods in the development of settlements, towns and cities

Description

Physical Description

The steam engine is situated on the grassy banks of Bakers Gully Creek, in Apex Park, Bright. It is a single-cylinder portable steam engine, with multitubular boiler, and was manufactured in the early 1900s. The engine is in good condition.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1910 - 1932: not known

1932 - 1934: power plant at Bright pine mill

1934 - ?: power plant at mill at Porepunkah

Intactness

Good. However no longer in working context.

Recommended Management

Retain and maintain in present location;

Allow interpretive/shelter additions, if proposed

Comparative Analysis

Steam engines are not uncommon historical display items in small public parks in regional Victoria, and most have an associated local story to tell. The Apex Park engine is one of several historical items on display at the park - Pioneer Park at Harrietville has a large collection of antique machinery and equipment. The steam engine at Apex is, however, one of the few physical links remaining to the early development of the softwood industry in the Alpine Shire. It is highly visible and accessible to the public.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The steam engine in Apex Park, Gavan St, Bright, provided power for the first softwood sawmill in the Alpine Shire, between 1932 and 1934 at Bright. The softwood industry originally began in the Shire as a means of rehabilitating land that had been dredged for gold, and grew to become one of the most significant economic contributors to the development of the Shire in the 1900s. The industry today is a major employer within the Shire, and constitutes virtually all of the active forest industry.

How is it significant?

The steam engine is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The steam engine is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as the only surviving tangible link to the Shire's first softwood sawmill at Bright, the forerunner of a significant softwood milling and processing industry in the Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	House, "Benhaven"	**File No:**	AS0236
Address:	11 Wood Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

House, "Benhaven"

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

"Benhaven" at 11 Wood St Bright is a good representative example of the vernacular building type which was built throughout the colony from its earliest settlement, and by the 1850s had become an established colonial vernacular. In essence this design is a derivation of primitive colonial Georgian.

The land on which the house is situated was purchased by J Nuttall in the first land sales at Bright in 1862. No improvements are shown on the block in the original town survey (Darbyshire, 1862). The house was constructed c1870, representing a more mature phase of house building in Bright, after the frenetically-built wooden housing of the c1860 period.

Later on, the house was a printing office, and the home of Edward Delany who was an important civic leader and promoter of tourism in Bright in the early 1900s (B&DHS).

Edward Delany had a banking career when he arrived in Bright in 1910. He was Secretary of the Water Trust in 1912 before being appointed as the Shire Secretary. Delany was heavily involved in the Bush Nursing

Hospital, the Bright Racing and Sports Club, Progress Association, Bright School plantation, street plantings and the promotion of tourism. In 1949 when Delany tendered his resignation after 37 years of service to the Bright community. The Council adopted the proposal put forward by C T Walker that the portion of Harrietville Rd be known as Delany Avenue. In September 1949, Delany was honoured by a special event with the Chairman of the Country Roads Board, Mr Donald Darwin officially named the one and a half mile stretch of road from Quins Bridge as Delany Ave. A stone drinking Fountain was then unvieiled to commemorate Mr Delany's work in improving the Camping Ground (Centenial Park). (Lloyd 1983 p222)

References:

Stapleton, M & I, 1997, Australian House Styles, The Flannel Flower Press P/L

Lloyd, B & Nunn, K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Bright & District Historical Society Inc, Bright Tourist Walk No 1 (brochure) - nd, B&DHS, p. 2

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

This simple building type was found throughout the colony from its earliest settlement and by the 1850s had become an established colonial vernacular. In essence this design is a derivation of primitive colonial Georgian.

The design is characterised by the following:

- A modest single storey building;

- A central front door with windows on either side - to complete the symmetry of the façade;

- A hipped roof;

- Verandah to the front;

- A central passage with either, one or two rooms on either side; and,

Often there was a skillion/lean-to at the rear. Early examples of this building type tended to have few architectural details or decorative additions. However, as the design evolved to accommodate fashionable elements of the period you find cosmetic changes and additions. At No.11 late 19th/early 20th century architectural elements are:

- Sidelights to the double hung sash windows;

- Sidelights and highlights to the front door

- Polychromatic brickwork. This is the use of one or more different coloured bricks. In this example it is one of the simplest patterns - contrasting quoining to the windows and the doors and at the corners.

- Bullnose verandah as compared to the earlier profile which was either an ogee or a straight profile.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1870 - present: private residence (printing office - details not known)

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Face brickwork to remain unpainted

- Any additions to respect the modest nature of the building

- Additional building works should not compromise the symmetrical facade

- The building should read as a single storey construction

- An appropriate sett

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Edward Delany

Comparative Analysis

Very well preserved, and one of a number of similar buildings in the Shire, representing maturing of the early townships. This building has strong historical associations with a prominent civic leader which elevates its significance, as well as interesting architectural form.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house 'Benhaven', which was built c1870, is simple building - a type of house which was found throughout the colony from its earliest settlement and that by the 1850s had become an established colonial vernacular. 'Benhaven' has late 19th/early 20th century architectural elements which include sidelights to the double hung sash windows; sidelights and highlights to the front door; polychromatic brickwork; bullnose verandah. The building served as a printing office, and later as the home of Edward Delany, a prominent civic leader in Bright in the early 1900s.

How is it significant?

The house is of historical and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

The house 'Benhaven' is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as a good example of 1870s housing, representing a more mature phase of house construction in Bright. It is significant for its historical association with Edward Delany. 'Benhaven' is architecturally significant to the Alpine Shire as an excellent and well-preserved example of this vernacular building type.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF

ALPINE SHIRE

IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Doctor's Surgery & House, former	**File No:**	AS0250
Address:	98 Gavan Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Doctor's Surgery,House,Hospital		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Doctor's Surgery & House, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

A doctor from Buckland Valley, Dr E Hawkins, bought Lot 1 Sec F in the first land sale in Bright on 29th August 1862. The original building had 2 rooms and became Bright's first surgery. The east extension was built by Dr Wickens as a surgery, the west extension by Dr Kidd as a operating theatre and a large back room c1882 as the hospital ward. Later, the whole centre portion was pitched under one roof. The building has been home for 28 different medical practitioners, and has been locally known as 'The Doctor's House'. In modern times, the building has been used principally as a restaurant, by variety of owners.

References:

Walker, Ian - original research, Doctors file - Jean Telford Room, Bright Museum

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.26 Providing health services.

Description

Physical Description

This building has undergone considerable modifications and additions. These evolutions add to the significance of the building as they demonstrate associated historical changes.

Surviving sections of the earliest building can be found in the central part. The two projecting wings have also been constructed at different times.

The central section is constructed with face brick and the brick bond is English.

The hip roof is also relatively steeply pitched.

The projecting wings have contrasting colour bricks to the corners and this is an extremely simplistic polychromatic expression. Flemish bond was used on the right wing, while stretch course was used on the left, the most recent addition.

The roof pitches of wings are different, reflecting their separate construction.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1862 - c1960s: Medical rooms

c1960s - present: private residence, restaurant

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Face brickwork to remain unpainted

- The building should read as a single storey construction

- An appropriate setting should be maintained

- If the roof or verandah needs replacing galvanized iron roofing materials should be used

- Any fencing shou

Comparative Analysis

Other former hospitals/private hospitals survive in the Shire, eg Myrtleford Private Hospital (now private residence)

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Doctors Surgery and Hospital was built in the 1860s by Dr Hawkins, and was used as medical rooms/private hospital by a variety of doctors for about 100 years. The original small central building was added to, first with wings on each side, then with a rear extension. In modern times, it has found use as a restaurant.

How is significant?

The former Doctors Surgery and Hospital is of historical, social and archectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Doctors Surgery and Hospital is of historical significance as Bright's first dedicated medical rooms, built at a time when the town was rapidly expanding. The structure is of archectural significance for its modular development over time that has nonetheless produced an elegant building that is an outstanding feature of the streetscape of Gavan St. The building is of social significance as a place that served the medical needs of the residents of Bright and district for about 100 years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The former Doctors Surgery and Hospital is of historical importance as Bright's first dedicated medical rooms, built at a time when the town was rapidly expanding. The building is of social significance as a place that served the medical needs of the residents of Bright and district for about 100 years.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

The former Doctors Surgery and Hospital is of high archectural importance for its modular development over time that has nonetheless produced an elegant building that is an outstanding feature of the streetscape of Gavan St.

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	ANZ Bank Building	**File No:**	AS0240
Address:	103 Gavan Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Bank		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

ANZ Bank Building

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In the early days of Morses Creek township (later Bright), the need for banking facilities was acute. The town was growing rapidly on the back of new reef discoveries, but residents had to go to the Buckland to transact business. The first bank opened was the Oriental Bank in Gavan Street at the end of 1859, under Henry de Mole's management.

In 1864, the National Bank of Australasia opened its premises on the site of the present ANZ bank. The Bank of Australasia took over the building , the purchase price being 1165 pounds.

In 1901, the existing building was constructed. Built of brick, the impressive facade added to significantly to the commercial district at a time when Bright was experiencing a boom, firstly from the growth in tourism in the 1890s, and secondly from the rapidly expanding gold dredging industry. A brick residence was built to the rear. The bank building was renovated in 1963 and now serves as the ANZ Bank.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 169

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.18.2 Banking and lending

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The ANZ bank is an imposing building within the commercial section of Gavan St. The facade of the ANZ bank is of rendered brick, and is symmetrical about the main entry (now closed off, and ATM installed). The building is squat and heavy with spare architectural detailing, limited to a central pediment over the front doorway and bracketed cornices over the windows and door. A rectangular fanlight over the front door has been closed off.

An old brick residence exists behind the bank, presumably of the same age as the bank building

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Site: 1864 - present: bank

Building: 1901 - present: bank

Intactness

Fair - rendered at a later date

Recommended Management

- Retain Gavan St façade - allow restoration to original face-brick surface;

- No internal controls;

- Allow reconfiguration of building/residence that retains Gavan St façade in existing form and materials, and does not extend in height above the prese

Comparative Analysis

Commercial buildings of this style and era are not rare in Victoria, but it is the only such building remaining in Bright's commercial district. The National Bank at Myrtleford makes a similar contribution to Myrtleford's commercial streetscape.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In the early days of Morses Creek township (later Bright), the need for banking facilities was acute. The town was growing rapidly on the back of new reef discoveries, but residents had to go to the Buckland to transact business. The first bank was opened in 1859, and in 1864 the National Bank of Australasia opened its premises

on the site of the present ANZ bank.The ANZ Bank building and residence were built of brick in 1901, but the facade has been rendered at a later time.

How is it significant?

The ANZ Bank building is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The ANZ Bank building is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for its association to an era when Bright was experiencing a boom, firstly from the growth in tourism in the 1890s, and secondly from the rapidly expanding gold dredging industry. The site has been associated with banking since 1864. The building is architecturally significant as a distinctive architectural style that is rare within the Bright commercial streetscape, and for its contribution to the checkerboard of styles, scales and ages.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian

environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Citrus Maxima	**File No:**	AS0067
Address:	Bright Accommodation Park, Great Alpine Road GERMANTOWN		
Place Type:	Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Citrus Maxima

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Chinese who were working the river at Germantown were forced to walk to and from the Bright Chinese camp carrying their tools and equipment, consequently camps was laid out at Germantown and Freeburgh in September 1859. Each of the major camps had a Joss House, or temple. These two shaddock trees were planted either side of a Joss House. Estimated age 150 years.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

NATIONAL TRUST, 1983, REGISTER

Kaufman, R, 1997, The Chinese of the Upper Ovens Goldfield 1855-1920, LRGM Services, p. 7,8

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2.4 Migrating to seek opportunity

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Uniting Church	**File No:**	AS0242
Address:	Ireland Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Uniting Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The first church was built in the 1860s of timber with a shingle roof and it was situated half way between the present site and the Post Office. In 1862 the land on which the church is located was purchased by the Wesleyan Church and it extended along Ireland St from Burke St to the Road Board Office but part of the land was subsequently sold in 1863.

The present brick church was opened in 10 March 1884 and was built by Messrs Kaighin & Son, and Hedge. Mr Kaighan had earlier built the Wesleyan Church at Wandiligong, in 1877-78. Early photographs of Bright show this church with its tall spire to be a landmark, before the adjacent trees grew tall.

The Methodist Church joined with the Presbyterians in 1977 to become the the Uniting Church and the united congregation worships at this church. The Presbyterian Church, St Andrews, was sold to private owners.

The design of the church is relatively decorative and is representative of the mid to late 19th century Methodist architecture. The earlier Methodist churches were plainer and had a spare architectural expression. This is

because when Methodism was introduced to Australia it did not come with an architectural tradition. John Wesley said that 'preaching houses' should be 'plain and decent' and expenditure on buildings should be minimal. Gothic style was seen as popish but by the middle of the 19th century it was experiencing a gradual acceptance by the Wesleyan Methodists. This was in part due to the association that the gothic style had with Christianity and the potential for a decorative and ornate architectural expression. It was from this period that the architects Crouch and Wilson became responsible for many of Wesleyan Methodists' churches.

References:

B Lloyd & K Nunn, 1989, Bright Gold, Histec, p. 77,96, 97

Lewis M, 1991, Victorian Churches, National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Andrews B, 2001, Australian Gothic

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The former Uniting Church is a red face-brick building consisting of a nave and spire with pinnacles. The roof is corrugated iron punctuated with roof vents.

Contrasting cement rendered dressings to the windows and copings provide a pleasing aesthetic contrast to the face brickwork. The brickwork is restrained with most of the decorative detailing being provided by the contrasting dressings.

There are buttresses to all faces of the church and this includes the breakfront spire where they rise up in graduated sizes until they finish at the spire.

The side elevations are buttressed and contain regular and repetitious fenestration. The pointed windows have traceries and drip moulds. The windows are with pointed arch timber framed fixed sash windows with coloured glazing/leadlight glazing.

The central steeple has been designed as a breakfront that rises up through the building and finishes with a pyramidal spire with spirelets/pinnacles at each corner.

The liturgical eastern front is the main entrance. The entrance is central and consists of a pointed arch doorway that is surmounted by a gable shaped drip mould. Above the door is a large pointed window with traceries. There are pointed timber louvred vents to the bell chamber.

Built in 1884 by local contractors Messrs Kaighin and Son and Hedge. Mr Kaighan had previously built the Wandiligong Wesleyan Church in 1877-78.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1884 - present: church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness very good

Recommended Management

- Retain all unpainted finish to brickwork

- Investigate the original external paint colours when due for a repaint

- Retain an appropriate setting

Comparative Analysis

The design of the church is relatively decorative and is representative of the mid to late 19th century Methodist architecture. The earlier Methodist churches were plainer and had a spare architectural expression. This is because when Methodism was introduced to Australia it did not come with an architectural tradition. John Wesley said that 'preaching houses' should be 'plain and decent' and expenditure on buildings should be minimal. Gothic style was seen as popish but by the middle of the 19th century it was experiencing a gradual acceptance by the Wesleyan Methodists. This was in part due to the association that the gothic style had with Christianity and the potential for a decorative and ornate architectural expression. It was from this period that the architects Crouch and Wilson became responsible for many of Wesleyan Methodists' churches.

The former Presbyterian churches at Bright and Myrtleford have similarities architecturally to the Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) Bright. However, it is very different to the Methodist Church Wandiligong, which is very spare in its architectural expression.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Methodist Church is a red face-brick building consisting of a nave and spire with pinnacles. When the church was built 1884, to replace a primitive wooden building, the central spire was a familiar landmark before the trees grew higher to obscure it.

How is it significant?

The Uniting Church is of historical, social and architectural significance to Bright and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Uniting Church is historically and socially significant as a place of worship, fellowship and commemoration for the local community and visitors to the district since 1884. The church is architecturally significant as an excellent and well-preserved example of its type.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Uniting Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Bright and district, and by large numbers of visitors to the district who regularly worship at the church, particularly at peak times such as Christmas and Easter. This site has been the centre of worship since 1868 first by the Wesleyan parishioners and since 1977 by the united Wesleyans and Presbyterians.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Oriental Guest House	**File No:**	AS0370
Address:	2 Ireland Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Boarding/ Guest House,Hotel		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Oriental Guest House

**Recommended
Heritage Protection**

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The Oriental Guest House started out as the Empire Hotel in 1862, when it was built by Thomas Tanswell.   An extension comprising a large brick public room and billiards room were added to the original building, requiring 40,000 locally-made bricks. In 1868 the Empire was host to the renowned goldfields entertainer, Charlie Thatcher, and continued to cater for the entertainment needs of customers.

Thomas Tanswell came to NSW in 1849 and joined the Ovens rushes. Tanswell's Hotel in the Buckland was the site of the start of the Bucklands Riots in 1857. After building and running a new hotel in Bright, Tanswell left for Beechworth, where he took up the Commercial Hotel in Ford St and rebuilt it into an imposing two-storey brick building. He contributed to the civic life of Beechworth and was Shire President in 1879 and 1887; he died in 1892.

At the end of 1880 the publican of the Empire was W J Cardwell, and it appears to have closed for a short time before being re-opened by Cardwell in 1882. With the influx of tourists brought by the railway, accommodation houses at Bright were improved and extended.   Elizabeth George took over the premises in 1886, completely renovating the building. George advertised the convenience of the Empire for travellers and tourists, a sign of the developing tourism industry in the district. In 1891 Elizabeth was still the proprietress of the hotel but the

Empire had changed its name to become The Chalet. When the Governor and his entourage visited Bright in 1891 The Chalet and the Alpine Hotel were the venues chosen to entertain them. However in 1894, tenders were called for the "Chalet Hotel", as the insolvent estate of Matilda Elizabeth George. In 1900, The Chalet was under the management of S Metcalfe.

In 1917, Mrs Welsh was running the guest house as the Oriental Cafe, advertising 'Superior accommodation for travellers, tourist and the general public'. Facilities included stables, paddock and 'motor shed', the latter an acknowledgement of the growing use of the motor car.

The premises was later known as The Oriental Guest House and in the late 1900s it had a brief time as Bright Central. The Oriental Guest House has survived the changing demands for accommodation and is still a popular accommodation place in central Bright.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 43, 74, 134

-, Alpine Observer - various 1880s to 1917 (local newspaper)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.22 Lodging people.

3.23 Catering for tourists.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

Description

Physical Description

The former Oriental Guest House was first known as the Empire Hotel. It has undergone a series of modifications and additions since it was first constructed c1862. Modifications to the structure coincided with increased economic prosperity in Bright and in particular with tourism to the region. The modifications are integral to the architectural significance of the building.

The Empire Hotel was possibly a single storey timber building located on the corner. This was either substantially added to or was demolished and the extant two storey building constructed in its place. It is clear from earlier photographs (c1900) that the two storey wing was originally constructed from timber and weatherboards. As of today (2007) the exterior has a masonry finish and a reconstructed verandah. The reconstruction of the verandah does not appear to be based on accurate historical data.

The two storey brick section was constructed some time after 1862 and possibly prior to 1868. It consisted of a large brick public room and billiards room. The face brickwork of this structure was unpainted until relatively recently. The design was originally symmetrical with a central door flanked on either side by double hung windows. The integrity of this part of the former Empire Hotel is fair.

Much of the original fabric has been altered to accommodate the changes and there have been considerable cosmetic changes to the facades. However, the two storey former public room and billiard room is still relatively discernable and as such illustrates the nature of architecture during the gold rushes. Later changes and additions to the former timber building are perhaps more reflective of the recent boom in tourism and hospitality in the region.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1862-c1900: Hotel

c1900-present: Guest house

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- A suitable colour scheme should be encouraged.

- Any modifications to the existing buildings are considered an in particular they should respect the overall scale and proportions of architectural elements.

- Modifications should not obscure the patte

Comparative Analysis

In Bright, only two hotels from the 1800s survive in recognisable form and the Oriental Guest House (former Empire Hotel) is the earliest of these (the other is the Alpine). The Oriental has high significance for its long service to the tourism industry and as a key and long-standing contributor to the streetscape of central Bright. Hotels and former hotels of this era and in recognisable form are rare in the Shire, despite the historical abundance of licenced premises in Shire townships of the era, typical of goldfield areas in Victoria.

Hotels and former hotels of this era and with good integrity are common in Victoria.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Oriental Guest House was first known as the Empire Hotel. It has undergone a series of modifications and additions since it was first constructed c1862. Modifications to the structure coincided with increased economic prosperity in Bright and in particular with growing tourism to the region.

How is it significant?

The former Empire Hotel or Oriental Guest House is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Oriental Guest House collection of buildings are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for their strong visual role in the interpretation of the shift in the economic base of the township from gold to tourism. The original group of buildings serviced the goldfields, then, with the arrival of the railways and increasing numbers of tourists additional accommodation was required. The guest house is significant as one of the longest serving accommodation house left in the Shire, and a familiar part of the streetscape of central Bright for nearly 150 years. The architecture of the buildings is of less significance than the scale and types of changes that have been made to the structures since the 1860s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright Post Office, former	File No:	AS0044
Address:	3 Ireland Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Post Office		
Citation Date:	2007	Significance Level:	Local

Bright Post Office, former

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -   **Architectural Style:** Victorian Period (1851-1901) American Romanesque

History and Historical Context

In 1859 the nearest post office for the growing mining community of Morses Creek (Bright) was in the Buckland Valley, 25 miles away. A Post Office was established at Morses Creek in January 1860 and the first postmaster was Arthur Smith, a chemist, who had a business at the junction of Morses Creek and Ovens River. Smith was also the Registrar of Births and Deaths. In 1862 J Bradley erected a store and post office which was later taken over by Thomas Breen (Lloyd 1987 p47).

The "Buildings" file in the Bright Museum asserts the following history of the building. In 1879 or 80, the present site was purchased and a wooden building erected. In 1889 the main brick north/south section was built and in 1901 the building was radically altered, with the front porch added, as well as a residence to the rear. No references are quoted.

Other sources indicate that in 1888, the site had not yet been selected (Lloyd 1987, p117), and that a new building was constructed 1901. The rear section of the building may well be a different age, but it is clear from

the consistency of materials and style that the front building (main Post Office) and porch are from the one construction event, ie 1901.

The former Post Office building construction was done at the time of Federation when the American Romanesque architectural expression was becoming popular. This particular style was picked by A J McDonald, the Victorian Public Works architect, and was modified to become a distinctive stylistic exemplar of government architecture from this period.

In 1976, restoration works were carried out on the Post Office building, removing an addition to the façade, on the northern side of the porch. The Post Office business was moved to a different establishment in Gavan St on 11 November 2005.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 44, 84

Bright Museum, "Buildings" file

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.7.1 Establishing postal services

Description

Physical Description

The architectural style draws on the tradition of American Romanesque as popularised by Richardson and Sullivan. This particular architectural expression was picked by A J McDonald a Victorian Public Works architect during the late 19th century modified and has become a distinctive stylistic exemplar of government architecture from this period. One of his finest designs is the Bairnsdale Courthouse.

- Universal details from this period can be found in the use of face red brickwork;

- The use of a Flemish brick bond for the more important facade. This consists of alternating headers and stretchers in each course with the headers being laid centrally over the stretchers in the course below;

- Tuckpointing to the brickwork;

Contrasting cement rendered banding. This combination of face red brickwork and cream bandings is often referred to as 'blood and bandages' and was a very popular detail that was found on most building types and this includes public as well as domestic buildings;

- The symmetrical facade is more commonly associated with public buildings from this period. However, and particularly for domestic buildings asymmetrical compositions were becoming more common.

Architectural details that are more associated with A J McDonald can be found in the Romanesque arched openings (the windows and doors) and the arched and colonnaded entrance and the use of a debased Corinthian /vegetative capital.

The use of soldier coursing to the arches and the contrasting cement banding for the drip moulds further reinforces the dynamic elements of the Romanesque details.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1901 - 2005: Post Office

2005 - present: commercial business

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain as single storey-building;

- Preserve present Ireland St facade, with porch and detailing;

- Face brickwork to be retained and not to be painted;

- Contrasting cement rendered detailing to be maintained;

- An appropriate setting to be retaine

Comparative Analysis

American Romanesque architectural expression was choosen by A J McDonald, the Victorian Public Works architect, during the late 19th century and was modified to become a distinctive stylistic exemplar of government architecture from this period. Chewton Post Office building is of similar design, and in the region, A A McDonald designed the Omeo and Bairnsdale post offices.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Bright Post Office was built in 1901, using a design by Public Works Department architect, A A McDonald. It is a red face-brick building of American Romanesque style, and has been a vital part of the Bright and district residents' postal and communication needs for over 100 years.

How is it significant?

The former Bright Post Office building is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Bright community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Bright Post Office building is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as an important postal and communications facility that served the needs of the Bright and district community for over 100 years. It has also been a familiar Ireland St landmark to visitors and locals for over 100 years. The building has architectural significance as a well preserved example of its type and era, and a fine example of the work of noted government architect, A A McDonald.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright Library	**File No:**	AS0790
Address:	7 Ireland Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Mechanics' Institute		
Citation Date:	2007		

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS - **Architectural Style:** Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Arts and Crafts

History and Historical Context

By 1874 the Bright community had started a book club which developed into an Athenaeum with a subscription of 5/- per quarter. By 1875 they had over five hundred books. In 1884 the Anthenaeum with all its books burnt down.   The Mechanics' Institute was established in 1886 in a wooden building which was at the rear of the present Library building.

The need for a better library premises was debated hotly from the 1890s to the early 1900s, and options proposed included renovating the existing building, constructing a new building, and seeking a better venue amongst existing buildings in Bright. Eventually the option of a new building on the existing site was chosen. The Bright Free Library was opened on 23rd September 1910 and replaced the Mechanics' Institute. The architect was Mr J E Lindholm of Wangaratta. An new extension was added to the Library in 2001, and the interior re-modelled.

References:

Baragwanath P, 2000, If the Walls Could Speak, a Social History of the Mechanics' Institutes of Victoria, Mechanics' Institute Inc., p. 82

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 82, 102, 117

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education.

Description

Physical Description

Bright Library has a mix of architectural styling. Its overall aesthetic influence makes reference to contemporaneous architectural fashions with the strongest influence being a debased version of the Arts and Crafts Movement.

These references can be found in the preference for:

- Tuckpointed face red brick; Bond? Red oxide

- The composition and the use of pilasters at the edges of the parapeted gables;

- The design of the gables;

- The design of the windows with a central panel of windows rising up through the window band;

- The use of contrasting bands of cement rendered dressings.

- While not wholly embracing the 'blood and bandage' aesthetic (bands of contrasting redbrick and cream cement dressings), there is a certain preference for this type of contrast. This can be found in the cream bands above and below the windows, banding around the doorway, stylised voussoirs and drip moulds above the window, small recessed panels in the pilasters and the decorative details and coping to the parapeted gables;

-The ogee profile to the ventilator roof;

-The placement and prominence of the ventilator further reinforces the strong symmetry of the façade. Symmetry was still the preferred composition for most public buildings during this period;

Physical Condition

Very good

Usage / Former Usage

1910 - present: Library

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Face brickwork to be retained and not to be painted;

- Contrasting cement rendered detailing to be maintained;

- An appropriate setting to be retained.

Comparative Analysis

In the Alpine Shire, only two former Free Libraries survive, at Bright and Wandiligong. Wandiligong's is a smaller brick building of utilitarian design, built in 1878. Many small Mechanics Institutes and Free Libraries survive throughout regional Victoria. Built by local communities, they occur in a huge range of architectural styles and forms, often demonstrating regional influences.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bright Library was a former Mechanic's Institute before the present building was constructed in 1910 as a Free Library. The small brick building stands in the centre of Bright CBD and has played an important part life of the community for nearly 100 years.

How is it significant?

The Bright Library is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Bright Library is historically and socially significant to the community of Bright and district residence for nearly 100 years as a social, recreational and educational resource. It is socially important to the community as demonstrated in recent opposition to the proposed removal of the Library to another location. It is historically and architecturally significant as a key marker of township maturity in the growth phase of the boom years of the 1890s and early 1900s, with firstly the growth in tourism, and secondly the rapidly expanding gold dredging industry. This saw replacement of many basic functional buildings in the commercial district with new structures that more reflected the township's view of its own importance (eg PO, ANZ Bank building, Alpine Hotel, Buckley's Store).

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

name:	Buckley's Store, former	File No:	AS0570
Address:	11 Ireland Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Shop		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Buckley's Store, former

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The 1890s and first decade of the 1900s were very busy times for the businesses of Bright, firstly with the growing tourism industry, greatly assisted by the new rail connection, and secondly with the huge local gold dredging industry which began in 1900. This boom period has left a mark on the urban fabric of Bright, and the former Buckley's Store is a prominent relic of the period.

James Buckley was a leading light in Bright district's commerce and gold mining in his era. He also served as a Shire of Bright Councillor from 1904 to 1912, and was Shire President in 1907.

In 1891, Buckley moved his drapery business into a new single-storey premises, "Victoria House", in Ireland St, Bright. The grand opening was held on 3 October 1891, and was marked shortly afterwards with a "Spring Fashion Show" (Alpine Observer 2 & 16 October 1891). At this time, Bright supported a number of similar businesses including Masciorini's "London House". In 1902, Buckley introduced a new improved kerosene lamp called "The Best Light" and Victoria House became the "centre of attraction" (Lloyd 1987). Bright was lit by ineffective acetylene lamps at the time.

In the late 1890s or very early 1900s, Buckley enlarged his emporium, adding another storey. The exact date of this has not been established, but the two-storey building is pictured in advertisements, for instance, in early 1909 (eg Alpine Observer, 2 April 1909).

Victoria House went on to become one of the most familiar buildings in Bright, and a dominant one in the CBD streetscape. In recent years, the ground floor facade has been altered.

References:

Alpine Observer (various - 2 & 16 October 1891, 2 April 1909, etc)

Lloyd, B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Parker, Wellesley A, Melbourne, 1892, Scenes of Bright & Myrtleford (advertising lithograph), Printers: Rider & Mercer, Lithographers, Ballarat

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities

3.19 Marketing and retailing

Description

Physical Description

The two storey former store is constructed from brick with a corrugated iron roof. There is a two-storey timber verandah to the façade. The upper floor of the verandah has cast iron lace work frieze and brackets. The balustrading is simple timber balusters and balustrading. The brick parapet has pressed cement urns and cement detailing.

The front façade has been modified but there is sufficient original fabric to appreciate the historic character of the building.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1891 - present: Retail premises

Intactness

Good (ground floor façade altered)

Recommended Management

- Roof replacement should be galvanised iron

- A sympathetic colour scheme should be considered when an external paint is to be undertaken.

- Retain the shop front design - or similar

- Do not paint the remaining face brickwork

- Do not paint the re

Comparative Analysis

Prominent two-storey retail/commercial premises of this significant era are relatively rare in the Shire. In Bright CBD, Buckley's store and the Alpine Hotel are of a similar era, while the Oriental Guest House was extended at this time.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Buckley's store is a two-storey shop building with residence upstairs, originally built in 1891 and enlarged to two-storeys c1900.

How is it significant?

The former Buckley's two-storey shop building is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Buckley's two-storey shop building is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as strong visual evidence of commercial growth in Bright in the important 1890s-1900s period, when tourism grew and then the dredging industry flourished. The shop building is architecturally significant as a dominant early building in the streetscape of central Bright, with architectural detailing that is not common in the Alpine Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Supper Room, Victoria Hall, former	**File No:**	AS0233
Address:	28 Ireland BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Hall Public		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Supper Room, Victoria Hall, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The land on which the former Supper Room, Victoria Hall, is situated was sold to Wm Moore in the first land sales at Bright, in 1862. Avery small building at an angle to the block and close to the Ireland St frontage is shown in the first survey (Darbyshire, 1862). The land was later purchased by the Bright Lodge of Unity, which built along the frontage to Ireland St, with the entrance from Wills St.

In the 1890s, H H Manning purchased the building and converted it to a public hall. A foyer was built, still with no entrance to Ireland St, and a ticketing window installed. It was still commonly referred to as the Masonic Hall. Early in the 20th century it became known as Victoria Hall, after Queen Victoria. The hall was available for hire to the public, and many events were held there. Entertainments, balls and suppers were held regularly. In 1913, the first moving pictures in Bright were shown at the Victoria Hall.

In the second half of the 1900s the Ireland St façade was radically altered and Victoria Hall became the Bright Cinema. Eventually, the cinema was converted to a newsagency, and further radical alterations undertaken. This remains its use today.

The history of the supper room is not precisely known, but today it is the only recognisable fabric left of the old hall. It was used to prepare food for the suppers and balls held there. It may date to the alterations undertaken in the 1890s.

References:

Bright Museum, 'Buildings' file

Alpine Observer - various, examples inc 26 Aug 1892, 8 Nov 1913, 1 June 1906

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.21 Entertaining for profit.

8.5 Forming associations

Description

Physical Description

The former Supper Room, Victoria Hall, is a small, vernacular brick building situated behind the Bright Newsagency building (original Victoria Hall, but radically altered). The Wills St face of the building is windowless with a central double-door entry, and two corbelled, external chimneys. The bricks are laid in stretch course, and struck pointed. The roof is hipped, and clad in corrugated iron. A modern skylight has been cut into the roof, to provide additional lighting.

Physical Condition

Fair-good

Usage / Former Usage

1890s? - 1950s?: Supper room

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain corrugated iron roof;

- External controls - retain face bricks, and if windows must be added, ensure they are sympathetic to age of building (c1890s), eg timber sash windows etc.

Comparative Analysis

The supper rooms form only a small part of the original fabric, and comparisons with other public and private halls are difficult. The supper room may date to the 1890s, making it among the older public facilities of the Alpine Shire. At the Myrtleford Soldiers Memorial Hall, a detached, brick supper room built in 1938 survives in good condition.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former supper room of the Victoria Hall is situated at the rear of the Bright Newsagency, facing Will St. Food for the various balls and suppers held at the hall was prepared in the brick building. Victoria Hall, originally a Masonic hall, provided service to the township for nearly 100 years, ending its 'public life' as the Bright Cinema. The former supper room is the only recognisable fabric remaining from the old hall.

How is it significant?

The former supper room of the Victoria Hall is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former supper room of the Victoria Hall is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as the only intact remnant of the former Victoria Hall, that provided excellent service and entertainment to the community of Bright over many years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

name:	Bright Memorial Clock Tower & Mafeking Square	**File No:**	AS0230
Address:	Ireland Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	War Memorial		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bright Memorial Clock Tower & Mafeking Square

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

Integrity

Integrity good, but has been repainted several times, and surrounds have been modified.

Renovated in association with roundabout works, 1990s.

History and Historical Context

Bright like the rest of the Empire was caught up in the drama of the siege and relief of Mafeking in the Boer War. After the siege in May 1900 a group of loyal townspeople approached the Council with the request that a tree to commemorate the event be planted at the north end of Ireland St, surrounded by a neat, octagonal fence. The Council agreed and in July 1900 Shire President Gordon Murray, planted the Mafeking tree in what was to become known as Mafeking Square. The fate of the tree is not known.

In 1929 the Memorial Clock Tower was erected in Mafeking Square to commemorate all those who had lost their lives during the First World War and all those who served. The tower was built at a cost of 700 pounds, and designed by architect Mr Butler. Construction of the reinforced concrete and rendered tower was undertaken by local builders John Icely, his son Norman, and David Jones.

It was unveiled and dedicated on Sunday 29 December 1929, as part of the Back to Bright Celebrations, which was organised by Shire Secretary EJ Delany. The unveiling was carried out by Colonel Robert Law VD, in the presence of 600 people. The President of the Bright Shire Council, Cr John Roper, acted as Chairman, welcoming various guests including Colonel Law, Captain Larking, Mr Paul Jones, Federal Representative, Sir John Boyser, and Mr Duffy, MLA.

The square and tower subsequently became the focus for remembrance services, a role that has been carried through to the present day.

References:

Compiled from the Alpine Observer by Jenny Bouda, 1999, Historic Bright, p. 17, 21

Lloyd, B E, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. p166

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.8 Remembering the fallen

4.6 Remembering significant phases in development of settlement, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower is situated in the road reserve at the junction of Ireland, Barnard, Camp, Anderson and Burke Sts, Bright, and has been incorporated into a roundabout. It is a four-sided, concrete-rendered, reinforced concrete tower, with clock faces on all four sides. The base dimensions are 8 feet by 8 feet (2.4m square), and the tower sits on a raised platform about 10m square. The platform contained by cement walls and is fenced along three sides, with iron railings supported by squat concrete posts. Steps along the western side of the platform provide access to the tower for remembrance services. Entry to the tower is via an arched doorway at the base of the south face. The area to the west of the raised platform is ringed with squat concrete posts. These also define the inner edge of the roundabout.

Physical Condition

Good

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Usage / Former Usage

1929-2006: War memorial and clock tower

Intactness

Integrity good, but has been repainted several times, and surrounds have been modified. Intactness excellent

Recommended Management

Maintain good condition. External (paint) controls to apply

Comparative Analysis

War memorials proliferated in Victoria and Australia in the aftermath of World War 1, and the huge sacrifices made on the battlefields. Memorials took many forms, including plaques, statues, honour rolls, monuments, memorial halls, trees, avenues of honour, memorial walls, cenotaphs, clocks, clock towers, and even memorial swimming pools. In Victoria, clock towers were built in a number of places in the inter-war years, including Corowa (1922), Ringwood (1928 - since removed and facsimile built), Woodend (1928) and Bright (1930), but they were among the rarer forms of memorials. Architectural styles differed.

Among the more notable clock towers in Victoria are the Catani Memorial Clock Tower in St Kilda, with its brass dome and Renaissance-inspired brick design, and the Gothic-style tower at Camperdown, with a Mansard roof, built in 1896-97 as a Boer War (?) memorial.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower is situated in Mafeking Square, now a roundabout in Ireland Street Bright. It was built in 1929 as a memorial to the sacrifices of World War 1, and opened as part of the 1929 Back to Bright celebrations. The tower was built at a cost of 700 pounds, and designed by architect Mr Butler. Construction of the reinforced concrete and rendered tower was undertaken by local builders John Icely, his son Norman, and David Jones. The four-sided clock tower has a 2.4m square base, and sits on an elevated, railed platform measuring about 10m square.

How is it significant?

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower is of historical, social & architectural significance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower is historically significant for its association with World War 1 and the heavy sacrifice made by Australian communities. The name of the location of the tower, Mafeking Square, is historically important for its association with the Siege of Mafeking, an event that captivated the imagination of the nation at the time. The Bright Memorial Clock Tower has social importance as a gathering place for the local and visitors for remembrance, reflection, mourning and honouring, for a period of over 75 years. The Bright Memorial Clock Tower has importance for its architectural form as a relatively rare expression of a World War 1 War Memorial.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower has historical importance for its association with World War 1 and the heavy sacrifice made by Australians. These had profound impacts on Australian society, and particularly small regional towns where each loss may have impacted personally on the whole community. The location of the tower in Mafeking Square is historically important for its association with the Siege of Mafeking, an event that captivated the imagination of the nation at the time.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower has importance for its architectural form as a relatively rare expression of a

World War 1 War Memorial

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower has social importance as a gathering place for the local and visitors for remembrance, reflection, mourning and honouring, for a period of over 75 years.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright Railway Goods Shed, former	**File No:**	AS0393
Address:	Mill Road BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Goods shed/crane,Railway Water Tower/ Tank		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Bright Railway Goods Shed, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	

History and Historical Context

The railway to the North East had been planned since 1862 but was followed by years of indecision and bitter rivalry between towns as to where the line should go. In January 1872 construction of the track began from both Wodonga and Benalla.

The train carrying the Governor into Wangaratta arrived on 18 October 1873. Wangaratta later became the changeover point for many branch lines including Bright and Beechworth. In 1873, Kinchella, Honorary Secretary of the Ovens Railway Association called a meeting 'for the purpose of adopting steps to bring the claims of the district to railway communication prominently before the cabinet' (OMA, 14 Jan 1873).

The line reached Myrtleford in 1883, where passengers would transfer to coach to continue the journey to Porepunkah and Bright. Goods were transported by horse-drawn wagon. The passenger service to Myrtleford finished in 1952 but the goods service continued until early 1980s. The line was closed between the mainline junction and Myrtleford on 13 April 1987.

There were delays on the completion of the track to Bright but in 1888 a contract for 67,000 pounds was given to Carroll Brothers to complete the eighteen and a half miles of track in one year. The line to Bright was completed on 17 October 1890 and the first mail and passenger service arrived to a large welcoming crowd. The official party included the Hon Duncan Gillies, Premier and Minister of Railways.

The red brick Railway Station was build at the turn of the century. It was fitted out with timber ceiling and had a marble fireplace. The goods shed was probably built around the same time. The train was very important to the otherwise isolated local community for transport to Wangaratta and Melbourne and also for transporting agricultural produce to the markets.

The railway was very important in the development of tourism in the area. Victorian Railways built the Mt Buffalo Chalet and transported guests by train to Porepunkah Station where they were met by a special people-carrier motor vehicle.

The good service continued until the line between Bright and Myrtleford was closed on 30 November 1983. The Railway Station has become the Bright Museum and is run by the Bright Historical Society. By the 1990s the goods shed had fallen into a dilapidated condition and was proposed to be sold for removal, but the Bright Historical Society objected to this proposal and stopped the sale. The Bright Historical Society obtained a Grant to have the goods shed restored. The Alpine Shire owns the Goods Shed and in recent years it has been used for storage by the Bright Opportunity Shop.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publication, p. 90, 131-133

Larsen W, The Ovens Valley Railway

Wangaratta Rail Enthusiasts Group, Wangaratta Historical Society, On-line information, re history of north east railway

Bright & District Historical Society

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The railway goods shed at Bright is a vernacular, rectangular corrugated iron clad building with wide eaves overhanging the long sides. It has a simple gabled roof with wooden louvre vents in each gable. The roof is clad in corrugated iron. The is windowless with two large sliding door openings on each long side, opening onto raised timber decking. There is a small doorway on the western end, accessed by wooden steps. The building is strongly industrial in its character.

The crane has been dismantled and lies in a heap to the west of the goods shed. It is a cast iron mechanical winch that was later powered. The boom and the winch barrel are timber, and no maker's markings or model numbers are visible. The water tower is situated on the hillside to the south of the Railway Station and is a tall steel structure. The tank is round and supported on steel poles with cross-struts between. The tank is painted red (rustproofing).

Physical Condition

Good. Crane is dismantled. Water tower not structurally inspected.

Usage / Former Usage

1890-1983: Rail service

1983-present: Storage

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Include goods shed, crane and water tower in existing HO entry for Bright Railway Station. Retain goods shed and water tower in existing form and materials. Encourage restoration of crane in original position as a static display. Only the water tower is on freehold land.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Ovens Valley Railway

Comparative Analysis

A small number of Goods Sheds of this type and era survive in other parts of regional Victoria. With the closure of the rail line services to the Alpine Shire, only the Bright station facilities remain relatively intact. The Goods Shed, crane and water tower were integral parts of the operation of the station complex.

Statement of Significance

The Railway Station No. 157 is listed in HPDData.mdb

What is signficant?

The goods shed, crane and steel water tower were built around 1900 to provide adequate operational infrastructure at the new Bright Railway Station. The goods shed is a vernacular corrugated iron shed with large sliding door openings. The crane is an early mechanical winch that was later adapted for an engine drive, and has been dismantled. The water tower is a round steel tank supported by steel posts, and is situated on the hill to the south of the station.

How is it significant?

The goods shed, crane and steel water tower are of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The goods shed, crane and steel water tower are historically significant to the Alpine Shire along with the Railway Station (HO) as forming the only remaining railway station complex in the Alpine Shire. The railway was socially and historically significant to the community of Bright and district, a remote location in the Upper Ovens Valley, as a reliable and economical means of transport to Wangaratta and Melbourne and the outside world. The good shed, crane and steel water tower are architecturally significant as well-preserved, representative ancillary infrastructure typical of railway stations of the era.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

ALPINE SHIRE

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright State Battery, former	**File No:**	AS0782
Address:	Morses Creek Road BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Battery/Crusher		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Bright State Battery, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Bright State battery was one of the last to be built by the Victorian Department of Mines in 1956 and was erected by department battery operators Jack Cocks and his father, Jack Cocks Senior. The department established State batteries as an affordable and convenient way to crush trail lots of ore for small prospecting parties. Over 30 government batteries were erected from the late 19th Century into the mid 20th Century on many of Victoria's goldfields. In 1956 the Bright State battery was giving higher average yields than any other government battery in Victoria. The last crushing was from the Victoria mine, Wandiligong in 1989.

References:

Bannear D, 1995, Victorian Goldfields Project, Historical Gold Mining Sites in the North East Region of Victoria., Dept of Natural Resources and Environment

Kaufman R, 1996, Conservation Analysis, Maldon State Battery & Surrounds, DNRE Historic Places

Alpine Observer, 1980

Kinsmore J, 2006, Pers comm

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

Two main buildings and outhouse situated in a wire-mesh compound. The battery building contains an intact 5-head crushing battery, plate tables, Wilfley table, berdan pan, portable forge, pump, main electric drive motor, connecting countershafts and flat belting and numerous sundry associated tools and artefacts. The battery shed is of the standard government battery design; galvanised iron, wooden-framed shed, with green painted roof and yellow walls. The western end of the quarters building contains a workshop storage area, including sundry tools and spare fixtures for the battery and plant. The east end of the building contains a kitchen area and fittings, a dividing wall separate the sleeping quarters. An attachment at the eastern end of the building is an open washing area and an enclosed shower block.

Physical Condition

Building and equipment are in good condition, the battery is still essentially operational.   Site has little archaeological potential relating to the sites present features.

Usage / Former Usage

1956 -1989, available for public crushing from the Mines Department of Victoria. 1989-2006, tourism & historical facility. The State battery is used by local tour operators and the Bright & District Historical Society for special open days.

Intactness

Integrity good. The buildings and equipment are essentially well preserved and are all in good original condition of the places' former use.   Some of the internal hardwood timber frame work of the battery shed is termite affected.

Recommended Management

- Retain battery and ancillary building in present form, extent and materials.

- Retain stamp battery, tables and Berdan Pan.

- Allow alterations that maintain integrity of buildings and machinery.

- Allow alterations that facilitate public access and

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Jack Cocks, battery foreman.

Comparative Analysis

Many State batteries were erected over the State from the late 19th Century into the mid 20th Century. Nine

government batteries remain in the State, all in varying degrees of intactness. The Bright plant is one of the more intact and well preserved examples of these in the State. Other stamp batteries exist in the Alpine Shire, however these are privately owned plants erected to crush ore from the specific mines at which they are erected. One other State Battery crushing facility survives in North-East Victoria, at Rutherglen in Indigo Shire. The facilities are similar in their construction and the technologies represented, but Rutherglen is earlier.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bright State battery was erected in 1956 by the Victorian Mines Department in response to demands from prospecting parties of the Shire. A large number of State batteries were erected across many of Victoria's goldfields, offering a subsidized method of sampling trial lots from local ore bodies for local miners. It also was hoped such plants would stimulate further mining activity on the State's declining goldfields. Nearly 60 such plants were erected in Victoria from the late 1890s to the mid 1950s. The facility consists of a battery shed equipped with a 5-head stamp battery, Wilfley table and Berdan Pan, and an outbuilding comprised of quarters, storeroom and washroom.

How is it significant?

The Bright State battery is of historical & technological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Bright State battery is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as a well-preserved artefact of quartz mining, an industry that was crucial in the entrenching of gold-rush communities in the Ovens Valley portion of the Shire from the late 1850s onwards. It is also significant for its association with the Mines Department's stimulation of further mining in the declining gold mining centres of Victoria, and as one of only seven surviving facilities of its type in the State. The values of many reefs in the Shire were determined at this facility, and some continued to be worked profitably as a result. The existing plant and associated outbuildings are an important link to an earlier era of gold mining, and an attempt by government encourage an industry that had once been the principal economic contributor to the wealth of Victoria. The battery and associated buildings are technologically significant as representing an original government-established ore milling facility, complete with technologies typical of gold milling in Victoria from the 1860s to the 1960s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Bright State battery is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as a well-preserved artefact of quartz mining, an industry that was crucial in the entrenching of gold-rush communities in the Ovens Valley portion of the Shire from the late 1850s onwards.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

The State battery is significant for its association with the Mines Department's stimulation of further mining in the declining gold mining centres of Victoria, and as one of only seven surviving facilities of its type in the State. The existing plant and associated outbuildings are an important link to an earlier era of gold mining, and an attempt by government encourage an industry that had once been the principal economic contributor to the wealth of Victoria.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The State battery and associated buildings are technologically significant as representing an original government-established ore milling facility, complete with technologies typical of gold milling in Victoria from the 1860s to the 1960s.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	Yes
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

name:	Bright Memorial Arboretum	**File No:**	AS0154
Address:	Mountbatten Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Arboretum/Nursery/ Experimental Tree Farm,Disaster Memorial		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Bright Memorial Arboretum

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In the early 1900s various ways of rehabilitating large areas of dredged land were looked at, and experimental plantings of various tree species were tried, including black wattle. By 1916, four locations had been nominated for pine plantations, two at Bright, one at Porepunkah and one at Eurobin.

The first pine plantation in the Shire was planted by the Forests Commission on dredge tailings near the former racecourse at Bright in 1916, on 13 acres of leased land surrended to the Crown by the Racecourse Dredging Co. The Forests Commission built a softwood mill at Bright in 1932, situated near original Racecourse plantings. The plantations received a set back when two thirds of Bright's pines were destroyed in the 1939 bushfires.

With the provision for the Unemployed Relief Funds during the Great Depression of the 1930s, sustenance work began on native forest clearance and pine planting. During the 1920s and 30s, the Forests Commission supervised pine plantings by sustenance workers, at Morses Creek, Buckland River and Myrtleford.

Pine Nurseries were established at Bright and Ovens to provide pine seedlings for planting. Nothing remains of the Ovens nursery today. In 1972, after the Bright nursery was closed, the area was turn into a arboretum and planted with wide variety of trees and shrubs for seed collection for nursery use.

After the deaths of Forests Officers Peter Collier and Stanley Gillett and a helicopter pilot John Byrnes in 1978 while carrying out forestry work, the area was developed as a memorial arboretum dedicated to men and women who died while performing their duties.

A blue stone fence with gold lettering "Memorial Arboretum" was built at the Mountbatten Ave entrance and a rock with a plaque mounted on it was set in place.   The Bright Memorial Arboretum was officially opened in 1984. In 2004, a second memorial was added after Project Fire Fighter Cheryl Fankhauser-Barber lost her life in a flash flood during the 2003 bushfires.

The Bright Memorial Arboretum is managed by the Department of Sustainability and Environment and has a Friends of Bright Memorial Arboretum group.

References:

Bannear D, 1997, Study of Historic Forest Activity Sites for the North East RDA Region, Unpubl.

Forests Commission of Victoria Discussion Paper, 1982, Softwoods in Victorian Forestry,, Unpubl.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.4 Making forests into saleable resources.

9.7.3 Remembering the dead.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The former Forests Commission nursery is bounded by Mountbatten Ave and Hawthorn Lane, and backs onto the Ovens River. On the east side is a remnant pine plantation. There is no remaining infrastructure from the nursery days.

The main entrance to the arboretum on Mountbatten Ave has three walls made of bluestone with two entries either side of the small middle curved wall. The two longer walls have the words Memorial Arboretum in large gold lettering. Inside the entrance, there are two memorials with brass plaques on rocks, with gravel paths leading to them. One memorial has a stand of mature trees behind it and the other has a garden of native plants.

When the nursery closed the area was planted with a variety of trees, both native and exotic, for seed collection purposes. There are walking tracks around the arboretum, and entrances from Hawthorn Lane and the Cherry Walk along the Ovens River.

There are few remnant archaeological traces of the buildings formerly situated at the site - concrete footings, pads and paths were ripped up, or buried. In the sub-surface, there remains some limited archaeological potential to reveal more about the former operations of the FCV nursery.

Physical Condition

Good

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Usage / Former Usage

1920s - 1972: Foresty nursery

1972 - present: Memorial Arboretum

Intactness

Poor in relation to FCV nursery;

Good in relation to Memorial arboretum

Recommended Management

- Retain memorial stone walls and lettering at entrance;

- Retain memorials to Department personnel;

- Allow further development of existing uses (commemoration, public open space, arboretum)

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Forest Commission Victoria

Forests Commission employees

Comparative Analysis

Only surviving Departmental nursery site in Shire. Represents themes that are rare in generated fabric in the Shire

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bright Memorial Arboretum was the former Forests Commission of Victoria nursery which produced pine seedlings for the forestry plantations from the early 1920s to 1972.   After the nursery was closed the area was turn into an arboretum and planted with wide variety of trees and shrubs for seed collection for nursery use. After the deaths of Forests Officers and a helicopter pilot while carrying out forestry work, the area was developed as a memorial arboretum dedicated to men and women who died while peforming their forest management duties.

How is it significant?

The Bright Memorial Arboretum is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Memorial Arboretum (former Forests Commission Nursery site) is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as a rare and important reminder of the Shire's forests industry, which has contributed significantly to the economic development of the Shire. The Memorial Arboretum is socially significant for the memorials to local Departmental officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice while performing their duties of public land management - fire prevention & suppression.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright P-12 College No 776 (Old Primary School Building)	**File No:**	AS0247
Address:	20 Park Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	School - State (public)		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bright P-12 College No 776 (Old Primary School Building)

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	**Architectural Style:** Victorian Period (1851-1901) Gothic Revival

History and Historical Context

The first record of a school in Bright dates back to 1863-65 with a Protestant School in Gavan St. From 1866-69 a Catholic School operated in Wills St.   The first school on the present site was built in 1865, a 40ft by 25ft wooden building with a fireplace at each end and an entrance porch at the rear.   A new wooden school building was erected in 1869.

The Gothic style brick building was constructed in 1876 and between 1876 and 1882 additions were made. The original building had a shingle roof. In 1915 extensive remodelling was carried out and a wooden extension was built on the north-west front corner of the school. This room was first used as an art room and then for the HES class in 1918. Later it was used as a Library/classroom and in 1969 it again became a primary classroom. Changes in the 1915 remodelling appear to have included amongst other things: removal of gable decoration, removal of verandah from north-west section, new doorway in south-west section, closure of doorway in long section, and reroofing.

References:

Dept of Education, 1973, Vision and Realisation Vol 3, p. 916

Lloyd, B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 95

Treacy, K, 1998, Beyond Gold - 150 Years of Memories 1848-1998, Catholic Parish of Bright and Mount Beauty, p. p91

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

6.2 Establishing schools

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The old primary school building at Bright P-12 College is situated in the north-west corner of the school grounds, at the corner of Bakers Gully Rd and Park St, Bright. Built in spare Gothic style with typical high pitched roof, it is constructed of hand-made bricks on stone footings. The present galvanised iron roof replaced an earlier shingle roof. The 1876-82 complex consists of 4 elements - a long north-south hall/classroom, two transverse classrooms built off the west wall of the former, and a vestibule on the north (Park St) end. The classroom extension (1915) is a weatherboard building with corrugated iron roof, attached at the north west corner of the building complex.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1876- present: school

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain brick building and 1915 wooden addition, in existing form and materials (external only);

- Brickwork not to be painted or rendered

Comparative Analysis

Three brick nineteenth century schools survive in the Alpine Shire, at Bright, Myrtleford and Wandiligong. Wandiligong's building is the same age (1876-77) but considerably grander, and Myrtleford's is earlier (1870). While all are 1870s buildings, each shows a different architectural style reflecting different influences in design.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Gothic style red brick primary school building was built in 1876 to service the needs of the small town of

Bright. Over the years additions were made between 1876, 1882 and 1915 to accommodate both primary and high school students.

How is it significant?

The Primary section of the Bright P-12 College is of historical, social and architectural significance to the communities of Bright and surrounding districts and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Primary section of the Bright P-12 College is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a integral part in the education of the children of Bright and surrounding area from 1876 to the present day. The old school building is architecturally significant as a rare 19th century brick school building in the Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	St Andrews Church, former	**File No:**	AS0243
Address:	18 Park Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

St Andrews Church, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	**Architectural Style:** Victorian Period (1851-1901) Picturesque Gothic

History and Historical Context

The Scottish, Irish, Welsh and Cornish miners who arrived in the Bright area in search of gold established the Presbyterian Church at Bright. Robert Stone, an engineer, had given five acres of land in Park St to the Presbyterians, but William Hooper held a mortgage over the property and sold it to the church for 225 pounds in 1875. The foundation stone for St Andrews Presbyterian Church was laid in 1877.

The stone was of Beechworth granite and a container of coins and newspapers was placed under the stone. The builder was Thomas Kaighin, who had designed and built the Wesleyan Chapel at Wandiligong and the Methodist Church in Bright. The community held fund raising events, including concert in the Masonic Hall, to pay for the building. A manse was added in 1895, at which time both it and the church were free of debt (Lloyd 1987).

In 1977 the Presbyterian church united with the Methodists to become one church and the joined congregation worshipped at the former Methodist Church which became the Uniting Church in Ireland St. A farewell service was held on 8 September 1985. St Andrews was sold in that year to a private owner and was turned into a tourist attraction as an art gallery (St Andrews Art Gallery).

When the Church of Christ, which used to hold services in the RSL Hall, obtained a lease on the property in 1997 and the Presbyterian church was reborn as a place of worship.

References:

B Lloyd & K Nunn, 1989, Bright Gold, Histec, p. 96, 97

Lewis M [ed], 1991, Victorian Churches, Melbourne

Andrews B, 2001, Australian Gothic, Melbourne,

Treacy, K, 1998, Beyond Gold - 150 Years of Memories 1848-1998, Catholic Parish of Bright & Mount Beauty, p. p142

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The former St Andrews Church at Bright is a striking and relatively restrained design. It consists of a nave with a break front bellcote. The original construction was face brickwork but this has been painted in recent years. The gable roof is corrugated iron and the gables have simple timber barge boards. There are cement dressings to the copings to the buttresses and the bellcote. The windows have cement dressings to the sills and over the tops of the pointed windows. There are buttresses to all the elevations and to the bellcote. The side elevations have a regular fenestration interspersed with buttresses.

The breakfront bellcote is the most dominant architectural feature - it is placed centrally in the liturgical east gable entrance. The design is simple with the base containing the recessed pointed entrance; above this is a recessed panel with a pointed arch set in an arched opening. This contrast between the rounded recess and the original pointed blind window creates a delicate tension that is resolved by the final structure with its pointed open arch way capped by a small roof and cross.

The windows are lancet windows that do not vary in size. They are timber. This has been replaced by a contemporary coloured stained glass window.

Physical Condition

Very good

Usage / Former Usage

1895- 1977: Church

1985 - early 1990s: Private gallery

1990s - present: Church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness very good

Recommended Management

- If the roof is to be replaced galvanised iron should be used

- Investigate the original external paint colours when due for a repaint

- Remove the external paint to return the church to its original face brickwork

- Remove the contemporary stained g

Comparative Analysis

Construction of substantial brick or stone churches was common in the 1870s-90s throughout Victoria, to replace earlier timber constructions which were built during the pioneer settlement period. This church compares in design and scale to St Andrews Presbyterian Church Myrtleford. The Bright church pre-dates the Myrtleford one by some 10 years, and it is probable that it may have influenced the design of the Myrtleford church.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church, built in 1877, is of Gothic-Early English style with striking and yet relatively restrained design.   The Presbyterian church was originally red brick that has been painted in recent years and was built for the Scottish, Irish, Welsh and Cornish congregation of Bright and district.

How is it significant?

The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church is of historical, social, spiritual and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church is historically, socially and architecturally significant to the Alpine Shire and the Bright congregation as a place of worship, fellowship and commemoration since 1877, on a site that has served this purpose from the early growth phase of the township. The former St Andrews church is architecturally significant an excellent and well-preserved example of Gothic-Early English style church of its period.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Church of Christ (former St Anrews) Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Bright and district, and by large numbers of visitors to the district who regularly worship at the church, particularly at peak times such as Christmas and Easter. This site has been the centre of worship since 1895 first by the Presbyterian parishioners and since the 1990s by the Church of Christ.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Sharpe's Bakery Stables, former	**File No:**	AS0252
Address:	5 Riverside Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Stables		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Sharpe's Bakery Stables, former

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Bright has had a number of significant phases, which have impacted on the built fabric of the town. From 1859 to the early 1860s, the early settlement was revitalised as quartz mining began. Large numbers of new commercial, residential and public buildings were erected.

The Pioneer Mine adjacent to the township was worked on large scale . As Wandiligong reefing grew, it took over from Bright as the focus for development in the Upper Ovens, and was the largest township in Shire from the early 1860s to the 1870s. In the late 1870s and early 1880s, Bright was enlarged as some people and businesses moved back due to the decline in reefing at Wandiligong, because of the better situation of Bright in the main valley.

The Sharpe Bros opened their bakery in Bright in 1873 after taking over the Growlers Creek Bakery, and stables were a necessary part of their operation. The bakery occupied the whole block up to the main street, with a shop frontage on Gavan St. In 1917 the Sharpe Bros were listed as grocers and bakers. The bakery remained in the Sharpe family up until the 1970s. Bakers, grocers and butchers would deliver their goods by horse and

cart to the outlying customers up until the 1950s when transport by car became more common and customers would come into town to do their shopping.

The brick building on the Ovens River end of the Riverside Ave block functioned as the stables for the Sharpe Bros operations and was one of a number of stables in central Bright. Today, it is the only one known to survive intact. The exact age of the brick building as it stands now is not known, but because of the concrete footings and floor, it may have been built in the early part of the 1900s. Today the building serves an upholstery business.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land.

Description

Physical Description

The original stables were constructed as part of the bakery complex that was established in the c1870s. Since construction they have been modified and added to. However, the original intent of the stables can be discerned and interpreted. The stables were constructed from bricks and these have been laid in the English Garden Wall brick bond.

Typical stable features that have survived can be found in:

- the steeply pitched roof - used as a loft for fodder;

- the opening into the loft area that could be used as access to the loft

- the honeycomb brickwork to the top of the gable - for ventilation

- the overall scale of the building

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1873-1970s: Bakery

1980s-present: Riverside Upholstery

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Surviving original building fabric be retained where possible

- Interpretative material be made available at the site

- A sympathetic colour scheme be encouraged

- The roof to remain unpainted and any repairs continue to be undertaken in galvanised

Comparative Analysis

Only known stables associated with commercial premises to survive intact in Bright. Intact former stables are rare in the Shire - probably the best example are the stables behind Rotherby in Myrtleford.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Stables were constructed as part of the Sharpe Bakery complex that was established in 1873 in Riverside Ave, Bright. Since construction they have been modified and added to, and may have been rebuilt in the early 1900s. However, the original intent of the stables can be discerned and interpreted. The Sharpe Bros Bakery occupied the whole block up to the main street, with the shops on Gavan St being part of the complex. The large brick building with gabled corrugated iron roof now houses an upholstery business.

How is it significant?

The former Sharp Bakery stables is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Sharp Bakery stables is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a rare reminder of an era when horse and cart were used to do a regular delivery to the customer's homes.

The stables are a representative example of industrial architecture that is associated with the development of the town. They have been modified but the original design can still be determined. The surviving fabric illustrates the nature and character of town-based stable buildings.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place | No |

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Survey Marker	**File No:**	AS0225
Address:	Cnr Wills & Camp Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Surveyor's Mark/Peg		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Survey Marker

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

While settlement at Bright had begun by January 1854, it was several years before the government sent a surveyor to survey the town. The very small township at Porepunkah had been surveyed some time before, much to the annoyance of the residents of Bright, then known as Morses Creek. Acting District Surveyor John Darbyshire, with the assistance of T H Duncan, performed the survey of Bright, and he erected a large stone at the corner of Camp and Wills Sts as a datum marker. Camp St was named for the Police Camp that then existed at the bend in street (Camp St formerly extended down to Gavan St, but that section is now part of Wills St). Wills St was named for the explorer William John Wills, who accompanied Burke on his ill fated expedition to Central Australia in 1860. The township was gazetted in mid 1862, and the name was changed to Bright, after English reformist politician John Bright. This caused further outrage amongst the residents, who preferred the former name.

References:

Lloyd, BE &b Nunn, K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 48-49

1862, The Constitution (Beechworth) - "Morses Creek", June 28 1862

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.3 Surveying the continent.

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The survey marker is an elongated slab of local stone set vertically into a concrete base, on the nature strip at the corner of Wills and Camp Sts, Bright. A commemorative brass plaque has been attached to the rock, and reads "This Datum Stone was used by Government Surveyor John Derbyshire for the first survey of Bright township in 1862. Bright & District Historical Society 1981".

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1862 survey datum.

Intactness

Integrity good, although concrete base and plaque have been added

Intactness good - original rock survives.

Recommended Management

Retain in present form in present location.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

John Darbyshire

Comparative Analysis

Early surveys such as the one carried out at Bright did not have existing datums to work from, and they had to be installed. Various markers such as rocks and trees were used. Over time a comprehensive set of survey datums has been installed on a grid throughout the State, and most of the redundant old datums have been lost or destroyed.   The Bright marker is of social importance to the town, but lacks the historical importance of surviving markers such as the South Base Stone, Werribee (VHR No H1957) and other markers associated with early statewide or regional geodetic surveys. The Heritage Inventory lists two markers, one in Melton Shire associated with the 1858-60 Geodetic Meridian Survey, and one in Yarriamback undefined. The existence of other early town survey datums in regional Victoria has not been established by research.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1862, Acting District Surveyor John Darbyshire was charged with the first town survey of Bright, then known as Morses Creek. Assisted by H T Duncan, Darbyshire erected a stone datum marker at the corner of Camp and Wills Street, and the survey was carried out from this point. When the township was gazetted in mid-1862, the town had a new name, Bright, and many of the streets had been named after politicians and explorers. The residents of Bright were incensed with the "ugly and absurd" name change, and the use of the "cognomen of pettifogging lawyers and paltry politicians" for the streets. The marker stood undisturbed until 1988, when the Bright and District Historical Society provided the stone with a firm concrete base, and a brass commemorative plaque.

How is it significant?

The Bright Survey Marker is of historical, social and scientific importance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Bright Survey Marker is if historical significance as a physical relic of the first township survey in 1862, and the subsequent township gazettal. The marker is of social significance as a symbol of the official recognition of the permanence of the town, and the growth of the community. It is also a reminder of the controversy that followed the name changes. The marker is of scientific interest as a relatively rare and representative survivor of a form of early survey marker used before grids were established across the State.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Has importance for association with first town survey of Bright, in 1862, when the town was renamed Bright and various streets officially named. Associated with an era when many Victorian regional gold-rush settlements were achieving recognition and permanence through proclamation, based on township surveys.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Has importance as a relatively rare relic that demonstrates a form of survey marker representative an earlier era when surveyors in regional areas had to set up their own survey datums, using materials at hand.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Has importance as a symbol of a significant milestone in the early growth of the township and community, the first survey.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tree Plantings, Wood Street	**File No:**	AS0105
Address:	Wood Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Tree groups - street		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Tree Plantings, Wood Street

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	

History and Historical Context

Association with Ferdinand Mueller, Government Botanist and explorer, are evident from the fine trees (bunyan, cedars) which form the ornamental core of the cemetery planting. These trees resemble the core planting in the centre of Bright and possible one of the best remaining examples of early street plantings.

No. of trees - 6 Araucaria bidwillii (Bunyan Bunyan Pines), 7 Cedrus deodara (Himalayan Cedar)

References:

Context Pty Ltd, 1997, Inventory of Community Heritage Places in the NE Forest Region Victoria, p. 94

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No