

APPENDIX B



LOCAL HERITAGE APPLICATION FORM AND HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

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ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Swinging Bridge, Wee Jasper Historic Fishing Village				
Other Name/s	"Wee Jasper Fishermen shacks"				
Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	A Village/Hamlet of Fisherman's Cabins				
Item group (if known)					
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	308, 310, 312, 325, 329, 337, 373 and 375				
Street name	Nottingham Rd				
Suburb/town	Parish of WeeJasper, County of Buccleuch			Postcode	2582
Local Government Area/s	Yass Valley Council				
Property description					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-35.165745		Longitude	148.686663
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner					
Current use	Holiday type short term accommodation (Fishing and recreation)				
Former Use	Holiday type, respite, short term accommodation (Fishing and recreation)				
Statement of significance	<p><i>We would firstly like to acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land . We pay our respects to their Elders, past and present, and the Aboriginal Elders of other communities.</i></p> <p>The Swinging Bridge Fishermen's Shacks in Wee Jasper Parish are of local heritage significance. License holders with historic ties to the Wee Jasper community at large, have faithfully provided service and public safety for over 70 years among many other contributions. Families and these shacks act as the storytellers for these unique representations of how a community develops across time within a specific landscape and era, alongside the structures that have supported this. The Eight remaining shacks perform the function of living museums.</p> <p>Each shack holder has acted as a willing safety house, and has many times provided protection, shelter and first aid for visitors of the area and those in need. Continuing and recontextualizing its historic purpose as safe haven for returning war veterans, and continuing to invoke the curiosity and interest of the public who are fascinated by the historical significance and rare aesthetic of the shacks. There are no other known direct comparisons in the local regional area in terms of setting. We demonstrate the shack's potential in meeting the criteria for local heritage listing in the following notes.</p>				

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Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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DESCRIPTION	
Designer	Designed and hand built by original owners, with help from neighbouring land owners. Most of whom were in one way a qualified tradesman.
Builder/ maker	Designed and hand built by original owners, with help from neighbouring land owners. Most of whom were in one way a qualified tradesman.
Physical Description	<p>These fisherman shacks are set within a unique natural landscape that compliments their historic physical facade with relevance to position facing both the main road and the Goodradigbee river. Each shack is relevantly spaced and positioned along the river bank & top side, which forms a historic recreational fishing village/hamlet.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Although all shacks are constructed with hardwood timber frames & concrete slabs, each is forged with materials that highlight a period akin to its own time, such as examples shown also using vertically set tree trunks as posts to form living spaces. The series of exteriors consists of mainly corrugated iron paneling exterior walls and ceilings with at least two structures panelled by timber, weatherboard & fibro. Most brick & stone work have been tactfully used as either foundation/structural support or essential fireplaces.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Image > Shack 329 (Early build stage) 1956</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div> <div style="flex: 2;"> </div> </div>

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Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<u>Supporting letter extract.</u> Clair Espinola, National award Winner, Graduate of Design in Architecture, University of Technology. Written: 2023.						
	<p>“I was pleased to be asked to view these unique dwellings. as my interests & passions are mainly based/dedicated to historic construction. Areas of my degree specialized in historic framework structural integrity & longevity of historic materials.</p> <p>I have worked with projects from large scale residential buildings to simple structured huts in underdeveloped communities (Cambodia), and I've come to understand that there is a much greater value in buildings tied to history, community & a unique experience of what one may call “home”. Something that has ubiquitous and unreplicable value. I can confidently say that they hold all the physical and intangible elements of something worth preserving. All this, from a momentary introduction to the structures, couldn't compare to the generational, comprehensive and communal life-story of these historic dwellings.</p> <p>This is my letter of acknowledgement of the extraordinary lengths taken to ensure these infrastructures are well within the boundaries that recognise solidarity of frame work through essential build practices within their time as I know it.</p> <p>(C. Espinola,2023. Document found in file “Family history letters & Community support”)</p>						
	Construction years	Start year	1946	Finish year	1965	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Modifications and dates	Modifications have been limited to works undertaken after the 2012 floods. Whilst only three of the shacks were inundated with water (Shacks No. 308, 310 & 312), Shack owners worked together along with the WJ reserve members to repair damages made to any surrounding structures, such as fencing & garden beds, in an effort to salvage what they could of their former yards. Some internal walls were relined, insulated and recladded and certain elements were replicated to mimic the original components. The groups, as a community, used this time to upgrade the old and to repair or make any necessary changes such as removal of damaged fencing & other materials that came down after the floods.					
Image > Floods clean up & repairs, March 2012	<div></div>						

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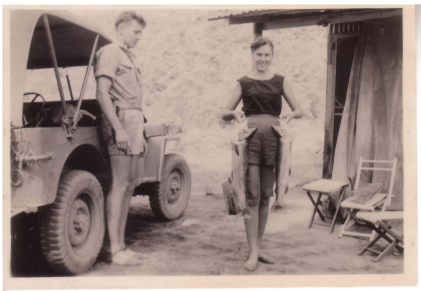
Further comments	<p>It is also worth noting that these fishing shacks have been seen for their historic and intrinsic value by the License shack holders themselves and direct Wee Jasper community, but have reached recognition and common interest to the wider public. This is supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Support letter by Wendy Tuckerman MP Member of Goulburn Council (b) Support letter by Author Jennifer Barton 'You can't eat Scenery' Formally Published book of the history of Wee Jasper (c) Support statement by Denise Boettcher, owner of Banjo Paterson Estate (d) Support letter by Shannon Kellett Director of The Wee Jasper Distillery (e) Support letter by Antony Cathles, long standing influential WJ community member (f) Support letter by Ian & Helen Cathles, long standing influential WJ community member (g) Support letter by Warren Page, Retired Australian Veteran (h) Support letter by Clair Espinola, Architectural National award winner & Graduate, UTS (i) Petition of Support signed by nearly 600 individuals for the historical preservation of the Wee Jasper Shacks and their Occupants <p>As well as personal history stories by the shack families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (j) Letter from Cabin 308, Robinson/Main Family (k) Letter from Cabin 312, Fryer Family (l) Letter from Cabin 325, Kerr Family (m) Letter from Cabin 337, Adrian King (n) Letter from Cabin 375, Sandra Turner <p style="text-align: center;">(The above documents are found in file: <i>"Family history letters & Community support"</i>)</p>
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HISTORY	
<p>Historical notes</p>	<p>1824 Explorers Hamilton Hume and William Hovell passed through the valley on an expedition to Port Phillip, which was of crucial importance to the opening up of the country.</p> <p>Early 1900's - First Swinging Bridge built by Tommy Grace to ferry things across the river to the road. The house built there is what became known as Tommy's Flat was later owned by Ken and Marie Grace.</p> <p>1940-1955 Stuart Hamilton Hume's Writings Published in The Bulletin, Tight Lines, and The Macleay Argus. Nephew of Explorer Hamilton Hume. Included Writings/poems of Wee Jasper.</p> <p>1939- 1945 Second World War</p> <p>1946 returning WWII servicemen, pioneers, fishermen find refuge at Wee Jasper.</p> <p>1948 - 1965 existing shacks were built, the earliest of remaining shack was built by Jessie Sheather - No: 312 Nottingham Rd</p> <p>Early 1950's Second oldest remaining shack built for Lillian Main by a local man, Ken Grace. Wee Jasper Station Master gave them the opportunity to use the land at Swinging Bridge as Squatters, later moving to Permissive Occupants and then lease holders.</p> <div data-bbox="188 1200 400 1272"> <p>Image > (Black&White) Bob Kerr & Ken Grace</p> </div>  <div data-bbox="188 1541 389 1612"> <p>Image > Wee Jasper Fishing Club Badge, Est.1970</p> </div>  <p>1958 shack 329 was built by WWII returned Navy serviceman Maurise Dewar. Later used as the first Rangers Quarters in Wee Jasper.</p> <p>Mid 1960's Construction of the second Swinging Bridge by the local shack owners with local farmer, Ken Grace. Bob Kerr integral to this process bringing labour and materials from his Newcastle scrapyard.</p> <p>1970 Wee Jasper Fishing club established by Jessie Sheather & Dennis Smith</p> <p>1971 The first swinging Bridge which had become treacherous and was finally washed away in the early 70's. Shack owners banded together to clear away the wreckage.</p> <p>1988 The official opening of the Hume and Hovell Track starting at WeeJasper, later extended to start from Yass.</p> <p>2012 Floods of Wee Jasper & Community clean-up with Royal Fire Service, Wee Jasper Reserves Trust and locals. Second Swinging Bridge lost in flood</p> <p>2023 The 'Swinging Bridge Heritage Protection Group' established</p>

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THEMES	
National historical theme	1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia 3. Developing local, regional and national economies 4. Building settlements, towns and cities 8. Developing Australia's cultural life 9. Marking the phases of life
State historical theme	1. Environment - naturally evolved : Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures. 3. Environment cultural landscape : National park, nature reserve, fishing spot, place important in arguments for nature or cultural heritage conservation. 3. Fishing : Activities associated with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic environments useful to humans. 3. Exploration : Explorers route, camp site, explorer's journal, artefacts collected on an expedition, water source. 4. Accommodation : Fishermen Cabins (Shacks) 8. Leisure : Christmas camp site, fishing spot, picnic place, swimming hole 9. Birth and Death : Ashes of many individuals scattered in sacred ceremony 9. Persons : A monument to an individual

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a) Image > Eric and Beverley Fryer, 1955 Wee Jasper. Image > Bob Kerr, Ken & Marie Grace at Murray Dewars Shack 1959	<p>These shacks demonstrate patterns of NSW's cultural history along with key phases in the history of the local area of Wee Jasper. They are a rare example of a distinctive way of life, associated with recreation and embracing of the Australian bush and fishing culture.</p>   <p>They are a relic of the past showcasing how families used to holiday in the early twentieth century, when holiday homes were tin shacks, not glass and concrete luxury duplexes. They tell the story of post-war leisure, when times were tight but the simple pleasure of fishing was all you needed for a holiday. With their outdoor dunnies and corrugated iron walls, they are the places which you would take the long arduous journey for love, not luxury and they have</p>

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	<p>significance far beyond the families that owned them. Their construction represents a moment in Australian history reliant on processes of innovation, making do and community assistance. These cultural processes are critical to their ongoing maintenance and demonstrate how heritage is maintained and so preserved.</p> <p>Post WW2 returned veterans, pioneers & those alike, laid the imprint for this village first by sleeping rough and later camping with their families to enjoy the respite and the Goodradigbee River abundant with trout. These family traditions still endure, anchored by the shacks and the community that grew up around them. The structures were built from the mid 1940's onwards using the building materials available at the time and transported via the hard-to-travel terrain and dirt roads.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The Swinging Bridge shacks and their unique place in the history of the area form part of the story of a Wee Jasper heritage trail with heritage listed items from the Goodradigbee Bridge to the Police Barracks, the Primary School and School House.</p> <p>The local landscape with the Swinging Bridge shacks along the Goodradigbee are a reminder of times past. The nearby Hume and Hovell track which opened in 1988, faithfully traverses the route of the intrepid explorers which ran alongside this terrain.</p> <p>Over time writers, poets and artists have been inspired by the area surrounding the shacks, the geographical landscape and beauty, with some directly referencing the people and the area. Most significantly explorer Hamilton Hume's descendent, known as "Tuey", Stuart Hamilton Hume often wrote of his cherished memories with the Wee Jasper fishermen community on the Goodradigbee River.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Image > (Book Cover) <i>He heard the river calling: The Life & times of Stuart Hamilton Hume</i>, 1996</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>"With the clear cold water tossing Till it's broken on the cobbles like a shattered window pane. The river oaks unending For the narrow banks contending. That cradle pools of water like sheets of cellophane. Old friends come out and meet me And their pack of dogs all greet me. There's old man Cary yonder, With Jim and Andy Sloan From old Wee Jasper Station With an open invitation And host of other memories that are better left alone"</p> <p>S.H. Hume. <i>Memories of Wee Jasper</i>, 1940-1955</p> </div> </div> <p>Tuey's poems were published in The Canberra Times, The Bulletin, Tight Lines & Macleay Argus with <u>The Tuckerbox</u> being the title for a collection of his early poetry. These personal poetic accounts were described by Douglas Stewart of The Bulletin as "<i>the finest ever published</i>". Jennifer Hume Macdougall edited a book called <i>He Heard the River Calling: The Life and Times of Stuart Hamilton</i></p>

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Hume(1996) based on Tuey' Hume, of Garroorigang, Goulburn and his published writings, stories and poems 1940-1955 about the rivers of New South Wales.

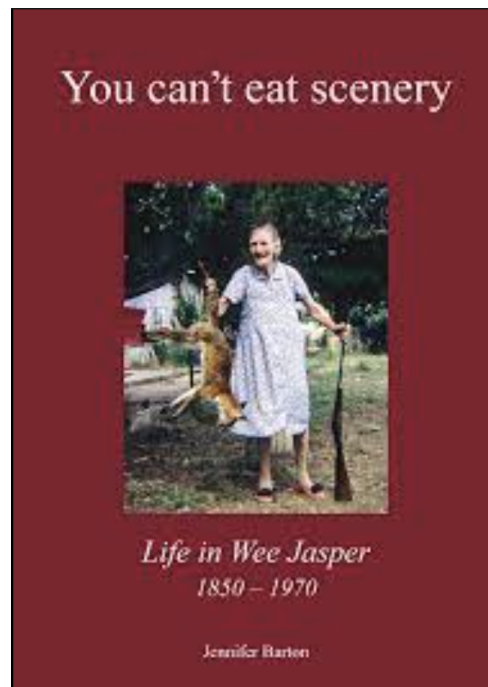
The editor notes *“His protesting bride never let him forget their honeymoon holding a hurricane lantern on a mosquito ridden river bank somewhere between Burrinjuck and Wee Jasper and the fishermen huts...”* and also states that Tuey himself *“continued to answer the call of the rivers to the end of his life....he died at his home in Garroorigang on 8 April 1985 at the age of 80, while planning a trip back to his ‘old love with its wind worn melody’ - the Goodradigbee.*

More recently Author Jennifer Barton has written what appears to be the most comprehensive historical account of the Wee Jasper district in her 2011 book You can't eat scenery - Life in Wee Jasper 1850-1970. The author lists the pioneers of the area and the iconic shacks along with the names of the relevant family shack holders (p.303) and also mentions the 'WeeJasper Fishing Club' (p. 306).

Long-standing Shack owners mentioned in the book: *Kerrs, Main, Marks, Jones, Davis's, Fryers, Dewars, Farthings, Wards, Kings, Williams and Turners.*

Jennifer Barton, in a separate letter of support for the preservation of the Swinging Bridge community, writes the following...





Image >
(Book Cover)
Life in Wee Jasper
1850-1970,
Jennifer Barton,
2011



“The shacks are indeed a ramshackle collection but they are an intrinsic part of the cultural history of the Wee Jasper area and should be preserved as such” and

“While writing the history of Wee Jasper I’ve spoken with many who have an interest in the shacks including Jesse Sheather who built one of the shacks cobbled together in the lean post WWII years. What came through very clearly was that after the turmoil & deprivation people wanted to experience a simple life in a beautiful & peaceful environment where they could share time with friends and family year after year. I ended up devoting a section of my book ‘you can't eat scenery’ to the story of the shacks because I felt they were integral to the history of the district”


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<p>Image > (Watercolor painting) <i>Shack at Wee Jasper,</i> Rosie Kerr, Northern Rivers, 2016</p> <p>Image > (Portrait) Artist: Rosie Kerr, Australia</p> <p>Image > (Left) Graham Chapman, 1972</p> <p>Image > (Right) Beth Robinson, 2022</p>	<p>Both professional and local artists have been inspired to capture the picturesque charm of Swinging Bridge Shacks</p> <div data-bbox="437 515 863 1019">  <p><i>Shack at Wee Jasper</i></p> <p>We spent three days camping at Wee Jasper. Several corrugated iron shacks provide holiday accommodation.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="890 515 1123 831">  <p><i>“We spent three days camping at Wee Jasper. Several corrugated iron shacks provide holiday accommodation”</i></p> <p>- Australian Artist Rosie Kerr</p> </div> <p>Watercolour is often used to portray the vibrant and translucent manner of nature, the shack painted with the same brush strokes, emphasising its oneness with its surrounding landscape.</p> <div data-bbox="448 1135 890 1485">  </div> <div data-bbox="906 1135 1382 1485">  </div> <p>Left : Artist, Graham Chapman often sat by the river for many days as he painted. He depicts the warmth and serenity that is often experienced by those who call the shacks home.</p> <p>Right : Artist, Beth Robinson, 87 years old, has spent many hours as an “artist in residence” in the shack her parents built. She captures the beauty of Wee Jasper in Autumn and inspires family memories of the changing seasons.</p>
<p>Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)</p>	<p>The Swinging Bridge Shacks stand as a rare example of how structures and communities are built and developed in the absence of amenities, regulated planning, and building codes. Through necessity, the shacks reflect individualised aesthetic and design choices to suit each location and the materials available of the time they were built. Each structure (although with some differences in visual appearance) align overall to form the cultural landscape of the Swinging Bridge Community within its natural environment. They remain in cohesive unity in sharing their one common origin and purpose.</p>

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<p>Image Left > Shack 329, began construction in 1956</p> <p>Image Right > Shack 329, completed, 1958 Image 1963</p> <p>Image > Shack 373 Nottingham Rd, WJ. 2022</p>	<p>The shacks are not only a representation of early period craftsmanship, but offer a window into a human past that has for decades fascinated all who have come to visit the area. Ultimately providing information that will assist the understanding of the historic, aesthetic, and social values of shacks and their communities. The shack's use of kerosene lamps and fridges, water and power systems, can yield information about early twentieth century technology and the changes since.</p> <div data-bbox="453 613 919 913" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="938 609 1391 913" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>The Swinging Bridge village is a cohesive unity in general form, appearance and purpose with every shack different in design and structure to suit the land the shack was built upon. These structures exemplify substantial physical, and mental efforts through tactful use of limited tools/equipment that have proven over time the quality of technical methods used by builders as shown in this 1963 structure sitting partially on solid steel stilts driven several meters into concrete & rock with no signs of shifting in 60 years.</p> <div data-bbox="1056 1019 1391 1270" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Each shack location was chosen for the purpose of keeping campers away from dangerous roads, sloping areas, deep gullies & wet areas, forcing the methods of each construction to be different & unconventional. As each structure was built on varying degrees of sloping soil or rock-filled terrain, each shack required unique building vernacular to retain stability throughout the ever-changing & challenging environment.</p> <p>Fortunately all shacks survived the devastating 2012 floods (which destroyed the swinging bridge) and so continue to be a destination point for visitors wanting to experience the unique atmosphere created by the aesthetics of their visual appeal in the natural environment and the story they tell.</p>
<p>Social significance SHR criteria (d)</p>	<p>Shack communities by their nature have socio-cultural significance in anthropological terms. Due to the breadth of associations across a broad regional area (OEH 2019). Such bonds and sense of identity are reflected within each shack community and the shack lifestyle generally; their values, a strong sense of place in the landscape, and community bond. The shacks are situated on the main road connecting Micalong Creek & Billy Grace Reserve. Due to this notable focal location, they have instinctively become a centralised element of social significance, Unavoidable by passersby.</p>

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	<p>Mate-ships & a community was formed between shack owners out of a need for shelter & trade of skills to adapt, such as taking turns for day trips into surrounding townships for building materials & food supplies to avoid excessive use of fuel & to limit dangers along the untamed country roads. Out of this, a deep bond was formed that has carried an inspired call to action in such times as the flood clean up efforts in march 2012, that is still very present today.</p> <p>The shacks were largely founded and continuously formed by WW2 returned servicemen, neighboring landowners/families and early district pioneers who formed the group of fishing shacks between 1946 to 1965; using diverse methods of village community trade skills in building & construction. In coping with post-traumatic stress, the group of family & friends found refuge in a natural alternative of a local rebuilding of both groups, civil support of surrounding towns and supplies from regional farms.</p> <p>The diverse cultural village has formed a fabric of recreational activities and lifestyle with visiting families to the village separate to local caravan reserves. Bush walking, hiking, bird watching, wildlife watching, trout fishing, kayaking, canoeing, camping. The natural spring water access of the Goodradigbee river is at a permanent height that promotes both river stream and water hole swimming. As well as support of restocking local fish and rare species as the rainbow, salmon trout and Murray River cod fish whilst the preservation of the Platypus within the village has been a priority as being nominated as a breeding ground to village shack occupiers by NSW Fisheries in 2008.</p> <p>The indigenous connections in local cave carvings being also preserved by village occupiers within a kilometre in distance also has family connections within the village and surrounding townships.</p> <p>At least 3 of the shack families have scattered ashes of lost loved ones within close proximity to the structures, marking these places with spiritual significance. An original shack owner chose to spend his last days in the shack and died there in the presence of his family. Whilst the family of another community member that embraced the Wee Jasper fishing culture, erected a monument alongside the river bank to remember their father and his love of fishing.</p> 
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>These holiday shacks were constructed after WW2 in large part by returning Australian Veterans. This being said, the shacks themselves hold information that contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural history, ultimately acting as artifacts of the life and experiences of post-war veterans.</p>

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**Image >
(left)**

*Ken King WWII
RAAF,*

**Image >
(right)**

*William (Bill)
Hide WWII der
101&103
Lancaster
Division,*

Image >

*William (Bill)
Hide WWII der
101&103
Lancaster
Division.*

Image >

*Rick Main
returning
servicemen
Vietnam War*

Historic Shack leaseholder 'Adrian King' quotes:



" My father Ken King & uncle Bill Hide being two of these RAAF & RAF returned servicemen designed & built 'The Kings' family holiday shack, finding much needed solace in their joint efforts after each suffering years of PTSD. In later years my father Ken, eventually passed away in our beloved shack, forever memorialising it as a place of remembrance and prayer.



Historic shack leaseholder (family member) 'Belinda Robinson' states:

" As an army officer, (my uncle) Rick Main, Ex-serviceman and my family moved every few years and so the shack at Wee Jasper became a surrogate home to us all, but particularly to Dad.

Even though (Rick) didn't speak of it for thirty years, he suffered PTSD due to an incident in the war in Vietnam, and now I can see that he was constantly seeking peace and solace. The shack at Wee Jasper was the place that gave him comfort like no other."





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<p>Image > Maurise Dewar WWII return Navy Serviceman 1956</p>	<div data-bbox="440 427 703 909" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Ray Dewar - Historic shack leaseholder (family member) states:</p> <p><i>Shack 329, was built by my father WWII return Navy serviceman Maurise Dewar between 1956 - 1958 and was officially established as the very first WJ district Ranger & Rangers Quarters for means of local council public service. Maurise was also a member of the local fisheries and played an important role in policing the waterways, setting a precedent for preservation & essential balance of the native river species & local ecosystem.</i></p>
<p>Rarity SHR criteria (f)</p>	<p>The eight remaining Wee Jasper fishermen shacks demonstrate distinctive aesthetic characteristics & creative achievement, becoming more scarce of its kind. Demonstrating a communal grouping of now rare vernacular building type located within dramatic landscape settings of cleared former pastoral areas separated by rolling hills, mountainscapes & backed by the natural bushland. Structural integrity that has been carefully crafted and maintained through generations and the changing environment. These distinctive shack landscapes have no direct comparison in terms of scale and setting in NSW</p> <p>The Era Land shacks are another example of a recreational lifestyle which is becoming uncommon within Australia and rare in NSW (OEH 2019).</p> <p>The shacks, as they stand, highlight a very rare collection of purpose built structures of their representative period of time. Acting as a distinctive and valuable element of NSW's culture and natural history with no direct comparison in representation. The shacks uniformly exhibit themselves as unique architectural artifacts with longstanding cultural purpose within a small community that intertwine with its defining natural landscape. Throughout the mid-20th century to today, the shacks continue to express themselves as a space for one's need for change and reform and those requiring balance with nature as did when they were first constructed.</p> <p>As a result of each shacks's exact location the structures and its defining community have acted in unison to the protection of special fauna and flora that has safely guarded the surrounding natural environment without disturbance and interference. Furthermore spreading awareness and information to visiting campers. Examples of the natural environment being protected: Platypus breeding grounds, native seasonal fauna, local archaeology of many fossils within the 10 km wide limestone rock belt within the local village. The structures have allowed a deep-rooted intertwinement/connection with the surrounding nature, simultaneously defining a unique community that aims to protect the natural landscape.</p>

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<p>Representative ness SHR criteria (g)</p>	<p>The Swinging Bridge shacks are a unique example of a type of recreation lifestyle which has become rare in Australia, they are relics of the past showing how people used to holiday and found pure tranquility in a close connection with the land, to be close to nature or for inner balance. These remaining shacks are architectural artifacts highlighting a rare collection of purpose built structures with a distinctive cultural history that has survived across time.</p> <p>Throughout the mid-20th century till today, the shacks define themselves as a space for respite and connection with nature. It is posited that this distinctive shack community defined by its origins and natural landscapes has no direct comparison in terms of scale and setting in NSW.</p> <p>There are however other examples of shacks and shack communities in NSW that have been recognised and preserved for their heritage value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MacIntyre's Hut, was built in the 1960's is close by on the Goodradigbee River inside Brindabella National Park. Because of the aesthetic of the hut and its history, it was rebuilt after burning down in 1999 through vandalism. Cite. <i>Macintyre's Hut</i>, 2020, KHA. Web <https://khuts.org/index.php/huts/brindabella/macintyre-hut> • Eleven huts in the Kosciuszko National Park which burned down in Black Summer bushfires have been slated to be rebuilt due to their historic significance. Cite. <i>Historic Kosciuszko huts to be rebuilt after black summer bushfires</i>, 2021. K. Proust. ABCNEWS. Web <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-10-22/historic-huts-in-kosciuszko-national-park-will-be-rebuilt/100556890> • The Royal National Park Coastal Cabin Community, Has many similarities in terms of the era, its origins and history as lease holders. It has been protected through achieving heritage listing. Cite. <i>Royal National park Coastal Cabin communities</i>, 2023, Wikipedia. Web. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_National_Park_Coastal_Cabin_Communities> • Sydney Harbour Huts Cite. <i>Sydney's hidden huts that are one of the harbours hidden treasures</i>, 2020, P. Cockburn. Web. <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-02-27/sydney-harbours-secret-abandoned-huts-at-risk/11994048> • Narooma Boatsheds "it's the largest group of boat sheds on the south coast - a colourful reminder of Narooma's connection to boating and fishing, both past and present." Structural representation of a fishing culture is a dominant element of the Wee Jasper shacks. Cite. <i>Narooma's boatsheds make history</i>, 2014, J. Hunt, ABC Local. Web. <https://www.abc.net.au/local/stories/2014/12/10/4146081.htm> • Kurnell Shacks "They reflect a time and place ... [that was] free, easy, slightly disreputable, a bit of a fringe-dwelling culture outside the boundaries of conventional society," Cite. <i>Future shack: fringe dwellers' slice of heaven is now secure</i>, 2012, N. Hasham, Sydney morning Herald. Web. <https://www.smh.com.au/national/nsw/future-shack-fringe-dwellers-slice-of-heaven-is-now-secure-20120504-1y45y.html> • Bulgo fishing shack community "One look at the shacks is enough to realise how old this village is. Most of these shacks date back to the 1930s,
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	<p>the time of the Depression when the striking coal miners from the nearby pits in Helensburgh moved to the beach where they could live on fish, rabbits and home-grown vegetables.”Cite. Bulgo Beach - a unique fishing shack village in sydney, 2022, Margarita, The Wildlife Diaries, Web, <https://www.thewildlifediaries.com/bulgo-beach-a-unique-fishing-shack-village-in-royal-national-park/></p> <p>Other examples of such buildings within South Sydney and the Illawarra are no longer existing and most examples in NSW have also been removed. The Wee Jasper shacks and their communities continue to be significant as their use and associations have endured over 70 years.</p>
<p>Integrity</p>	<p>The shacks and the community have stood the test of time, displaying a cohesion and wholeness of presentation. As shacks require constant maintenance, this ongoing process embodies an enduring identity lending integrity to the shack community. The shacks have become not only repositories for memories, but also a bridge between the past and present.</p> <p>Cabin owners constructed and adjusted with the intention of longevity for future generations. Shack lease holder (family member) ‘Belinda Robinson’ quotes:</p> <p><i>“rather than passing the shack onto one of his own son’s (our uncles) as he knew our dad had the skills required to keep it going ... He lovingly took care of the shack so it would be there for his children and grandchildren. Material wasn’t wasted, it was always recycled. Original features were maintained. Little pieces of rotted wood were cut out and replaced rather than replacing a whole beam. The original metal push out windows are still there, not sacrificed for glass windows for the view. It was a project of restoration and maintenance, using everything he could find locally, as getting material to the shack was hard work.”</i></p> <p>Through these methods of construction used at the time by either the make-do or skilled tradesman, were so well executed, that no shack standing today has ever faulted from its build position.</p> <p>In fact, even when the 2012 floods submerged three of eight shacks carrying large tree debris that destroyed steel fencing, it had no effect on the shacks' structural integrity. This alone reveals the lengths taken at the time to forge a lasting framework that has sustained through time spanning up to five generations. Every piece of material used, be it tin, brick, wood, stone, or concrete, has a purpose & behind it, a human story.</p> <div data-bbox="456 1720 895 1998">  </div> <div data-bbox="911 1720 1377 1998">  </div>

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	Wee Jasper Bridge over Goodradigbee River
	Address: Main Road, Wee Jasper. Listing No: 01485
	Heritage Name: Wee Jasper School Listing No: I132
	Heritage Name: Wee Jasper police cottage (former) Listing No: I132

INFORMATION SOURCES				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Book	Jennifer Barton	"You can't eat scenery (Life in Wee Jasper 1850-1970)"	2011	
Book	Based on Stuart Hamilton Hume's Writings Published in The Bulletin, Tight Lines, and The Macleay Argus, 1940-1955 Compiled And Edited by: Macdougall, Jennifer Hume	He Heard the River Calling.: The Life and Times of Stuart Hamilton Hume.	1996	
Letter of support	Jennifer Barton		2023	
News Article	YASS VALLEY TIMES	"PLEA TO SAVE WEE JASPER "CASTLES"	2023	https://www.yassvalleytimes.com.au/general-news/plea-to-save-wee-jasper-castles/
News Article	TUMUT AND ADELONG TIMES	"FIGHT TO SAVE WEE JASPER SHACKS"	2023	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=113826648402864&set=a.111612048624324
Book	Paul Callaghan	The Dreaming Path : Indigenous Thinking to Change Your Life	2022	Pantera Press
Thesis	Georgia Holloway	Maintaining Heritage: understanding the importance of shack maintenance practices within the Royal National Park coastal cabin communities	2019	University of Wollongong Thesis Collections
Website	Heritage of Mountain Huts	MacIntyres Hut		https://khuts.org/index.php/huts/brindabella/macintyre-hut

Heritage Data Form

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report		Year of study or report	
Item number in study or report			
Author of study or report			
Inspected by			
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by		Date	

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Swinging Bridge Reserve Map				
Image year	2023	Image by		Image copyright holder	Google Maps



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	308 NOTTINGHAM ROAD, WEE JASPER External Facade				
Image year	2023	Image by	C.A ESPINOLA	Image copyright holder	

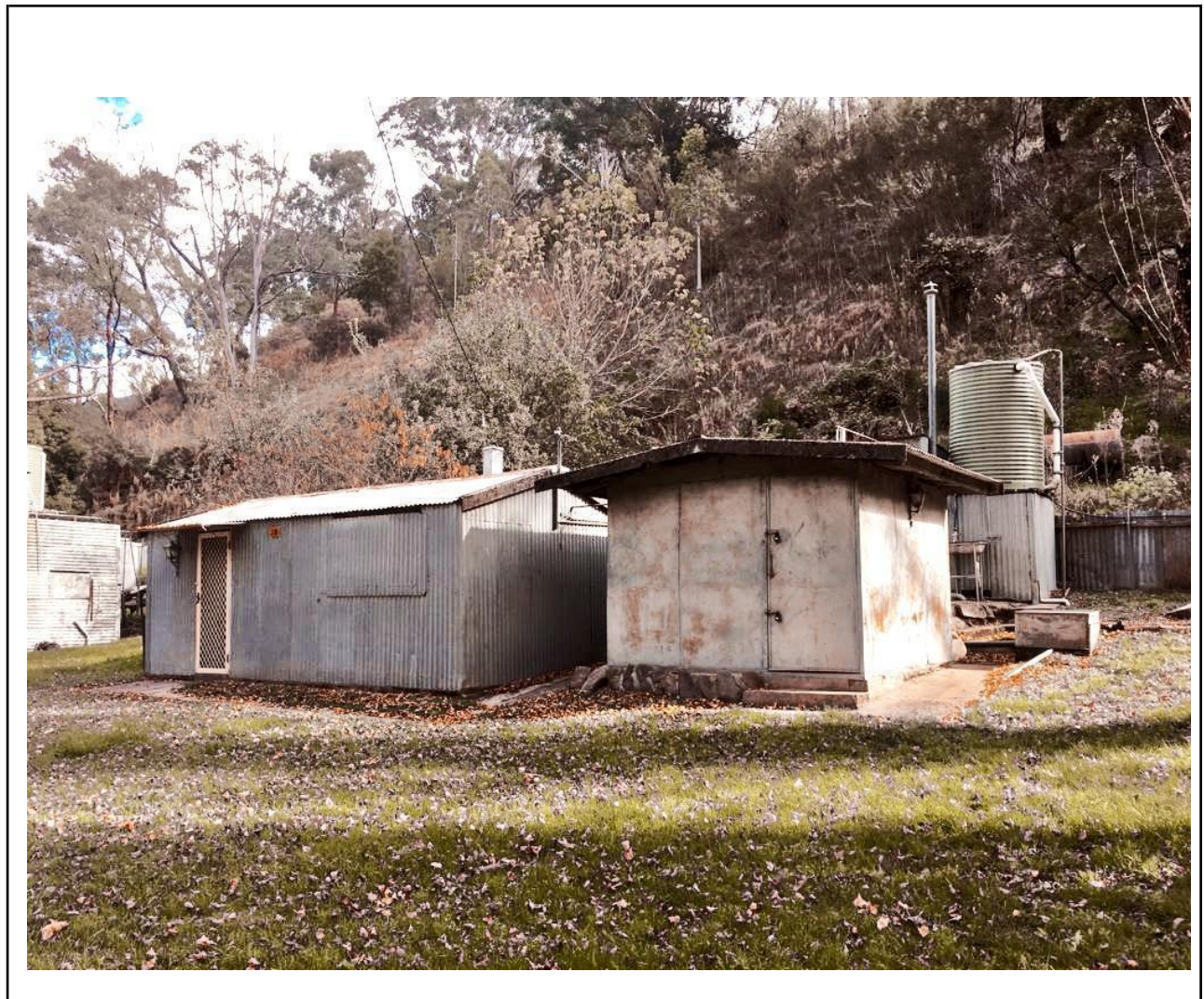


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	310 NOTTINGHAM ROAD, WEE JASPER External Facade				
Image year	2023	Image by	C.A ESPINOLA	Image copyright holder	

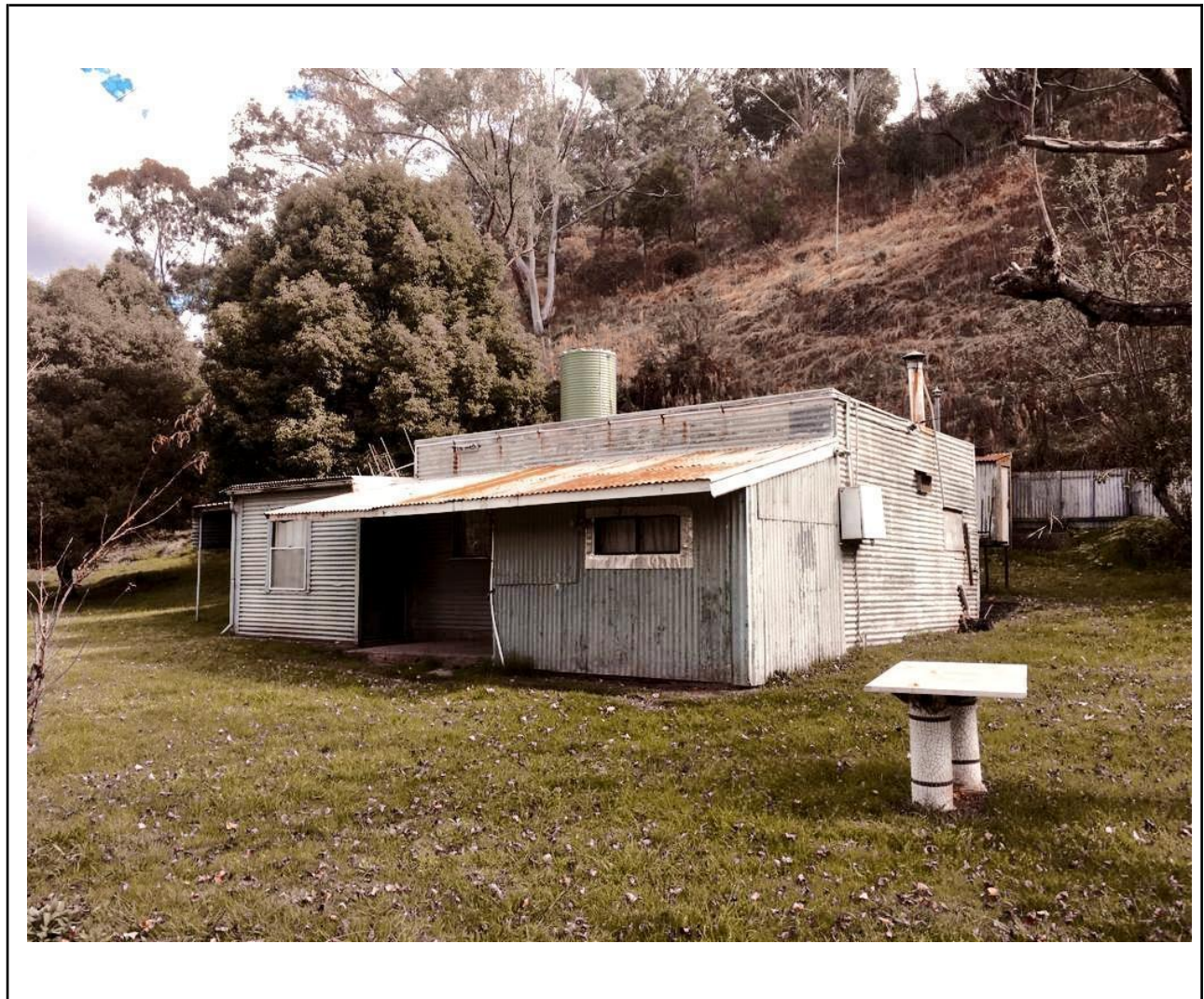


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	312 NOTTINGHAM ROAD, WEE JASPER External Facade				
Image year	2023	Image by	C.A ESPINOLA	Image copyright holder	



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	325 NOTTINGHAM ROAD, WEE JASPER External Facade				
Image year	2023	Image by	C.A ESPINOLA	Image copyright holder	



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	329 NOTTINGHAM ROAD, WEE JASPER External Facade				
Image year	2023	Image by	C.A ESPINOLA	Image copyright holder	



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	337 NOTTINGHAM ROAD, WEE JASPER External Facade				
Image year	2023	Image by	C.A ESPINOLA	Image copyright holder	



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	373 NOTTINGHAM ROAD, WEE JASPER External Facade				
Image year	2023	Image by	C.A ESPINOLA	Image copyright holder	



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	375 NOTTINGHAM ROAD, WEE JASPER External Facade				
Image year	2023	Image by	C.A ESPINOLA	Image copyright holder	



Key :

Association to previous generation

Direct Association

Partner/Spouse

Descendents and associates of the Wee Jasper Fishing Shacks

This following table states the direct descendants and associates of the Wee Jasper Shacks at the Swinging Bridge reserve, expressing the generational community and deep family connections to the structures. The total number does not include partners, spouses, friends and visitors that made temporary homes as well as families who lost their shacks that have been welcomed within the remaining dwellings. Note: the Lot/structure sizes are approximate measurements.

Shack no.	Lot/ structure Size (Sqm)	1st Gen	2nd Gen	3rd /4th/5th Gen	Total no. Descendants
308	Lot: 416 Structure: 28	Robert Douglas Main & Lillian Grace	Child/ren of Robert Douglas Main & Lillian Grace: Beth Main & Keith Robinson John Main & Valerie Thompson Helen Main & Grahame Chapman Richard Main & Chris	Combined no. of Grandchild/ren: 11 Combined no. of Great-Grandchild/ren: 8	25
310	Lot: 300 Structure: 31	Ross Adamson & Lenore Adamson Marvin & Pamela Jones	Child/ren of Ross & Lenore Adamson: Mark Andamson & Jenny Adamson Carol Writer & Larry Writer Child/ren of Marvin & Pamela Adamson: Barry Doneley & Jackie Doneley Penny Marks & Lynn Marks	Combined no. of Grandchild/ren: 9 Combined no. of Great-Grandchild/ren: 5	21
312	Lot: 396 Structure: 70	Jesse Sheather & Trixie (Turner) Sheather Queenie (Turner) & Arthur Fryer	Child/ren of Queenie (Turner) & Arthur Fryer: Eric Fryer & Beverley Fryer Colin Fryer & partner Yvonne Turner & partner	Combined no. of Grandchild/ren: 7 Combined no. of Great-Grandchild/ren: 11 Combined no. of Great Great Grandchild/ren: 6	31

Key :

Association to previous generation

Direct Association

Partner/Spouse

325	Lot: 419 Structure: 86	Robert Kerr & Mabel Kerr	Child/ren of Robert & Mabel Kerr: Janet Kerr & partner Dianne Orlandi & partner	Combined no. of Grandchild/ren: 6 Combined no. of Great-Grandchild/ren: 8	18
329	Lot: 342 Structure: 30	Maurise Dewar & Dorothy Dewar	Child/ren of Maurise & Dorothy Dewar: Ray Dewar & Partner	Combined no. of Grandchild/ren: 1	4
337	Lot: 580 Structure: 47	Ken King & Sheila King Builders: (Sibling of Ken) Purse King Wally King (Sibling of Sheila) Bill Hyde	Child/ren of Ken & Sheila King: Terrance King Michael King Adrian King & Partner	Combined no. of Grandchild/ren: 1	9
373	Lot: 210 Structure: 39	Garry Williams & Glenda Williams	Child/ren of Garry & Glenda Williams: Jacquie Stavrianos & Chris Stavrianos Kristy Williams & Scott Tester Trent Williams	Combined no. of Grandchild/ren: 4	9
375	Lot: 220 Structure: 41	Colin Turner & De Turner	Child/ren of Colin Turner & De Turner: Lisa Tierney & partner David Turner & partner Sandi Hutchinson & partner	Combined no. of Grandchild/ren: 9	14

Total no. of descendants: 131