



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Register Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** P26460
2. **NAME** AA Dam No.190 James, Lake Grace (1914, 1949)
FORMER NAME (or OTHER NAMES) James Dam, No 6 - Lake Grace, Lake Grace Tank A. A. 190 (James' Tank),
3. **LOCATION** Kulin-Lake Grace Road, North Lake Grace
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
 1. Lot 1 on Diagram 22812, being the land contained in Certificate of Title Volume 1217 Folio 847;
 2. Reserve 16318 comprising Lot 15882 on Deposited Plan 92438, being the land contained in Crown Land Record Volume 3110 Folio 45; Reserve 22805 comprising Lot 15881 on Deposited Plan 92439, being the land contained in Crown Land Record Volume 3110 Folio 44;

together as shown on HC Curtilage Map P26460-A, AA Dam No. 190 James, Lake Grace.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Lake Grace
6. **OWNER AT REGISTRATION**
 1. Water Corporation
 2. State of Western Australia (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage)
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Registered	28/10/2021
• National Trust Classification:		-----
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Local Heritage Survey:		-----
• Register of the National Estate:		-----
• Aboriginal Sites Register		-----
8. **ORDERS UNDER SECTION OF THE ACT**

9. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

AA Dam No.190 James, Lake Grace, a square earth dam (1914, 1949) with concrete inlet chute (1949) and a 'wave-like' roaded catchment with earth channel (1949), on a remnant bushland reserve, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place was the first experimental roaded catchment¹ dam in Western Australia, providing a prototype solution that was implemented throughout the Wheatbelt from the 1950s and for decades afterwards, and as such was a technical innovation and benchmark site in the development of water collection and supply;

the place is representative of two separate small-scale programs initiated by the State Government to provide water to regions of the Wheatbelt not reached by the large-scale Goldfields Water Supply Scheme (1890s-1910s) and Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme (1940s);

the 1949 phase is evidence of the State Government utilising new technologies and experimenting with new materials to develop a more efficient method of water collection and storage; and,

the 1914 phase is associated with the State Government's role in encouraging and facilitating development of the Wheatbelt region during the early twentieth century.

¹ 'Roaded Catchment' is a sloped area with excavated ridges and furrows forming a corrugated 'wave-like' surface, that collects and channels rainwater into a dam.