

SHIRE OF MANJIMUP

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY



This Municipal Inventory was endorsed by Council
at its Ordinary Meeting on 28 August 2008

Prepared by *Heritage Today*
for, and subsequently modified by the
Shire of Manjimup

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PART A: METHODOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

1.0 Introduction

Compiling the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Inventory Review report has allowed *Heritage TODAY* to visit an interesting district with some significant heritage places.

The Heritage Act of 1990 required all local authorities in Western Australia to compile a Municipal Heritage Inventory and after a four year period, review that Inventory. The preparation of Municipal Inventories for the Shires of Boyup Brook, Bridgetown/Greenbushes, Manjimup and Nannup was commissioned as a joint project between the South West Development Corporation, The Ministry of Planning and the individual shires in 1994. The original brief for the project included the preparation of inventories for each shire and the preparation of a composite heritage strategy for the whole region with the Warren-Blackwood Regional Plan.

The process of compiling the Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) was completed in 1995. It enabled the residents, the South West Development Corporation, the former Department of Conservation and Land Management (no known as the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC)) and the staff of the Shire of Manjimup to identify those places of historical and cultural significance for the local people. The MHI was adopted by the Shire of Manjimup on 10 July 1997.

The Shire of Manjimup appointed *Heritage TODAY* to assist with the compilation of the Municipal Heritage Inventory Review in 2004. The consultants worked in liaison with interested local people and the Heritage Council while the approach to the Review Process was formulated in close consultation with the Project Manager, Jeremy Hubble, then Director Statutory for the Shire of Manjimup.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Outline of the Approach Taken to the Project

The process of compiling, visiting, photographing and researching nearly 200 places has been lengthy and complex. In consultation with the Shire the direction taken was to provide a broad scope approach providing more places instead of more detail on fewer places.

The role of *Heritage TODAY* in the process of compiling the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Review was to;

- Look carefully at the original Municipal Heritage Inventory List;
- Consult with the Heritage Council of Western Australia regarding changes in the status of any heritage places under the City of Manjimup's jurisdiction;
- Consult with Shire of Manjimup Planning Staff and local residents for the location of ambiguous places;
- Visit, photograph and assess places on the original Inventory including those nominated by the community since 1995;
- Hold four community consultation meetings;
- Update Thematic Framework and Matrix

- Prepare a review list from those places nominated by the community at the meetings;
- Prepare a database place record form for each place on the original Heritage Inventory
- Record on a Place Record Form data sheet each new place to be raised to the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory;
- Amalgamate original Heritage Inventory with Reviewed Inventory
- Assign Management Categories to all Original and Reviewed Heritage Places;
- Provide lists sorted in ward order and place name order to provide easy access to heritage places for Shire of Manjimup Staff;
- Create a new report of the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory and
- Prepare a Recommended Heritage List for the Shire of Manjimup Town Planning Scheme.

2.2 Community Consultation Process

An important part of the review process was community consultation. The aim was to invite residents and owners of heritage places to attend a heritage forum with two objectives in mind. One was to explain to the people about heritage in Australia (and where the Municipal Heritage Inventory process fits into this broad picture). The other was to encourage people to look at what was on the original inventory compiled in 1995, and make suggestions of places that had not been included initially. Individual letters of invitation went to all owners of current MHI places. Letters of invitation also went to all community groups and individual people thought interested in the heritage process.

Owing to the large distances and diverse nature between the communities of the Shire of Manjimup it was decided to have four Heritage Forums, one each in Manjimup, Pemberton, Walpole and Northcliffe. Altogether 72 people attended the four meetings which were held over a three day period. (For the list of people who attended the Heritage Forums please see Page 6.) As a result of the meetings over 100 new places were nominated for possible inclusion to the Municipal Heritage Inventory. Of these 97 have been assessed as being worthy for inclusion to the MHI.

A number of individual people have volunteered their time and have made a significant contribution to the Review process of the MHI. *Heritage TODAY* would like to acknowledge:

Vivienne Karahoutis	Manjimup Aboriginal Corporation
David Tapley	Guide in the Walpole district
Nancy and Dave Giblett	Guide in the Manjimup district
George South	Guide in the Pemberton district
Ben Jeffereys	Guide in the Pemberton district
Paddy Williams	Editor of the Thematic Framework (Northcliffe)
Geoff and Lee Fernie	Editor of the Thematic Framework (Walpole)
Vern and Pam Purdy	Guide in the Upper Warren district
Ian Wilson	Editor of the Thematic Framework (Manjimup)

A list of people contacted in the course of this project is included in the appendices.

2.3 Management Category Recommendations

Heritage TODAY assigned recommended Management Categories to the heritage places on the Inventory Review. These will serve as a guide for ongoing planning and management relating to the identified places. Information on the implications of the Management Categories was sent out

to the owners with the Place Record Forms prior to the draft document going out for public submission.

2.4 Advertise Draft Inventory/Call for Submissions

- Owners of nominated places were informed that their properties were listed on the Inventory prior to the advertising of the Draft Inventory.
- The Draft Inventory was advertised.
- Submissions on proposed entries were invited.
- Response to Submissions

2.5 Draft Approval by Council

- The Draft Reviewed Inventory was submitted to Council for comments and amendments prior to the preparation of the Final Inventory.

3.0 Management of Places on the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory

3.1 Discussion of Management Issues

One of the major functions of the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory is to provide the Council with sound information relating to places of heritage value in the district. This information assists the planners to make important decisions about the future management of the places on the Inventory. To manage heritage places effectively it became necessary to link the Inventory via a Heritage List to the Shire of Manjimup Town Planning Scheme.

A set of management categories was formulated by the Heritage Council in the *Guidelines for the Compilation of Municipal Inventories*. There are six categories of places, with different management recommendations for each. These categories will not all have the same implications for owners, as places in the highest category will need more careful management and assessment in the future than will those places in the lower categories. These categories have been adapted and applied to the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory.

Category A+

Already recognised at the highest level – the WA State Register of Heritage Places. Redevelopment requires consultation with the Heritage Council of Western Australia and the local government authority; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the Shire of Manjimup Town Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Incentives to promote heritage conservation should be considered.

Category A

Worthy of the highest level of protection: recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places which gives legal protection; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the Shire of Manjimup Town Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place; development requires consultation with the local authority and the Regional Heritage Advisor; a more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement to be undertaken before approval given for any development. Incentives to promote conservation should be considered.

Category B

Worthy of high level of protection: provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the Shire of Manjimup Town Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. A more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement to be undertaken before approval given for any major redevelopment. Incentives to promote conservation should be considered.

Category C

Retain and conserve if possible: endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the Shire of Manjimup Town Planning Scheme; a more detailed Heritage Assessment may be required prior to approval being given for any major redevelopment or demolition; photographically record the place prior to any major redevelopment or demolition.

Category D

Significant but not essential to an understanding of the history of the district; photographically record the place prior to any major redevelopment or demolition.

Category E

Historic site with few or no built features. Recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.

Category Natural Heritage (NH)

This place is one of a group of places in the Shire of Manjimup that has natural heritage significance. Some of these places may also have cultural heritage significance. In the event of possible redevelopment it is recommended that this place be carefully assessed by a relevant Shire Officer before any changes to the environment are made.

Further information may be available from DEC. Cross reference with the DEC Heritage Database.

Footnote: The term **Heritage Assessment** referred to in Category B and Category C is defined as:

*A brief, independent evaluation by an architect experienced in heritage conservation. It is not to be confused with a **Conservation Plan**, which is a more extensive, detailed and costly document.*

3.2 Formulating a Heritage List linked to the Shire of Manjimup Town Planning Scheme

It is generally understood that the Municipal Heritage Inventory and a Heritage List are not one and the same thing. A Heritage List is drawn from the Inventory, and includes those places considered to have most significance and/or are most in need of protective measures to preserve their heritage value.

It is important to stress that the places on the MHI require further research and documentation before they can be entered onto the Heritage List and attached to the Town Planning Scheme. Full historical notes and a carefully prepared statement of significance using the criteria from the Burra Charter need to be included alongside a thorough consultation process with the owners of the heritage places.

The Council decided that places with an A+ and A rating should form the Heritage List. From the definitions of these categories it can be seen that A and B status are aimed at protecting and conserving the places, while Category C status does not necessarily restrict future development. It merely requires decision makers to take due care to consider development applications carefully

before consenting to the redevelopment or demolition of these places which form an important layer in the history and heritage of the Manjimup district. Reference to the Heritage List is intended to be incorporated into the Council's Town Planning Scheme subject to support from the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure.

Although not specified in the Town Planning Scheme, it is recommended that the Shire also makes provision for an Advisory Committee to advise the Council on heritage matters. Such a committee could include some of the interested people who have been involved with the MHI Review process. In order to encourage owners to retain and maintain places identified by the Heritage Inventory process, it will be important for Council to consider offering incentives to owners of heritage places.

4.0 Next Stages in the Municipal Heritage Inventory Process

4.1 Further Review Places

The process of compiling, visiting, photographing and researching nearly 200 places has been lengthy and complex. During the project a number of places have arisen that have not been assessed owing to isolation, inaccessibility or private ownership. These have been noted accordingly on the list for assessment in a later phase of the review of the Municipal Heritage Inventory.

4.2 Location Information

To manage the list effectively good location information is required. GPS coordinates would help particularly for each of the remote or difficult to find places in bush settings. For further good access numbers DOLI pin numbers are recommended for each place on the MHI.

4.3 Historical Research

In consultation with the Shire the direction taken was to provide a broad scope approach providing more places instead of more detail on fewer places. Therefore owing to budgetary constraints the historical notes in this phase of the MHI Review was limited. The research of historical information for the places on the Municipal Heritage Inventory would be a distinct project recommended for another phase of the MHI Review. Good historical notes provide excellent evidence for the significance of a cultural heritage place.

4.4 Indigenous Perspective

Many of the places on the Shire of Manjimup MHI are of natural heritage significance. It may be pertinent to offer the traditional landholders a long submission period in which the MHI can be studied and allow inclusion of an Indigenous perspective for those places they have a particular knowledge and keen interest. Vivenne Karahoutis of the Manjimup Aboriginal Corporation has already expressed an interest in being involved.

PART B: SHIRE OF MANJIMUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

The basis of this Thematic Framework was prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals in the original compilation of the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1995. The Historical Overview was upgraded in 2004/5 by Heritage TODAY during the Review Process of the Heritage Inventory. Further contributions were made with the help of interested people from the community.

5.0 Pre-settlement: Aboriginal History prior to the arrival of the Europeans

Compared with the inland arid desert regions, the south-west corner of Western Australia was a well watered and fertile region which supported Nyungar (the word is spelt and pronounced in a variety of different ways in different parts of the region) Aboriginal people for at least 40,000 years before the first European contact in the 17th century. Nyungar is the generic term used today which embraces all these regional groups and defines those people of Aboriginal descent whose ancestors originally occupied the whole of the south-west. The term Nyungar originally meant man or people. The number of Nyungars living in the south-west in 1829, the year of European invasion and settlement, can only be estimated. An early observer in 1841 put the number at about three thousand in the then occupied lands and a later researcher, after assessing the archaeological evidence, considered this to be a likely figure.¹

Evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of the land in the coastal region of the Shire of Manjimup is mostly in the form of lost and discarded artefact material and debris piles left at suitable rock tool fabricating sites. Other evidence is found in the edible marine shell scattered along the coast particularly at Cape Beaufort and Malimup.² In the Northcliffe area there are twenty known Aboriginal archaeological sites associated with pre-white settlement.³

During the 200 years from 1616 to 1827, Dutch, French and English ships on trading and scientific expeditions sailed along the west coast of Australia. In some instances Nyungar contact with these Europeans was made. The light skinned Europeans (Wedjelas) were regarded as the djanga, or spirits of deceased Nyungars returning to their birthplace from the islands to the west where the souls of the dead were thought to rest. This belief arose from the supposition that the spirits would not return to places with which they were not acquainted in a previous existence.⁴

A Nyungar woman recounted the djanga story in 1993, as told by her grandmother:

The old Aborigines used to say that years ago there used to be a big bird that lived down around this part of the country and he was a huge white bird. One day the bird flew away and went across the sea and then they didn't know where he went to. But when they seen the (white people's) ships coming in with the big sails up, they

¹ Collard, Len *A Nyungar Interpretation of Ellensbrook and Wonneup Homesteads* Compiled for the National Trust April 1994.

² *Northcliffe Remembers*; A Compilation by Northcliffe Residents page 6

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

thought it was the bird coming back. So they all went down to greet the bird that was coming back and the white people landed on the shore⁵

The Nyungars lived in closely knit family groups related by kinship, and over the previous centuries, they had evolved a sound social framework and a finely tuned established order. Aborigines had a close relationship with the land and their identity was both embodied in and derived from the places to which they were connected. The different groups understood the implication of tribal territories, boundaries and sacred places. The attitude of the early Aboriginal people to the land was in part owing to their religious beliefs, and also to their responsibilities towards the land and their rights to it which were inherited through kinship. Their rich culture and traditions were passed down to the younger generations through the power of legend, dance, story and song.⁶

The arrival of the Europeans, with their different attitudes to land ownership and tenure, was to have a devastating effect upon the traditional way of life of the Aboriginal people. The occupation of Nyungar lands led the two groups into an irreconcilable clash that saw the Nyungars lose control of their ancestral kallip (fire places) and homelands.⁷

Patricia and Ian Crawford have compiled an interesting book that provides a history of the Northcliffe area from a unique viewpoint. *Contested Country* was written after much consultation with the Nyungar descendents of the district such as Glen Kelly who provided a local perspective on land management and burning. In the first chapter the Murrum and their Country Ian Crawford said:

By writing about beliefs as something held in the past, we do not wish to imply that Nyungar people have relinquished their traditional beliefs, but rather that the record was made a long time ago and reflects information given at that time. We certainly do not mean any disrespect to those who do hold the beliefs and understandings of their ancestors.⁸

Heritage TODAY concurs with this sentiment.

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs holds a register of the Aboriginal heritage places in the district. This list is far from complete, and other sites exist which have not yet been recorded with the Department. These are likely to include archaeological sites with physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation, ethnographic sites where the Aboriginal community has knowledge of mythology and usage of particular places, and historical sites relating to more recent events in the lives of members of the Aboriginal community or documented in the writings of early researchers. Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972-1980, all Aboriginal sites in Western Australia are protected whether they are known to this department or not.⁹

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Statement written by *Heritage TODAY* and approved by Department of Aboriginal Affairs 1995.

⁷ Collard, Len A *Nyungar Interpretation of Ellensbrook and Wonnerup Homesteads* researched and compiled for the National Trust April 1994. (Nyungar Informant F:1993)

⁸ Crawford, P. and I., *Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe area, Western Australia* UWA 2003 p.11.

⁹ Aboriginal Affairs Department 1999

6.0 1829-1850 Early Exploration

6.1 Demographic Settlement

One of the first significant European explorers along the southern coast of Western Australia was Captain George Vancouver. He visited in 1791 and is credited with ‘discovering’ King George Sound. A French exploration party led by Bruny D’Entrecasteux came within view of the southern coastline of Western Australia in the late 1700s.¹⁰ But it was not until 1826 that Western Australia was first settled with the establishment of a military presence at Princess Royal Harbour (later Albany). The Swan River Colony was established by Captain James Stirling in 1829.



The historical plaque that marks Vancouver’s visits to the southern coast in 1791.
Heritage TODAY 2004

In 1830 a townsite was established at Augusta. In 1831 Lieutenant Preston explored the southern coastline in a whaleboat. His party was forced to walk overland from west of Point D’Entrecasteaux to Augusta and in the process crossed the Warren and Donnelly Rivers. Also in 1831 part of the later Shire of Manjimup area was crossed by Captain Bannister and a Mr Smythe of the Surveyor-General’s Department. However, despite these brief visits the area remained largely unexplored until 1852 when the official survey of the Nelson District was undertaken. (The Nelson District was the name given to the area between the Warren and the Blackwood Rivers.)

¹⁰ Berry, Christopher, *The History, landscape and heritage of the Warren District*, 1987

7.0 1850-1885 Pioneer settlers and the Fledgling Timber Industry

7.1 Demographic Settlement

Prior to 1850 all land in the Swan River Colony was disposed of by grant or freehold purchase. However, in 1850 legislation was passed which made for provision for pastoral leases on land more than two miles from the coast, occupied townships or principal rivers. Leases cost 10 shillings per 1,000 acres for an eight year period with the prospect of renewal at the end of the period. As a result settlers began moving into the timber country of the South-West. Grazing leases adjacent to the south coast were also taken up at this period.

In 1852 the Assistant Surveyor Augustus Charles Gregory explored extensively in the Warren Region.¹¹ Also in 1852, the Muir Brothers explored the eastern part of the region and settled at Deeside, adjacent to Lake Muir. There is evidence to show they started building slab huts as early as 1856.¹² They obtained their pastoral leases in 1859. The Muir brothers became the first settlers in the Warren District and built their homestead on Deeside in 1866¹³ with the help of ticket-of-leave men.¹⁴ In the following decade there was a steady increase in population in the Warren District. Other early settlers included; Charles Rose at Wilgarrup, 1857; Frank Hall at Manjimup Brook, 1858; Thomas Scott at Donnelly River, 1861; Edward Revely Brockman on the banks of the Warren, 1861; the Moir family in the Crystal Springs area, 1870; Pemberton Walcott and D Lefroy both of North Pemberton, 1862. (The site of D'Arcy Lefroy's grazing property has now grown over and is noted as the 100 years forest in the Shire of Manjimup's Heritage Inventory. However, as the forest is now 125 years old Department of Environment and Conservation refers to it as Founder Forest.) By the 1870s at least a dozen major homesteads in the region were formed and a local community was established.¹⁵

7.2 Transport and Communication

Settlers arrived by bullock dray along bush tracks. In the 1860s convicts constructed bridges over the Blackwood River at Bridgetown and over the Warren River near the Brockman Homestead (established by Edward Reveley Brockman 1861). At this time there were few roads in the area and those that existed were rough, poorly made tracks. However, these early passages formed the basis for the road network in the area that exists today.

Once the pastoralists recognized a cycle between grazing on the coast and in the inland areas, following the advice of local Aboriginal people, tracks were created by the graziers from their leasehold lands to the coast¹⁶. Both Wheatley Coast Road and Deeside Coast Rd were original stock routes used to drive cattle and sheep to the coast for summer feed. Also as a consequence of this, stockmen's huts were constructed in the coastal areas.

In 1864 the Blackwood (later Balbarrup) Post Office became part of the home of John Giblett who had settled in the area in 1861.¹⁷

¹¹ Berry Ibid

¹² Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens – Manjimup Historical Society July 2004.

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation *St Erney's Homestead* 2001

¹⁵ Berry Ibid and Morris and Underwood 1992

¹⁶ *Northcliffe Remembers* A Compilation of memories of Northcliffe Residents Printed Dynamic Press
Bunbury 1999? page 11

¹⁷ Berry Ibid

7.3 Occupations

During this period most properties were largely self sufficient, growing wheat and vegetables as well as running horses cattle and sheep (though grazing sheep was difficult owing to the many poisonous plants¹⁸ and attacks by dingoes¹⁹). The earliest exports from the region included beef cattle, horses, dairy produce and kangaroo skins.

The felling of timber was also proving profitable. The collection of timber came from both the need to clear land as well as the growing timber industry. The timber trade was buoyant with markets for jarrah railway sleepers in Eastern Australia and India as well as for telegraph poles needed in South Australia. Once railways began to be built in Western Australia the timber industry expanded even further. *Some of the earliest evidence of timber export can be found in the sawpits at Rest Point. These sawpits were first dug in the 1860s by timber collectors who took the wood and then pulled it out through the forest and took it away by ship at collection points such as Sandy Bay.*

7.4 Social and Civic Life

During the early years the settler's time and energy were directed to survival, consequently there were few community facilities. Family and neighbours had to rely on each other in times of need and for social interaction. Visits between neighbours, church services (held in private homes) and occasional picnics were the main social activities.

7.5 Outside Influences

The introduction of convict transportation in 1850 had a major impact on the entire struggling Swan River Colony. Their effect on the Warren region was twofold. Firstly convicts provided the much-needed labour source to undertake public works programs. Secondly, the arrival of the convicts boosted the local economy through government supply contracts to provide food and materials to the convict work gangs. When convict transportation ceased in 1868 there was a general slowing down of the economy.

The start of railway construction in both the Eastern States and Perth began to have an effect in the Warren region through the establishment of a reliable demand for timber.

During this period most properties were largely self sufficient growing wheat and vegetables as well as running horses cattle and sheep. The earliest exports from the region included beef cattle, horses, dairy produce, kangaroo skins and sandalwood.

¹⁸ *Northcliffe Remembers* Op.Cit. page 12

¹⁹ Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens – Manjimup Historical Society July 2004.

8.0 1885-1914 Railways and Gold

8.1 Demographic Settlement

The period 1885 to 1914 was a period of considerable increase in settlement in the region. Factors effecting settlement in the Warren District included the development of the transport system in Western Australia, particularly railways. The general growth and prosperity of the state related to the gold rush that occurred with the discovery of gold in the Yilgarn and then Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie. The development of the railway system led to an increased demand for hardwood and for jarrah in particular for railway sleepers. There was a general movement of labour to the area to work in the timber industry.

Further settlement and expansion was encouraged, for those wishing to settle on the land, with grants created by the Land Act of 1898. In the early 1900s a number of people arrived in the Warren District (part of the Nelson Roads Board) to take up their allotted 160 acres under the Land Act. One of the families to arrive was the Parsons. Thomas and Edith Parsons built a house, St Erney's, on their selection in 1908 – this property is on the Shire of Manjimup's Municipal heritage Inventory. Other families such as the Wheatleys, Dousts, Clarkes and Youngs were part of the community that contributed to the school and church at Dingup.

By 1900 the earliest timber cutters were moving into the area. Sleepers were cut by hand and then transported by bullock wagon to Bridgetown rail head.²⁰ However, settlement of the dense timber country to the south did not commence until 1912. The major catalyst was the need for railway sleepers for the Trans Australian railway line and the extension of the railway line to a mill at Jarnadup in 1911 (renamed Jardee in 1924).²¹ The Manjimup Trading Company was first established in 1910.

The area between Pemberton and the coast was occupied by some of the early grazing families who settled and began to establish farms for cattle and horses but was otherwise substantially undeveloped and inaccessible in this period.

Settlement in some of the outlying areas included Frank Skinner Thompson and his family who established a property on Deep River in 1911. They went on to develop a guest house in 1930.

Balbarrup townsite was surveyed and gazetted in 1903²². Migrants from Victoria and from Europe were attracted to the area and a number constructed homesteads and established orchards. Also after the decline of the tin fields at Greenbushes a number of migrants from that area moved into the Warren District. Archimede Fontanini arrived from Greenbushes in 1907.

Also in 1907, a tree ringbarking scheme commenced to the west of the area, which later became the townsite of Manjimup. This scheme was conceived by the Minister of Lands James Mitchell as a means of providing work for the unemployed.

²⁰ Historical Notes contributed by John Stewart– Manjimup Historical Society July 2004

²¹ Historical Notes contributed by John Stewart– Manjimup Historical Society July 2004

²² *Northcliffe Remembers* Op.Cit. page 12

With an increasing sense of community the people of the Warren petitioned to administer their own Road Board as early as 1900. However this was not granted until 1908 when the Warren district parted from the Nelson Roads Board.²³ The first meeting was held in the Warren (later Dingup) Hall. The new Roads Board had no main town centre at this point as Manjimup was not gazetted as a town until 1910, when it began to develop as a service centre for the surrounding region. The first building, also 1910, was the Manjimup Trading Co on the corner of Giblett and Brockman Streets. Other early buildings included the Manjimup Hotel in 1912 and the Workers Hall in 1913.

Pemberton was settled in 1912 after the establishment of the State Saw Mill. Three State Saw Mills were constructed in 1912, No.1 at Deanmill near Manjimup, and No's 2 and 3 at Big Brook (Pemberton).²⁴

8.2 Transport and Communication

The development of the railways was the most significant factor effecting transport in this region between 1885 and 1914. The South-West Railway was gradually extended into the region reaching Manjimup in 1911. Railways developed around the timber industry for hauling logs to mills and then the finished timber to ports for export or use. The trains also provided extra chances at social interaction, transport for sporting fixtures and general communication.

Road transport improved in this period with the construction of roads between the various small towns and settlements and the introduction of motor vehicles. Postal services improved in the region with the construction of post offices in many centres. Postal services were transferred to the town of Manjimup from Balbarrup in 1912.²⁵

One Tree bridge is an example of the ingenuity needed by the early settlers to transport materials through country side with many gullies, streams and rivers to traverse. Built in 1904, it was used for getting graphite ore across the river to the Bridgetown rail head.²⁶ The bridge was later important for the group settlers of the area. It has been preserved by the river and is part of the Shire of Manjimup's Municipal Heritage Inventory.

8.3 Occupations

During this period the settlers in the region were occupied in a diverse range of occupations including various types of farming from cattle and sheep to mixed farming and fruit growing. There was also extensive employment in the timber industry both in the new State Saw Mills, established in 1912, and the forestry section.

Fruit became an important export crop in the area with developing markets both in Western Australia and overseas. The earliest orchards were located further north in the Bridgetown area. However, by 1903 commercial orchards were in production at Balbarrup.²⁷

In 1902-3 exploratory oil drilling was carried out near the mouth of the Warren River by Westralian Mining and Oil Corporation, but this venture met with little success though it did

²³ Historical Notes contributed by John Steward Op.Cit.

²⁴ Morris, John and Underwood, Roger, *Tall Trees and Tall Tales: Stories of Old Pemberton*, Hesperian Press, WA, 1992.

²⁵ Historical notes contributed by John Steward – Manjimup Historical Society July 2004.

²⁶ Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens Op.Cit.

²⁷ Berry Op.Cit

inspire a search for coal as well²⁸. In the same period the mining of graphite near Donnelly River took place. Although one load of graphite was shipped to the United Kingdom it was of an inferior quality and mining was abandoned.²⁹

8.4 Social and Civic Life

During this period Balbarrup was the focus of social interaction with balls and picnics recorded in the area in the 1880s.³⁰ Sports were always popular in the region and these included football, cricket, tennis and rifle shooting.

Church attendance was also important. In 1896, Dingup Church was built by Thomas Giblett. He ensured the church had a fireplace so it could also be used as a school. Dingup Hall was built in 1901.³¹ (The Dingup Hall that now stands is a replacement hall built in the 1930s³²) In the Upper Warren district the community built St Mark's Anglican Church in 1891. This also had the dual purpose of education and religious worship.³³

Visionary planning resulted in the recognition of the Walpole-Nornalup National park in 1910. In this year 920 acres were gazetted as A Class Reserve.

8.5 Outside Influences

In 1886 gold was discovered in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. Although these finds proved to be disappointing they were the catalyst for increased migration particularly from the Eastern States which were experiencing a period of economic depression following the end of their gold boom period. In 1892 major finds of gold were recorded at Coolgardie, 500kms east of Perth, and the following decade saw a rapid expansion of the eastern goldfields centred on Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie.

Between 1885 and 1895 the population of Western Australia increased from 35,000 to 82,000.³⁴ At the broader state level, increased prosperity and population led to development including the construction of numerous public buildings and public facilities including the railways.

After the gold boom numerous fortune seekers stayed on settling in various parts of the state and seeking employment in numerous developing industries. In 1898 the Land Act was passed which offered many miners the opportunity to settle on the land. Settlers were offered 160 acres of surveyed land or more in unsurveyed areas as an incentive to settle the rural areas. The government issued *The Settlers Guide* and local committees were set up to advise and assist newcomers.³⁵

In 1911 the decision was made to construct the trans-Australia railway line. Karri was chosen as the most suitable hardwood for railway sleepers and the State Timber Mills were opened in Deanmill and Big Brook, Pemberton to supply the railways.

²⁸ Historical notes contributed by John Steward Op.Cit.

²⁹ Ibid

³⁰ Ibid

³¹ Ibid

³² *Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory* Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995.The List

³³ Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation *St Mark's Anglican Church* 2001

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Ibid

9.0 1914-1945 The Timber Industry Dominates

9.1 Demographic Settlement

The period 1914-1945 was characterized by various attempts at group settlements, their failures and their successes. The most significant of these was the Group Settlement Scheme of the 1920s. This scheme was devised by Premier James Mitchell as a means of settling the vast regions of the south-west. The scheme was also a means of assisting Britain by providing a livelihood for migrants in the years following the devastating Great War, World War One. The Group Settlement Scheme was finalized in Bridgetown with an agreement between Premier James Mitchell and Prime Minister WM Hughes in 1921.

In 1921 the first group settlers began to arrive in the area between Bridgetown and Manjimup. The first group to arrive in the Manjimup area settled at Mitchelldean.³⁶ In the following few years, groups arrived in the region and settled in the areas around Manjimup, Pemberton, Walpole, Northcliffe and Quinninup. Quinninup Group 119 consisting of 17 families arrived in 1924. At its peak of group settlement Quinninup was home to 40 families. Northcliffe, settled in 1924, was the only town ever established purely for the benefit of Group Settlers.³⁷ The Group Settlement General Store on Wheatley Coast Rd in Northcliffe has been recognized on the State Register of Heritage Places.

³⁶ Historical notes contributed by John Steward Op.Cit.

³⁷ Ibid.



**Group Settler No. 2 company 1922.
Courtesy of George South**



**Group settlers clearing Pemberton bush c1922.
Courtesy of George South**

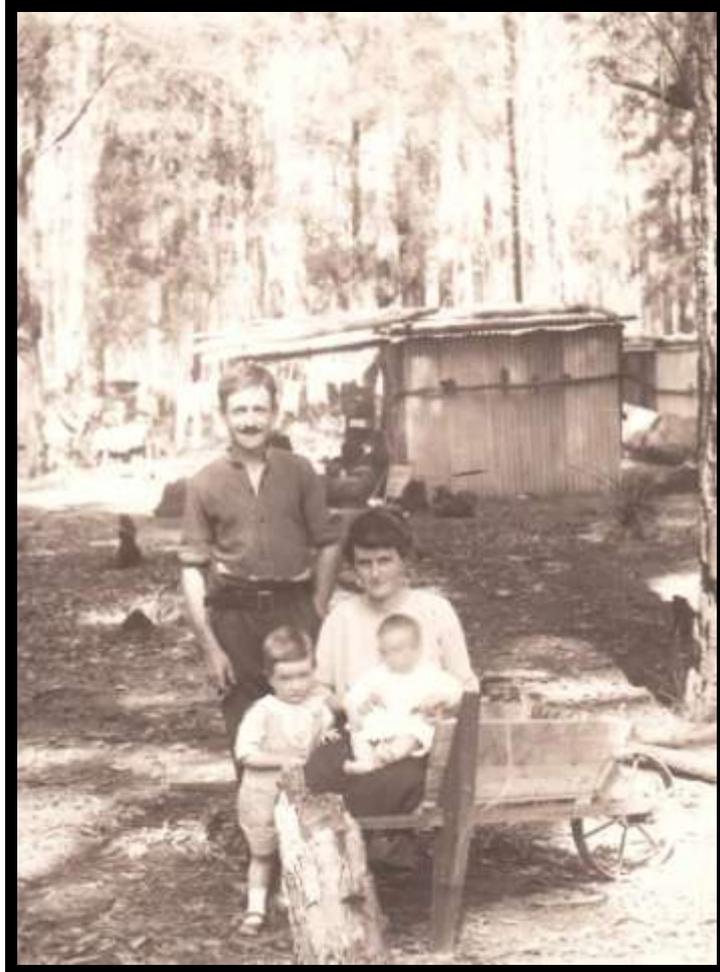


A typical group settler's cottage in Pemberton c1923
Courtesy of George South



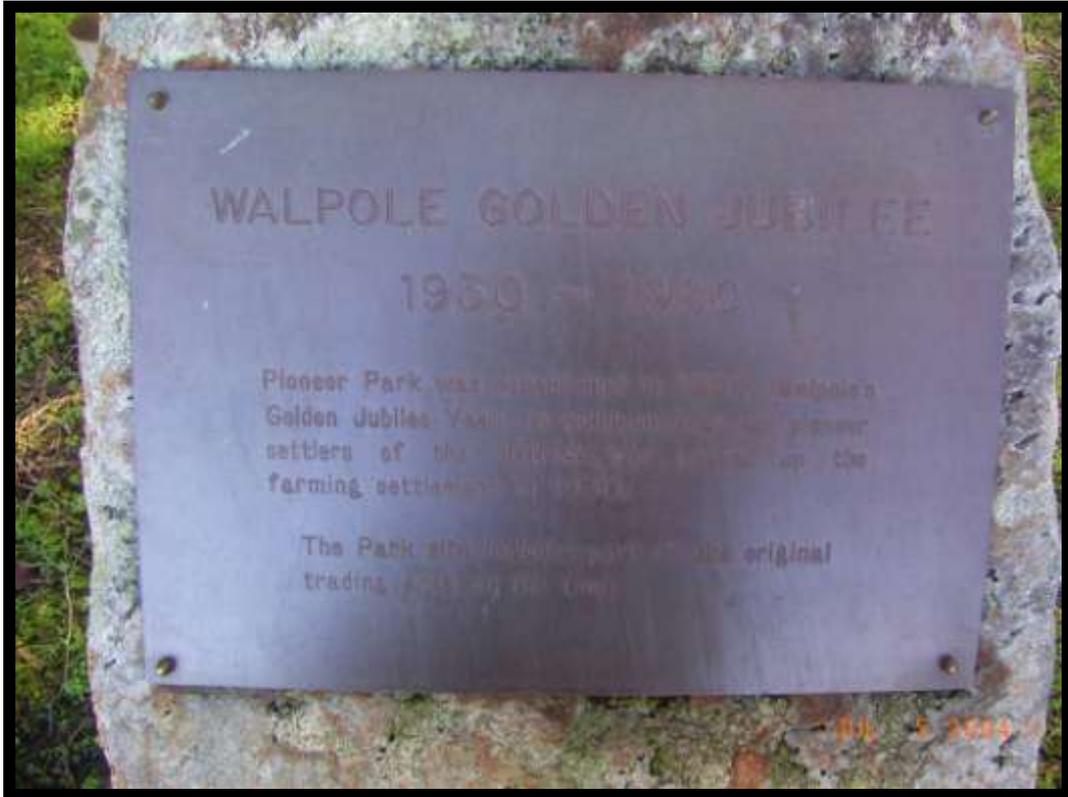
Settlers from Group No.2 at a Christmas celebration c1923
Courtesy of George South

Despite the large numbers of settlers involved the Group Settlement Scheme was largely a failure. The settlers were inexperienced in agriculture and ill equipped for the hardships of first clearing and then cultivating the forest region. By the 1930s large numbers of them had abandoned their bush blocks and returned to the city.



**George South and his family in front of their shack
just after arriving from England in 1922.
Courtesy of George South**

Another settlement scheme that related to the development of the area was the Special Settlements Scheme designed to provide opportunities for unemployed married men in the 1930s. Under this scheme the Nornalup-Walpole area was established. Walpole was gazetted in 1930. By the 1940s this scheme had also proved largely unsuccessful with numerous original settlers abandoning the area.



Pioneer Park has been constructed to mark the original settlement in Walpole in 1930.
Heritage TODAY July 2004



Prior to the Great Depression, there was an increased demand for timber which resulted from accumulated demand from the war years which had gone largely unmet. The resulting surge led to a period of prosperity in Manjimup.

During the 1930s the whole of the state felt the effects of the Depression when world prices for primary produce collapsed. Timber prices also plummeted and demand for timber declined rapidly as a result a number of mills were forced to close. Sadly many struggling settlers were forced off their land. Those that survived this period did so by diversifying their farms or businesses.

Another significant event in this period was the considerable migration from Italy and southern Europe. These migrants tended to be more successful and introduced new industries including tobacco growing to the area. They often took up land abandoned by the group settlers and established successful farms.

9.2 Transport and Communication

Railways remained the main means of transport throughout this period. The railways extended from Bridgetown to Jardee in 1911. In 1914 a rail line operated between Jardee and Big Brook (Pemberton) but it was a State Saw Mill line. Though it took passengers there was no timetable and ran at the discretion of the State Saw Mills management. The line was taken over by Western Australian Government Railways in 1926 and extended to Northcliffe in 1930.³⁸ Further south the railway was extended from Denmark through to Nornalup in 1929, however, was not put all the way through to Walpole. Though Walpole appeared stranded without this vital network the close proximity of Nornalup still increased accessibility to the Walpole area.

The period 1910 to 1920 saw the continuation of development of the State Saw Mills and the extension of railway lines throughout not just WA but Australia, thus increasing the demand for WA hardwoods for sleepers. The timber industry became firmly established and the population of the Manjimup district increased further. The timber in one karri tree was estimated to equal the cost of a return trip to Europe at that time. Sleepers from one tree could provide over 1.6 kms of railway line. Karri logs would be hauled into position with steam winch and tractors and locomotives would haul the log rakes to the mill site.³⁹ These rail lines were a vital part of timber milling enabling it to be conducted at a large scale over a period of two decades. Today remnant rail lines and often quite majestic bridges (or their ruins) can be seen throughout the Shire of Manjimup.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Quininnup Eco Centre Information Boards



**Transport used by group settlers c1922.
Courtesy of George South**

One of the most revolutionary introductions to transport in this period was the motor vehicle with the first cars in the south-west arriving just before World War One. However, owing to the cost and the road quality the uptake on personal cars was quite slow. Though many people could not afford a car, farmers who had the money purchased tractors and trucks for efficiency and increased productivity. In the 1920s the Roads Board had to take a new look at the construction of roads for the motor vehicular traffic. When no official road building was supplied often people would form road building teams and do it themselves. This happened in the 1930s with the building of a track from Northcliffe through to Windy Harbour - where people used to go for swimming, picnics and fishing.⁴⁰

9.3 Occupations

There were a wide variety of occupations in the region during this period. These included mill work, forestry, road and railway construction, grazing, mixed farming including pig and poultry farming, and fruit growing. Trapping possums became illegal in 1920 but had previously been a lucrative fur trade. There was also a thriving dairying industry including both butter and cheese factories in Manjimup.

Despite the lingering effects of the depression a number of new industries were introduced into the Manjimup region in the 1930s and 40s. Hop and tobacco growing were attempted over a number of years. The tobacco farming left a legacy of interesting out buildings for the drying and curing of tobacco. An experimental trout hatchery was also established for trial in 1930.

The State Saw Mills continued to be a major employer of mill and railway workers. The private enterprise mill in Northcliffe opened in 1924. In Quinninup a mill also developed under private ownership – Millars Timber and Trading Co. The steam-powered mill's construction got under way in 1944 and the first log was pulled out in 1946. In its timber milling hey day the Quininup

⁴⁰ *Northcliffe Remembers Op.Cit* page 52

settlement boasted a population of 250 people. A mill was also set up in the Tone and Shannon River areas in the late 1940s with increased demand created by the post World War Two building supply shortage. The Shannon mill briefly held the record for the State's biggest timber mill before closing in 1968. Shannon Town was situated on the area now used as a camping ground in The Shannon National Park.⁴¹ The Jardee mill, under private ownership, also produced large quantities of timber in this period. The significance of Jardee as a population centre is reflected in the hospital, which was built in 1917. (It only closed when Manjimup's hospital was opened in 1935.)⁴²

A significant place for visitors in the Walpole district is the Rest Point Guest House. Established in 1930 by the Swarbrick family, the guest house still operates today.

9.4 Social and Civic Life

The period 1914 to 1945 was characterized by an increase in community awareness reflected in the establishment of service organizations and clubs. This was partly a response to the major world issues of the period including two world wars and the great Depression of the 1930s. It was also a response to the increases in local population and in community life in the area. Examples include the Red Cross branches which developed during the World War One period, the Returned Services Leagues which developed after the First World War and the Country Women's Association. During World War Two the Volunteer Defence Corps was also set up, with groups meeting and training all around the Shire of Manjimup.

New buildings in Manjimup sprang up as the population grew. These included the Manjimup Town Hall, the Anglican and Methodist Churches and several small halls such as, the Masonic Lodge, and the CWA and RSL Halls.

Education for the children of the settlers scattered around the district was formalized during this period. With the arrival of the Group Settlers, single teacher schools sprang up around the country side. A former Group Settler School can still be seen at Northcliffe where it was transported to be used as a museum. At the rear of the old school is a former teacher's residence which is set up to show the typical way of life for a teacher in the 1920s and 1930s. With the introduction of the school bus system throughout WA in 1944 many of these schools and residences were closed. The Manjimup Historical Society has erected plaques at the majority of the old one teacher school sites in the district. The history of each of these is held at the Manjimup Library.

⁴¹ Shannon National Park DEC Visitor Guide No date

⁴² Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens Op.Cit.



Springfield School (near Pemberton) c1927
Courtesy of George South

Sports continued to play an important part in people's lives. Popular activities in the area, as in most rural districts of the time, included tennis, golf, hockey, cricket, football, rifle shooting, log chopping and fishing. In Pemberton swimming was popular from the 1930s in the newly built river fed Pemberton Swimming Pool. There were also increasing opportunities for non-sporting recreational activities with the development of amateur drama groups and dances. Owing to the 360 group settler families who had settled in Northcliffe after 1924 a social life was possible. Though hardworking and tired after a long week, dances were held on Saturday night with the music being supplied by an accordionist and a drummer.⁴³ During this period moving pictures also became popular. Most country towns were on a circuit with movie operators moving from town to town to show the films. In Pemberton the films were on show at the Pemberton Picture Theatre which is still standing but in 2005 operated as holiday apartments.



The Pemberton Swimming Pool when first constructed c1930.
Courtesy of George South

⁴³ *Northcliffe Remembers* Op.Cit page 25

The 1920s was a period of growth in both Manjimup and Pemberton. The Pemberton Hospital was established in 1927 and the state's only hydro-electricity scheme at this time was established on the Lefroy Brook in 1932. (The scheme operated until 1954.)⁴⁴

9.5 Outside Influences

The major outside events impacting on the development of the Manjimup Shire district were the two World Wars and the Great Depression of the 1930s. The end of World War One brought the introduction of new ideas and technology. There was significant post war immigration from the United Kingdom and later from southern Europe. Many southern European migrants came in the 1930s and worked in groups as sleeper cutters. Some of these people went on to become tobacco growers.⁴⁵

The period was characterized by the arrival of the motor vehicle and the increased provision of services including electricity, telephone and radio. The arrival of electricity saw a number of labour saving devices being introduced such as refrigerators and washing machines, technology seen to ultimately improve the every day lives of women.

The depression years of the early 1930s saw diversification of farms as farmers struggled to survive the collapse of world prices. However, this did not save them all and many, especially those who had started as group settlers, were forced to abandon their properties. Another experience in the district owing to the Depression was the introduction of unemployed people, often from the city, for sustenance work. The men (mostly married) would work on public works, live in camps and be paid sustenance payments by the government to try and combat the devastating effects of unemployment. Up to 400 men lived in camps in the Northcliffe area in the 1930s.⁴⁶

During World War II the rural sector experienced considerable prosperity with markets requiring products for the war and the government instituting schemes to provide for these requirements. The role of women became prominent in the economy as they replaced the men required for the war effort.

10.0 1945- 1975 Post War Optimism

10.1 Demographic Settlement

The post World War II period was characterized by increased settlement in the Shire of Manjimup owing to the prosperity of the rural sector and to the government assisted migration programs from Britain and post war resettlement from Europe. European migrants were attracted to the area because of the existing migrant community and familiar languages. British migrants were attracted to the temperate climate of the south-west and the opportunities in the local industries. Some of the migrants arrived in the area as displaced persons from the European war zone. They were allocated work and accommodation under Government schemes in the Manjimup district.

⁴⁴ Shire of Manjimup Heritage Inventory op.cit.

⁴⁵ Op.Cit. Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens

⁴⁶ *Northcliffe Remembers* Op.Cit page 50

Unsurprisingly the majority of the residential buildings in the Shire of Manjimup from early settlement through to the 1960s were made from timber. Therefore, scattered throughout the district there are a number of cottages and houses remaining that reflect the importance of the timber industry. In Pemberton, Jardee, Palgarup, Deanmill and Quinninup there are whole rows of mill houses that provide high streetscape value and have significant heritage value.

In 1945 the War Service Land Settlement Scheme was established to enable the resettlement of ex-servicemen displaced by war. Settlers in some cases took up farms abandoned by the earlier group settlers (though the size of their land grants was increased from the 140 acres of the Group Settler to at least 300 acres⁴⁷). Dairying was the main industry that employed the new settlers. Tobacco growing continued but with little success.

10.2 Transport and Communication

A radical change in education came with the introduction of the school bus system. At the end of World War Two many single teacher schools in remote areas were closed and the students were bussed to larger centres.

Railways continued to be important both for passengers and for the conveyance of produce. Manjimup Railway Station was enlarged in 1957. However, during this period motor transport became increasingly important leading to an improvement in roads and a large increase in car ownership. Eventually road transport took over and buses carried the passengers while trucks carried goods and timber.

10.3 Occupations

Tobacco farming had grown to the extent of about 60 growers in the Manjimup district. Michellides was the largest grower with twelve plantations in the district. His empire, along with others, came to an end in 1966 when buyers from the Eastern States decided to establish their own plantations and the need for WA tobacco died (though the excuse given for the lack of demand was a poor quality leaf that was grown in the West). Unfortunately, owing to a fire in the 1960s, there is no built evidence of the drying sheds that had existed on Michellides' farm.⁴⁸ The plantations were sold mainly to vegetable growers.

In the 1950s dairying was the main industry in the district although fruit and vegetable production were also important with an expansion of orchards throughout the south-west. In the 1960s potatoes became an important industry often grown in areas in conjunction with a small dairy or cattle herd or orchard.⁴⁹

In Pemberton forestry, mill work, mixed farming and honey production (associated with the karri) kept people employed. Timber remained important with the construction of new mills at Donnelly (just outside the boundaries of the Shire of Manjimup), Northcliffe, Shannon and Tone River. In January 1962 a fire destroyed the Quinninup saw mill. This could have led to the end of the small settlement but a decision was made to rebuild the mill using new and greatly improved technology.

Owing to the importance of the timber industry to the south-west and the life and job threatening effects of fire, a number of tree top fire lookouts were established throughout the forested areas.

⁴⁷ Ibid p62

⁴⁸ Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995.

⁴⁹ Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens Op.Cit.

The Diamond Tree (first used 1940⁵⁰) and the Gloucester Tree are two of the tree top lookouts that remain out of a network that at one time numbered 100. Interestingly the Diamond tree is still actively used as a fire lookout as in some windy conditions fire spotter planes are grounded.⁵¹

The Muir family continued to take their cattle to the coast for grazing until the last roundup in the 1980s. Since then most of the land has been reverted to the D'Entrecasteaux National Park.⁵² Another family with long term interests in the district is the Swarbricks who started Rest Point Guest House. After World War Two they decided use the timber around them to develop a saw mill.



The cliffs at Windy Harbour part of D'Entrecasteaux National Park.
Heritage TODAY 2004

10.4 Social and Civic Life

The influx of new arrivals to the district joined an established community with a strong sense of identity. Many of the newcomers came from a range of different cultural backgrounds. Over time this cultural diversity enriched the community with the introduction of new skills, sporting and cultural activities. In common with the past arrivals, self-help community co-operation were features of the newcomers efforts to establish themselves. In this period a soccer club was started and well supported by European and British migrants.

The town of Manjimup expanded during the late 1940s and 1950s: Manjimup Infant Health Clinic was opened in 1946; St Joseph's Catholic Church was opened in 1955; Manjimup High School in 1957; the Agricultural Society grounds in 1959; and the Police Station, Law Courts and Telephone Exchange in 1961.⁵³

The building dates for the social centres of Northcliffe also show an increasing social and civic life after World War Two. The Anglican, Catholic and Uniting Churches were all built in the 1950s as

⁵⁰ Ibid

⁵¹ Diamond Tree Information Shelter.

⁵² Northcliffe Remembers Op. Cit. page 13

⁵³ Berry Ibid

was the CWA Hall. Northcliffe also had an RSL sub branch Hall (now the Red Cross Hall) in Wheatley Coast Rd.

10.5 Outside Influences

After World War II the Australia government's immigration policy led to a large influx of migrants from the United Kingdom and Europe. Programs to assist the resettlement of returned servicemen and the new immigrant population therefore characterized the post-war period. Though making only a small impact, an interesting development from World War Two was the presence of a camp in Northcliffe for 200 Italian Prisoners of War. It lasted from December 1945 until May 1946.⁵⁴

Immigration combined with the natural increase in population led to a need for housing and the 1950s and 1960s was a period of activity in the housing market with the State Housing Commission playing a prominent role.

11.0 1975- 2005 Rural Diversity and Challenges to the Timber Industry

11.1 Demographic Settlement

Settlement in the Shire of Manjimup was prompted by the growth of the tourism industry and by the attraction of the rural lifestyle as an alternative to city life. However, at the same time there were changes in settlement patterns resulting from the decline of some traditional industries. In the timber industry there were changes in the number and ownership of the operating mills. The mills opened in the post-war period as well as some from an earlier time, largely closed down. Quinninup, Pimelia, Palgarup, Nyamup, Jardee, Shannon and Tone River closed in this period. Not all the mill workers left the district as a number took up farming properties in the district. Some of the mill towns were purchased privately and used for recreational purposes such as Nyamup. In 1986 Quinninup was purchased by a single developer and Karri Lake was built. The houses were later sold to individual residents.



This totemic carving is a landmark in the town of Quinninup.
Heritage TODAY 2004

⁵⁴ Northcliffe Remembers Op.Cit. page 68

11.2 Transport and Communications

Decline and closure of the once comprehensive railway service was another factor in the struggle for some of the smaller settlements in the Manjimup district. There was no longer a rail service to Manjimup, Pemberton or Northcliffe. The Northcliffe to Pemberton Tramline however, remained open as a tourist service. Throughout the Shire there are a large number of railway remnants – reminders of the old rail system used extensively for the forest and timber industry. Bridges, viaducts, culverts, railway tracks and rail formations are scattered throughout the forest areas, a number of these places are noted in the Municipal Heritage Inventory.

The increase in car ownership and the use of trucks for transporting goods also reduced the emphasis on public transport services. The South-West Highway which runs directly through Manjimup remains the most important transport route from north to south.

11.3 Occupations

This period has been marked by the decline in the timber industry and the closure of a number of mills. There has also been an increase in corporate control of the industry with Bunnings being the main player. Jardee closed in 1993 and Walpole Mill closed in 1994/5.

Dairying, once wide spread in the Manjimup district, is now concentrated in a few large herds mainly in the Northcliffe area. Fruit growing has remained an important industry throughout this period as have dairying and mixed farming. An ideal climate for the growing of certain vegetables has made the Manjimup well known for its produce of cauliflowers, potatoes and onions.⁵⁵ Manjimup has become 'Home of the Pink Lady Apple' while Pemberton has become well known for its avocado production, with one of the biggest crops in Western Australia⁵⁶. Further diversification in farming has come with the growth of the wine industry and an increase in the number of marron farms. Economic stability has largely resulted from the breadth of the economic base of the area. Generally, since 2000 with a further decline in the timber industry, many people have had to find alternative employment in the district. Though there has been an increase in the service and professional sectors these have been largely focused in Manjimup.

Tourism has created employment in the hospitality sector and is one of the industries leading the way to economic growth in the district. In 2004 there were approximately 2,000 visitor accommodation beds available in a shire with a population of only 10,000.⁵⁷ Places such as Karri Valley Resort (based on an old hops farm), Watermark Kilns (based in old tobacco kilns and Dingup House (a bed and breakfast in one of the early settler homes) are just a few of the tourist businesses that have developed around heritage places in the Shire.

11.4 Social and Civic Life

The Manjimup Shire offers a wide range of civic and recreational services including child health, libraries and senior citizens facilities. The district also includes a wide range of sporting grounds and cultural facilities. The Macedonian Club rooms were built in the 1990s on land donated by Stan Stoiche.

⁵⁵ Information from long term resident Paddy Williams, Northcliffe

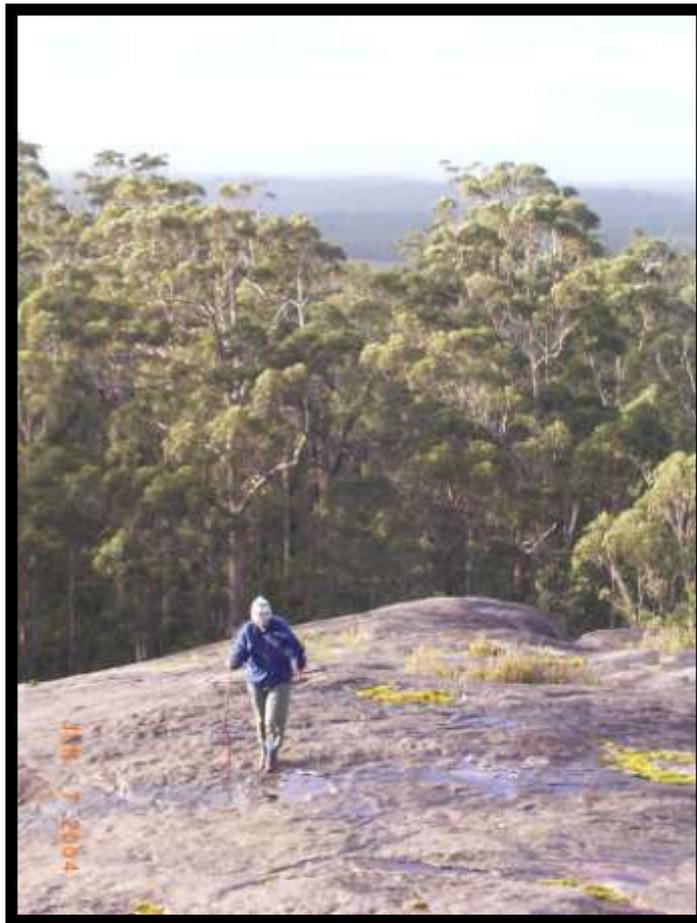
⁵⁶ Pemberton Visitor Guide 2004-2005 DEC

⁵⁷ Information from Jeremy Hubble, Director of Corporate Services, Shire of Manjimup, September 2004

11.5 Outside Influences

The development of electronic communications technology has facilitated the transfer of information and provided benefits of time and efficiency for both local business and local government activities.

In 2005 the growth of tourism and the wine industry state-wide had far reaching effects. Visitors are drawn to the area by a large number of accommodation beds and many cultural and natural attractions. The Bibbulmun Track (opened in 1979) winds its way through the Shire on Manjimup on its way to Albany. The track takes people through the D'Entrecasteaux and Nornalup -Walpole National Parks and through Pemberton, Northcliffe and Walpole townships. Walkers also pass many heritage places that are on the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory including, the Wreck of the Mandalay site, One Tree Bridge, Beedleup Falls, the Gloucester Tree and River Road Bridge.



Hiking up granite rock on Bibbulmun Track south of Northcliffe.
Heritage TODAY 2004



The old R&I Bank in Northcliffe has been converted for accommodation hoping to attract weary walkers from the Bibbulmun Track for a bit of comfort.
Heritage TODAY 2004

12.0 Summary of Development in the Shire of Manjimup

PERIOD THEME/ SUBTHEME	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY <i>Why people settled Why they moved away The things they left behind</i> Sub theme(s)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION <i>How people and goods moved How people communicated and exchanged information</i> Sub theme(s)	OCCUPATIONS <i>What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life Paid and unpaid labour</i> Sub theme(s)	COMMUNITY EFFORTS <i>What people did together as a community The issues that divided them The structures they created to serve civic needs</i> Sub theme(s)	OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: <i>Events, decisions or changes which affected the community, but were beyond its control</i> Sub theme(s)
1829-1850 Early Exploration	EARLY VISITS TO THE COAST INCLUDE CAPT G VANCOUVER 1791 FRENCH EXPLORERS IN LATE 1700S; 1831 FIRST COLONIAL; EXPLORERS CAPTAIN BANNISTER W N CLARK, SURVEYORS GENERAL DEPARTMENT; ABORIGINAL PEOPLE USED AS GUIDES.				
1850 - 1885 Pioneer Settlers and Fledgling Timber Industry	1852 FIRST OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE NELSON DISTRICT; GRAZERS ARRIVE TO MAKE USE OF PASTORAL LEASES IN THE WARREN REGION.; 1870 MOIR FAMILY SETTLE AT CRYSTAL SPRINGS	SETTLERS ARRIVE USING BULLOCK DRAYS; AS AREA EXPANDS TRACKS DEVELOP ALONG STOCK ROUTES TO COAST; THESE LATER DEVELOP INTO ROADS; FIRST POST OFFICE – BALBARRUP.	STOCKMEN; GRAZERS; SELF SUFFICIENT FARMERS GROWING DAIRY, WHEAT AND VEGETABLES FOR THEIR OWN CONSUMPTION; SANDALWOOD; HUNTING FOR POSSUM, KANGAROO SKINS; EARLY TIMBER INDUSTRY.	SOCIAL OCCASIONS FEW; FAMILY AND NEIGHBOURS RELIED ON FOR GET TOGETHERS AND HELP IN TIMES OF NEED; RELIGIOUS SERVICES HELD IN PRIVATE HOMES.	1850 LAND LEGISLATION CHANGES ACCESS TO PASTORAL LAND; CONVICT LABOUR HELP FOR BRIDGE AND ROAD BUILDING.
1885-1914 Railways and Gold	INCREASE IN POP; PEOPLE ENCOURAGED TO SETT BY LAND ACT 1898; DEMAND FOR TIMBER WORKERS; MIGRANT SETTLEMENT; POST GOLD BOOM SETTLEMENT OF MINERS WILGARRUP GAZ 1903; MANJIMUP GAZ 1910., PEMBERTON 1912	RAILWAYS EXPAND IN SOUTH WEST; INTERNAL RAILWAYS FOR TIMBER INDUSTRY; ROADS IMPROVE BETWEEN SETTLEMENTS BUT STILL UNSEALED; FIRST MOTOR VEHICLES.	WIDE VARIETY FARMING, CATTLE, SHEEP, FRUIT, VEGETABLES; MINING OIL AND GRAPHITE – NOT SUCCESSFUL; 1912 STATE TIMBER MILLS	BALLS; DANCES; PICNICS; FIRST CHURCHES BUILT – ST THOMAS' AND ST MARK'S; SPORT - CRICKET, TENNIS, RIFLE SHOOTING, FOOTBALL; 1910 NORNALUP-WALPOLE NATIONAL PARK FORMED	GOLD BOOM LEADS TO RAPID RISE IN WA POPULATION THEREFORE DEMAND ON FARM PRODUCE; RAILWAY BOOM IN AUSTRALIA INCREASES DEMAND FOR TIMBER.
1914 - 1945 A Community develops influenced by Dep and War	SOLDIER SETT SCHEME; GROUP SETT SCHEME; SPECIAL SETT SCHEME NORN--WALP; WALPOLE GAZ 1930; QUINN AND NORTHCLIFFE POP BY GROUPIES; WINDY HARBOUR USED FOR FISHING & RECREATION; TIMBER SETTS – TONE, DEANMILL, SHANNON	RAILWAYS BOTH INTERNAL, STATE AND AUSTRALIA WIDE EXPAND; BRIDGES OVER RIVER NEEDED FOR RAILWAYS TO HAUL TIMBER; NEW ROADS WITH MOTOR VEHICLE INCREASE	STATE SAW MILLS - MILL WORK; FORESTRY; GRAZING; MIXED FARMS; DAIRY INDUSTRY – BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES; HOP AND TOBACCO GROWING; EXPERIMENTAL TROUT HATCH; GUEST HOUSES	INCREASE IN COMMUNITY AWARENESS; CHURCHES, SERVICE ORGANISATIONS AND CLUBS; RED CROSS; RSL; VDC IN WORLD WAR II; EDUCATION EXPANDS WITH MANY SINGLE TEACHER SCHOOLS; HOSPITALS MANJIMUP AND PEM	DEPRESSION LED TO DECLINE OF POPULATION ON FARMS – FAILURE OF GROUP SETT SCHEME; STATE AND PRIVATE SAW MILLS EXPAND TO MEET TIMBER DEMAND; WORLD WARS I & II
1946 - 1975 Post-War Optimism	POST WAR MIGRANT & SOLDIER SETTLEMENT SCHEMES; EXPANSION OF NORTHCLIFFE; MANJIMUP; PEMBERTON	LARGE INCREASE IN CAR OWNERSHIP – NEW ROADS WITH SEALED SERVICES; RAILWAYS STILL IMPORTANT FOR TRANSPORT PASSENGERS AND GOODS	TOBACCO EXPANDS THEN FAILS; DAIRYING AND TIMBER MAJOR INDUSTRY; DEVELOPMENT OF TREE TOP FIRE LOOK OUTS;	SCHOOL BUS SYSTEM - DECLINE IN SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS; MULTI CULTURAL COMM DEVELOPS WITH MIGRANT INFLUENCE; EXPANDING LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	INFLUX OF MIGRANTS INTO WA POST WAR, MIGRANT ASSIST SETT SCHEMES; POST WAR OPTIMISM IN NATIONAL ECONOMY ESPECIALLY IN RURAL SECTOR;
1975 - 2005 The Changing Face of Rural Industry and Living	CHANGING FACE OF SETT IN RURAL AREAS; CLOSURE OF SAW MILLS LEADS TO END OF SHANNON, TONE AND QUINNINUP AS TIMBER TOWNS; DEANMILL SURVIVES	DECLINE OF RAILWAYS PASSENGER SERVICES END; PEM-NORTH RAIL OPEN FOR TOURISM; GOODS TRANSPORTED BY ROAD	EXPANSION OF TOURISM AND WINE IND; EMPHASIS ON NAT ENVIRONMENT, NATIONAL PARKS; DECLINE OF TIMBER INDUSTRY; FRUIT GROWING STILL IMP;	WIDE RANGE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN MANJIMUP AS THE 'CENTRE' OF THE SHIRE; SOME PUBLIC SERVICES EXTEND OUT TO PEM, WAL. NORTH	ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION S TECHNOLOGY CHANGES WORLD; STATE GOVT DECISIONS INFLUENCE TIMBER IND

13.0 Municipal Heritage Inventory Listed in Wards

13.1 Central Ward (Manjimup)

Name of Place	Address/Map Reference	Lot/Loc Reserve	Ward	Management Category	Parcel No.	Page No.
Bankwest (fmr Agricultural Bank)	Mount St, Manjimup	Lot 31	Central	B	52304	48
Cork Tree – Rea Park	Rea Park, Manjimup	Lot 783 Reserve 19552	Central	NH	55586	50
Coronation Park and War Memorial	Giblett St, Manjimup	Lot 821 Reserve 43341	Central	B	50562	52
Dingup Homestead	Dingup Rd, Dingup	Lot 11 Loc 738	Central	A	55653	54
Fernhill Homestead	Fernhill Rd, Dingup	Pt Lot 1 Loc 58	Central	B	56869	56
Giblett Street Commercial Precinct	Giblett St, Manjimup		Central	B		58
Kearnan College – Original Church School two storey building	Leman Street, Manjimup	Lot 203	Central	C	54224	60
Manjimup Baptist Church (fmr Seventh Day Adventist Church)	Bath St, Manjimup	Lot 151 Reserve 17950	Central	C	51392	62
Manjimup CWA Hall	34 Giblett St, Manjimup	Lot 813 Reserve 43343	Central	B	56402	64
Manjimup Entrance Statement	South West Highway, Manjimup		Central	B		66
Manjimup Hotel	Giblett St, Manjimup	Lot 2	Central	B	51115	68
Manjimup Infant Health Centre (fmr)	Rutherford St. Manjimup	Lot 838 (Pt) Reserve 14584	Central	A+	53246	70
Manjimup Masonic Lodge	Mount St/Bath St, Manjimup	Lot 98	Central	B	51646	73
Manjimup National Bank	Giblett St, Manjimup	Lot 38	Central	B	52067	75
Manjimup Recreation Ground Gateway	Moore St, Manjimup	Lot 838 (Pt) Reserve 14584	Central	B	53246	77
Manjimup RSL Hall	Brockman St, Manjimup	Lot 400 Reserve 21989	Central	B	56775	79
Manjimup Timber	Cnr Rose/Edwards St,	Lots	Central	B	53582	81

Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Lock up • Police Station Ringbark School • Former Tourist Bureau • Pemberton Mill House 	Manjimup	628, 629, 741 Reserve 26199				
Manjimup Uniting Church and Hall	Bath St, Manjimup	Lots 112, 113 Reserve 15761	Central	B	51698	83
Oak Tree – Education Department Resources Centre	Education Department Resources Centre, Rose St, Manjimup	Lot 651, Reserve 28399	Central	NH	52717	85
Ringbark Tennis Club	Ringbark Road, Ringbark	Lot 1 Loc 2060	Central	C	55956	87
SES Building - Old Ambulance Centre	Brockman St Manjimup	Lot 453	Central	C	51897	89
Springdale Homestead	Booth Rd, Dingup	Loc 190	Central	A	53782	91
Sproge’s Tree	Kingsley Motel, Manjimup	Lot 3	Central	NH	53610	93
St Joseph’s Catholic Church	Moore St, Manjimup (1955)	Lot 221	Central	C	55174	95
St Martin’s Anglican Church	Moore St, Manjimup	Lot 122 Reserve 15038	Central	A	57447	97
*Stan’s Machinery and Palm Trees	Mottram Street, Manjimup	Lot 318	Central	B	52213	99
Street Trees – Finch Street	West Side of Finch Street, Manjimup		Central	NH		101
Street Trees – South West Highway	SW Highway, Manjimup Between Stan’s machinery and Perup Roads		Central	NH		102
Trees at DEC Arboretum	Muir Hwy Manjimup		Central	NH DEC		103
Volunteer Centre	Rose St (Opposite Woolworths) Manjimup	Lot 362	Central	B	54576	104
Warren District Hospital (Original building)	Hospital Ave, Manjimup	Lot 368 “C” Reserve 20337	Central	C	56524	106

- Demolished in September 2011

13.2 Coastal Ward (Northcliffe)

Name of Place	Address/Map Reference	Lot/Loc Reserve	Ward	Management Category	Parcel No.	Page No.
Andy Sorrie's House	Zamia St, Northcliffe	Lot 81	Coastal	B	54779	109
Boorara Tree	Northcliffe		Coastal	NH DEC		111
Christ Church Anglican Church	Corner Meerup Street & Callcup Road, Northcliffe	Lot 128	Coastal	C	57674	113
Coodamurup Homestead		Loc 5240 Reserve 36996	Coastal	C DEC	55356	115
Forest Park	Gardner Dve,		Coastal	NH DEC		116
Kurt's Wall	North St, Northcliffe		Coastal	C		118
Moon's Crossing	Wheatley Coast Road, Northcliffe		Coastal	NH DEC		120
Muir's Hut	End of Deeside Coast Rd		Coastal	C		122
Northcliffe Pioneer Cemetery	Main Road Northcliffe	Lot 9547 Reserve 18677	Coastal	C	55518	123
Northcliffe CWA Hall	North St, Northcliffe	Reserve 47735 Lot 21	Coastal	B	53098	125
Northcliffe High School	Zamia St, Northcliffe	Lot 67	Coastal	C	57321	127
Northcliffe Hotel	Wheatley Coast Rd, Northcliffe	Lots 7 & 8	Coastal	B	50793	129
Northcliffe Old Roadhouse	Zamia St, Northcliffe	Lot 100	Coastal	C	56516	131
Northcliffe Recreation Ground – Eric Sanders Pavilion	Gardner Dve, Northcliffe	Lot 66 Reserve 18775	Coastal	C	55661	133
Northcliffe RSL Memorial Hall (former)	Wheatley Coast Road, Northcliffe	Lot 158	Coastal	B	57424	135
Northcliffe Tourist Centre and Museum	Wheatley Coast Road, Northcliffe	Lot 350 Reserve 22973	Coastal	B	53171	137
Northcliffe Town Hall	Zamia Street, Northcliffe	Lot s77, 78	Coastal	B	55729	139
Northcliffe Uniting Church	Zamia Street, Northcliffe	Lot 85 Reserve 23233	Coastal	B	53376	141

Point D'Entrecasteaux	Windy Harbour		Coastal	NH DEC		143
River Rd Bridge	Wheatley Coast Rd		Coastal	B DEC		145
Shannon River Bridge	Old Chesapeake Rd (north of new Chesapeake Rd)		Coastal	C		147
Squirt River Bridge	100ms upstream from Deeside Coast Rd		Coastal	C DEC		149
St Joseph's Catholic Church	Wheatley Coast Road, Northcliffe	Lot 146	Coastal	C	56900	151
Store, Northcliffe	Lot 10, Wheatley Coast Rd, Northcliffe	Lot 10	Coastal	A+	53286	153
Watermark Kilns	Karri Rd Northcliffe	Loc 12152	Coastal	A+	50315	155
Windy Harbour Houses	Windy Harbour		Coastal	C		162

13.3 East Ward

Name of Place	Address/Map Reference	Lot/Loc Reserve	Ward	Management Category	Parcel No.	Page No.
Clover Cottage	Wheatley Coast Rd, Upper Warren	Lot 3 Loc 66	East	B	55286	165
Coonunup Well	NE of the corner of Perup and Cordalup Rds		East	B DEC		167
Cork Tree	(cnr)Wheatley Coast Rd/Karri Lane, Quinninup		East	NH		169
Deeside Cattle Crossing	150m downriver from road bridge over the Warren		East	D DEC		171
Deeside Homestead	Muir Highway, Perup	Loc 197	East	B	53378	172
Dingup Anglican Church	Balbarrup Rd, Dingup	Loc 294	East	A+	54160	175
Dingup Hall	Fernhill Rd, Dingup	Loc 13443 Reserve 1345	East	B	50413	177
Dunreath Homestead	Muir Highway, Perup	Loc 2229	East	B	52889	179
Finsbury Gardens (Kammann)	Finsbury Rd Off Muirs Hwy (Peppermint Grove Rd), Middlesex	Loc 2226	East	B	57416	181
Glen Pennant (Blechyden Homestead)	Glen Pennant Rd, Nyamup	Loc 11884, 1122, 134	East	Review List for next time	52437	
Homeleigh	Muir Hwy, Perup	Loc 5639	East	B	52829	183
Kepal Fire Tower	Kepal Rd Weinup Block		East	B DEC		185
Lake Muir Homestead	Thompson Rd, Lake Muir	Loc 9	East	B	51079	187
Loco and Oil Shed	Lot 11 Wheatley Coast Rd, Quinninup	Lot 11 Loc 3922, 4335	East	Review List for next	52487	
Nyamup Community Hall	Nyamup Rd, Dingup	Lse 1798/97	East	B	50278	189
Oakleigh Homestead	Fernhill Rd, Dingup	Loc 832, 11705	East	C	54840	191
Perup Homestead	Perup Rd, Perup	Loc 2692, 3770	East	B	54620	193
Quinninup Mill Cottages	Wheatley Coast Rd, Quinninup		East	C		195
Quinninup School	Wheatley Coast Road, Quinninup	Loc 3924	East	C	52028	197
Quinninup Tavern	Wheatley Coast Rd Quinninup	Loc 21	East	C	54914	199
Riverdale House	South West Hwy, Upper	Lot 2 Loc	East	B	55209	201

	Warren	3173				
Rockbridge	Wheatley Coast Rd, Upper Warren	Lot 4, Loc 319	East	A	52079	203
St Erney's Homestead	Parsons Rd, Upper Warren	Lot 3, Loc 3745	East	A+ DEC	55981	205
St Mark's Anglican Church and Well	Wheatley Coast Rd, Upper Warren	Loc 1353	East	A+	51195	208
Tone River Cattle Crossing	Mordalup Rd (Ext of Perup Rd)	Water Reserve 12884 200 m upstream from Mordalup Bridge	East	D		211
Upper Warren Tennis Club	Wheatley Coast Rd, Upper Warren	Loc 12396 Reserve 20756	East	C	50490	213
Young's Homestead	Young Rd, Upper Warren	Loc 1134	East	C	53250	215

13.4 North Ward

Name of Place	Address/Map Reference	Lot/Loc Reserve	Ward	Management Category	Parcel No.	Page No.
Alco Fire Tower	Tower Rd, Alco Block		North	B DEC		221
Balbarrup Cemetery	Perup Road, Balbarrup	Reserve 864	North	B	57277	223
Balbarrup Pioneer Cemetery	Perup Road, Balbarrup	Reserve 10572	North	B	51405	225
Balbarrup Post Office Cairn	Perup Road, Balbarrup	Lot 1206	North	C	56107	227
Blackbutt Trees	East of South West Highway near Wilgarrup		North	NH DEC		229
Cork Tree – Glenoran	Glenoran		North	NH DEC		231
Deanmill Townsite	Ipsen Street, Deanmill	Lots 13876, 13879, 13880 Lot 13882 Lot 13876	North	A	52228, 52229, 52230 50744 52230	233
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deanmill Primary School • Deanmill Community Hall 						
Dixvale Hall	At Motorcross Track, Balbarrup	Reserve 24706 Loc 12393, 12754	North	C	50559	235
Fernslopes Homestead	Perup Rd, Dingup	Loc 32	North	C	50837	238
Fonty's Pool	Seven Day Rd, Jardee	Lot 6 Loc 2711	North	A	54562	240
Foresters Wood Farm	Glenoran/Graphite Rd, Glenoran		North	NH DEC		243
Glenview Tobacco Farm (fmr)	Ralston Rd, Dixvale	Loc 12070	North	B	57066	245
Jardee Schoolhouse	Tynans Road, Jardee	Reserve 14622 Loc 13363	North	C	53022	247
Jardee School (fmr)	Tynans Rd, Jardee			C		249
King Jarrah	4 km from Manjimup just off Perup Rd (Saved from felling 1910)		North	NH DEC		251
Millars Mill Gate	SW Highway Palgarup	Loc 504, 1024	North	C	56464	253
One Tree Bridge	Graphite Rd, Donnelly		North	A DEC		255

The Four Aces	Trees off Graphite Road Recognised as a significant tourist site in the 1920s		North	NH DEC		258
Tobacco Farm Group – Burnside Rd	Burnside Rd, Dixvale	Loc 2048	North	D	52374	260
Yanmah Hall	Mitchelldean Road, Yanmah	Loc 9475	North	D	50145	262

13.5 South Ward (Walpole)

Name of Place	Address/Map Reference	Lot/Loc Reserve	Ward	Management Category	Parcel No.	Page No.
Broke Inlet Houses • Judy's Hut	Broke Inlet Rd, Broke Inlet	Reserve 19787	South	C	57278	265
Crystal Springs Hut	Off South West Hwy on the way to Mandalay Beach, Walpole		South	C DEC		267
Mottram's Stock Hut	Near Broke Inlet		South	Review List For next time		
Rest Point Guest House and Jetty	Rest Point Guesthouse 1930s	Loc 11680 Lot 231, 233	South	C	54694	269
Rest Point Sawpit	Rest Point Road, Walpole	Walpole	South	A DEC		271
Walpole Anglican Church	Vista Street, Walpole	Lot 4	South	B	53815	273
Walpole Cemetery	South West Highway, Walpole	Reserve 21093	South	Review List for next time	51053	
Walpole Community Centre and Library	Latham Avenue, Walpole	Reserve 30907 Lot 3	South	B	50417	275
Walpole Shop – Jakkari House	Nockolds Street, Walpole	Lot 22	South	C	50930	277
Walpole Shop – Walpole Real Estate	Nockolds Street, Walpole	Lot 15	South	C	52622	279
Wreck site of the Mandalay	Walpole		South	C DEC		281
Wye Plains Stockmen's Hut	Wye Block off South West Hwy		South	B DEC		283

13.6 West Ward (Pemberton)

Name of Place	Address/Map Reference	Lot/Loc Reserve	Ward	Management Category	Parcel No.	Page No
Arboretum – Big Brook	Pemberton		West	NH DEC		289
Beedelup Falls	Karri Valley		West	NH DEC		290
Bicentennial Tree	Heartbreak Trail, Pemberton		West	B DEC		292
Bolganup Slab Hut and Stock Yards	Boat Landing Road off Vasse Highway, Pemberton	D'Entre casteaux National Park	West	C DEC		294
Brockman Cattle Yards	Warren Beach Rd off Pemberton – Northcliffe Road, Pemberton		West	D DEC		296
Brockman Sawpit	Rowes Rd off Pemberton – Northcliffe Road, Pemberton		West	A DEC		298
Brockman Shopping Precinct (including PITS)	Brockman Rd, Pemberton		West	C		300
CWA Hall	Hospital Ave Pemberton	Reserve 24339 Lot 209	West	C	54407	302
Diamond Tree	South West Highway		West	A DEC		304
Gardner Tree	Hawke Block Warren National Park		West	NH DEC		306
Glenwarren (Rooney Farm)	Manjimup		West	Review List for next time		
Gloucester Tree	Dave Evans National Park, Burma Rd Pemberton		West	A DEC		307
Goblin Swamp	Pemberton		West	NH DEC		309
Hydro-electric Scheme	Pump Hill Road, Pemberton West of Pemberton townsite	Loc 31	West	C DEC		311
Karriholm Lodge (Christian Centre)	Ellis St, Pemberton	Lot 32 Loc 11545	West	B	51175	313
Marianne North Tree	Warren National Park, Old Vasse Rd		West	NH DEC		315
Masonic Hall	Ellis St, Pemberton	Lots 100 – 101	West	B	53338	317
Mill Manager's House	Karri Rise, Pemberton	Lot 295	West	B	50186	319
One Hundred Year	Eastbourne & Smith		West	A		321

Forest	Road, Pemberton			DEC		
Pemberton Bakery and Deli (fmr)	Brockman St, Pemberton	Lot 282	West	B	53971	323
Pemberton Camp School	Swimming Pool Road, Pemberton	Reserve 23343	West	C	51444	325
Pemberton Cemetery	Cemetery Road, Pemberton	Reserve 16397	West	C	54406	328
Pemberton Hotel	Brockman St, Pemberton	Lot 24	West	B	56369	330
Pemberton Mill & Chimney	Brockman Street, Pemberton	Reserve 16354	West	C B	54626	332
Pemberton Mill House Cafe	Brockman St, Pemberton		West	B	54628	335
Pemberton Mill Workers Cottages	Bounded by Broadway, Brockman, Dean Streets, Karri Road, Pine & Kelly Streets, Pemberton		West	A+		337
Pemberton Mill Workers Hall	Brockman St, Pemberton	Loc 7368	West	A+	55027	340
Pemberton Picture Theatre	Ellis St, Pemberton	Lot 500	West	A	53008	343
Pemberton Railway Station and Pemberton to Northcliffe Tramway	Railway Crescent, Pemberton	Lot 298 Reserve 46921	West	A+	51989	345
Pemberton RSL Memorial Library	Brockman St, Pemberton	Lot 242 Reserve 22937	West	B	52941	351
Pemberton Sports Club	Brockman Rd, Pemberton	Loc 12599	West	C	56138	353
Pemberton Swimming Pool	Swimming Pool Road, Pemberton Pemberton Forest Park	Reserve 19857 Lot 11908	West	A+	57352	356
Pemberton Tourist Bureau (fmr Pemberton School)	Brockman St, Pemberton	Lot 268 Reserve 19566	West	B	53283	366
Pemberton Uniting Church	Brockman St, Pemberton	Lot 67 Reserve 19546	West	B	56899	368
Shamrock Restaurant	Brockman Rd, Pemberton	Lot 264 Loc 7368	West	B	54444	370
Single Men's Huts	Behind Mill, Pemberton	Reserve 16354	West	C	54633	372
St Hilda's Anglican Church	Guppy St, Pemberton	Lot 41	West	B	56837	374
Steam Engine	Pemberton	Loc 7368	West	C	54628	376

The Cascades	Waterfall Lefroy Brook, Pemberton		West	NH DEC		379
The Old Schoolhouse (Medical Centre)	Brockman Street, Pemberton	Loc 13203	West	B	53788	380
Trout Ponds	Off PumpHill Rd, Pemberton	Loc 13337 Reserve 41992	West	C	55962	382
Warren House (Brockman Homestead)	Pemberton – Northcliffe Road, Pemberton	Loc 46	West	B	53955	384
Warren Lodge (Pemberton Backpackers)	Cnr Brockman Street & Swimming Pool Road, Pemberton	Lot 105	West	B	54192	386
Yeagerup Dunes	D'Entrecasteaux National Park		West	NH DEC		388

14.0 Historical Sites for the Shire of Manjimup

Name of Site	Address/Map Reference	Lot/Loc Reserve	Ward	Parcel No.	
Banksia Camp	Walpole				
Channyberup Mill	Cnr Ridge/Channybearup Rds, Pemberton		West		
Coalmine Beach (original site of coal exploration)	Walpole				
Cobblestone Hill – old road built by Convicts c1860s	Near Beedelup Falls Karri Valley				
Eastbrook Hall	Eastbrook Rd, Pemberton				
Eastbrook School	Eastbrook Rd, Pemberton				
Fish Smoking Oven Remains	Newdegate Island, Walpole				
Glauders Farm	Glauders Road, Pemberton	Loc 2720	West	55851	
Graphite Mine	Henwood Rd, near One Tree Bridge, Manjimup	Loc 12318	North		
Green's Island	In the Donnelly River near One Tree Bridge		North		Green's Island is actually not an Island but a point at which the Donnelly River does a wide meander. The land was once part of the property of Jack and Irene Green who settled there in 1920. There are no remains of any cultural heritage significance.
GV Richards and Co Store			Coastal		
Horsyard Hill (site of 1930 original settlers camp)	Walpole				
Hospital Site	Jardee				
House Ruins	Rasmussen Rd, West bank of Deep River Walpole	Loc 5619,	South	50075	
Jarrah Glen House	Walpole				
Karridale (Walcott pioneer family property)		Loc 11987	West		
Kinginup Recreation Reserve	See Deeside Homestead				This State Forest once had a hall, tennis courts

					and a rifle range. It was an important meeting place from 1915-1950.
Manjimup Homestead Group	Muir Highway, Manjimup	Loc 184	Central	50057	
Michelledees Tobacco Farm	Glauders Road, Pemberton	Lot 7295	West	56442	
Mill town site of Shannon	Shannon				
Monastery Landing	Walpole side of Franklin River, Walpole				
Northcliffe Hospital	Northcliffe	Loc 8909	Coastal	53134	The Northcliffe Hospital was opened in 1925 and closed in 1936. After this time, until 1983, it was used as a nursing post. It was removed to private property in the 1980's. The old hospital is presently used as a dwelling.
Wirraway (Palings) Bridge (railway bridge remanets)	Paling's Rd Manjimup				The remnants of a railway bridge are located about 2 kms away from the Paling's road bridge.
Pemberton Original Townsite	Pemberton				
Pioneer Park	South West Highway, Walpole		South		Pioneer Park is marked with a plaque to show the location of the first townsite of Walpole.
Railway Settlement	Mottram				
Soap Stone Quarry	Balbarrup Rd Manjimup	Lot 294	Central	54160	
Springfield School (Group Settlement School)	Old Vasse Rd, Pemberton				Site only
The Colonels (Brockman pioneer family property)	Near Warren Beach Rd, Callcup Rd, Northcliffe	Loc 2416 & 2417	West	51455	
Thompson's Property (Tinglewood)	Tinglewood Road, Walpole	Loc 1240	South		
Timber Railway remnants		Loc 8179	West		
Tobacco Shed and Kiln	Plunkett St, Manjimup		Central		
Tone River Bridge	Off Johnson Rd Perup Ward		East		
No 3 School Wedding Brook	North Walpole Road, Walpole	Loc 11642	South	56273	This is one of three schools in the rural area

					around Walpole. The schools are marked with historical plaques.
Weinup Formation	Lake View Rd, Weinup Block		East		The Weinup Formation was built as part of a timber exploration project but no railway was built and the project was abandoned. The formation, in parts, is still visible with some of the culverts remaining intact.
Wilgarup Homestead	South West Hwy, Palgarup		North		The historical slab constructed home of the Rose family is no longer standing.

15.0 Eliminated from Municipal Heritage Inventory but put in Thematic Framework

Name of Place	Supposed Location	Lot/Loc /Res	Ward	Reasons for elimination
Dunreath Cottages	Ipsen St, Manjimup		Central	Dunreath Cottages though important in the story of aged care system of Manjimup does not have any built fabric assessed to have heritage significance.
Grave and Campsite at 'one mile picnic ground'	Pemberton 1:50 000 H065	Nelson Loc. 110987	West	Despite a careful search and consultation with informed local people no trace of a grave can be found at the One Mile Bridge area.
Manjimup Town Water Supply	Moore St, Manjimup		Central	The large cement water tower located in Moore St has been assessed as not having any cultural heritage significance.
Muir's Stock Route	Deeside Coast Rd		East	This is not a single place. The Muir's stock route is noted in the Historical Thematic Framework. Any individual places of note may be on the inventory.
Sacred Heart Catholic Church	Guppy St, Pemberton	Lot 301	West	The old church has been demolished and a new church has been built in the same street but not directly on the same site.
Sandy Beach – iron rings set in rocks	Rest Point Road, Walpole		South	An in depth search by three people could not reveal any trace of the iron rings that were supposed to be set in stone by loggers in the mid 19 th century. The local historical society also has no idea about the whereabouts or history of this nomination.
Tobacco Farm Group (No 1)	Graphite Road, Manjimup	Loc 2046	North	This tobacco farm, despite searches by <i>Heritage TODAY</i> and Robin Chinnery for the National Trust and Heritage Council, has not been located. It is thought that the farm might have been confused with one in Ralston Road which has some very good examples of tobacco kilns still standing.
Weirs on Lefroy Brook	Pump Hill Road, Pemberton		West	The weirs on Lefroy Brook are all listed separately as the Trout Ponds and the Hydro Electric Scheme (Pemberton Water Supply Weir).

16.0 Municipal Heritage Inventory Site Descriptions

16.1 Central Ward Historical notes

- The town site of Manjimup is located in the south west, 304 km south of Perth. Manjimup is an Aboriginal name said to be derived from "Manjin", a broad leafed marsh flag with an edible root valued as an article of diet by Aborigines. These plants apparently grew prolifically below a spring in the area. The earliest white settlers in this region were Charles Rose and Frank Hall in 1859. Hall's property passed to J. Mottram who named his homestead "Manjimup House" in the 1860s. Also, in 1863 a local brook was recorded by surveyor T. Treen as Manjimup Brook.
- By the late 1890s demand for quality agricultural land in Western Australia focused attention on the heavily forested areas near Manjimup. A report by surveyor Terry in 1898 identified good land on the Wilgarup River, and an Agricultural Area was declared. There was also some demand for small lots, and in 1902 lots were surveyed near Balbarrup and it was decided to declare a town site. The Nelson Roads Board nominated Manjimup as a name, and the town site of Manjimupp was gazetted in 1903. The double "P" spelling was used because the Lands Department had adopted spelling rules for Aboriginal names where doubling a consonant shortened the following vowel (otherwise the pronunciation could have been Manjimoop).
- In 1909 the government decided to extend the railway from Bridgetown to Wilgarup. The terminus of the line was to be close to the original Manjimup homestead, which is about 5 km west of the 1903 town site. The proposed station was named Manjimup, and a subdivision was recommended at the site. The new town site was named Manjimupp, and gazettal took place in 1910. The original Manjimupp was renamed to Balbarrup the same year. The locally accepted spelling however was Manjimup, and the double "P" was officially changed in 1915. The railway line was opened for traffic in 1911."

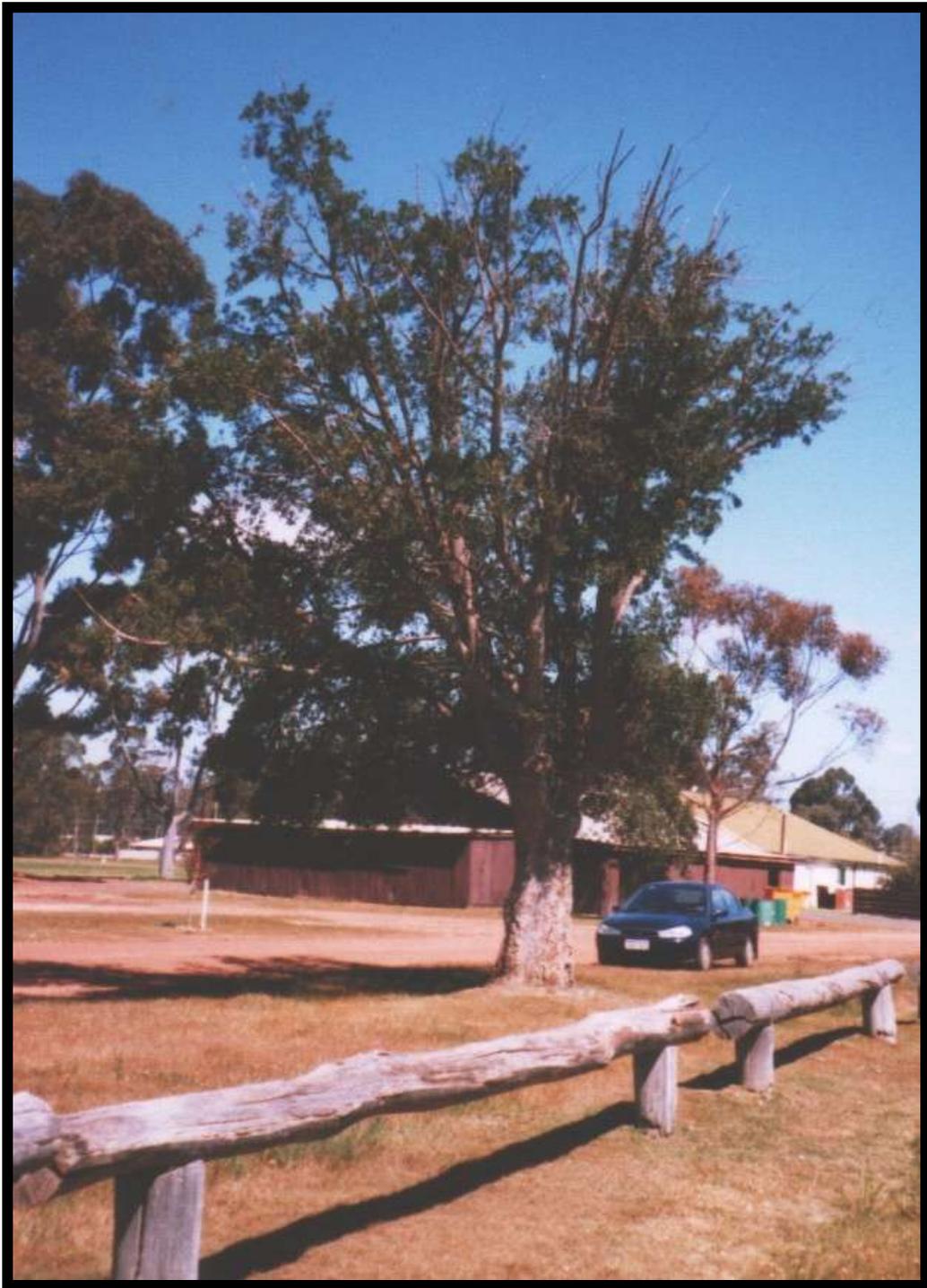
16.1.1 Central Ward Site Descriptions

Bank West (former Agricultural Bank)	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Agricultural Bank, R&I Bank
<i>Address</i>	Mount St Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 31
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1939
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Bankwest was previously known as the Rural and Industries Bank and before that the Agricultural Bank. The building is representative of the influence the agricultural bank had on early development in the Manjimup District.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corner setting; • Prominent streetscape value; • Single storey building; • Rendered and painted brick walls; • Terracotta tiled roof; • Curved verandah under separate roof; • Veranda features timber adornment and wooden supports posts set in concrete; • Wooden framed windows, and; • Corner entry statement up rounded steps.
<i>Condition</i>	Very good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High/Good
<i>**Construction Materials:</i>	Walls: Brick and render Roof: Tiles
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Bank West former Agricultural Bank



Bank West (former Agricultural Bank)

Cork Tree – Rea Park	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Rea Park, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 783, Res 19552
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Originally planted 1912
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Tree Information List from Manjimup Historical Society. Prepared for MHI process 2004.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	This cork tree one of two trees thought to have been first planted when Manjimup townsite was in its infancy. They were planted on Robbie's Corner (George Robinson) in 1912. Robbie's Corner is at the junction of Ipsen and Giblett Streets. One tree died and this one was successfully transplanted to Rea Park when it was threatening the drains by root interference in the 1950s. Cork Oak trees (<i>Quercus suber</i>), are grown mainly in Algeria, Spain, Portugal and other parts of the Mediterranean which is why they transfer to the South West of Western Australia so well. Cork trees can live about 150 years even if periodically harvested.
<i>Description</i>	Mature cork tree now situated in park setting
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	http://www.rainforestinfo.org.au/good_wood/nont_bld.htm Tree Information List from Manjimup Historical Society. Prepared for MHI process 2004.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Tree Cork Oak in Rea Park



Cork Tree – Rea Park

Coronation Park and War Memorial	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Giblett St Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 821, Res 43341
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1953
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Sign at park
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Coronation Park was established in 1953. The garden is named after Anne McKay (1890-1984) who was prominent in civic affairs particularly with her role on the Hospital Board. Located in the park is the Manjimup War Memorial commemorating people's involvement in World War I and II as well as the Korean and Vietnam Wars. A number of the trees in the park were planted in 1953 by local dignitaries.
<i>Description</i>	The park is located in Giblett St. It is near the new walkway over the railway line. The park comprises iron gate entrance, public amenities, mature trees, rose garden and children's play equipment.
<i>Condition</i>	Excellent
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. Local information provided at the site of Coronation Park
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Coronation Park Coronation Park Plaque Coronation Park – Manjimup War Memorial



Coronation Park and War Memorial

Dingup Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Dingup House
<i>Address</i>	Dingup Road, Dingup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 11 Loc 738
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1870
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Thomas and Maria Giblett married in 1868 and moved to Dingup. The land had been purchased for Thomas the oldest son of the Giblett family who had settled in the Balbarrup area in 1861. The first section of Dingup House was built in 1870. Maria and Thomas went on to have nine children. Thomas was very active in the community organizing the building of Dingup Church (1897) which was also used as a school. The schoolteacher employed for the local children boarded at Dingup House. Soon after the completion of the church Thomas was killed in an accident while clearing land on their farm. The house was expanded over time by the Giblett family and then renovated by successive owners including the Dousts, Claudine Bennett and the 2004 owners Kathy and David Savage. For a number of years the house has been run as a Bed and Breakfast place.
<i>Description</i>	Dingup House is a single storey 'L' shaped building that reflects the different eras in which it developed. Dingup House was built in four stages from 1870 to 1896 eventually consisting of 18 rooms. Construction of the main house is of fired mud bricks with mud mortar. The bricks were made on the property. The walls are built on the footings of large stoned laid directly on the ground without a damp course. The brickwork is laid in Flemish Bond –double bricks laid adjacent to each other with every second brick laid sideways. Floorboards and structural timber are pit sawn jarrah and the roof is corrugated iron. (Originally split shingles) The front of the house is rendered externally with cement while the rear remains unrendered. All internal walls are rendered with mud. Some rooms are wallpapered – the original wallpaper can still be seen in the lounge room. The large barn and shearing shed are built from split timber slabs with corrugated iron roofs. (Originally the roofs were split shingle.) Some of the trees and plants were planted by the original family or are of particular botanical interest, one of these is the Banyan tree.
<i>Condition</i>	Dingup House is very well maintained and appears in very good condition.
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very good/High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick, plaster, render, stone and timber. Roof: Timber and metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Rarity, Representativeness and Social

<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Trust, and; • Municipal Heritage Inventory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Historical Notes Provided by Cathy Savage owner of Dingup House. Compiled by Giblett Family.</p> <p>Tree list information supplied by Manjimup Historical Society 2004.</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: Central Ward Dingup House Dingup House Outbuildings Dingup House Outbuildings 1 Dingup House Rear</p>



Dingup Homestead

Fernhill Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Fernhill Rd, Dingup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Pt Lot 1 Loc 58
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1872
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	National Trust of Australia (WA) Notes from Built Environment Committee 1978
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	James Muir and his wife Elizabeth came to Fernhill in 1867. The timber part of the present house was built in 1872 and the brick portion in 1887. The property was originally an outstation of Thomas Muir's. The house in 2004 was still occupied and being carefully maintained by its owners.
<i>Description</i>	<p>House clearly built in two parts as stand alone buildings, one timber, and one in brick.</p> <p>Timber cottage very small scale with two rooms. Timber walls – jarrah hand hewn slabs.</p> <p>Brick house larger scale but still simple colonial design. Brick walls – hand pressed and sun dried bricks. Bricks laid in Flemish bond pattern. Both parts of the building originally had timber shingle roofs now covered with corrugated iron.</p> <p>Single storey with simple verandas supported by bush poles.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very good/ High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick and timber Roof: Timber and metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement and Mobility, and; • Occupations.
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Rarity and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Inventory and Classified by the National Trust
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>National Trust of Australia (WA) Notes from Built Environment Committee 1978</p> <p>Berry, Christopher The History, Landscape and Heritage of the Warren District 1987</p>
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Fernhill Fernhill 1

	Fernhill 2 Fernhill 3 Fernhill 4
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Fernhill Homestead

Giblett Street Commercial Precinct	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Giblett Street Shops
<i>Address</i>	Giblett Street, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Various
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Giblett Street was the first shopping street of Manjimup which developed after 1910. Most of the shops that were there in 2004 were built during the 1920s and the 1930s in a boom period that followed the Depression. Many of the shops from this period have shop fronts still intact and form an integrated group in the style of the Inter-War period. <i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	Giblett Street Commercial Precinct contains a substantially intact group of commercial buildings and shops constructed in the Inter-War period. The precinct extends from Mount Street to Brockman Street and includes the following: Western Side <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two shops north of hotel; • 85 and 83 Giblett St; • Manjimup Hotel; • National Australia Bank; • Shops between National Bank and Telstra building, and; • Manjimup Motors. Eastern Side <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All shops from Mount St corner between and including No 70-88, and; • Coronation Park including the War Memorial.
<i>Condition</i>	Various
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Various
**Construction Materials	Various
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement and Mobility, and; • Occupations.
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Giblett St Shops Western Side Giblett St Shops Eastern Side



Giblett Street Commercial Precinct

Kearnan College – Original Church School Two Storey Building	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	St Joseph's Convent
<i>Address</i>	Leman St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 203
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1925
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Historical Notes by Dave Evans Prepared for <i>Heritage TODAY</i> 2004.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>When the Manjimup-Pemberton Parish in 1922 was created Father Francis Kearnan was appointed parish priest. He was responsible for the purchase of six blocks of bush land for the establishment of a church school. Early in 1925 Mr Dennehy, a Perth architect, was asked to prepare plans for a two storey brick boarding school – with four classrooms on the bottom floor with separate dormitories above for boys and girls. Wide balconies and verandas were included with an eye to future expansion.</p> <p>For a start limited tenders were called for two of the classrooms and the dormitories with another small room as a presbytery. The successful tender was submitted by George Ausden a builder from Bridgetown with a cost of 1,650 pounds. Delays in construction were created by building material shortages but the school was completed and blessed by Archbishop Clune towards the end of 1925.</p> <p>The original church building that had been used for services but never appeared to have been consecrated was purchased by George Ausden when he could not find accommodation for his family whilst in Manjimup. This left the Catholic Community without a church, a problem solved by celebrating Mass in one of the larger classrooms at the school. This solution sufficed until the congregation outgrew the classrooms. An alternative was to enclose the verandas and move the boarders to the new enclosures and set up their old sleeping quarters for church services. The Catholic community persisted with this situation until St Joseph's Church was built in 1955.</p> <p>In 1961 renovations and extensions of the school were carried out - including new classrooms, roofs being tiled, balconies removed and the hall refurbished. Under parish priest Father Stephen Kelly after his appointment in 1970, the school was upgraded to become a five year high school (at this time the school was renamed Kearnan High School). This became WA's first coeducational Catholic School.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>Kearnan High School has been expanded and modified almost from his opening days in 1925. Building programmes have seen constant changes of use and facilities in the school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Two storey building;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brick walls; • Corrugated iron hipped roof (replaced); • Porch shading front entry, and; • A mixture of aluminium and wooden framed windows.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High/Moderate
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Historical Notes by Dave Evans Prepared for <i>Heritage TODAY</i> 2004.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Kearnan College



Kearnan College – Original Church School Two Storey Building

Manjimup Baptist Church	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Fmr Seventh Day Adventist Church
<i>Address</i>	Bath St Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 17950 Lot 151
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1927
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Oral evidence from Dave Giblett
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The Church presently (2004) used for the Baptist congregation was originally built as the Seventh Day Adventist Church in 1927. <i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corner setting; • Landscaping native trees; • Original building – weatherboard hall; • Simple Gothic Inter-War rectangular design; • Corrugated iron gabled roof, and; • Wooden frame windows. <p>A new brick extension was not included in the assessment</p>
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Moderate/Compromised by new extension
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+town+names+-+m
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Manjimup Baptist Church



Manjimup Baptist Church

Manjimup CWA Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	34 Giblett Street, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/loc</i>	Res 43343 Lot 813
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	15 May 1934
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
**Place Type	Individual Building
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Manjimup Branch of the Country Womens's Association was formed in the Manjimup Town Hall on 19 July 1931. The members' first priority was a Rest Room and was opened on 25 May 1934. The original building was located where Toy World now stands and it was relocated to its current position in 1954 where the brick verandah was added. The CWA Hall provided an important service during the 1940s as a sub-centre for Infant health. In 1940 when the Bridgetown Infant Health Nurse travelled to Manjimup one day a week, she used the CWA Hall to see the Mothers and their infants. In 1943 the centre was so busy it was recommended that the visits increased to two and a half days a week. Soon after the service had to be moved to new accommodation in Brockman Street.</p> <p>The building was still opening daily in 2005 to provide facilities for people to rest while visiting Manjimup during the day.</p> <p>There has been mention that the brick façade is a 1934 addition to a much older timber building, which may have been situated here as early as 1912 making it one of the earliest building in Giblett St. However, no evidence has been found to support this.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set in commercial area of Giblett St; • Small square building; • Predominantly made of timber with a brick façade; • Façade a mixture of face and rendered brick; • Parapet wall hides the roofline; • Changes to the hall include aluminium windows, and; • Iron roof.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very High/Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber, brick and render Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social

<i>Significance</i>	
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward CWA Hall CWA Hall 2



Manjimup CWA Hall

Manjimup Entrance Statement	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	South West Highway, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Unknown
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The entrance statements at either end of the town are situated on the South West Highway. They are a reflection of Manjimup strong connection with forests and the timber industry. People travelling on the highway have no doubt where they have arrived owing to there sheer large scale.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angular archways; • Supports and crossbeams both undressed timber poles; • Manjimup name outlined in large letters across the top of the archway, and; • Entry statements are situated both on north and south town entrances.
<i>Condition</i>	Very good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High/High
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement, and; • Occupations.
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+town+names+-+m
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Manjimup North Entrance Manjimup South Entrance



Manjimup Entrance Statement

Manjimup Hotel	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Giblett St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 2
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1912
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Photographic Evidence. There is a photograph at the hotel dated as 1912 showing the original façade of the hotel.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Manjimup Hotel was built in c1912, one of the first buildings in the fledgling town of Manjimup. Also one of the first commercial buildings that now form the Giblett St Commercial Precinct. The hotel was changed quite dramatically in the 1930s. Then in 1970 the Swan Brewery spent one million dollars in modernizing the hotel.</p> <p>The owner in 2005 John Peos purchased the hotel in 1984. It is still a centre of social activity for the Manjimup District.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>The Manjimup Hotel is a two storey building set close to the road in Giblett St. It is one of the major buildings in the Giblett St Commercial precinct. The hotel has had a few different developmental changes. When originally built in c1912 it reflected typical architectural style of hotels in the rural areas throughout the south-west. However, in c1930s the hotel was 'modernised' and the façade was changed dramatically. Despite another one million dollar investment by the Swan Brewery in 1970 the hotel still mostly has the character of a 1930s building.</p> <p>The hotel is a large rectangular brick building with a veranda shading the central third of the façade. The veranda is not very wide and has double verandah posts made of metal. There is a band of cream painted bricks separating the bottom from the top storey. The windows are a combination of 1930s style wooden framed windows and modern aluminium windows. The tall brick chimneys still visible from the road can be attributed to the original 1912 construction.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very High/Fair
<i>**Construction Materials Walls</i>	Walls: Brick Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement and Mobility, and; • Occupations.
<i>**Category of</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social

<i>Significance</i>	
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Oral History information provided by John Peos owner of the Manjimup Hotel January 2005.</p> <p>http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+town+names+-+m</p>
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Manjimup Hotel



Manjimup Hotel

Manjimup Infant Health Centre (former)	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Rutherford St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 14584 Lot 838
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1945/6
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Heritage Council Of Western Australia Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation December 2001.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p><i>These historical notes have been derived from the Heritage Places Assessment Documentation, Heritage Council Of Western Australia Compiled by Kristy Bizzaca December 2001</i></p> <p>There was an increase in the provision of public services to the Manjimup area during the Inter-War period. This coincided with the recognition of a need for state wide infant welfare services to be set up throughout Western Australia. It was at the instigation of the Bridgetown branch of the CWA that an infant health clinic was opened at Bridgetown/ Manjimup on 29 November 1940. At the time of establishment the Bridgetown Clinic also served the Manjimup district. The Infant Health nurse based as Bridgetown travelled to the sub-centre at Manjimup one day a week to operate a clinic out of the rooms in the local CWA's rest room (Hall). In 1943 the service was increased to two and a half days a week owing to a flourishing clinic. At some point during this growing period the Infant Health service moved from the CWA Hall to new accommodation in Brockman Street. It appears in c1943 the Manjimup Infant Health Centre became increasingly autonomous from the Bridgetown clinic. Records show that the Manjimup Infant Health Centre was administered by its own committee as early as 1941/1942. The committee was responsible for paying the Sister's wages and the running expenses of the clinic, which included raising money for rent and maintenance costs.</p> <p>In January 1944 Dr Eleanor Stang, Medical Supervisor of Infant Health, visited Manjimup. Her meeting with the Infant Health nurse, Sister Page, and the Manjimup committee, stimulated the local community to raise funds for the building of a new Infant Health Centre. A baby competition was organized by the Committee and the local community supported the concept by raising over 1,400 pounds. Further money was secured from the Lotteries commission and the Manjimup Road Board.</p> <p>In 1944 Nancy Allen of the architectural firm of WG Bennett drew up plans for the proposed Manjimup Infant Health Centre. The building comprised the rooms of the centre and the living quarters for the nurse. In February 1945 the tender for the construction of the Infant Health Centre was awarded to builder James Rea. Records show that the Infant Health Clinic formed part of a larger civic centre to be located at the site. However, the construction of the community centre did not go ahead. The Manjimup Road Board as owners of the property became responsible</p>

	<p>for the Infant Health centre's maintenance.</p> <p>The Infant Health Centre was opened to mothers on 4 February 1946. Much to the consternation of Sister Hernan the new centre was not well attended in the first few months. The new clinic was deemed to far from the hub of the town. Attempts to solve the problem included a free bus to transport mothers and their babies to this vital service. The centre was officially opened on 5 July 1946, by this time the earlier concerns of attendance seem to have died down.</p> <p>In 1994 the clinic was enlarged to takeover the residential facilities. It was at this stage the main entrance was changed to the north side (the former front door of the Sister's living quarters.)</p> <p>In April/May 2000 the Manjimup Infant Health Clinic was relocated to a new building. It is interesting to note that the Manjimup Infant Health Clinic is still administered by a management committee, one of the few remaining clinic in WA to be operated this way. In 2005 the Infant Health Centre (fmr) was occupied and being used as a Shire office.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>The Manjimup Infant Health centre (fmr) is on the corner of Rutherford and Moore St. The site comprises the clinic and a brick and tile garage. The clinic building is located centrally on the site and is set on the diagonal so the front façade faces towards the intersection of the two streets.</p> <p>The clinic is a single storey brick and tile building built on a domestic scale similar to houses built in the Inter-War period. It is constructed of stretcher bond brick work walls and a Marseilles patterned terracotta tile roof with lined eaves and timber windows. The main façade of the clinic is composed symmetrically with two hipped roofed wings projecting forward of the main body of the building.</p> <p>The main entrance to the building is central within the wall between the two wings. The entrance is housed within a semi-circular portico. Much of the architectural interest in this building is concentrated on the design of the entrance portico, which together with the symmetry of the front façade, displays a number of the characteristics of the Inter-War Stripped Classical style. Six octagonal columns support the simplified rendered entablature of the portico, bearing the words Manjimup Infant Health Centre. A simple curved balustrade runs between the columns.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair/Very High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick Roof: Tile
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Civic Activities, and; • Outside Influences.
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness, Social and Rarity
<i>Management Category</i>	A+
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register of Heritage Places; • Classified by the National Trust, and;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Heritage Inventory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Heritage Council Of Western Australia Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation December 2001.</p> <p>Apperley, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P., <i>A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture</i>, Angus and Robertson, 1989.</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: Central Ward Manjimup Infant Health Manjimup Infant Health rear</p>



Manjimup Infant Health Centre (former)

Manjimup Masonic Lodge	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Cnr Mount and Bath Streets, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 98
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1925
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Dedication Plaque - Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
**Place Type	Individual Building
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Manjimup Masonic Lodge was opened in 1925. <i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design simple example of Inter-War Stripped Classical; • Corner setting; • Building set on the diagonal so entrance faces corner; • Red brick walls; • Portico; • Vestigial classical columns; • Rendered entablature (with small gable feature); • Corrugated iron roof; • Wooden framed windows, and; • Changes – extension done in sympathy with original design using similar building fabric, roofing material has been replaced.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very High/High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick and render Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Apperley, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P., <i>A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture</i>, Angus and Robertson, 1989.</p> <p>http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+to+wn+names++m</p>
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Manjimup Masonic Hall



Manjimup Masonic Lodge

Manjimup National Bank	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Giblett St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 38
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1930s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Consultant approximation until further evidence is uncovered
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The National Bank was one of the necessary services that were provided as the town grew. <i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set close to the road on western side of Giblett St Commercial precinct; • Simple example of Inter-War Stripped Classical design; • Single storey; • Painted course faced limestone; • Strong horizontal lines in stonework and window and door architraves, and; • Flat corrugated iron roof behind parapet wall.
<i>Condition</i>	Very good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very high/High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Stone Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+to+wn+names+-+m
IMAGES	File: Central Ward National Bank



Manjimup National Bank

Manjimup Recreation Ground Gateway	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Moore St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 14584 Pt Lot 838
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1924
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Stone gates to the Manjimup Recreation Ground were erected by the residents of the Warren District as a grateful memorial to those who took part in the 1914-1918 World War. The gates were unveiled on the 21 April 1924 by His Excellency Sir Francis Newdegate EKCMG, the Governor of WA.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set close to road; • Focal point for the entrance to the Recreation Grounds; • Gates consist of four stone pillars; • Course faced limestone laid in orderly brick pattern; • Wrought Iron Gates, and; • Plaque marking dedication ceremony fitted to one of the gate posts.
<i>Condition</i>	Very Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very Good/High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Stone
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside Influences, and; • Social and Civic Activities.
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Plaque on the Gates</p> <p>http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+to+wn+names+-+m</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: Central Ward</p> <p>Gateway to Recreation Ground</p> <p>Gateway to Recreation Ground 1</p>



Manjimup Recreation Ground Gateway

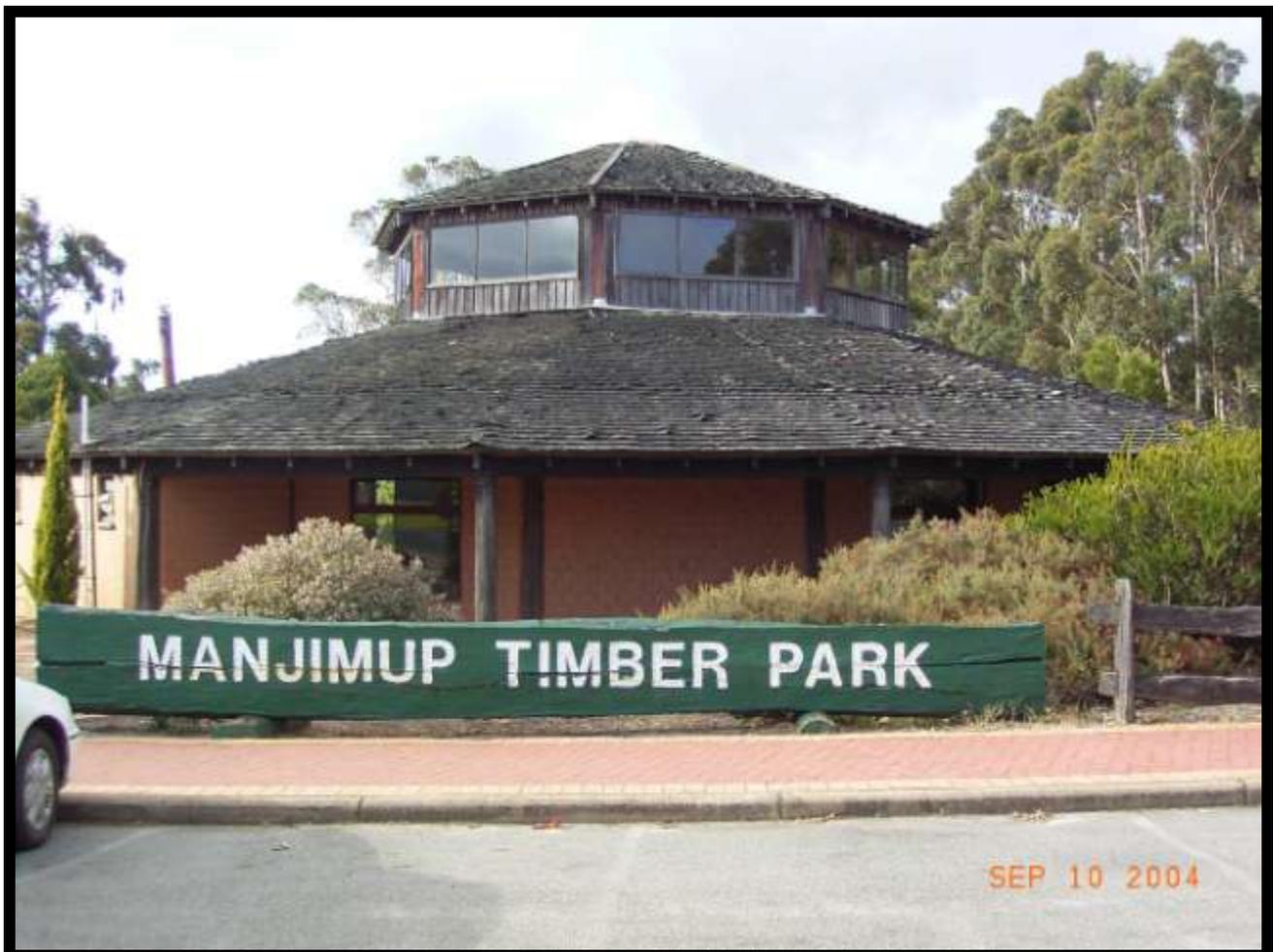
Manjimup RSL Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Brockman St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 21989 Lot 400
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1939
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Plaque on façade of RSL Hall
**Place Type	Individual Building
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The RSL Hall was built in 1939. It was opened on 16 September 1939 by A Yeates ESQ OBE. <i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	The RSL Hall is a single storey building set in the commercial precinct of Brockman Rd. It is built on a domestic scale and displays characteristics typical of the Inter-War era. The building is constructed of concrete blocks, which have been painted (in 2005 pink). The original roof has been replaced with custom orb zincalume. The façade of the hall is symmetrical with the central front door accessed through a recess. The low pitched roof is partially hidden by a stepped rendered parapet wall.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very High/High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick and render Roof: Zincalume
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Civic Activities, and; • Outside Influences.
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+to+wn+names+-+m
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Man RSL Hall Man RSL Hall plaque



Manjimup RSL Hall

Manjimup Timber Park	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Manjimup Tourist Park
<i>Address</i>	Cnr Rose and Edwards Streets, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 26199 Lots 638,629, 741
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1986
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Precinct
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Manjimup Timber Park was officially opened on 11 October 1986. It is a visitor's centre for a group of historical buildings and artefacts that represent the development of the timber industry in the Manjimup Shire. It includes the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (fmr) Police Lock-up (c 1914 originally located in Mount St); • (fmr) Ringbark School; • (fmr) Police Station; • (fmr) Pemberton Mill House; • Timber Museum (housed in a distinctively designed timber building), and the; • Steam Museum with an old steam engine. <p>The distinctive and unique building at Manjimup Timber Park was used as the Tourist Bureau until this service was controversially relocated to Giblett St in 2004. The old tourist bureau is now used as a function space.</p>
<i>Description</i>	The Manjimup Timber Park is located on the northern end of the town of Manjimup. Though surrounded by tall screening fences the large park is a public open space during the day welcoming local and tourist visitors alike. The historic timber houses and buildings, large artefacts and places of interest are widely scattered around a well kept, inviting park. The building that holds the story of the timber industry also has unique architecture using timber as its predominant building fabric. To the west of the entrance gate is the distinctive octagonal building, which was built in 1986 as a tourist bureau. It is built from rammed earth and has a timber shingled roof.
<i>Condition</i>	Various
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Owing to the relocation of many of the buildings and artefacts as well as changed use the integrity is compromised. However, the authenticity is very high as the buildings have been retained or restored as they were originally built.
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Various
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupations, and; • Social and Civic Activities.
<i>**Category of</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness, Social and Rarity

<i>Significance</i>	
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. Personal Conversation with Max Hargreaves of Manjimup Tourist Bureau 9771 1831 27 January 2005.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Timber Park Museum Timber Park Mill House Timber Park Lockup Timber Park Old Tourist Bureau Timber Park Police Station Timber Park Steam Museum Timber Park Timber Museum



Manjimup Timber Park

Manjimup Uniting Church and Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Bath St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 15761 Lots 112, 113
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1930s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Consultant approximation until further evidence is uncovered
**Place Type	Individual Building
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The Uniting Hall and Church were built as the community expanded and religious needs outgrew the domestic services held in people's homes. <i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set close to the road in Bath St; • Styled in an Inter-War simple Gothic revivalist style; • Unpainted red brick walls with two parallel light bands of bricks at the lower and upper edge of the window height; • Steeply pitched gabled roof; • Vertical Timber infill in the gable; • Gabled porch under separate roof with the roof replicating gable pitch of main roof; • Timber framed windows, and; • Changes include a later addition to the rear of the building.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very High/High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+town+names+-+m
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Manjimup Uniting Church



Manjimup Uniting Church

Oak Tree – Education Department Resource Centre	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Rose St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 651, Res 28399
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Tree planted C1914
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Tree List Information supplied by the Manjimup Historical Society 2004
<i>**Place Type</i>	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The Education Resources Centre is on the original Manjimup School site which opened in C1914. The tree was planted soon after the opening of the school.
<i>Description</i>	The Oak Tree is very mature as it is approaching a century old.
<i>Condition</i>	Very Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both Very High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Tree List Information supplied by the Manjimup Historical Society 2004
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Tree – Oak Tree Education Resources Centre Tree Oak in Educational Resources Building Grounds Rose St Planted C1911-14



Oak Tree – Education Department Resource Centre

Ringbark Tennis Club	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Lot 1 Ringbark Rd, Ringbark 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 1 Loc 2060
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1929
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Historical Notes displayed at clubhouse. Compiled by Jean Little
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Ringbark Tennis Club was built on land supplied by local farmer George Kennedy. He also prepared the land with the support of local people in working bees. Using horse drawn implements and hand tools the first courts were built from compacted earth. Opening in 1929, the first membership fees were 10sch for men and 5sch for women. Initially membership was restricted just to people from the Ringbark area but became open to outsiders in 1931. The compacted earth courts were bituminised in 1932.</p> <p>With a growth of new settlers in the area in the 1940s came an injection of enthusiasm for the tennis club. Dave Crombie resurfaced and built two new courts with keen help by working bees. In the late 1940s the club was incorporated and the land was purchased. The tennis club flourished in the Post World War Two years and despite ups and downs in membership since then, the club still operates with an active membership.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clubrooms; • Single storey; • Vertical timber walls; • Low pitched corrugated iron roof with broken backed verandah, and; • Large open area under roof that extends from main roof of building.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High/High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic and social
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Historical Notes compiled by Jean Little and displayed at Ringbark</p>

	Tennis Club
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Ringbark Tennis Club



Ringbark Tennis Club

SES building - Old Ambulance Centre	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	St John Ambulance Centre
<i>Address</i>	Brockman St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 453
DESCRIPTION	
Construction Date	1953
Construction Date Source	Plaque on the building
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Historical Notes	<p>The building now occupied by the SES was built as a St John Ambulance Centre in 1953. It was built by local builder J Rea. The plaque dedicated in an opening ceremony states;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS CENTRE WAS ERECTED FROM FUNDS GENEROUSLY DONATED BY THE RESIDENTS OF MANJIMUP AND DISTRICT AND LOTTERIES COMMISSION AND WAS OPENED ON 31-10-53 BY LOUIS THOMPSON ESQ JP PRESIDENT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">J REA BUILDER</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The old ambulance centre is a small scale domestic building set on a corner block; • Brick and rendered walls; • Tile hipped roof • Wooden framed doors and windows, and; • Rendered brick walls of double Ambulance parking area.
<i>Condition</i>	Poor
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick Roof: Tile
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Civic Activities, and; • Transport and Communications.
**Category of Significance	Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: Central Ward

SES SES St John Ambulance Former SES Plaque



SES building - Old Ambulance Centre

Springdale Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Booth Rd, Dingup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 190
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1883
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	National Trust Notes taken from Early Days Vol IV Part 3 1959 – Settlement in the South West
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Springdale Farmhouse was built in 1883 by Jesse Giblett and his father John of Balbarrup with the help of a local builder Ben Needs. It is one of five homesteads built by the Giblett's in the Manjimup district. It is thought that Perup House was built on the same design also by Ben Needs. Springdale was home to Ivan Giblett from 1906 until he sold it in 1984. Some of the trees in the near vicinity of the old house are believed to be original plantings from the time of Jesse Giblett. These plane trees mark the sites of the old dairy and smithy. The house was occupied and used as a residence until 1985. In 2005 it remained empty and was beginning to deteriorate rapidly.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Split jarrah slab walls set vertically (unpainted); • Some horizontal weatherboards (unpainted); • Cracks in the wall plastered with mud and whitewashed; • Split jarrah shingles (now covered with corrugated iron); • Chimneys constructed of stone rubble; • Six rooms with pit sawn flooring; • Verandah under a broken backed roof is supported by natural timber pole uprights, and; • Timber framed windows and doors.
<i>Condition</i>	Poor to fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both Very High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Timber and metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic, Rarity and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>National Trust Notes taken from Early Days Vol IV Part 3 1959 – Settlement in the South West.</p> <p>Interview and site visit with Dave Giblett who grew up at Springdale with five sisters. 4 July 2004.</p> <p><i>Warren-Blackwood Times</i> Wednesday 29 February 1984 front page</p>
IMAGES	File: Central Ward

	Springdale 1 Springdale 2 Springdale 3 Springdale 4 Springdale Shingles Springdale Tree
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Springdale Homestead

Sproge's Tree	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Kingsley Motel, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 3
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Not applicable
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
<i>**Place Type</i>	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Field empty
<i>Description</i>	Field empty
<i>Condition</i>	Poor
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Tree List Information supplied by the Manjimup Historical Society 2004.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Tree Sproge's Tree Sproge's Tree Kingsley Motel Photo Taken 1999

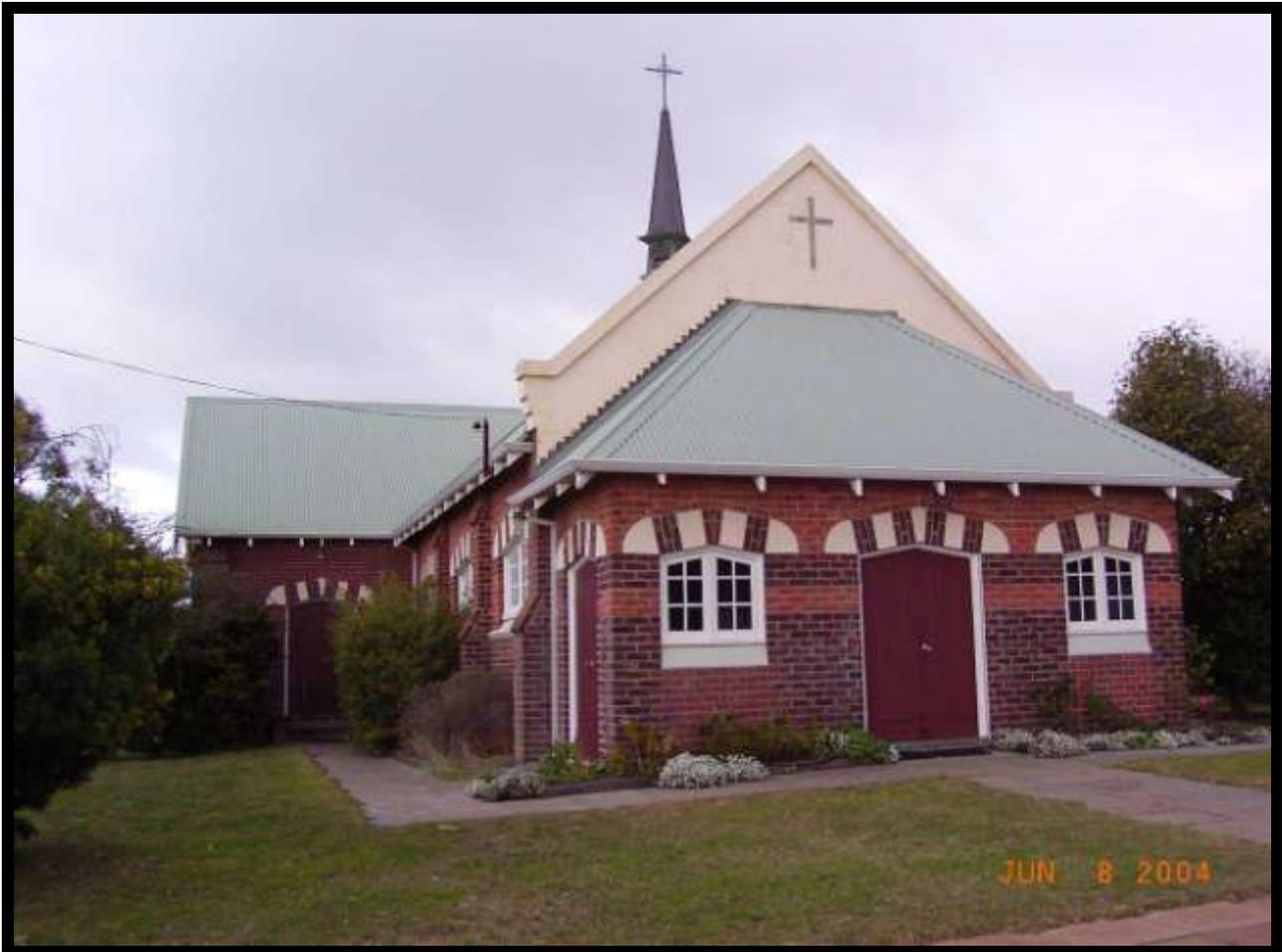


Sproge's Tree

St Joseph's Catholic Church	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Moore St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 221
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1955
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Historical Notes by Dave Evans Prepared for <i>Heritage TODAY</i> 2004.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Manjimup township was surveyed and real development began in 1912. In accordance with government policy of the day all religious denominations were provided with a land grant sufficient to erect a church. Therefore in Manjimup just before World War One a half acre in Rose Street was granted to the Catholic parish of Bridgetown (which covered a large area including Manjimup and Pemberton).</p> <p>Although with only limited finances, the small Catholic community proceeded with the structure of a church hall. The timber was cut at Joseph Johnson's spot mill and the construction was carried out by the Edwards brothers. Only the shell of the church hall was done as there was not the money to fully complete it. Nevertheless the flock had their church which was opened by Archbishop Clune on the 6 September 1914 (just after the outbreak of World War One). The opening ceremony was attended by a congregation of 40 parishioners.</p> <p>During the austere years of World War One non essential activities took a back seat – this included church expansion. However, in the boom years following the armistice the district flourished. The timber mills returned to full capacity, the War Service Land Settlement Scheme established hundreds of veteran soldiers on farms and the population of the district increased dramatically. The church was faced with providing priests, churches and schools for the significant sprinkling of Catholic worshippers amongst the newcomers. In order to accommodate servicing the parishioners Father Reidy suggested to Archbishop Clune that the Bridgetown Parish be split and that Manjimup and surrounding district be established as separate entity. He agreed and in March 1922 Father Kearnan was appointed Parish Priest of the Manjimup-Pemberton area. Dr Francis Kearnan was an excellent appointee. He was a devoted Christian man, a tireless worker and became a legend in the district in his lifetime. Much of his energy went into establishing a church school (now Kearnan College).</p> <p>After the building of the Catholic Convent the church hall was sold off and mass was held in a classroom at the school. When numbers rose, mass was moved to bigger premises but always within the school confines. In the years following World War II Australia embarked on a massive immigration programme. The first of the newcomers were displaced refugees with many thousands from Europe. A number of these settled in the Manjimup area with a significant amount of them</p>

	being Catholic. The extra population put pressure on the need for a purpose built Church to replace the school hall services that had sufficed to this time. So began a fund raising project which centred on an Australia Day carnival. The fundraising extended from 1947 until its fruition in 1955 when St Josephs Church was completed. It was consecrated in a ceremony led by Bishop Goody.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple gothic style influenced by Post World War Two austere design; • Brick walls, and; • Tile roof.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High/High
<i>**Construction Materials Walls</i>	Walls: Brick Roof: Tile
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Historical Notes by Dave Evans Prepared for <i>Heritage TODAY</i> 2004.
IMAGES	No image available

St Martin's Anglican Church	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Moore St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 15038 Lot 112
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1923
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Dedication plaques at the church
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	St Martins Anglican Church was built in 1923 and extended in 1966. It was dedicated on 10 November 1923 by Bishop Wilson of Bunbury. The extensions were blessed by Bishop Ralph of Bunbury in 1966. <i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church built from two tones of red brick; • Steeply pitched corrugated iron roof; • Windows have very rare brick detailing; • Central spire; • Parapet gable wall conceals the main roof line; • Symmetrical façade; • Timber framed doors and windows, and; • Design of church shows Inter-War Arts and Crafts influence.
<i>Condition</i>	Very Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both Very High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Social, Representativeness and Rarity
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+to+wn+names+-+m
IMAGES	File: Central Ward St Martins Anglican Church St Martins Anglican Church 2



St Martin's Anglican Church

Stan's Machinery and Palm Trees	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Butter and Cream Factory
<i>Address</i>	Mottram St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 318
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Opened 1926
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson, Manjimup Historical Society
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Stan's Machinery is the old butter and cream factory. The dairy industry was very important to the Manjimup economy as early as the 1920s with the introduction of the dairy farms through the group settlers. The three palm trees were planted by Walter Palmer Manager of the Butter Factory, in 1929 as part of the state's centenary celebrations.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very large industrial building set on prominent corner of Mottram St; • Building in two parts front half is rendered and painted brick; • Back half is unpainted red brick; • Roof is corrugated iron with low pitch gable; • Verandah to the side is under broken backed roof; • Main entry faces the corner of the building, and; • Three mature palms, planted 1929, shade the front of the building.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Moderate/High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick and render Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Social, Representativeness, Historic and Rarity
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Tree List Information supplied by the Manjimup Historical Society 2004.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Stan's Machinery Stan's Machinery 1 Tree - 3 Palm Trees in SW Hwy planted in 1929



Stan's Machinery and Palm Trees

Street Trees – Finch Street	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	West side of Finch Street, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Planted by school children 1980's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Tree List Information supplied by the Manjimup Historical Society 2004.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Trees
<i>Historical Notes</i>	These trees were planted by school children in the 1980's.
<i>Description</i>	The street trees were fairly densely planted native species including eucalypts
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Social and Historical
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Tree List Information supplied by the Manjimup Historical Society 2004.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Tree Finch St Trees



Street Trees – Finch Street

Street Trees – South West Highway	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	West side of Mottram Street, Manjimup
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Planted in the 1950's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Tree List Information supplied by the Manjimup Historical Society 2004.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	These trees were planted as part of a Rotary project in the 1950s. The stand includes prunus, jacaranda and pin oak trees.
<i>Description</i>	Field empty
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Tree List Information supplied by the Manjimup Historical Society 2004.
IMAGES	No image available

Trees at DEC Arboretum	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Muir Highway, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Trees
<i>Historical Notes</i>	There are a variety of exotic trees planted at DEC Complex in Brain Street. Some of the trees have been described as being the best representatives of that species in WA.
<i>Description</i>	Field empty
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Tree list information supplied by Manjimup Historical Society 2004.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Tree Manjimup DEC Arboretum Tree Manjimup DEC Arboretum 1



Trees at DEC Arboretum

Volunteer Centre	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Doctor's Surgery
<i>Address</i>	Rose St, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 362
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1930's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Information given at Heritage Forum 2004.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	This place was built as a residence in the 1930s. It was then used for a number of years as a doctor's surgery. In 2005 it was being used as a Volunteer Centre. <i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single storey building former residence now set in commercial area; • Red brick walls; • Corrugated iron gable roof; • Porch under separate gable roof; • Decorative Timber infill in the gables; • Timber verandah posts with stucco columns; • Timber framed windows and doors, and; • Random pattern stone foundations.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Moderate/High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Demographic Settlement
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+town+names+-+m
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Volunteer Centre



Volunteer Centre

Warren District Hospital	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Manjimup Hospital
<i>Address</i>	Hospital Ave, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	Central
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	'C' Res 20337 Lot 368
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1935
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Dave Giblett Manjimup Historical Society
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Warren District Hospital was opened in c1935. The poplar trees and large eucalyptus that are in the grounds are thought to be original plantings from when the hospital first opened. Until the Warren District hospital opened people in the district that needed medical help went to Jardee Hospital.</p> <p>Poplar Trees and a large eucalypt in the grounds of the hospital are thought to be original plantings when the hospital first opened. Dr Williams was President of the Tree Society of the time so he may be linked with these trees.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.1 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>The Warren District Hospital Nomination refers to the original building constructed c1935.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single storey; • Red brick walls to dado height and then rendered until the roof line; • Hipped tiled roof; • Brick and render entry statement, and; • Wooden framed doors and windows.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very High/Medium
<i>**Construction Materials Walls</i>	Walls: Brick and render Roof: Tile
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Representativeness, Social and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Warren District Hospital Warren District Hospital 1



Warren District Hospital

16.2 Coastal Ward Historical Notes

- Northcliffe was settled by British group settlers in 1924. The 374 families that came to the area were to be granted between 100 and 180 acres of land for the establishment of dairy farms. The families were grouped into lots of 20 and set out to clear land and build simple housing. As history has proved the settlers struggled from the outset. Unlike the group settlers around Pemberton and Manjimup, the Northcliffe people had no town to provide any infrastructure for a community and they were far from rail transport.
- Despite the struggle for the Group Settlers and the number of people who were forced to walk away from their land, Northcliffe community endured. In the Post World War Two era a new lease of life was given to the district with the establishment of new industries including tobacco growing and most importantly the Karri Timber Company's Sawmill and then later Bunnings Timber Mill. The tobacco farms were often established on old Group Settler farms under the War Service Land Settlement scheme. Owing to the influx of people and the creation of steady employment with the timber mill, many new community services were expanded such as the Town Hall and churches.

16.2.1 Coastal Ward Site Descriptions

Andy Sorrie's House	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Lot 81 Zamia St, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 81
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1929
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Andy Sorrie's house was one of the first substantial weatherboard houses built in Northcliffe. According to the original Municipal Heritage Inventory the house was built in c1929. <i>Refer to 16.2 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single storey residence; • Weatherboard walls with some asbestos cladding at the side; • Corrugated iron roof with broken back verandah; • Brick chimney; • Wooden framed windows and doors, and; • House raised on timber stumps.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High/Medium
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber and asbestos Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Demographic Settlement and Mobility
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Representativeness and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i> . University of Western Australia Press 2003. <i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe Andy Sorrie's House



Andy Sorrie's House

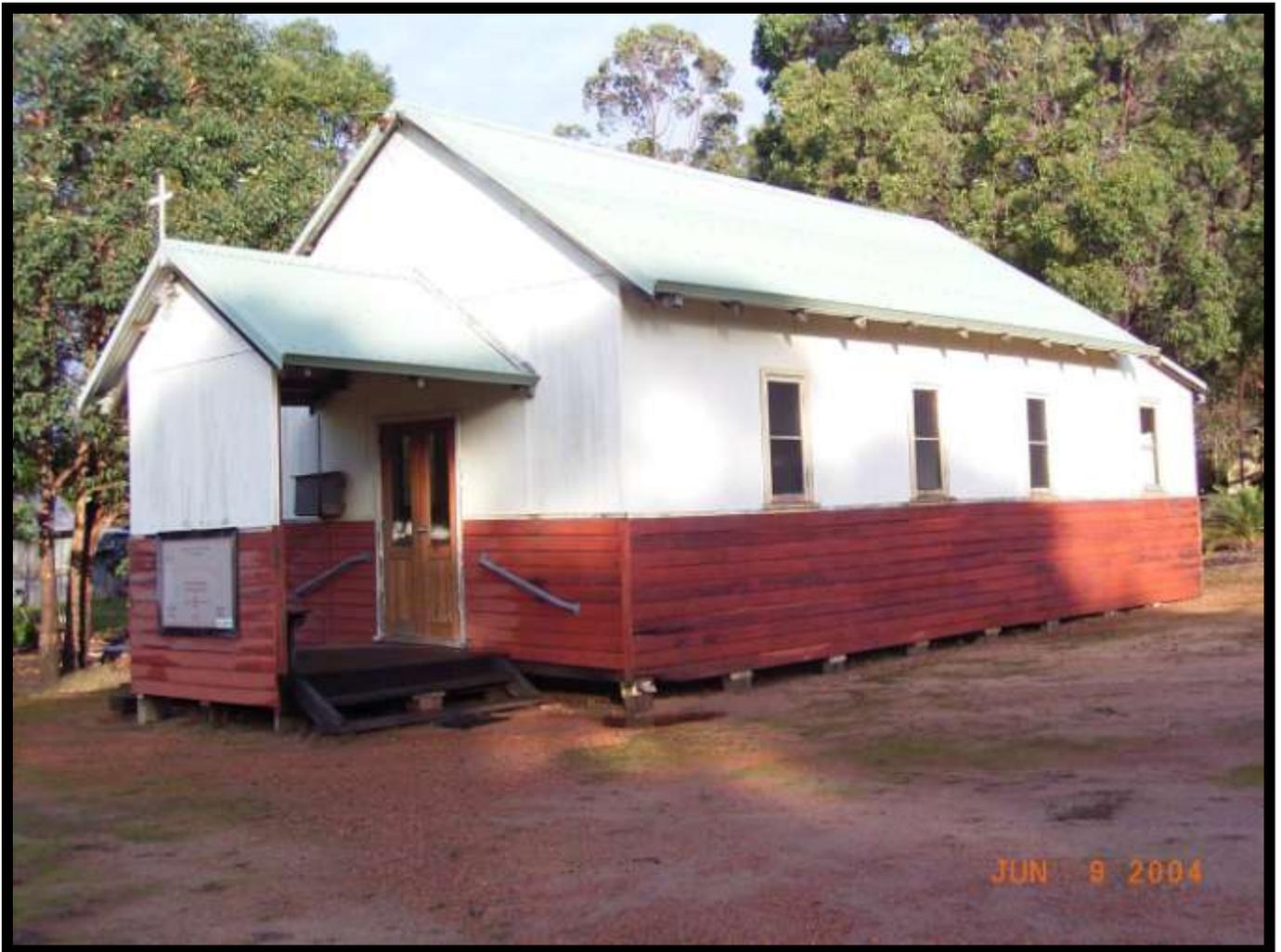
Boorara Tree	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1952 by George Reynolds
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson DEC Heritage Officer
**Place Type	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Boorara Tree was one of a group of trees used for spotting fires particularly in the summer months. Owing to the importance of the timber industry and the density of the forest areas in the Manjimup region, fire was a dangerous threat to both the economy and people's safety. In the 1940s a number of towers were installed in the tops of trees to be climbed daily by a team of fire spotters. Other trees included the Gardner, Gloucester and Diamond trees.</p> <p>“Though the Gloucester Tree has become a major tourist attraction the Boorara tree has been less well known. In 1991 DEC cut the top off the Boorara Tree and lowered the lookout cabin into a display position. Nothing was done to promote it however, and DEC destroyed the cabin four years later.” (<i>Contested Country</i> p.170)</p> <p>Though the lookout tower is no longer there the ladder access up the Boorara Tree can still be seen. The Boorara Tree is a sizeable tree and is still visited by tourists in the Northcliffe district.</p>
<i>Description</i>	A sizeable tree
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Interview with Ian Wilson DEC Heritage Officer 27 March 2005
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Boorara Tree



Boorara Tree

Christ Church Anglican Church	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Northcliffe Anglican Church
<i>Address</i>	Corner of Meerup St and Callcup Rd, Northcliffe 8282
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 128
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Unknown but thought to be post World War Two C1950s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Approximation based on knowledge of the expansion of the town in the Post World War Two years.
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Despite the struggle for the Group Settlers and the number of people who were forced to walk away from their land, Northcliffe community endured. In the Post World War Two era a new lease of life was given to the district with the establishment of new industries including tobacco growing and most importantly the Karri Timber Company's Sawmill. The tobacco farms were often established on old Group Settler farms under the War Service Land Settlement scheme. Owing to the influx of people and the creation of steady employment with the timber mill, many new community services were expanded such as church activities. It was in this climate that the Uniting, Anglican and Catholic Churches were built.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.2 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set in residential area with a back drop of mature trees; • Simple rectangular design; • Raised on wooden stumps; • Steep pitched corrugated iron roof; • Weatherboard to dado height and then clad with asbestos to the roof line; • Symmetrical façade; • Covered porch over entry door; • Wooden framed windows and doors, and; • In need of maintenance.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair/Poor
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High/High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Asbestos and timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Social, Representativeness and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe</i></p>

	<p><i>Area WA.</i> University of Western Australia Press 2003.</p> <p><i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe Christ Church Anglican</p>

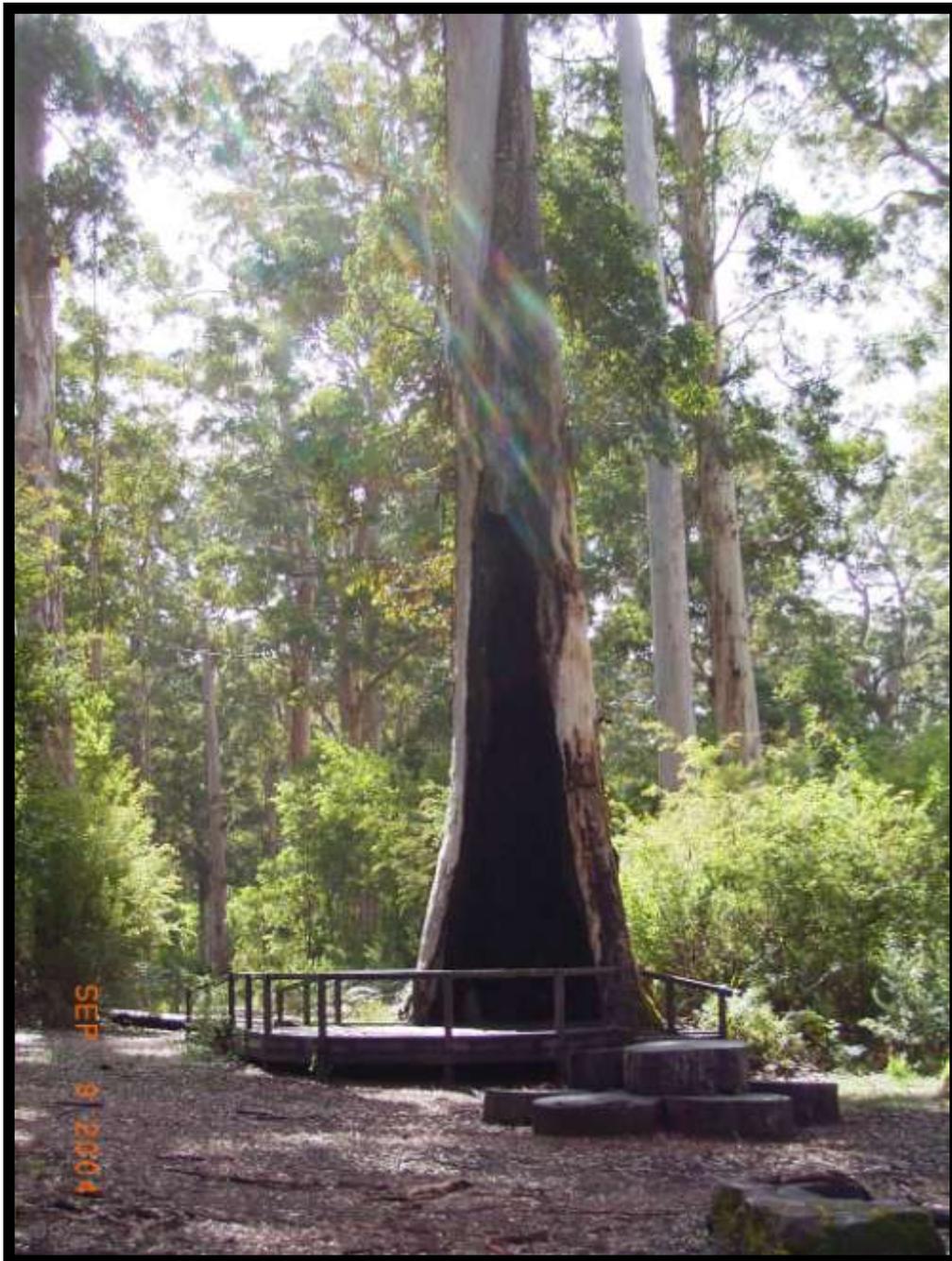


Christ Church Anglican Church

Coodamurrup Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Moore's Hut
<i>Address</i>	
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1913
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Guesstimate by Ian Wilson DEC Heritage Officer
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This hut is linked to the story of cattle droving that was a major occupation in the 19th century Manjimup district. Cattle were taken from winter properties and pushed across land to summer feeding grounds on the coast. Along the way wells and huts to accommodate the drovers were constructed. The practice of droving cattle between winter and summer feeding grounds was continued until as late as the 1980s. This hut is one of a number on the Shire of Manjimup Heritage Inventory and is still used for overnight accommodation for campers. The hut is on the DEC Heritage Site Database under the name Coodamurrup Homestead.</p> <p>Coodamurrup lease was owned by Andrews & Brockman. The Wheatley family purchased the holding and built the hut for shelter while summer grazing there cattle. Cecil Moore was a later lease holder.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small hut, and; • Timber and corrugated iron construction.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair/Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Social, Representativeness and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Interview with Ian Wilson DEC Heritage Officer 27 March 2005.</p>
IMAGES	No image available

Northcliffe Forest Park	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Gardner Drive, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1985
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	The Northcliffe Forest Park Pamphlet: A Visitors Guide. Funded by Lotteries West and Trailwest.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Urban Park
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Northcliffe Forest Park is a 246 hectare area immediately to the east of the town. The concept of the park was to “preserve a relatively small area of temperate primeval rain forest with the minimum of disturbance to its many and varied ecosystems.” (<i>Contested Country p.191</i>)</p> <p>The Forest Park was the inspiration of two local men George Gardner and Archie Jackson who ‘discovered’ the Hollow Butt Karri tree in 1981 whilst clearing firebreaks. From their personal interest the idea grew for a community managed forest reserve near to the town that could be used for the education and enjoyment of local people as well as visitors. In 1985 work began establishing roads, walk trails, picnic areas and signage. The work has been the result of a high volunteer support base in Northcliffe. In 1986 the park was declared a ‘C’ Class reserve and vested in the Shire of Manjimup.</p> <p>Forest Park has been described as a magnificent reserve of relatively undisturbed forest. It contains a variety of forest types including pristine stands of mature old growth karri and patches of mature marri. It also is home to a diverse range of flora and fauna.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is immediately to the west of the Northcliffe townsite; • Approximately 300 hectares in size; • Four hand cleared walk trails are maintained; • Vehicular access to the park is possible along a one way road; • The vehicle track is circular; • The most undeveloped section of the park is on the southern end, and; • Picnic and BBQ facilities are available in some sections.
<i>Condition</i>	Very Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Social, Representativeness and Aesthetic
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	The Northcliffe Forest Park Pamphlet: A Visitors Guide. Funded by

	<p>Lotteries West and Trailwest.</p> <p>Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i>. University of Western Australia Press 2003.</p> <p><i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: Coastal Ward Forest Park Forest Park 1</p>



Forest Park

Kurt's Wall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	North St, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Between 1990 and 1994
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	It is not known at this stage when Kurt's Wall began. However, the wall has become well known for its interesting design. It has become a destination for visitors to the township of Northcliffe. The place was nominated by the community members of Northcliffe who would like to see the wall retained for its aesthetic contribution to North St and the town.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brick and bottle wall around a residence; • Brick pillars with castellated tops; • Walls have creative designs made with bottles laying on their sides with the ends facing the road, and; • Ends of the bottles are painted to provide patterns including the Australian flag and Celtic cross.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both Very High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Brick and glass
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Demographic Settlement
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Kurt's Wall Kurt's Wall 1



Kurt's Wall

Moon's Crossing	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Off Wheatley Coast Rd, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
<i>**Place Type</i>	Landscape
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Moon's Crossing (origin of the name unknown) is a place without any built features. The crossing is a bar of granite rock that crosses the Warren River. This provided a natural ford that was used by early settlers in the district before bridges.
<i>Description</i>	Natural ford of granite rock across the river
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Other
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Moons Crossing Moons Crossing 1



Moon's Crossing

Muir's Hut	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	End of Deeside Coast Rd
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	20 th century
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson DEC Heritage Officer
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	This hut is linked to the story of cattle droving that was a major occupation in the 19 th century Manjimup district. From around the 1870s to the end of the First World War the coastal land became important to the pastoralists' economy. Cattle were taken from winter properties and pushed across land to summer feeding grounds on the coast. "The coast was divided into continuous leaseholds some of which were fenced and dotted with huts and stock runs which the drovers had constructed. The Muirs east of Manjimup sent cattle down Deeside to the coast between the mouth of the Gardner River and Broke Inlet". (<i>Contested Country</i> p.55) The practice of droving cattle between winter and summer feeding grounds was continued until as late as the 1950s. This hut is one of a number on the Shire of Manjimup Heritage Inventory and is still used for overnight accommodation for some campers but is on private property and access is therefore limited.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale hut; • Timber walls; • Corrugated iron roof; • New section which is well built and difficult to distinguish from old section, and; • Well maintained.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both Very High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i> . University of Western Australia Press 2003.
IMAGES	No image available

Northcliffe Pioneer Cemetery	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Cemetery Road
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Earliest headstone 1924
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson, Manjimup Historical Society
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p><i>Not much is known about the cemetery at this stage. Further research is needed.</i></p> <p>The Northcliffe Cemetery is located in a bush setting. At the entrance is a small rectangular structure which provides shelter and houses information about the layout of the area.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located n a bush setting; • Entrance building is an rectangular structure; • Walls are timber and timber lattice; • Corrugated iron roof; • Crosses on entrance gates, and • Traditional cemetery layout.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Currugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Social and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: Coastal Northcliffe Cemetery 2005 Northcliffe Cemetery (1) 2005



Northcliffe Pioneer Cemetery

Northcliffe CWA Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	North St, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 47735 Lot 21
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Unknown
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The CWA was an active group, vital in the smooth operation of any community function. A photograph on the steps of the Northcliffe Town hall c1948 shows a large membership particularly reflecting the increased population of Northcliffe with the onset of War Service Settlements. <i>Refer to 16.2 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set back from road with some landscaping apparent; • Small scale single storey hall; • Sloping corrugated iron roof; • Horizontal weatherboard to half way up walls then finished with fibreboard; • Covered porch with roof at the same slope as main roof, and; • Timber framed windows.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both Very High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber and asbestos Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i> . University of Western Australia Press 2003. <i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe CWA Hall



Northcliffe CWA Hall

Northcliffe District High School	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Northcliffe Town School
<i>Address</i>	Zamia St, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 67
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1928
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	<i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Northcliffe School was first established in 1928 with an enrolment of 30 children. Its numbers fluctuated over the years with pupil enrolments dropping down to as low as 18 at the beginning of 1943. A great influx of numbers came with the Post World War II land settlement. Other influences were the closure of the group settlement schools. In 1946 the school bus program was initiated in the South West of Western Australia and a lot of isolated one teacher schools became unviable and were subsequently closed. This saw the end of most of the group settlement schools around the Northcliffe district.</p> <p>In 2005 the Northcliffe School was a District High School. Numbers had increased slightly with the closure of the Quinninup School in 2004.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.2 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features reflect 1950s and 60s expansion; • Weatherboard and asbestos walls; • Corrugated iron gable roofs, and; • Timber framed windows.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very High/Moderate
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber and asbestos Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe High School



Northcliffe District High School

Northcliffe Hotel	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Rd, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 7, 8
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Unknown
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<i>Refer to 16.2 for historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storey, solid construction; • Style indefinable, though influenced by late twentieth century design; • Almost symmetrical design with two wings either side of protruding gabled sections; • Painted brick walls; • Verandah on central part of front of hotel; • Metal verandah posts; • Shallow pitched corrugated iron gable roof; • Timber framed windows, and; • Bull nosed canopies on lower storey windows.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High/Unknown
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Civic Activities, and; • Occupations.
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i>. University of Western Australia Press 2003.</p> <p><i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.</p>
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe Hotel



Northcliffe Hotel

Northcliffe Old Roadhouse	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Zamia St, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 100
DESCRIPTION	
Construction Date	1920's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	<i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>In the 1920s the Jones family moved to Northcliffe. Alf Jones became Northcliffe's first mail contractor bringing the mail from Pemberton in his Buick car. The Jones family built a large shed next to their home in Zamia St and this became Northcliffe's first garage.</p> <p>Alf's son, Victor, became the mechanic first for motorbikes and then later for cars. Even after the Jones family moved away from Northcliffe Victor continued on at the garage mending alongside cars, many pieces of farm machinery. Victor became well known for improvising when no parts were available and built a reputation for being an innovative and excellent mechanic. He was noted in the local history book <i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> as a character and the book includes a number of anecdotes about Victor's contribution to the Northcliffe mechanical times past.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.2 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>It is not known whether the Northcliffe Roadhouse is the original garage built in the 1920s. A side view shows quite different building fabric from the brick blocks that clad the façade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale garage; • Low pitched corrugated iron gable roof; • Timber and asbestos walls; • Brick block façade (thought to be a false cladding added at a later date), and; • Flat roofed canopy protecting fuel area.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very High/Moderate
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick, timber and asbestos Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	D
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in

	Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe Roadhouse



Northcliffe Old Roadhouse

Northcliffe Recreation Ground – Eric Sanders Pavilion	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Gardner Drive, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 18775 Lot 66
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Unknown
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Other Built Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Northcliffe Recreation Ground is used for a range of sports including hockey, cricket and football. The Eric Sanders Pavilion was named after an active sportsman and community minded long term resident, Eric Sanders. Eric was a descendent of a family of group settlers who arrived in the 1920s. It is the Eric Sanders Pavilion which is being considered for its heritage value.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.2 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Northcliffe Recreation Ground is a large sports oval with modern club rooms; • The Eric Sanders Pavilion is a single storey construction with a metal shallow pitched roof, and; • There are five tiers of seating for spectators.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both Very High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Metal and timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People, and; • Social and Civic Activities.
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i>. University of Western Australia Press 2003.</p> <p><i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.</p>
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe Recreation Ground



Northcliffe Recreation Ground – Eric Sanders Pavilion

Northcliffe RSL Memorial Hall (former)	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Red Cross Hall
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Road, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 158
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Unknown
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The RSL Hall has been occupied by the Red Cross for a number of years but in 2004 it went on the market to be sold. <i>Refer to 16. 2 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set on main street of Northcliffe; • Single storey building raised on wooden stumps; • Hipped corrugated iron roof; • Asbestos and weatherboard walls; • Timber framed windows and doors; • Symmetrical façade with central main entry doors; • Skillion roof on extension to the rear, and; • No major changes to original built form.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Medium/High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Asbestos and timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic, Aesthetic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i>. University of Western Australia Press 2003.</p> <p><i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.</p>
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe Former RSL Hall (Red Cross Shop)



Northcliffe RSL Memorial Hall (former)

Northcliffe Tourist Centre and Museum	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Road, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 350, Res 22973
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Original school 1925, Northcliffe Museum 1977
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	<i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.
**Place Type	Individual Building
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Northcliffe Museum project was a direct result of the district's jubilee celebrations in March 1974. At that celebration a \$1,000 profit was made and the community was invited to make suggestions on how best to use the windfall gain. The suggestion of the establishment of a Northcliffe Museum was well received. A decision was made to use an old Group Settlement School from the 'Scotch Group' situated 8.5 kilometres from town. This school served Groups 121 and 133. Group 133 was settled solely by Scottish settlers hence the school's nick name. The school was closed in December 1946 when school buses were introduced across the South West of Western Australia. The building was the social centre of Groups 121 and 133 for many years and until 1975 was used for community meetings, annual Christmas parties and dances.</p> <p>The Scotch Group timber building was jacked up, loaded on to a semi trailer and transferred to the current site of the museum - using up the entire \$1,000 budget. A local committee of enthusiastic people provided the labour to renovate the old school and the Pemberton-Northcliffe Tourist Bureau provided the funds for materials and the re-erection of the porch. The museum was opened by the MLA for the Warren, Dave Evans. Next to the museum is an old Group Settler's cottage which serves as the Northcliffe Tourist Information Centre which is manned by local volunteers. To the rear of both these buildings is a small one roomed cottage which was a single teacher's residence. This has also been transferred from outside the town boundaries.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.2 for more historical notes</i></p>
Description	<p>The Museum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber and fibreboard walls; • Corrugated iron gable roof; • Simple rectangular design, and; • Banks of tall multi paned timber framed windows. <p>Tourist Information Centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single storey cottage; • Timber walls; • Corrugated iron gable roof; • Broken backed verandah;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skillion roof to the rear; • Symmetrical façade with central door; • Timber framed windows, and; • Metal chimney.
<i>Condition</i>	Excellent
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair/Very High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic, Aesthetic, Rarity, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i>. University of Western Australia Press 2003.</p> <p><i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe Pioneer Museum Northcliffe Pioneer Museum and Tourist Bureau Northcliffe Museum (Teachers Quarters) Northcliffe Museum Teachers Quarters 2</p>



Northcliffe Tourist Centre and Museum

Northcliffe Town Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Zamia Street, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 77, 78
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1940's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Town Hall was used for dances and showing movie pictures. <i>Refer to 16.2 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<p>External</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large single storey building raised on stumps; • Timber framed windows and doors; • Small square windows set high in the walls, and; • Corrugated iron gable roof. <p>Internal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wooden floorboards; • Stage area, and; • Kitchen facilities.
<i>Condition</i>	Very Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both Very High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i>. University of Western Australia Press 2003.</p> <p><i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.</p>
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe Hall



Northcliffe Town Hall

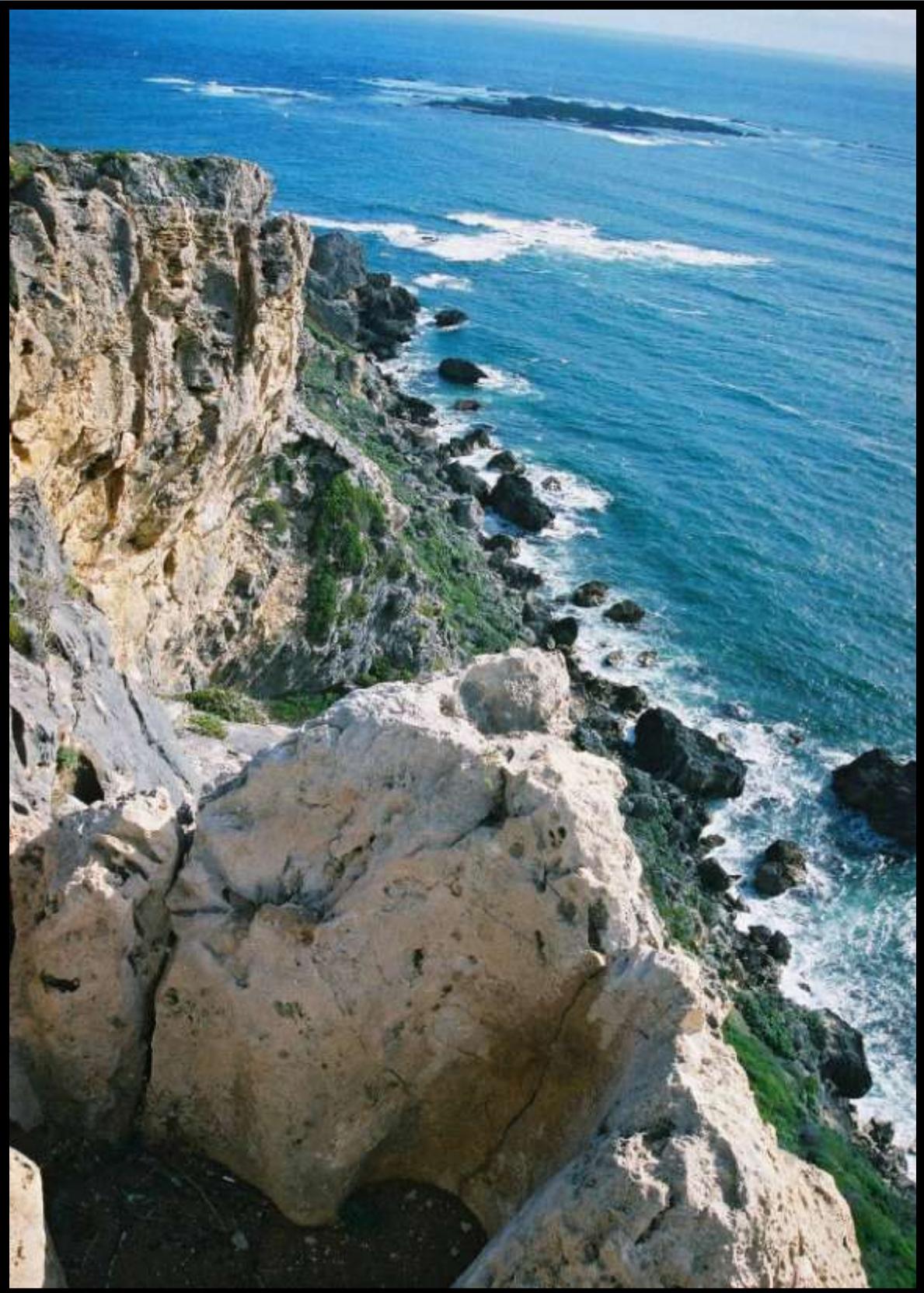
Northcliffe Uniting Church	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Zamia Street, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 23233 Lot 85
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1959
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Plaque on building
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Uniting Church was built in 1959. The foundation plaque states;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Commemorating the foundation of this building Worship was conducted on this site by the President of the Conference Rev J Vaughan Sunday 20 September 1959</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.2 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set close to the road with simple landscaping; • Timber and fibreboard walls; • Corrugated iron gable roof; • The façade is clad with vertical timber (in 2004 appeared new); • The side walls has horizontal weatherboard to half way and then finished in fibreboard; • The façade is symmetrical with an entrance porch under a gable roof separate from the main roof; • Steps on both sides lead to the main door, and; • Timber framed windows.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both Very High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i>. University of Western Australia Press 2003.</p>

	<i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe Uniting Church Northcliffe Uniting Church Plaque



Northcliffe Uniting Church

Point D'Entrecasteaux	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Windy Harbour
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Landscape
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Point D'Entrecasteaux is named after Bruny D'Entrecasteaux, a French explorer who visited the southern coastline of Western Australia in the 1790s. The Point is an important feature in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. It is a popular destination for walkers and the beaches for fisherman. The cliffs can be dangerous as was found by a young man in the 1970s who fell down one of the cliffs and broke his leg. A brave rescue was needed to get him extricated from a difficult position to the top of the cliffs and medical help.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point D'Entrecasteaux offers great views of the coastline and spectacular wilderness; • A three kilometre scenic drive features vehicle viewing bays; • Exceptional views of the southern coastline and coastal heath wilderness; • D'Entrecasteaux drive takes you to the Tookalup recreational site and to Point D'Entrecasteaux; • There is a 1.2 kilometre coastal cliff walk connecting Tookalup and Point D'Entrecasteaux; • Cliff walk provides spectacular scenery of the 100 metre high sea cliffs; • Walk trail which circumnavigates Point D'Entrecasteaux; • Features vistas of the rugged sea cliffs, coastal heath and expansive coastline, and; • An extreme viewing platform linking from the trail allows views of this dramatic coastline.
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic and Scientific
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	TravelDownunder.com.au Evans, H., D., <i>Windy Harbour Settlement</i> self published WA 1992.
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward



Point D'Entrecasteaux

River Road Bridge	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Road, near Northcliffe
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Unknown
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	This bridge used to be a railway bridge. There are many old railway bridges in the Shire of Manjimup that were important links in the transport of timber from the forest to the various mills situated throughout the region. River Road bridge is one of these. In 2005 the bridge is still used by hikers for on the Bibbulmun Track. The bridge is maintained for pedestrian traffic and has been adapted by the supply of a wire protective hand rail.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber bridge, and; • Approximately 50m long.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Moderate/Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Transport and Communication
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Social and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward River Road Bridge River Road Bridge 1 River Road Bridge 2 River Road Bridge 3



River Road Bridge

Shannon River Bridge	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Old Chesapeake Rd
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1940s/50s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson DEC Heritage Officer
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The Shannon River Bridge is situated on the Old Chesapeake Rd which is now closed. The bridge is closed as it is not safe for carrying traffic. It appears to be an old Shire bridge built for road traffic.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber bridge; • 20-30 metres long, and; • Middle pylon is founded on a granite rock.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair to Poor
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair (Both compromised by condition)
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Transport and Communication
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Representativeness and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Shannon River Bridge



Shannon River Bridge

Squirt River Bridge	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	100m upstream from Deeside Coast Rd
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1920
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson, DEC Heritage Officer
**Place Type	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	This is an early example of a timber bridge probably made by a local farmer. Its age is unknown but has been around for many decades. According to a Department of Environment and Conservation officer, Ian Wilson and local resident Tom Muir who visited the bridge, it is an interesting design and worthy of preservation if possible.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The timber bridge is low scale bridge of interesting design, and; • Poor condition but enough of the original fabric to consider for preservation.
Condition	Poor
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Poor/Moderate
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Transport and Communication
**Category of Significance	Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Interview with Ian Wilson DEC Heritage Officer 27 March 2005
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Squirt River Bridge



Squirt River Bridge

St Joseph's Catholic Church	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Road, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 146
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1950's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Consultant guesstimate
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The Anglican, Uniting Church and Catholic Church were all established in the same Post World War II time period. <i>Refer to 16.2 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated well back from the road in a natural bush setting; • Simple design; • Church raised on stumps; • Asbestos walls; • Corrugated iron gable roof; • Timber front door under porch which is under separate roof; • Timber framed windows, and; • Porch to the side of the church under broken back skillion roof.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both Very High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Asbestos Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i>. University of Western Australia Press 2003.</p> <p><i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.</p>
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe St Joseph's Church



St Joseph's Catholic Church

Northcliffe Store	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Arts and Crafts Store
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Road, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 10
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1924
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation 28 November 2003
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Northcliffe Store was constructed in 1924 and continued to provide services to the town until its closure in 2001. It was built (and extended in c1925) by John Ipsen. Ipsen was employed by the State Government to construct buildings such as houses, stores and offices for group settlement administrators. The store was important as a place where the Group Settlers bought their goods particularly in the early foundation years of Northcliffe. The store originally provided accommodation for staff and single men in the rear rooms as well as functioning as a grocery store.</p> <p>The store has associations with William Johnston and George Giblett entrepreneurs and store keepers. William Johnston was instrumental in facilitating a settlement and store at Northcliffe through his associations with the Premier, Sir James Mitchell. George Giblett is commemorated and recognised in the name of Giblett Forest Block in the Manjimup region. The Northcliffe Store was run as a supermarket by the Richards family from 1964 to 1985.</p> <p>In the 1990s the store became the premises of the Environment Centre that represented a symbol of rights for citizens to support their views in the struggle to retain old growth forests. Subsequent firebombing of the premises on two occasions elevated the value of the place in the community. For a period in the late 1990s the store was used as an Arts and Crafts Shop. In 2005 the store was unoccupied.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.2 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set close to the road; • Large single storey building; • Symmetrical façade; • Corrugated iron gable roof; • Horizontal weatherboard walls with some corrugated iron cladding; • Distinctive vernacular style; • Large banks of timber framed windows (not thought to be original), AND; • Timber entry doors.
<i>Condition</i>	Poor
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Moderate/High
<i>**Construction</i>	Walls: Timber and metal

<i>Materials</i>	Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement, and; • Occupations.
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Representativeness, Rarity and Social
Management Category	A+
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Inventory, and; • Register of Heritage Places.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation 28 November 2003</p> <p>Crawford, P., and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area WA</i>. University of Western Australia Press 2003.</p> <p><i>Northcliffe Remembers</i> Compilation of stories and memories of life in Northcliffe by an editorial committee of the Northcliffe Pioneer Museum. Printed by Dynamic Press Bunbury WA Date unknown.</p>
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Northcliffe Arts and Crafts



Northcliffe Store

Watermark Kilns	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Bell Tobacco Farm
<i>Address</i>	Karri Hill Road, Northcliffe 6262
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 12152
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1950-51
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Register of Heritage Places Assessment for Interim Entry 21 January 2005
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<u><i>Historical Notes</i></u>	
<p><i>These historical notes have been taken directly from the Documentary Evidence prepared by HCWA in the Register of Heritage Places Assessment 31 January 2005.</i></p> <p>The kilns were built to standard plans as part of the development of a tobacco farm for Roy and Peg Bell, under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme in c. 1950-51. In 2000-03, the kilns and workers' quarters have been extensively repaired and converted to farm stay accommodation by Trevor and Jeanette Hulcup.</p> <p>In the early 1850s, tobacco was first cultivated in the eastern colonies of Australia. In 1854, it was suggested that tobacco be cultivated in Western Australia. In 1860-62, Ralph Mews experimented with tobacco growing, and Bishop Salvado grew a crop at Victoria Plains in the early 1860s, but concluded that the high rate of tax on tobacco precluded a profitable industry. In 1863, James Morgan's efforts at Avon Valley also came to naught. In the 1860s, the Muirs grew tobacco at <i>Deeside</i>, in the Warren district, mainly for medicinal purposes. During the American Civil War period, when imported tobacco leaf was in short supply, attempts were made to grow it at Hester, near Bridgetown, and also in New South Wales and Victoria, and it was also being grown in Queensland by 1884. In 1904, Peter Michelides (arr. 1901), who had prior experience in cigarette manufacture in Egypt, set up a tobacco manufacturing business in Murray Street, Perth, utilising tobacco imported from Turkey and Greece. Experimental plantings of tobacco by two ex-Victorian farmers at Waroona caught his interest, and led the Michelides family to experiment with tobacco crops at Waroona under the direction of an Egyptian grower whom they brought to Australia, but the soil and rainfall proved not to be suitable. In 1912, the government nursery at Hamel successfully grew tobacco. However, it was concluded that production would be uneconomical without the protection of import duties, and there were no further investigations into the viability of commercial production until 1923.</p> <p>The future site of <i>Watermark Kilns, Northcliffe</i> was first cleared and the first house built as part of the Group Settlement Scheme. In 1931, Nelson Location 10251, which would later become Nelson Location 12152, the site of <i>Watermark Kilns, Northcliffe</i>, was first registered in the ownership of Stanley Bassett.⁵ Details of his use of the land have not been ascertained to date, and by the post-World War Two period, it was no longer in his ownership. The Group Settlement Scheme proved to be 'a social and financial tragedy', and the State eventually bore a loss of more than £6.5 million.</p> <p>In 1923, the Agriculture Department carried out successful trial plantings of tobacco at Perth. This was followed by trial plantings at Peel Estate, Coolup, Boyanup, Bridgetown and Manjimup in November, but the first two failed, and only poor growth was obtained from the latter. In 1923-24, tobacco was grown and harvested at Manjimup by J. Murphy and J. Turner, but they experienced</p>	

difficulty in curing the leaf. Samples of this tobacco was sent to tobacco manufacturer Michelides Limited in Perth, and also to Melbourne Group Settler Herbert John 'Jack' Limmer, who was also associated in this venture, and who established a plantation at Dixvale in 1926, where the first tobacco curing kiln in the Victoria was built. In 1928, the first crop of tobacco grown by Macedonians Nick Palasin, Tom Milentis, Vic Milentis, and Louis Mitchell failed, but thereafter they were successful in its cultivation. Macedonians would predominate in tobacco growing in Western Australia throughout its history.

In 1928-29, experimentation by the Australian Tobacco Organisation also established that the soil and climate in the Manjimup district was suitable for tobacco growing. In 1930, the first commercial crop of 25 acres of tobacco was planted, which proved successful. Consequently, in 1931-32, the acreage planted increased to 348 acres, which yielded 211,230 lbs., the total value of the crop being £18,000. It was in this year that Michelides established his first tobacco plantation. These results encouraged more extensive plantings of 466 acres in 1932-33. Through the 1930s and into the World War Two period, the area under tobacco was centred around Manjimup. The initial costs of clearing the heavily forested land for tobacco planting were heavy. The crop was grown and harvested during the spring and summer months on water retentive soils. Other than Michelides' tobacco manufacturing company's plantations, most operations were on a small scale, with plantings ranging in area from four to 10 acres, 'the majority worked by Southern Europeans.' Growing tobacco was labour intensive, and often all family members would be engaged in the various tasks involved. By the late 1930s, tobacco farming in Western Australia was well established. Most of the practices which had evolved would continue through into the post World War Two period, as did the general requirements with regard to the necessary buildings.

In December 1938, in an article on the harvesting and curing of tobacco leaf, the Agriculture Department's tobacco adviser, A. Sharp, described the various buildings which were part of the operation at this period, and which were to remain much the same throughout the period in which tobacco was commercially grown in Western Australia, i.e. through to the early 1960s. The stringing shed was 'usually a more or less temporary erection of hessian stretched over bus poles', which was conveniently located in proximity to 'the curing barns', as the kilns were sometimes known. The size and number of barns was dependent on the extent of the tobacco plantation. Most in this State were small operations, of five to 15 acres, for which 'a number of small barns, each 12 ft. by 12 ft. inside measurement, and carrying four tiers of leaf, will be found most suitable', one barn being sufficient for each four acres of crop, whilst for larger operations, 'barns 16 ft. by 16 ft. with four or five tiers' would suffice for each seven acres. Sharp advised that it was preferable for the barns to be built 'in a fairly well sheltered position on slightly sloping ground, the furnaces being built on the lower side in order to lessen the amount of excavation necessary.' The framing of each barn should be 4ins. x 2ins. jarrah timber, 'with wall studs set at 2 ft. centres', the building being lined with timber, corrugated iron, asbestos-cement sheets, or re-cycled hessian bags, sewn together and cement washed, which was the cheapest option. The smaller barn would be readily heated by a single brick furnace, whilst two were recommended for a larger barn, with the flue pipes arranged as indicated in the accompanying ground plans. Drawings show the side section and sectional elevation of a 12 ft. x 12 ft. barn, with an air inlet at ground level and an open ridge ventilator at the apex, controlled from the exterior, for efficient ventilation was essential. The 16 ft. x 16 ft. barn was designed on similar lines, other than arrangement of furnaces and flues. Curing the tobacco leaf generally took three to five days, by which time the colour had been fixed and the leaf was brittle and dry. In the next stage, known as conditioning, a certain amount of moisture was re-absorbed, the optimum being a moisture content of around 12%, before the leaf was 'bulked down' in the bulk shed, often referred to as the drying shed, which generally included the grading shed under the same roof.¹⁴ This building was 'a well-built shed preferably set on stumps at least two feet off the ground.' Bulking involved making a stack, 3-4 ft. wide, where the leaf was stacked 'with the butts to the outside', and, as each cure was added to the stack, two or three heavy planks

would be placed 'on top to consolidate the bulk and exclude air as much as possible.' It was recommended that the bulks be covered with hessian to protect the leaf from sunlight, and 'later on, against excessive absorption of moisture from the air after the Autumn rains have set in.'

In March 1939, Sharp described the grading and marketing of tobacco leaf. The grading shed should be built well off the ground, and lined with either asbestos-cement sheets or other damp proof material to prevent moisture during handling leading to mould. The south wall should be fitted with ample windows for diffused light on the grading bench, which was fitted with compartments for the various grades of leaf. Grading generally took place in May-July. It was important that direct light not fall on the tobacco leaf, as its true colour cannot be judged in direct light. In 1939-40, 1,019 acres of tobacco were planted in Western Australia. After war-time restrictions limited tobacco imports, the Commonwealth urged for increased home production. The State government advanced growers £10 per acre to assist in the costs of planting and cultivation, and 1,365 acres were planted in 1940-41, of which Michelides grew 650 acres.

Meanwhile, in 1943, the Commonwealth Government appointed the Rural Reconstruction Commission to examine the problems that had been faced by rural industries in the inter-war and World War Two periods. In 1944, the Commission reviewed the post-World War One soldier-settlement schemes and outlined proposals for post-World War Two reconstruction. In 1945, the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act was passed whereby the Commonwealth would provide funds for the purchase and development of farms in a scheme to be administered by the State. Ex-servicemen were to be carefully selected and trained before taking up farming properties for development in areas and with products 'where reasonable prospects of economic success were evident.' The structural improvements were to be purchased by the settlers, who entered into a lease in perpetuity of the land and ground improvements, with an option to purchase the freehold. In the late 1940s, tobacco production in Western Australia increased with some growers returning to this crop after costs increased in the potato industry and with growing confidence in the stability of the tobacco industry. It was proposed to expand tobacco growing in Western Australia through the War Service Land Settlement Scheme, in the belief that it could be grown successfully beyond the Manjimup-Pemberton area, through 'a belt embracing Busselton, Karridale, Manjimup, Northcliffe, Walpole and Denmark' where 50 War Service tobacco farms were to be established, on Crown land, which had been previously forfeited or purchased or purchased for this purpose. After a 12 month training programme in tobacco growing, the ex-servicemen were to be allocated land to develop as a tobacco farm.

In 1949, the first 20 trainees commenced at the training school at Manjimup, of whom 17 moved to farms in 1950. In 1950-52, two further training schools would be held. Some of the lots allocated to ex-servicemen, including Nelson Location 12152, had been part of the inter-war Group Settlement Scheme. The soldier-settler was provided with sufficient funding for growing his crop and living costs. After the crop was sold, these costs would be re-couped, along with re-payments on the land and machinery. Once the settler's farm was self-supporting, its administration was to transfer from the Department of Lands and Surveys to the Rural & Industries Bank.

The practices and the buildings associated with tobacco farming changed little in the post-war period, and the tobacco farm operation that would be developed, in the early 1950s, at Nelson Location 12152 by Roy and Peg Bell followed the established pattern. Ex-serviceman Roy Bell and his wife, Peg, both of whom had previous experience of farming, were living in Fremantle when they decided to take up a soldier-settlement tobacco farm. Roy moved to the training school at Manjimup, whilst Peg remained in Fremantle. At this period, Cross Hickory was the tobacco grown at Manjimup. After Peg Bell read an article about the Smith Brothers growing a new, larger leafed variety, Virginia Gold, at Nathalia in South Australia, Roy Bell wrote to them, and in reply they

sent a teaspoon of seed. He would be one of the first farmers in Western Australia to plant this variety, which became widely used. After Roy Bell completed his training course, the family took up occupation of their tobacco farm at Northcliffe, at Nelson Location 12152, which he had selected 'as it had the right soil and was well drained.' In 1949-50, there were 68 tobacco growers. In 1950-51, including the 17 recently graduated ex-servicemen, there were 99 growers, 20 of whom were ex-servicemen, of whom seven were at Karridale and nine at Northcliffe. The total acreage under tobacco was increased from 670 acres to 930 acres. This was the first year in which tobacco was commercially grown at Northcliffe, and the nine growers harvested a total of 75 acres. In 1951-52, 1,230 acres was planted, the greatest acreage since the early 1940s. At Northcliffe, there was considerable expansion, with 24 growers, including Roy and Peg Bell, planting 199 acres. Houses provided to the soldier-settlers were timber-framed asbestos clad with an iron or asbestos roof. The Bells' house was built on the site of the original group settler's house, where a rose bush and a few bulbs were all that remained of the earlier garden.³² In the 1950s, a photograph shows the timber framed seed beds in the foreground, the double kiln and the drying/grading shed near by, and the single kiln and the workers' hut a short distance away. A second photograph shows the Bell's house, the machinery shed and the dairy shed, both of which remained from the earlier Group Settler's farm. There is also a small shed which the Bells had re-located from beside the house to the site shown in the photograph to house Peg's ducks. There was also the small stringing on shed, which was located between the kilns. Roy Bell 'worked very hard to make a success of tobacco growing.' He constructed the seed beds of timber with rolled calico tops to cover the seedlings at night. In June-July, the seed was sown. Benzol, was placed in small disks, evaporated and these measures prevented mould. At 6 ins to 8 ins. in height, about mid-October, the seedlings were planted out in the 10 acres which had been prepared, including the application of fertiliser. During the growing period, the fields were weeded, and insecticide applied to the crop until it was ready to harvest in late November, and through December-January. At this stage, many hands were required on the tobacco farm, and the Bells appreciated the assistance of numerous local dairy farmers who came to work there through to 4 p.m., when they had to return to their farms for milking. The picked leaves were placed in bags, then taken to the shed for stringing before being placed in the kilns to be cured. The temperature was raised to 50 degrees as the leaf turned from green to lemon, and 'then fixed at that colour by raising the temperature rather quickly and holding that temperature for anything up to 50 hrs.' Then the fires were extinguished, and the tobacco 'allowed to take up moisture so it could be taken from the kiln to the grading shed'. Roy Bell would sleep the night in the stringing-on shed, getting up at intervals to fuel the kiln fire and check the thermometer. At 'picanniny daylight', he would call Peg to come and assist him in shifting the cured tobacco to the grading shed before the atmosphere became too dry. The cured tobacco was stacked and stored in bulk in the grading shed, which was simply furnished with a long table, 'divided into small slots where each leaf was placed' according to its grade.

Four girls were employed for this task, each with her own division. There was also a heater and a press. After grading into six grades, from poorest to best, in February-April, the tobacco continued to be stored in this shed, where it was compressed into bales ready for transport to Perth for sale at auction in May. Whilst the Bells worked full-time on the farm, assisted by one or two tobacco workers accommodated in the small workers' hut near the single kiln, other workers were mainly seasonal. They lived elsewhere and travelled to the farm when required, either on a daily basis or camping in tents at the farm. Joanne Flanagan recalls working on three tobacco farms in Karri Hill Road, including the Bells'. The farmers 'got together' and the workers would spend a day on each farm, before moving on to the next. Roy Bell was responsible for several further innovations in tobacco farming subsequent to his introduction of the Virginia Gold variety. He imported Guinea Gold tobacco seed from Queensland, which he grew successfully, and which at sale topped the Western Australian price record. He developed a different method of stringing. Rather than putting the tobacco leaf on sharpened wires before it was placed in the kilns, he tied it to stocks, which were safer and more easily handled. He installed kerosene heaters to the kilns, enabling him to set the temperature 'and relax.' By February 1955, there were eight kerosene fed kilns installed by

seven growers in the Manjimup district.

The Agricultural Department and notable visitors who included a South African tobacco expert, Tom Harvey, took 'great interest' in the Bells' crops and innovative practices, and the Department gathered seed from the Bells' tobacco farm. The rainfall in the Northcliffe area proved to be too variable for tobacco growing. The Bells were often concerned about even having sufficient rain water for the house through summer, and there was no irrigation for crops. Whilst Roy Bell's care and expertise enabled the Bells to continue farming tobacco for a longer period, many of the 56 War Service Settlement tobacco farms in the Manjimup district failed by the mid-1950s, and Commonwealth support was withdrawn. Some of the farmers remained on their properties and converted to dairy farming, some transferred to other farming properties, and a number of the tobacco farms were simply left abandoned. The Scheme demonstrated that tobacco could be grown on the farms, but Thomas P. Field has suggested that due to the refusal of the soldier-settlers "to enlist their families for full-time farm work" they were "unable to provided reasonable economic returns." Similarly, B. Giles noted that of 200 tobacco growers in 1959, only five were of British origin, and maintained 'Australian men and their families were not prepared to work hard enough.' In the post-war period, filter tipped cigarettes grew in popularity.

After post-war restrictions were lifted, the multi-national companies made in-roads into the Australian market with their cheaper product, and, along with the advent of flip-top cigarette boxes, reduced the economic viability of Michelides Ltd., which in turn adversely affected the Western Australian tobacco industry. In the late 1950s, tobacco buyers were increasingly critical of Western Australian tobacco leaf whose chloride content resulted in a poor burn. The Department of Agriculture carried out trials of different varieties, fertilisers, and crop rotation, but the problem persisted. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the downward trend in sales of Western Australian tobacco continued, and less tobacco was planted each year in view of uncertainty whether the crop would be sold or rejected. By 1959, only three of the 56 original soldier-settlers were still growing tobacco.

Eventually, the Bells made the decision to leave their farm. On 10 February 1960, the Minister for Lands was granted Nelson Location 12152, 107 acres one rood 17 perches in area, and was registered as the proprietor on 15 February 1960. At this date, there was no electrical power to the place as the electricity grid was not extended to Northcliffe until the 1960s. Nelson Location 12152 continued in the ownership of the Minister for Lands to 29 March 1968, when it was transferred to Philip Richard Hazelgrove, mill hand, of Northcliffe. In the same year, a caveat on the place was registered. The place was utilised for various agricultural purposes, with the kilns and grading/drying shed utilised for hay barns, storage etc. The homestead continued to be occupied as a residence by consecutive owners, who made various alterations including laying parquetry timber flooring to some rooms, enclosing verandas and sleep-outs, re-lining internal walls, installing some timber panelling, fitting a false ceiling, and building a lean-to addition at the rear.

On 24 March 1976, the place was transferred to Marie Longmire, married woman, of Northcliffe, who owned the place for nearly four years. On 26 February 1980, the place was transferred to Phillip Charles Bruce, plant operator, and Judy Ann Bruce, of Manjimup, as joint tenants, who mortgaged the place to the preceding owner, Marie Longmire, now a widow. On 15 December 1983, the place was transferred to Pascoe Holdings Ltd., of Perth.

On 24 June 1997, the place was transferred to Trevor John Hulcup and Jeanette Erica Hulcup, of Swanbourne. Initially, they used it as a holiday home/weekender, utilising the homestead for accommodation. It was re-stumped and a replacement hot water system was installed. They lived there until their new, permanent residence, set at a distance from the group of tobacco farm buildings, was completed in late 2002. Over a four year period, the Hulcups have undertaken

various works to convert the double kiln, single kiln and workers' quarters to farmstay accommodation, under the name <i>Watermark Kilns, Northcliffe</i> , at an estimated cost of \$150,000.	
<i>Description</i>	<p><i>Watermark Kilns, Northcliffe</i> is a collection of former tobacco farm buildings in a farmland setting, including a framed and asbestos clad drying shed with an iron roof, framed and custom orb Colourbond clad single and twin kilns adapted for holiday accommodation with Zinalume custom orb roofs, single men's or worker's quarters (fmr), and a framed and asbestos clad former soldier settler's homestead with an iron roof. These were built to standard plans as part of the development of a tobacco farm for Roy and Peg Bell, under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme in c. 1950-51. In 2000-03, the kilns and workers' quarters have been extensively repaired and converted to farm stay accommodation by Trevor and Jeanette Hulcup.</p> <p>So far as possible, re-cycled materials have been employed. As the timber corner posts of the kilns had rotted off the floor plates and were sitting on the ground, with only the cladding holding the buildings up, they were jacked up and the studs and floor plates replaced as required. A new sand pad was put in and a concrete base with new floor plates bolted to it. The kiln buildings have been re-roofed, maintaining the original roof lines and the ventilation structure, with Perspex fitted in place of mesh to either side of this portion of the roof. Roof timbers were retained where possible, and also the twin ventilation slats, whose pulley mechanism was transferred from the exterior to the interior to suit the buildings' change in use. The external corrugated iron cladding of the buildings was replaced with Colourbond of a similar gauge, and windows were fitted to each building. The former workers' quarters were extended at either side and a veranda added to convert it to accommodation suitable for disabled access. The original fireplace was retained. In 2003, termite damage to the soldier-settler's homestead, in particular to replacement karri beams, necessitated demolition of the fireplace and chimney, and interior stud walls and roofing timbers have been exposed for inspection and treatment to ensure removal of affected timber and eradication of the termites.</p> <p>In 2004, the Hulcups applied for a grant under the Heritage Grants Program 2004/05 to restore the drying/grading shed, which retained the grading bench and some of the original wall lining. The stumps have been rotting at ground level, causing the floor to slump; the interior lining has deteriorated and sections have been falling; some windows require re-glazing and window frames require replacement or repair. Subsequent to its restoration, they propose utilizing the drying shed for interpretive purposes. At some future date, they would also like to renovate the homestead so that future visitors may see the group of buildings which formed a typical War Service Land Settlement Scheme tobacco farm.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both moderate
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber, asbestos and metal Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations

**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Rarity and Scientific
Management Category	A+
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Inventory and Register of Heritage Places (Interim entry)
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Register of Heritage Places Assessment 31 January 2005.
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Watermark Kilns Watermark Kilns 1 Watermark Kilns 2 Watermark Kilns 3 Watermark Kilns 4



Watermark Kilns

Windy Harbour Houses	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Windy Harbour
<i>Ward</i>	Coastal
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1930's – huts first erected
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	History of Windy Harbour Settlement by Dave Evans 1992
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p><i>These notes have been derived from <u>Windy Harbour Settlement</u> by Dave Evans 1992.</i></p> <p>After the settlement of the Northcliffe area in the 1920s people began to be attracted to Windy Harbour for day trips for picnics and fishing. As Windy Harbour is a sheltered spot from the Southern Ocean it was soon recognized as a superior fishing spot. One of the first tracks into Windy Harbour was pushed through by the Ladhams family. However, this track was difficult to traverse owing to steep sand dunes. The Manjimup Road Board took on the task to provide a better track with a more direct route. The builders apparently received 50 pounds for their effort. As this track again proved inaccessible at certain times of the year it became known as “The Fifty Pound Tragedy” shortened overtime to Tragedy Track. Many stories arise from long term residents about getting to Windy Harbour in spring and winter through he notorious bogs.</p> <p>Visitors to Windy Harbour grew with the increasing ownership of motor vehicles and families began to camp for longer periods in tents and rough huts. These huts in the late 1930s began to get more enduring until one day Roy Dunlop decided to stay as a permanent resident. Roy was a well known identity in the area who took people for fishing trips in his boat.</p> <p>The first person to build a fishing hut for holiday stays was Aubrey Sheffield who came from Pemberton. He was soon followed by others who began to cart in building materials that were usually second hand such as timber offcuts or odd sheets of corrugated iron. Second hand furniture was used in what has been described as rough lodgings. After World War II the onset of more leisure time and increasingly reliable motor cars led to more huts at Windy Harbour being erected.</p> <p>By the 1950s about 80 dwellings had been constructed but the owners (some said squatters) had no legal entitlements over the land and there was no planning for the building sites. The local authorities decided this situation could not persist and organized development and administrative system under the Windy Harbour Progress Committee was introduced in 1953 and ratified in 1956 by the Minister for Lands EK Hoar the Member for Warren. This allowed building controls and proper landing surveys for the settlement.</p>

	The road to Windy Harbour was sealed in 1970 but even though this allows very easy day trips from Northcliffe the overall services in the settlement have not overly changed. There is no shop or liquor store, both held in abhorrence by the early lease holders, and living is still very simple in nature. Windy harbour is situated very close to Point D'Entrecasteaux and is not encompassed by the Point D'Entrecasteaux National Park.
<i>Description</i>	Windy Harbour comprises a settlement of small simply designed houses built from second hand materials with little to no architectural input.
<i>Condition</i>	Various
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
**Construction Materials	Walls: Asbestos, timber and metal Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement, and; • Social and Civic Activities.
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Representativeness, Social and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Evans D, <i>Windy Harbour Settlement</i> WA 1992.
IMAGES	File: Coastal Ward Windy Harbour Beach Windy Harbour Holiday Shacks



Windy Harbour Houses

16.3 East Ward Historical Notes

- The timber industry in the South West of Western Australia has been vital to the economy of Western Australia since the earliest days of the Swan River Colony. In 1833 J H Monger opened a wood yard at Mount Eliza. Samples of Swan River mahogany (jarrah) sent to London in 1836 were enthusiastically received, and export of timber from the Colony commenced in the same year. Jarrah was the predominant native timber utilized in the Western Australian timber industry through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- In 1854 the first steam mill of any size in the Colony was established by H Yelverton at Quindalup, near Busselton. In the early 1890s the Millar brothers saw the value of karri as a hardwood, and cut karri in the Denmark area to supply to the English and European markets. The State Government entered the arena with the establishment of the State Saw Mills at Deanmill and Big Brook (now Pemberton) after 1913. Timber production has been a major industry in the Shire of Manjimup since that time.
- Quinninup was first settled as part of the Group Settlement Scheme devised by Premier James Mitchell in 1921. It was seen as a way to open up and settle the vast regions of the south-west of the state and also as a way to assist Britain by providing a livelihood for migrants in the years following the World War One. Quinninup Group 119 consisting of 17 families arrived in 1924. At the peak of the settlement scheme there were 40 families living around Quinninup.
- The period 1920 – 1945 saw the expansion of timber milling in the south west, and large companies like Millars owned and operated a number of mills in the district. The Depression in the 1930s caused a setback for many, with the closing of some mills, but in 1944 the Quinninup Mill was opened and accommodation was built for the workers. In 1962 a fire destroyed the mill. It could have meant the end for Quinninup, but it was decided to rebuild the mill, using new and improved technology. The milling operations continued until 1982 when the Millars closed and sold the mill. The new owners Bunnings, sold off the fixtures and machinery. In 1986 the town was purchased by a single developer. The town was split up into title holdings and houses were sold as individual residences. Karri Lake Resort was built at this time.
- The Quinninup community has worked hard over the years to maintain a strong community spirit. At the end of 2004 it was the end of an era for the school, which was closed owing to the low attendance numbers.

16.3.1 East Ward Site Descriptions

Clover Cottage	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Clover Cottage Country Retreat
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Road, Upper Warren 6258
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 3 Loc 66
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1875
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Clover Cottage was built by Jack Haines in 1875 for the Wheatley family. Peter Wheatley arrived from Ireland in 1862 and was for a time associated with the Lefroys of Karri Hill. Wheatley was one of a group of early pioneers who settled in a community on the Warren River just north of the Karri forest. The others were Arthur Clarke (Fern Hollow), John Mottram (Rockbridge) and Walter Blechynden. The four families were responsible for the building of nearby St Mark's Anglican Church which was also used as a school for the local children between 1891 and 1920. Jack Haynes built the church, as well as Fern Hollow, Clover Cottage and Dingup Church.</p> <p>Wheatley was granted the original pastoral license for the Clover Cottage property in 1874 and the residence was built by the following year. The Wheatleys had 14 children.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This low, single storey English bonded brick house is located in a rural setting; • The pitched roof is corrugated iron over shingles; • A verandah under the main roof surrounds most of the house and is supported by timber posts; • Pit sawn timber was used throughout the building, including the floors, doors and windows, and; • The two tall brick chimneys are prominent.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick Roof: Metal and timber
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement, and; • Mobility.
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Representativeness, Rarity and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Heritage Inventory, and; • Classified by the National Trust.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.

	National Trust of Australia WA Assessment 1987 Clover Cottage Country Retreat Brochure 2004
IMAGES	File: East Ward Clover Cottage (2004)



Clover Cottage

Coonanup Well	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	NE corner of Perup and Cordalup Rds
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1908
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson, DEC
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Built Type
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Proposed by Warren Roads Board in November 1908 to sink a well at Coonanup Swamp on Perup Road. Specifications: inside measurement 4" x 3" slabs not less than 2 inch diameter. Also a jarrah trough – size of capacity 1 x 1 x 10ft.</p> <p>Work completed by March 1909 by Chisholm Bros (Alexander and Ron). 50ft deep with a windlass erected. Cost was £40-10-0.</p> <p>Common in earlier days was for watering points to be provided at intervals not exceeding 10 miles, for travellers.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush setting; • Deep, timber lined well; • Timber doors cover well, and; • Windlass has been rebuilt.
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Scientific, Representativeness and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>National Trust of Australia WA Assessment 1987</p> <p>Handwritten historical notes compiled by National Trust</p> <p>Information from DEC, Ian Wilson</p>
IMAGES	File: East Ward Coonanup Well



Coonanup Well

Cork Tree Quinninup	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Cnr Wheatley Coast Rd/Karri Lane, Quinninup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This tree is thought to have been planted by the Forest Dept when Quinninup was established. The cork oak (<i>Quercus suber</i>) is mainly grown in Algeria, Spain, Portugal and other Mediterranean areas. That is why it can be successfully grown in the southern part of Western Australia. The cork tree can live for up to 150 years even if periodically harvested.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.3 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large, mature cork tree; • Thick trunk, and; • Dense foliage.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Representativeness and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Historical information in visitor shelter at Quinninup (2004)</p> <p>Internet site – Quinninup 2005</p> <p>Historical overview - Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: East Ward</p> <p>Tree Quinninup Cork Tree 1 (2004)</p>



Cork Tree Quinninup

Deeside Cattle Crossing	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	150m downriver from road bridge over the Warren
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Late 1800's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	National Trust of Australia WA Assessment 1987
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Built Type
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Deeside Crossing was used by the Muir family during the annual droving of cattle to the summer pastures at the coast. The Muirs were pioneer farmers in the Manjimup area. The first Muirs, Andrew and Elizabeth, came to WA in 1844 and settled at Forest Hill, near Mount Barker. Too of their five sons, Andrew and James went on to establish Lake Muir and Fernhill respectively. (<i>Refer Fernhill Homestead, Central Ward and Lake Muir Homestead, East Ward</i>). Thomas and John came to Deeside in 1852. <i>Refer Deeside Homestead, East Ward</i>.</p> <p>As the family interests spread through the South-West in the 1850s and 1860s, the Muirs built a network of roads and bridges to move their cattle and to send produce to a shop they established in Albany which was managed by their son, Robert. In the winter months the Muirs grazed their cattle on their properties, while in summer they drove the cattle down to their coastal leases for grazing. Deeside was known at one time as the largest privately owned dairy farm in WA. The Muirs are said to have brought the first Angus and Hereford Cattle into Western Australia.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<i>Information and Image needed from DEC</i>
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	D
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>National Trust of Australia WA Assessment 1987</p> <p>Handwritten historical notes compiled by National Trust</p> <p><i>Muir Family: Pioneer of the South West and Eucla WA</i>. Compiled by Alison and Jim Muir 1979.</p>
IMAGES	No image available

Deeside Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Muir highway, Perup
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 197
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1865
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Deeside property has belonged to the Muir family since the 1850s. The first Muirs, Andrew and Elizabeth, came to WA in 1844 and settled at Forest Hill, near Mount Barker. Two of their five sons, Andrew and James went on to establish Lake Muir and Fernhill respectively. (<i>Refer Fernhill Homestead, Central Ward and Lake Muir Homestead, East Ward</i>). Thomas and John came to Deeside in 1852 and built a rush hut in 1856. They were the first Europeans in the district. John later established Eucla. Thomas married Charlotte in 1858 and they lived in a three-room slab hut nearby until they moved into the present farmhouse. This was constructed in 1866 from handmade bricks and pit sawn jarrah timber by ticket-of-leave men. The present owner is Andrew Muir, grandson of Thomas Muir. He lives in a newer residence on the property. The early house is occupied by the great granddaughter of Thomas Muir.</p> <p>As the family interests spread through the South-West in the 1850s and 1860s, the Muirs built a network of roads and bridges to move their cattle and to send produce to a shop they established in Albany which was managed by their son, Robert. In the winter months the Muirs grazed their cattle on their properties, while in summer they drove the cattle down to their coastal leases for grazing. Deeside was known at one time as the largest privately owned dairy farm in WA. The property had a milking shed for 200 cows. A cattle ramp designed in the 1930s made the job of loading cattle trucks much easier. The Muirs are said to have brought the first Angus and Hereford Cattle into Western Australia.</p> <p>The sheds were built in the 1860s and are still in good condition. The walls were hammered into place with square, hand made nails. Along one side the walls are pitted with marks left from pinning up thousands of rabbit and kangaroo skins over the years. The skins were sold or were sewn together to provide sleeping bags for the men droving the cattle. In an interview with the owner Andrew Muir (Sept 2004) he talked about catching 2000 rabbits in one week. The introduction of myxomatosis in C1957 killed off the rabbits.</p> <p>It is said that the Muirs established very good relations with the Aborigines in the area. Rations were issued to the Aborigines at Deeside, and Aboriginal stockmen were employed on the farm, with the women helping in the house.</p>
<i>Description</i>	The 1866 house at Deeside is single storeyed colonial house, built on

	<p>sloping ground in a rural setting. The house has a central core comprising two rooms under a steeply pitched hipped corrugated iron roof. The central core is surrounded by smaller rooms and front veranda under a sloping lean-to roof extending down from the roof over the central core. There is a three roomed cellar under the house.</p> <p>The brick walls are rendered and painted white.</p> <p>The floors are of pit sawn timber.</p> <p>Features inside the house include pit sawn timber throughout; 4 panel doors and glass; windows with 12 panes of glass; ceilings now lined with tongue and groove wood; plastered walls covered with wallpaper.</p> <p>At the other end of the house, a modern garage/carport and ablution building has been constructed.</p> <p>Associated with the house are a number of outbuildings and stockyards built in timber slab and corrugated iron, still in original condition. They include the Belling Up Shed, Stables, Barn and Dairy.</p> <p>A number of other features on the property also illustrate the way of life of a pioneer family; the bridge across the Perup River; the sawpits near to the front entrance; the remains of an orchard, an extensive line of walnut trees, and the graves of two people, including a baby.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick, plaster and render Roof: metal and possibly timber
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demographic Settlement and Mobility; ● Occupations, and; ● People.
**Category of Significance	Representativeness, Rarity, Aesthetic and Historic
Management Category	A
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Classified by the National Trust, and; ● Municipal Heritage Inventory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>National Trust of Australia WA Assessment 1987</p> <p>Handwritten historical notes compiled by National Trust</p> <p><i>Muir Family: Pioneer of the South West and Eucla WA.</i> Compiled by Alison and Jim Muir 1979.</p>
IMAGES	File: East Ward Deeside (2004) Deeside 1 (2004)



Deeside Homestead

Dingup Anglican Church	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	St Thomas' church
<i>Address</i>	Balbarrup Road, Dingup
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 294
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1895
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Plaque on Church wall
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The church at Dingup was built in 1894-5 by Thomas Giblett, the eldest son of John and Ann Giblett who were the first settlers in the Manjimup district. The Giblett family had taken up land at Balbarrup in 1862. Thomas and his wife Maria lived on a property at Dingup, 4km south of the church (<i>Refer Dingup Homestead, Central Ward</i>). The stone for the church was quarried from the Giblett family property at Balbarrup with broad axes and saws. The blocks of stone were then transported by bullock wagons to the church site.</p> <p>The building was completed and licensed for use as a church by Bishop C.O.L Riley on 25 June 1895. It was extended by the addition of an apse in 1897/8. The church was also used as a schoolhouse around 1903, with the teacher living at Dingup House. The building has a fireplace and chimney probably due to its dual function as a school. It was only consecrated as St Thomas Church much later in 1923.</p> <p>Important conservation work was carried out on the building in recent times. This was funded by community donations, grants from the Shire of Manjimup and through the 1999/2000 heritage Grants Program of the Heritage Council of WA.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural setting; • Prominent streetscape value; • Single storey; • Rectangular with apse added at front; • Soapstone walls with cement grouting; • High pitched corrugated iron roof; • Gothic arched windows; • Fireplace and chimney at rear of building; • Prominent timber cross on roof, and; • Timber post and rail fence surrounds church. <p>For a more detailed description refer to: Palassis Architects, 'St Thomas' Church at Dingup, Conservation Plan', prepared for Manjimup Historical Society on behalf of the Anglican Diocese of Bunbury, June 1999.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Stone Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	

**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement and Mobility; • Social and Civic Activities, and; • People.
**Category of Significance	Representativeness, Rarity, Aesthetic, Social, Scientific and Historic
Management Category	A+
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Heritage Inventory; • Classified by the National Trust, and • Register of Heritage Places.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Register of Heritage Places – Assessment Documentation, Heritage Council of WA</p> <p>‘St Thomas’ Church at Dingup, Conservation Plan’, prepared by Palassis Architects for the Manjimup Historical Society on behalf of the Anglican Diocese of Bunbury, June 1999.</p> <p>Berry, Christopher, <i>The history, landscape and heritage of the Warren district</i>, 1987.</p> <p>History by Claudine Bennit of Dingup House (held at Dingup House)</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: East Ward</p> <p>Dingup Anglican Church (2004)</p> <p>Dingup Anglican Church Plaque (2004)</p>



Dingup Anglican Church

Dingup Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Fernhill Road, Dingup
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 13443
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1930
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Dingup Hall was built C1930, probably to replace another hall, as there are records of Dingup Hall from 1901 (Berry 1987). The hall has been the focus for social activities in the district over the years. Dances, films and sporting events are among some of the uses. The site includes a cricket ground, tennis court and used to include a trotting track.
<i>Description</i>	Dingup Hall is constructed of timber frame with rough stumps, and painted weatherboard external lining. Internal wall linings are jarrah horizontal boarding to dado height and plasterboard above with a plasterboard ceiling. The original pitched corrugated iron roof has been replaced with a Colourbond roof. There is a kitchen at the back of the hall with a brick chimney.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Social, and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. Berry, Christopher, <i>The history, landscape and heritage of the Warren district</i> , 1987.
IMAGES	File: East Ward Dingup Hall (2004)



Dingup Hall

Dunreath Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Muir Highway, Perup
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 2229
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1907
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Dunreath was originally owned by a son of the early Doust family from Dingup House. <i>Refer Dingup Homestead, Central Ward</i>). It was built by Isaac Doust who married a Giblett from Dingup. The Dousts had arrived on the vessel 'Simon Taylor' in 1843. On the same ship were the Giblett and Charlotte Herbert (later Mrs Thomas Muir). The property was owned by the Doust family for many years. It went back to the Crown at one stage, but Isaac Doust's son bought it back after WWII.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural setting; • Brick building, with fibreboard cladding on front wing; • Hipped corrugated iron roof; • Timber window frames; • Verandah with timber posts across two thirds of front elevation, and; • Brick chimneys.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick and other Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement and Mobility, and; • Occupations.
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Heritage Inventory, and; • Classified by the National Trust.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. Handwritten historical notes compiled by National Trust
IMAGES	File: East Ward Dunreath (2004) Dunreath (2004)



Dunreath Homestead

Finsbury Gardens	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Finsbury Rd, off Muirs Hwy (Peppermint Grove Rd), Middlesex
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 2226
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1906
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Interview with owner (2004)
**Place Type	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Finsbury Gardens was established in the 1920s by the owner, Frederick Kammann who arrived in WA in 1906. (He died in 1949). It was based on Finsbury Garden in Hyde Park, England. Another farm owned by the family was called Hyde Park. The garden is an amazing collection of mature exotic trees including a huge oak tree, Monkey Puzzle and Bunya Bunya trees, copper beech and others.</p> <p>A derelict house, built in the 1920s has been unoccupied for some time. The property used to have substantial apple orchards.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large collection of mature trees; • Many different species of exotic tree, and; • Old house – timber with timber cladding – now derelict.
<i>Condition</i>	Garden – Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Rarity, Scientific and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Interview with owner (2004)
IMAGES	File: East Ward Finsbury Gardens (2004) Finsbury Gardens 1 (2004) Finsbury Gardens 2 (2004)



Finsbury Gardens

Homeleigh	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Muir's Hwy, Perup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 5639
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1913
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Heritage Council of WA Survey 2004
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This property is has been owned by the von Hofe (vom Hofe) family since Kurt and Louise vom Hofe settled there in 1909. They had five children, one of them being the present owner, Herman (Dick) vom Hofe. The children attended school at Upper Warren. The nearest hospital was at Jardee.</p> <p>There are two houses on the property, the original timber 1913 residence, and a new residence built in 1954. The old house was used for storage after Dick's mother died, aged 97.</p> <p>The vom Hofes had extensive apple orchards, and there is still an apple packing shed on the farm dating back to 1937. It was the venue for various parties and dances for the local families.</p> <p>The story goes that the vom Hofe's were visiting Europe at the time World War II broke out, and they were not able to return to Australia until after the war. The children managed the property in their absence.</p> <p>An avenue of very old pine trees lines the road to the old house.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>Old House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set amongst some old trees; • Timber construction with timber cladding; • House raised on stumps; • Prominent gabled wing; • Corrugated iron roof; • Verandah across rest of front elevation; • House in poor condition, and; • Some parts boarded up with corrugated iron. <p>Packing shed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set a distance from the houses, in the middle of a paddock; • Rectangular structure; • Fibreboard/asbestos walls; • Asbestos roof; • Small entrance porch, and; • Row of small windows along side elevation. <p>Trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avenue of very old pine trees lines the road, and; • Large Norfolk pine tree in front of house.
<i>Condition</i>	Poor

<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Social, Scientific and Historic
Management Category	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Heritage Council of WA Survey 2004 Interview with the owner Mrs Elizabeth vom Hofe 2004
IMAGES	File: East Ward Homeleigh (2004) Homeleigh 1 (2004) Homeleigh 2 (2004) Homeleigh 3 (2004) Homeleigh 4 (2004) Homeleigh 5 (2004) Homeleigh Packing Shed



Homeleigh

Kepal Fire Tower	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Kepal Rd, Weinup Block
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1938
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson, Manjimup Historical Society
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Built Type
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Fire has always been the enemy of forests, and fire prevention and spotting are major concerns for the agency responsible, the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). For the first 50 years of forestry in Western Australia the bushfire early warning system depended on a network of look-out towers. They were built about 40km apart on prominent hills and were staffed continuously through the summer. The first tower, Mt Gungin, was built in 1921 near Mundaring. A series of 12 towers was built in the Manjimup region, including the Kepal tower 1938, and Alco tower 1961. The Kepal tower was 38m high and the Alco 31m.</p> <p>The South West karri forest region posed a special problem for foresters. There were few prominent hills and forest giants towering 70 -80m above the ground. A young forester, Don Stewart, (later to become Conservator of Forests), who in 1937 conceived the idea of using the trees themselves as Look Out Towers. One of these is the Diamond Tree, located 11 km south of Manjimup, 300m off SW Highway. The lookout was built in 1940-41, and a tree cabin was built at a height of 54.5m. Another is the Gloucester Tree.</p> <p>The South West fire lookout system was a therefore a mixture of tree towers and timber towers. Towermen had to regularly report visibility and tower wind direction and strength. Any new fires would be reported and located by cross referencing with other towers. In the early days the towermen talked with each other using a heliograph and Morse code. Later many kilometres of earth return bush telephone lines linked the towers.</p> <p>The Lookout Trees and towers were used continuously as a fire lookout until spotter planes took over the surveillance role in 1974. There are few (if any) of the fire towers still operating.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tall timber structure – Kepal tower is 31 m high; • Broad based structure, narrowing as it gets higher; • Framework and series of crossed timber pieces make up design of structure; • Timber hut with roof at the top of the tower, and; • Series of ladders provide access to the top.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good

**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Timber
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Scientific and Historic
Management Category	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	The Hamlet Tower, a fire lookout, Manjimup Timber Park. Brochure produced by DEC
IMAGES	File: East Ward Kepal Fire Tower (2004)



Kepal Fire Tower

Lake Muir Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Thompson Rd, Lake Muir
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 9
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1865
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Lake Muir Homestead was established by Andrew Muir, one of the five sons of Andrew and Elizabeth Muir who were influential early pioneers in the South West district. The Muirs established extensive cattle holdings in the Manjimup district. The cattle were driven down to coastal holdings for summer grazing. The headstone of Andrew Muir, whose father, also Andrew, was the original Muir, is located close to the main house. The other Muir sons established Deeside (Thomas), Fernhill (James), and Eucla (John) while Robert managed the family store in Albany.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural setting; • Buildings from different eras make up the house; • One smaller, earlier building, with hipped corrugated iron roof; • Rendered brick construction; • Adjoining larger brick building; • Hipped corrugated iron roof on both buildings; • Verandah under broken backed roof across front elevation; • Timber verandah posts, and; • Timber window frames.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement and Mobility, and; • Occupations.
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Heritage Inventory, and; • Classified by the National Trust.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: East Ward Lake Muir 1 (2004) Lake Muir 2 (2004) Lake Muir 3 (2004) Lake Muir 4 (2004)

Lake Muir 5 (2004) Lake Muir 6 (2004)
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Lake Muir Homestead

Nyamup Community Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Nyamup
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 13567
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1939
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Nyamup Mill Town Holiday Village Brochure 2004
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Nyamup Community Hall (Town Hall) is one of the significant buildings in the Nyamup Mill Town Holiday Village. Nyamup was established on 68 acres as a settlement for timber mill workers in 1939. It was one of a number of timber towns in the south west area. The mill is thought to have closed in 1979 and the area ceased producing timber in 1989.</p> <p>Nyamup is now privately owned, and is the only private town in WA. There are 26 of the original buildings left, including the school, and this building, the community hall. The owner invested considerably to refurbish the buildings and houses. Some were strata titled and sold off, while others now serve as holiday accommodation for visitors. The Town Hall can be hired for dances or other functions, and the whole town can be booked for special events. The Wilgarrup River runs through the town enabling canoeing, fishing and marroning. Nyamup is close to many of the tourist attractions in the Manjimup area.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backdrop of trees; • Prominent location on road, near entrance to village; • Large rectangular building on stumps; • Timber frame with weatherboard cladding; • Steeply pitched gabled roof; • Plasterboard and timber finish to gable, and; • Small timber entrance porch with gabled roof.
<i>Condition</i>	Very Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupations, and; • Social and Civic Activities.
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Social and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Nyamup Mill Town Holiday Interview with owner Arthur Baker 8/9/04
IMAGES	File: East Ward

Nyamup (2004)
Nyamup Community Hall (2004)



Nyamup Community Hall

Oakleigh Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Giblett homestead
<i>Address</i>	Fernhill Road, Dingup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 832, 11705
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>It is not known when Oakleigh was built. It was built and occupied by the Faulkner family and was bought by Ashley Giblett in the 1960s. It is owned by Barbara Giblett, and has not been occupied for three years.</p> <p>The Giblett name is closely linked with the history of Manjimup. Thomas Giblett, the eldest son of John and Ann Giblett were the first settlers in the Manjimup district, taking up land at Balbarrup in 1862. Thomas and his wife Maria lived on a property at Dingup, 4km south of the church (<i>Refer Dingup Homestead, Central Ward</i>). The stone for the church was quarried from the Giblett family property at Balbarrup with broad axes and saws. The blocks of stone were then transported by bullock wagons to the church site. <i>Refer Dingup Church, East Ward</i>.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set in valley away from road; • Surrounded by pastures; • Low rectangular building; • Unrendered brick finish; • Half hipped roof with two chimneys; • Decromastic roof tiles; • Verandah under broken backed roof on four sides; • Timber veranda posts with decorative timber finish, and; • Mature trees in garden.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick Roof: Tiles
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Representativeness, Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Discussion with Barbara Giblett 2004
IMAGES	File: East Ward Oakleigh (2004) Oakleigh 1 (2004) Oakleigh 2 (2004)



Oakleigh Homestead

Perup Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Perup Road, Perup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 3770
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1885
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	One source (National Trust notes) states that Perup was built in the 1870s by Ben Needs, who married Charlotte Muir. Needs was the coffin maker for the district. Another source (Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory) dates the place as C1885. The house is on the original site of the hut built by the Muirs in 1855 when shepherding sheep there.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural setting; • Single storey brick house; • Rendered, painted walls; • Slab wall and timber section at rear of house; • Hipped corrugated iron roof; • Verandah across front elevation; • Timber farm buildings; • Timber and iron poultry enclosure and kennel; • Large olive tree in the garden, and; • Very large trees near house.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick and render Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement, and; • Occupations.
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classified by the National Trust, and; • Municipal Heritage Inventory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. Handwritten historical notes compiled by National Trust
IMAGES	File: East Ward Perup (2004) Perup 1 (2004) Perup 2 (2004) Perup 3 (2004) Perup 4 (2004)

Perup 5 (2004) Perup 6 (2004)



Perup Homestead

Quinninup Mill Cottages	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Rd, Quinninup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1944
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Internet site – Quinninup 2005
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Quinninup Mill Houses were associated with the second wave of settlers in the district in 1944.</p> <p>The Quinninup Mill Cottages are similar to those found in other mill towns in the Shire of Manjimup. <i>Refer to Deanmill, North Ward and Pemberton Mill Workers Cottages, West Ward.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to 16.3 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rows of small houses of similar design; • Uniform scale; • Rectangular structure; • Timber frame with weatherboard cladding; • Medium pitched gabled roof; • Corrugated iron roof; • Verandah across front elevation, under main roof ; • Timber flooring, posts and balustrading, and; • Timber window frames.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Social and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Historical information in visitor shelter at Quinninup (2004)</p> <p>Internet site – Quinninup 2005</p> <p>Historical overview - Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005</p>
IMAGES	File: East Ward Quinninup Mill Houses (2004)



Quinninup Mill Cottages

Quinninup School	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Rd, Quinninup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 3924
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1924
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Information from former Principal, Mr Gordon Roper 11/6/2004
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Quinninup School has been an important part of community life in Quinninup since it was first established C1924. Quinninup was first settled as part of the Group Settlement Scheme devised by Premier James Mitchell in 1921. It was seen as a way to open up and settle the vast regions of the south-west of the state and also as a way to assist Britain by providing a livelihood for migrants in the years following the World War One. Quinninup Group 119 consisting of 17 families arrived in 1924. The school was built around this time. At the peak of the settlement scheme there were 40 families living around Quinninup.</p> <p>The Quinninup community has worked hard to maintain a strong community spirit over the years. Despite determined efforts from the community to save the school, it was the end of an era for the school in 2004, when it was closed owing to the low attendance numbers. Local children will have to attend school in Northcliffe or Manjimup.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.3 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centrally located in Quinninup; • School complex is a composite of buildings, probably from different periods; • Earliest part built C1924; • Smaller section used for administrative functions; • Larger building located behind smaller building used for classrooms, and; • Rectangular building with pitched gabled roof of corrugated iron.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber and plaster Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Social and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Information from former Principal, Mr Gordon Roper 11/6/2004 Historical information in visitor shelter at Quinninup (2004)

	Internet site – Quinninup 2005 Historical overview - Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005
IMAGES	File: East Ward Quinninup School (2004) Quinninup School Interior (2004)



Quinninup School

Quinninup Tavern	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Rd, Quinninup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 21
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1920s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Quinninup Tavern has played a central role in the history of the Quinninup community over the past 75 years.</p> <p>In 1962 a fire destroyed the mill. It could have meant the end for Quinninup, but it was decided to rebuild the mill, using new and improved technology. The milling operations continued until 1982 when the Millars closed and sold the mill. The new owners Bunnings, sold off the fixtures and machinery. In 1986 the town was purchased by a single developer. The town was split up into title holdings and houses were sold as individual residences. Karri Lake Resort was built at this time.</p> <p>The Quinninup Tavern continues to be a popular meeting place and restaurant for locals and visitors to the area.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.3 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tavern building consists of two sections; • One is either an addition, or two separate building have been co-located and joined; • Timber frame with painted weatherboard cladding; • Colourbond roof; • Verandahs on both sections – one of them enclosed with plastic screening, and; • Timber window frames.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Social and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Historical information in visitor shelter at Quinninup (2004)</p> <p>Internet site – Quinninup 2005</p> <p>Historical overview - Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory</p>

	2005
IMAGES	File: East Ward Quinninup Tavern (2004) Quinninup Tavern 1 (2004)



Quinninup Tavern

Riverdale House	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	South West Hwy, Upper Warren
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 2 Loc 3173
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1895
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Riverdale was originally owned by John Mottram who had managed the Manjimup property when he first came to the district. It is a good example of an early settler dwelling, using the most readily available building materials, in this case timber. This type of construction was used by settlers in their first home and was usually replaced at a later stage when the farmer became more affluent. Vertical and horizontal timber slab construction was an easily utilized method of construction for early settlers. The type of construction used at Riverdale is unusual for this region. Short slabs were placed between top middle and bottom plates, forming two tiers of slabs. One of the previous owners was Graham Robinson, who is known in the area for his skills and expertise in restoring old timber houses. He was also involved in the restoration of Rockbridge in the late 1990s.
<i>Description</i>	The building is a single storied house constructed of split slabs placed vertically in two tiers. The slabs are held in place with horizontal plates. The pitched hip roof forms an encircling verandah around the house and is covered with Colourbond corrugated iron. Modern gutters have also been attached. A portion of the verandah has been bricked in to form a room. The front elevation has three doors and three timber frames windows opening onto the verandah. The ceiling is lathe and plaster. Nearby on the property is a distinctive toilet constructed with a timber frame and covered with wooden shingles.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber and brick Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement and Mobility, and; • Occupation.
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Rarity and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classified by the National Trust, and; • Municipal Heritage Inventory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.

	National Trust Nomination (date unknown)
IMAGES	File: East Ward Riverdale (2004) Riverdale house (2004) Riverdale 1 (2004) Riverdale 2 (2004)



Riverdale House

Rockbridge	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Road, Upper Warren
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 4 Loc 319
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1865
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Rockbridge is the Mottram family property. John Mottram was one of a group of early pioneers who settled in a community on the Warren River just north of the Karri forest. The others were Arthur Clarke (Fern Hollow), Walter Blechynden, and Peter Wheatley (Clover Cottage). The four families were responsible for the building of nearby St Mark's Anglican Church which was also used as a school for the local children between 1891 and 1920.</p> <p>This timber cottage is thought to have been built C1865, although one source suggests this is a later building replacing an earlier building closer to the river. Nearby is a more modern residence where the Mottram family currently lives. The old house was last occupied in the 1920s. During the 1990s the timber building was carefully and lovingly restored by the Mottrams in the late 1990s, and it is now a fine example of an early pioneer residence. Graham Robinson, a local builder specializing in old timber buildings, did a lot of the work. The interior has also been restored and the house has been furnished with family treasures and artefacts of the period, some of which were found on the farm.</p> <p>Cliff Mottram, the current owner, now 85, said he was born and lived in the house until he was about five. The family then moved into the new house in the 1920s.</p> <p>The old rock bridge after which the property is named, has been covered over with a causeway.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>The old house stands on a slight rise overlooking a small stream which joins the Warren River. Nearby is the twentieth century family residence. The simple rectangular building originally consists of three rooms with vertical jarrah slab walls resting on a log foundation plate with corner posts morticed into the plate. The hipped roof is constructed of timber shingles. A stone fireplace at the west end has also been restored. There are two doors and two timber framed windows in the front elevation.</p> <p>The house is surrounded by an old post and rail fence.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal and timber

SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement and Mobility, and; • Occupations.
**Category of Significance	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Rarity and Historic
Management Category	A
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classified by the National Trust, and; • Municipal Heritage Inventory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>National Trust of Australia (WA) Assessment 1987</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: East Ward Rockbridge (2004) Rockbridge 2 (2004) Rockbridge 3 (2004) Rockbridge 4 (2004) Rockbridge 5 (2004)</p>



Rockbridge

St Erney's Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Parsons Rd, Upper Warren 6258
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 3 Loc 3745
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1908-09
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995 Heritage Council of WA Assessment 2001
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>St Erney's Homestead is located in the Warren District which was first settled in the late 1850s and 1860s by pioneer families like the Muirs, Clarkes, Mottrams, Wheatleys and Blechyndens. After the Homestead Act was passed in 1893, allowing settlers to select a free homestead farm to a maximum of 160 acres, there was a new wave of European settlers to the district. In 1898 the railway reached Bridgetown .</p> <p>C1908-09 Thomas Harris Parsons took up land to farm with his wife and three sons in the Upper Warren district. They each took up a homestead block of 160 acres. Together they also took up 1,000 acres on Conditional purchase, selecting good country at the confluence of three tributaries of the Warren River. Thomas Parsons then built a homestead which was named St Erney's after St Erney Church at Landrake, Cornwall, where his wife, Edith, had been christened in 1850. By 1910 three rooms had been built, with substantial walls of pise construction on a mixture of clay, sand and ironstone foundation. A verandah and the entrance were built on the north side and skillion rooms at the south. The veranda on the north side no longer exists, and the skillion rooms were removed to make way for additions in 1945.</p> <p>In 1910 the railway reached Manjimup, leading to further development in the surrounding district, including the Upper Warren District.</p> <p>In May 1917, following the death of Thomas Parsons, his wife, Edith took over possession of the farm. The Parsons family continued to work the farm with Harold Edward Parsons and his wife (formerly a Wheatley) and family occupying the homestead. Harold's wife established and maintained a beautiful garden around the homestead . Edith Parsons died in June 1837 and the family continued to work the farm and live there.</p> <p>In 1945 major additions were carried out. The addition was formerly a 1930s timber framed group settler cottage, moved from a location in Northcliffe. Harold Parsons moved to Manjimup in the 1950s, but his son Stanley and his family continued to work the farm and live in the house until 1979.</p> <p>Records show that St Erney's changed ownership in 1979, and in 1985 was taken over by the Conservator of Forests as part of the extension of the Forests Department pine planting programme in the South West.</p>

	<p>In August 1972 Stanley Parsons had requested that the place be assessed by the National Trust. The place was recorded by the Trust in Dec 1972 and much later, in August 1985, was classified by the National Trust. St Erney's was entered on the Interim Register of the State Register of Heritage Places on 24 January 1994. On 10 July 1997, the place was included in the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory.</p> <p>The place is no longer used as the homestead of a farm, but is tenanted as a house.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>St Erney's Homestead is located west of Wheatley Coast Road at the end of Parsons Road, approximately 2.28 km from the highway. Set in a pine forest clearing, the homestead is an unusual and aesthetically pleasing composition of two elements, a pise construction Federation Bungalow gable roof building with a later Group Settlement house of timber. At the time of construction in 1908-09 mud bricks were commonly used, while pise was a rarely used technique in the State. The walls are built up in stages with a footing and first stage of pise terminating at a sand and bitumen damp proof course. The upper walls are raised over the damp proof course in stages to plate height. The gable walls are framed with split jarrah shingle cladding. The roof to this section is painted galvanized corrugated iron with rolled ridges. The house has floors and ceilings of jarrah, with casement windows and framed ledge and braced doors. A timber framed lean-to carport is attached to the northern wall.</p> <p>A former Group Settlement timber house with an iron roof was added at the south side in 1945, opening to the original house via an existing door. This section is a rectangular plan, gable and hipped roof four-room building also in the Federation Bungalow style. The surrounding verandahs are partly filled in to provide a further two rooms. Windows to the filled in verandah are double hung sashes. The walls are lined with painted weatherboards.</p> <p>To the west of the main house is a timber framed former single men's quarter, used for storage.</p> <p>The homestead is surrounded by plantation pines, with a single Monkey Puzzle Pine/Bunya Pine (<i>Auracaria auracana</i>) located just outside the fenced area to the north east. In the garden are some significant plants and trees, including some Pepper Trees, Apple, Lemon, Weeping Willow, Kurrajong and liquid amber.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Earth and timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement and Mobility; • Occupations, and; • People.
**Category of Significance	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Rarity, Social, Scientific and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	A+

LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Heritage Inventory; • Classified by the National Trust, and; • Register of Heritage Places.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>National Trust of Australia Assessment</p> <p>Heritage Council of WA Assessment 14/12/2001</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: East Ward</p> <p>St Erney's (2004)</p> <p>St Erney's 1 (2004)</p> <p>St Erney's 2 (2004)</p> <p>St Erney's 3 (2004)</p> <p>St Erney's 4 (2004)</p> <p>St Erney's 5 (2004)</p>

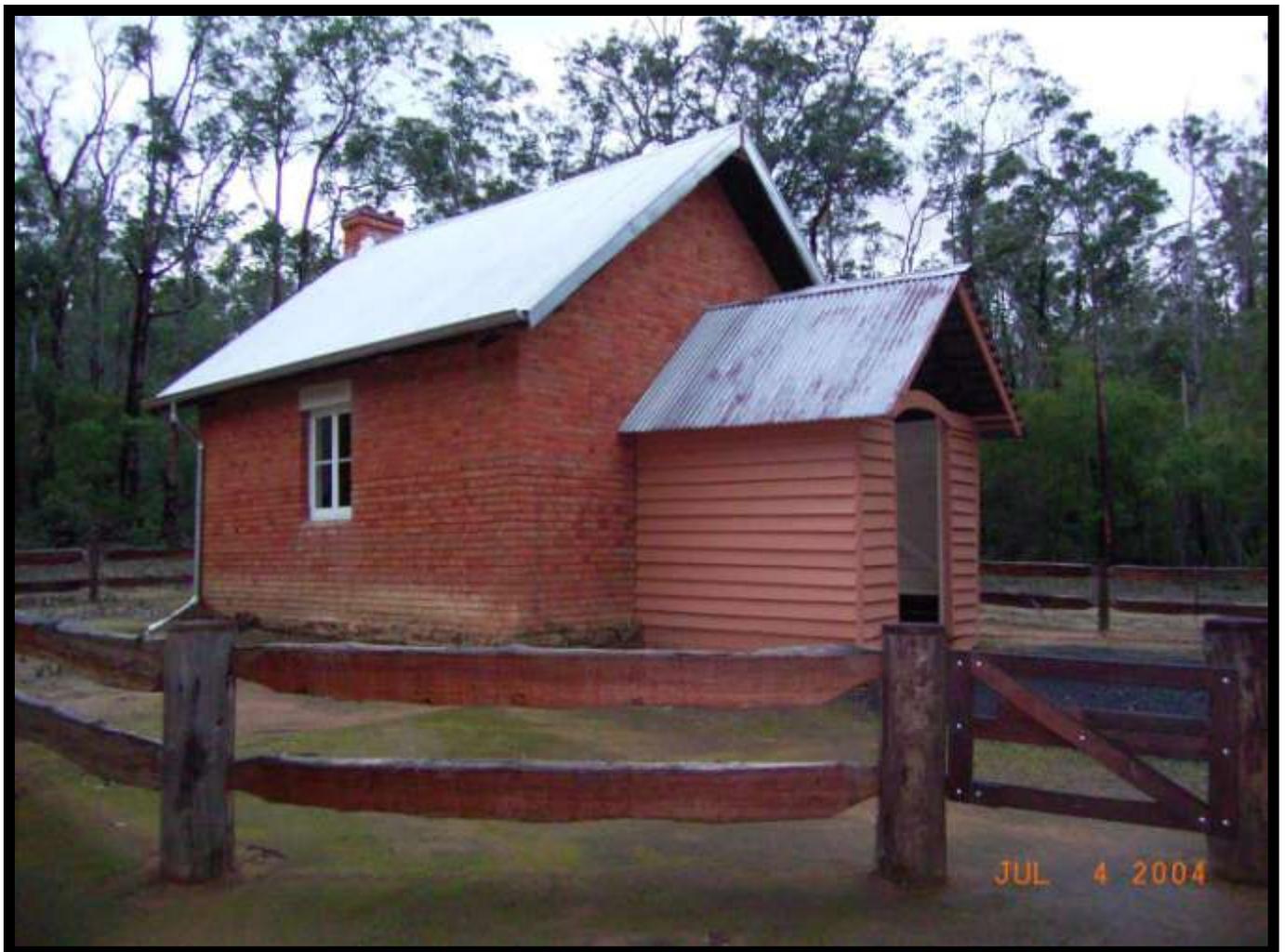


St Erney's Homestead

St Marks Anglican Church and Well	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Upper Warren School
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Road, Upper Warren
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 1353
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1883
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Plaque on building
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The old Upper Warren School, now St Marks Anglican Church, is a memorial to the pioneers who settled in a community on the Warren River just north of the Karri forest. The earliest Upper Warren Settlers, Arthur Clarke, Walter Blechynden, John Mottram (Rockbridge) and Peter Wheatley (Clover Cottage) arranged with a ticket-of-leave builder, Jack Haines (Haynes), to erect a school at a site midway from the farms so that the children would have only about 2 miles to walk or ride. A plaque on the building indicates that the building was constructed in 1883, while the Heritage Council Assessment of 2001 quotes 1891 as the construction date. The building was also intended to serve as a church and social centre for the district.</p> <p>Clay for the bricks was found near the school site and bricks were made there and then carted by bullock dray to the school site, as were stones for the foundations of the building. The timber required was pit sawn nearby and jarrah shingles for the roof were split in the adjoining bush. The cost of all materials and the labour was shared between the families. A well was sunk at a short distance from the building with two timber slabs as a cover.</p> <p>The school was opened on 1 July 1891 with Kate Logue as schoolmistress, and an enrolment of four boys and 14 girls. The cost of the teacher's salary was shared among the children's parents, and each of the four families boarded the teacher for three months at a time.</p> <p>From the outset, the place served as both school and church, and the first wedding was celebrated there on 14 September 1891, when the Reverend J Brand married Charles Simpson and Emily Reeve, both of Deeside. The place continued to serve as both school and church until the 1920s when a new school was build and use of the place for that purpose ceased. The school desks were converted to pews by removal of the desktops and remained in use at the place.</p> <p>In 1929 the place was dedicated as a church, St Mark's Anglican Church, Upper Warren. In 1955 various works were carried out , including re-plastering and painting of the internal walls, and fitting of a new corrugated iron roof, leaving the original shingles beneath. St Thomas Church at Dingup donated the altar as a gift to celebrate the consecration of the church in 1955. New curtains were made for the altar and the</p>

	<p>organ was donated by Stan Parsons, a descendant of the Wheatley family.</p> <p>The building serves as a church until the mid 1980s when regular church services at the place ceased.</p> <p>In 1986 a Historic Day was held, which was attended by many residents and past residents of the district. Various repair works were carried out.</p> <p>In September 1987 the place was classified by the National Trust and in September 1992 the place was placed on the Interim Register of the State Register of Heritage Places. In 1993 repairs and maintenance were carried out including a replacement corrugated iron roof, which left the shingles intact beneath the new roof. A 'Back to Warren' day was subsequently held at the place.</p> <p>In February 1994 a Memorial was registered on the place under the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990. In 1997 the place was included in the Shire of Manjimup's Municipal Heritage Inventory.</p> <p>In 2001 the place was maintained as far as possible by the Church Trustees. The original lectern Pews, organ and other furniture remain at the place. The place is valued by the local residents as a significant part of the history of the district and continues to be used on an occasional basis.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building is located 700 metres off the Wheatley Coast road along a winding bush track; • Rectangular, one roomed building; • Soft clay bricks; • English bond construction; • Steeply pitched roof; • Zinalume roof over jarrah shingles; • Fireplace and chimney at one end; • Interior walls plastered; • Jarrah floor; • Timber window frames; • Timber framed entry porch; • Arched entrance opening; • Painted weatherboard cladding and zinalume roof; • Evidence of severe cracking and repairs to building; • 30 metres south of building is a timber lined well with large fitches of timber for a well cover, and; • Two rail split rail fence around the church.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick and timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Rarity, Social and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	A+
LISTINGS	

**Listings Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Heritage Inventory; • Classified by the National Trust, and; • Register of Heritage Places.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>National Trust of Australia Assessment 1987</p> <p>Heritage Council of WA Assessment</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: East Ward</p> <p>Upper Warren Anglican Church (2004)</p> <p>Upper Warren Anglican Church Plaque (2004)</p> <p>St Marks Church Well</p>



St Marks Anglican Church and Well

Tone River Cattle Crossing	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Field empty
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Water Reserve 12884, Mordalup
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Tone River Crossing is likely to have been used by local pastoralists during the annual droving of cattle to the summer pastures at the coast. In the 1880s two of the well known pastoral families in the district were the Muirs (<i>Deeside, East Ward</i>) and the Brockmans (<i>Warren House, West Ward</i>). In the winter months they grazed their cattle on their properties, while in summer they drove the cattle down to their coastal leases for grazing. Deeside Coast Rd and Wheatley Coast Rd were the original routes down to the coast.
<i>Description</i>	Causeway over stream constructed from: timber posts and framework, rocks, rubble. Sand has collapsed in parts, so is not usable as a crossing.
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Representativeness and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	D
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: East Ward Tone River Cattle Crossing (2004) Tone River Cattle Crossing 1 (2004) Tone River Cattle Crossing 2 (2004)



Tone River Cattle Crossing

Upper Warren Tennis Club	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Upper Warren School Formerly Kinganup Hall?
<i>Address</i>	Wheatley Coast Rd, Upper Warren 6258
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 20756 Loc 12396
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1924
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Plaque at location
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Groups
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The earliest settlers in the Upper Warren District were Arthur Clarke (Fern Hollow), Walter Blechynden, John Mottram (Rockbridge) and Peter Wheatley (Clover Cottage). The four families were responsible for the building of St Mark's Anglican Church which was also used as a school for the local children between 1891 and 1920. Jack Haynes built the church, as well as Fern Hollow, Clover Cottage and Dingup Church.</p> <p>This building was constructed around 1924, as a replacement for the 'local 'school' conducted at nearby St Mark's Anglican Church. It served as the school until 1942. It was also used as a hall and recreational centre for the district. The tennis courts were a later addition. One source dates the courts as built in the 1940s, while a sign at the site indicates that the first court was built in 1927.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>Located in a rural setting, surrounded by undulating farm and forest country, this building, constructed of weatherboard and asbestos, is rectangular in design and has a pitched, corrugated iron roof. The floors are timber, and there are three windows on each side of the building. The entry door was in the front from the open porch-way. Since the building has become a hall and recreational centre, the porch is now enclosed with asbestos. There is one window and the entry door is relocated to the side.</p> <p>Tennis courts were constructed later than the building – the first having been built in 1927.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber and asbestos Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Social, Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Trust, and; • Municipal Heritage Inventory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.

	Handwritten historical notes compiled by National Trust
IMAGES	File: East Ward Warren Tennis Club (2004) Warren Tennis Club 1 (2004)



Upper Warren Tennis Club

Young's Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Fern Hollow
<i>Address</i>	Young Road, Upper Warren 6258
<i>Ward</i>	East
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 1134
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1880
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Inventory 1995
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Groups
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This is one of the four original homesteads which constituted the Upper Warren Settlement which was established in the late eighteen seventies and early eighteen eighties. The house was built by Arthur Levin Clarke, who came from Harvey and married Emma Giblett of Balbarrup in 1875. He engaged a ticket-of-leave builder, Jack Haynes (Haines), to make bricks and to construct a house on Nelson Location 74 (40 acres) which was originally taken up by John Mottram of Manjimup. Clarke commenced farming on a small clearing surrounded by the bush where they pastured their cattle. The other early pioneers in the area were Blechynden, Mottram and Wheatley. The four families were responsible for the building of nearby St Mark's Anglican Church which was also used as a school for the local children between 1891 and 1920. Jack Haynes built the church, as well as Fern Hollow, Clover Cottage and Dingup Church.</p> <p>Since 1940 the Young family has owned the property, which is locally known as Young's place.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple rectangular building; • Hipped, corrugated iron roof with a broken back; • Single chimney; • Brick walls rendered and white washed; • Small porch added on the back elevation; • Narrow verandah extends across the front elevation; • Timber doors and window frames, and; • Barn and machinery shed near the house.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick and render Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement and Mobility, and; • Occupations.
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Social and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Trust, and; • Municipal Heritage Inventory.

BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. National Trust Assessment 1987
IMAGES	File: East Ward Young's Homestead (2004) Young's Homestead 1 (2004)



Young's Homestead

16.4 North Ward Historical Notes

- The timber industry in the South West of Western Australia has been vital to the economy of Western Australia since the earliest days of the Swan River Colony. In 1833 J H Monger opened a wood yard at Mount Eliza. Samples of Swan River mahogany (jarrah) sent to London in 1836 were enthusiastically received, and export of timber from the Colony commenced in the same year. Jarrah was the predominant native timber utilized in the Western Australian timber industry through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- The Balbarrup area was not formally gazetted. It became unofficially known as the Balbarrup area. This town site, located near Manjimup, was originally gazetted as "Manjimupp" in 1903. The name was changed to Balbarrup in 1910 to avoid confusion with the new town site of "Manjimupp" (later Manjimup) situated on the railway about 5km further west. Balbarrup is the Aboriginal name of a nearby brook and place first recorded by a surveyor in 1863, but the meaning of the name is not known.
- Fire has always been the enemy of forests, and fire prevention and spotting are major concerns for the agency responsible, the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). For the first 50 years of forestry in Western Australia the bushfire early warning system depended on a network of look-out towers. They were built about 40km apart on prominent hills and were staffed continuously through the summer. The first tower, Mt Gungin, was built in 1921 near Mundaring. A series of 12 towers was built in the Manjimup region, including the Kepal tower 1938, and Alco tower 1961. The Kepal tower was approximately 38m (125 ft) tall and the Alco 35 m (115 ft).
- The South West karri forest region posed a special problem for foresters. There were few prominent hills and forest giants towering 70 -80m above the ground. A young forester, Don Stewart, (later to become Conservator of Forests), who in 1937 conceived the idea of using the trees themselves as Look Out Towers. One of these is the Diamond Tree, located 11 km south of Manjimup, 300m off SW Highway. The lookout was built in 1940-41, and a tree cabin was built at a height of 54.5m. Another is the Gloucester Tree.
- The South West fire lookout system was a therefore a mixture of tree towers and timber towers. Towermen had to regularly report visibility and tower wind direction and strength. Any new fires would be reported and located by cross referencing with other towers. In the early days the towermen talked with each other using a heliograph and Morse code. Later many kilometres of earth return bush telephone lines linked the towers.
- Factors effecting settlement in the Warren District included the development of the transport system in Western Australia, particularly railways. The development of the railway system led to an increased demand for hardwood and for jarrah in particular for railway sleepers. There was a general movement of labour to the area to work in the timber industry.
- In the early 1850s, tobacco was first cultivated in the eastern colonies of Australia. In 1854, it was suggested that tobacco be cultivated in Western Australia. In 1860-62, Ralph Mews experimented with tobacco growing, and Bishop Salvado grew a crop at Victoria Plains in the early 1860s, but concluded that the high rate of tax on tobacco precluded a profitable industry. In 1863, James Morgan's efforts at Avon Valley also came to naught. In the 1860s, the Muirs grew tobacco at *Deeside*, in the Warren district, mainly for medicinal purposes. During the American Civil War period, when imported tobacco leaf was in short supply, attempts were made to grow it at Hester, near Bridgetown, and also in New South

Wales and Victoria, and it was also being grown in Queensland by 1884. In 1904, Peter Michelides (arr. 1901), who had prior experience in cigarette manufacture in Egypt, set up a tobacco manufacturing business in Murray Street, Perth, utilising tobacco imported from Turkey and Greece. Experimental plantings of tobacco by two ex-Victorian farmers at Waroona caught his interest, and led the Michelides family to experiment with tobacco crops at Waroona under the direction of an Egyptian grower whom they brought to Australia, but the soil and rainfall proved not to be suitable. In 1912, the government nursery at Hamel successfully grew tobacco. However, it was concluded that production would be uneconomical without the protection of import duties, and there were no further investigations into the viability of commercial production until 1923.

- In 1854 the first steam mill of any size in the Colony was established by H Yelverton at Quindalup, near Busselton. In the early 1890s the Millar brothers saw the value of karri as a hardwood, and cut karri in the Denmark area to supply to the English and European markets. The State Government entered the arena with the establishment of the State Saw Mills at Deanmill and Big Brook (now Pemberton) after 1913. Timber production has been a major industry in the Shire of Manjimup since that time. The period 1885 to 1914 was a period of considerable increase in settlement in the Manjimup region.
- By 1900 the earliest timber cutters were moving into the area. Sleepers were originally cut by hand and then transported by bullock wagon to Bridgetown rail head. However, settlement of the dense timber country to the south did not commence until 1912. The major catalyst was the need for railway sleepers for the Trans Australian railway line and the extension of the railway line to Manjimup in 1911. The Manjimup Trading Company was first established in 1911 with a mill at Jarnadup (renamed Jardee in 1924). The State Government entered the arena with the establishment of the State Saw Mills at Deanmill and Big Brook (now Pemberton). Timber production has been a major industry in the Shire of Manjimup since that time.
- In 1923, the Agriculture Department carried out successful trial plantings of tobacco at Perth. This was followed by trial plantings at Peel Estate, Coolup, Boyanup, Bridgetown and Manjimup in November, but the first two failed, and only poor growth was obtained from the latter. In 1923-24, tobacco was grown and harvested at Manjimup by J. Murphy and J. Turner, but they experienced difficulty in curing the leaf. Samples of this tobacco was sent to tobacco manufacturer Michelides Limited in Perth, and also to Melbourne Group Settler Herbert John 'Jack' Limmer, who was also associated in this venture, and who established a plantation at Dixvale in 1926, where the first tobacco curing kiln in the Victoria was built. In 1928, the first crop of tobacco grown by Macedonians Nick Palasin, Tom Milentis, Vic Milentis, and Louis Mitchell failed, but thereafter they were successful in its cultivation. Macedonians would predominate in tobacco growing in Western Australia throughout its history.
- In 1928-29, experimentation by the Australian Tobacco Organisation also established that the soil and climate in the Manjimup district was suitable for tobacco growing. In 1930, the first commercial crop of 25 acres of tobacco was planted, which proved successful. Consequently, in 1931-32, the acreage planted increased to 348 acres, which yielded 211,230 lbs., the total value of the crop being £18,000. It was in this year that Michelides established his first tobacco plantation. These results encouraged more extensive plantings of 466 acres in 1932-33. Through the 1930s and into the World War Two period, the area under tobacco was centred around Manjimup. The initial costs of clearing the heavily forested land for tobacco planting were heavy. The crop was grown and harvested during the spring and summer months on water retentive soils. Other than Michelides' tobacco

manufacturing company's plantations, most operations were on a small scale, with plantings ranging in area from four to 10 acres, 'the majority worked by Southern Europeans.' Growing tobacco was labour intensive, and often all family members would be engaged in the various tasks involved. By the late 1930s, tobacco farming in Western Australia was well established. Most of the practices which had evolved would continue through into the post World War Two period, as did the general requirements with regard to the necessary buildings.

- In December 1938, in an article on the harvesting and curing of tobacco leaf, the Agriculture Department's tobacco adviser, A. Sharp, described the various buildings which were part of the operation at this period, and which were to remain much the same throughout the period in which tobacco was commercially grown in Western Australia, i.e. through to the early 1960s. The stringing shed was 'usually a more or less temporary erection of hessian stretched over bus poles', which was conveniently located in proximity to 'the curing barns', as the kilns were sometimes known. The size and number of barns was dependent on the extent of the tobacco plantation. Most in this State were small operations, of five to 15 acres, for which 'a number of small barns, each 12 ft. by 12 ft. inside measurement, and carrying four tiers of leaf, will be found most suitable', one barn being sufficient for each four acres of crop, whilst for larger operations, 'barns 16 ft. by 16 ft. with four or five tiers' would suffice for each seven acres. Sharp advised that it was preferable for the barns to be built 'in a fairly well sheltered position on slightly sloping ground, the furnaces being built on the lower side in order to lessen the amount of excavation necessary.' The framing of each barn should be 4ins. x 2ins. jarrah timber, 'with wall studs set at 2 ft. centres', the building being lined with timber, corrugated iron, asbestos-cement sheets, or re-cycled hessian bags, sewn together and cement washed, which was the cheapest option.
- The smaller barn would be readily heated by a single brick furnace, whilst two were recommended for a larger barn, with the flue pipes arranged as indicated in the accompanying ground plans. Drawings show the side section and sectional elevation of a 12 ft. x 12 ft. barn, with an air inlet at ground level and an open ridge ventilator at the apex, controlled from the exterior, for efficient ventilation was essential. The 16 ft. x 16 ft. barn was designed on similar lines, other than arrangement of furnaces and flues. Curing the tobacco leaf generally took three to five days, by which time the colour had been fixed and the leaf was brittle and dry. In the next stage, known as conditioning, a certain amount of moisture was re-absorbed, the optimum being a moisture content of around 12%, before the leaf was 'bulked down' in the bulk shed, often referred to as the drying shed, which generally included the grading shed under the same roof. This building was 'a well-built shed preferably set on stumps at least two feet off the ground.' Bulking involved making a stack, 3-4 ft. wide, where the leaf was stacked 'with the butts to the outside', and, as each cure was added to the stack, two or three heavy planks would be placed 'on top to consolidate the bulk and exclude air as much as possible.' It was recommended that the bulks be covered with hessian to protect the leaf from sunlight, and 'later on, against excessive absorption of moisture from the air after the Autumn rains have set in.'
- In March 1939, Sharp described the grading and marketing of tobacco leaf. The grading shed should be built well off the ground, and lined with either asbestos-cement sheets or other damp proof material to prevent moisture during handling leading to mould. The south wall should be fitted with ample windows for diffused light on the grading bench, which was fitted with compartments for the various grades of leaf. Grading generally took place in May-July. It was important that direct light not fall on the tobacco leaf, as its true colour cannot be judged in direct light. In 1939-40, 1,019 acres of tobacco were planted in Western Australia. After war-time restrictions limited tobacco imports, the Commonwealth

urged for increased home production. The State government advanced growers £10 per acre to assist in the costs of planting and cultivation, and 1,365 acres were planted in 1940-41, of which Michelides grew 650 acres.

- Meanwhile, in 1943, the Commonwealth Government appointed the Rural Reconstruction Commission to examine the problems that had been faced by rural industries in the inter-war and World War Two periods. In 1944, the Commission reviewed the post-World War One soldier-settlement schemes and outlined proposals for post-World War Two reconstruction. In 1945, the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act was passed whereby the Commonwealth would provide funds for the purchase and development of farms in a scheme to be administered by the State. Ex-servicemen were to be carefully selected and trained before taking up farming properties for development in areas and with products 'where reasonable prospects of economic success were evident.' The structural improvements were to be purchased by the settlers, who entered into a lease in perpetuity of the land and ground improvements, with an option to purchase the freehold. In the late 1940s, tobacco production in Western Australia increased with some growers returning to this crop after costs increased in the potato industry and with growing confidence in the stability of the tobacco industry. It was proposed to expand tobacco growing in Western Australia through the War Service Land Settlement Scheme, in the belief that it could be grown successfully beyond the Manjimup-Pemberton area, through 'a belt embracing Busselton, Karridale, Manjimup, Northcliffe, Walpole and Denmark' where 50 War Service tobacco farms were to be established, on Crown land, which had been previously forfeited or purchased or purchased for this purpose. After a 12 month training programme in tobacco growing, the ex-servicemen were to be allocated land to develop as a tobacco farm.
- In 1949, the first 20 trainees commenced at the training school at Manjimup, of whom 17 moved to farms in 1950. In 1950-52, two further training schools would be held. Some of the lots allocated to ex-servicemen, including Nelson Location 12152, had been part of the inter-war Group Settlement Scheme. The soldier-settler was provided with sufficient funding for growing his crop and living costs. After the crop was sold, these costs would be re-couped, along with re-payments on the land and machinery. Once the settler's farm was self-supporting, its administration was to transfer from the Department of Lands and Surveys to the Rural & Industries Bank.

16.4.1 North Ward Site Descriptions

Alco Fire Tower	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Tower Road, Alco Block
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	State Forest
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1961
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Department of Environment and Conservation Brochure
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Structure
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The Lookout Trees and towers were used continuously as a fire lookout until spotter planes took over the surveillance role in 1974. There are few (if any) of the fire towers still operating. <i>Refer to 16.4 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tall timber structure – Alco tower is approximately 35m (115 feet) tall; • Broad based structure, narrowing as it gets higher; • Framework and series of crossed timber pieces make up design of structure; • Timber hut with roof at the top of the tower, and; • Series of ladders provide access to the top.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Moderate/High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Scientific and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Kepal/Alco Fire Tower DEC Brochure (2004)
IMAGES	File: North Ward Alco Fire Tower Alco Fire Tower 1



Alco Fire Tower

Balbarrup Cemetery	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Perup Road, Balbarrup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 864
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1905 – Earliest Headstone
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson, Manjimup Historical Society
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This cemetery was opened when the Pioneer Cemetery was deemed to close to a water source and had to be closed. Many of the ancestors of the original families are buried here. Though this cemetery is now also deemed closed pioneer families can still apply to be buried near family relatives.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.4 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This cemetery is located not far from the original pioneer cemetery, and; • It is set close to the road with a steel fence around it.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Aesthetic, Social and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: North Ward Balbarrup Cemetery Balbarrup Cemetery 1 Balbarrup Cemetery 2



Balbarrup Cemetery

Balbarrup Pioneer Cemetery	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Old Balbarrup Cemetery
<i>Address</i>	Balbarrup Road, Balbarrup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 10572
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	The earliest grave headstone known is recorded as 1882
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Plaque recording dates from headstones
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This cemetery was the original cemetery in the Manjimup Shire. It holds the ancestors of the early white settlers of this district. There is a plaque noting the names and dates of interment of the 19 people buried at the cemetery. It is thought the other Balbarrup Cemetery was opened because people thought the original burial place was too close to a water course. The last burial notes were in 1926.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.4 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 19 graves recorded in this cemetery which is situated on the side of a river valley; • The cemetery has a few exotic trees but is otherwise grassed, and; • The boundaries of the cemetery are well defined by a steel fence.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Rarity, Aesthetic, Social and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: North Ward Balbarrup Pioneer Cemetery Balbarrup Pioneer Cemetery Headstones Balbarrup Pioneer Cemetery Plaque



Balbarrup Pioneer Cemetery

Balbarrup Post Office Cairn	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Liddelow Road, Balbarrup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 1206
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1964
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Cairn supposed to be representing 100 years of Post Office service
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The cairn on the site of the former post office is a commemoration to John and Ann Giblett who settled on this property in June 1861. It also marked the 100 years of continuous service of the Balbarrup Post Office which John Giblett started in January 1864. The post office was run by the Dawson family from 1909 to October 1963 when it was closed. The cairn is also has a historical connection as it contains the millstone from the former flour mill at Balbarrup.</p> <p>There is some confusion about a building at the house nearby. Next to the residence is an old building that the tenant of the property said was used as the Post Office when the old one was demolished. Heritage TODAY has found no anecdotal or written evidence to support this claim. However, an opening in the wall of the building and the size and design of the building all suggest it was used as a post office at some stage.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.4 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cairn is situated on the outside of a private property; • In the background of the cairn there is a very old tree marking the site of the first Giblett homestead; • The cairn is made from granite stone which is course faced and laid in a random pattern; • The cairn contains the old millstone from the flour mill first operated by the Giblett family; • The commemoration plaque is brass, and; • The cairn rise to a peak at the top.
<i>Condition</i>	Excellent
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Transport and Communications
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.

	Notes from the National Trust files searched by <i>Heritage</i> TODAY 2004. http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+to+wn+names+-+m
IMAGES	File: North Ward Balbarrup PO Cairn Balbarrup PO Plaque Balbarrup PO Cairn with old tree Balbarrup PO (possibly fmr)



Balbarrup Post Office Cairn

Blackbutt Trees	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	East side of South West Highway in Road Reserve near Wilgarrup
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Notes derived from http://www.featuretimbers.com.au/blackbutt.html</p> <p>These Blackbutt trees are a remnant of natural bush. When the highway was due to be widened private property for the road verge on west side was donated to preserve stand of Blackbutt on east side.</p> <p>Blackbutt (<i>eucalyptus patens</i>) is one of the taller eucalypts, growing up to 40-45 meters high. It is one of the least flammable eucalypts and usually survives moderate forest fires, although the base of the tree becomes blackened, giving the tree its name.</p> <p>The Blackbutt tree itself resembles the jarrah, but is relatively scarce as it was a favourite timber for farmers, railway wagons, bridge building, and flooring owing to its durability and fire resistant properties. A large portion of the remaining Blackbutt trees are contained in reserves and its plants are highly regarded as honey trees. Also known as the Yarri, WA Blackbutt, or Swan River Blackbutt, the timber of this tree looks good, and has more of an even colour than other species. Plantation Blackbutt is a light yellow colour and even-grained, while native re-growth Blackbutt has much more variation.</p>
<i>Description</i>	This stand of trees is located on the east side of the South West Highway about 10kms north from the Manjimup townsite. The stand of trees has some very mature examples of Blackbutt.
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic and Scientific
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	http://www.featuretimbers.com.au/blackbutt.html
IMAGES	File: North Ward Trees – Blackbutt Trees – Blackbutt 1



Blackbutt Trees

Cork Trees – Glenoran	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Glenoran
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Trees planted in the 1950's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson Department of Environment and Conservation Heritage Officer
**Place Type	Trees
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Cork Oak trees (<i>Quercus suber</i>), are grown mainly in Algeria, Spain, Portugal and other parts of the Mediterranean which is why they transfer to the South West of Western Australia so well. Cork trees can live about 150 years even if periodically harvested.</p> <p>These three cork trees were part of the Glenoran forestry settlement and were probably planted in the 1950s. They are exceptional examples of cork trees and according to DEC officer Ian Wilson are in better condition than the cork tree in Rea Park.</p>
<i>Description</i>	Three mature Cork trees
<i>Condition</i>	Very Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>http://www.rainforestinfo.org.au/good_wood/nont_bld.htm</p> <p>Interview with Ian Wilson DEC Heritage Officer 27 March 2005.</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: North Ward</p> <p>Cork Trees - Glenoran</p>



Cork Trees - Glenoran

Deanmill Townsite	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	
<i>Address</i>	Ipsen Street, Manjimup
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lots 13872-13875, 13877-13880, Res 16355
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	
<i>**Place Type</i>	
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Deanmill is the town that developed to house the mill workers from State Saw Mill No.1 which was established in 1912. Deanmill was so called after Alfred Dean the first and long term manager of the mill. The mill cottages are typical of the housing supplied to workers in the early twentieth century. The small scale housing and uniformity provide high streetscape value to the township.</p> <p>The school with 60 pupils, opened in 1914 as a result of a petition to the Education Department by Deanmill parents. The population of students rose to 90 in the 1950s but in 1998 when the enrolments dropped as low as 12 with one teacher the parents made the decision to close the school and send their children to Manjimup. The most famous Deanmill School graduate was footballer John Todd. When the school closed the community was hoping it could be retained as a community centre (<i>West Australian</i> 14 December 1998) but in 2005 the school still remains unoccupied and a question about its future use is still unanswered.</p> <p>The Town Hall is another prominent building which though seemingly important to the community has no current function.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.4 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>Deanmill Hall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very prominent building on corner block; • Timber walls; • Raised on timber stumps to allow for sloping block; • Corrugated iron gable roof; • Brick chimney, and; • The stairs have been taken away from both entrances to prevent illegal entry. <p>Deanmill Primary School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial single storey building close to entry to the town; • Line of trees shading west side of building; • Classic Educational Department School design from pre World War I era; • Timber walls; • Brick chimneys; • Corrugated iron roof, and; • Tall timber framed windows.
<i>Condition</i>	Various

<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High/Very High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement, and; • Occupations.
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Social, Rarity, Representativeness and Historic
Management Category	A
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. <i>West Australian</i> 14 December 1998
IMAGES	File: North Ward Deanmill Hall Deanmill Mill houses Deanmill Primary School Deanmill Primary School 1



Deanmill Town site

Dixvale Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Motorcross Track, South West Highway, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 24706 Loc 12393, 12754
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1920's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Group Settlement History
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>These notes have been derived from http://www.southwestlife.com.au/outdoors0503.htm and http://www.smh.com.au/news/Western-Australia/Manjimup/2005/02/17/1108500208272.html?oneclick=true</p> <p>In 1921 Manjimup bore witness to one of Western Australia's more disastrous land settlement schemes. The Group Settlement Scheme was set up by the Western Australian Government after World War I to settle immigrants with one of the objectives to increase the dairy industry. Part of the idea was to give Western Australia's rural economy a boost by opening up more land for agriculture. The group settlers (groupies) lived in rough temporary huts provided by the Government until 25 acres of each family's ballot-allocated 100 acres was partially cleared. Then they could move to their respective blocks and get down to the serious business of farming. Clearing took up to six months, the bush was thick and the trees enormous. Most of the group settlers had no experience of farming and very little bushcraft. With only crosscut saws and axes they were faced with clearing some of the world's biggest trees from their land. Many group settlers left unable to handle the conditions and meet the repayments on their land and equipment and the loans they had to take out to buy stores. Those that stayed the longest scratched a living from dairy produce as they struggled to clear enough of their land to farm. The great depression of the 1930s heralded the end of most of the Groupies. The price of butterfat collapsed and their main source of income disappeared. Dixvale was a community hall from one of these group settlements.</p> <p>The Dixvale Hall is now the main club building for the Manjimup motocross track. The Manjimup Motorcycle Club has been established since 1949 and has been very active in this sporting field, initiating a major racing event that attracts people from around the world - the Manjimup 15000.</p> <p>So why is it called the Manjimup 15000? It was given the name at its inaugural event in 1980, when it was named after the amount of prize money that was on offer. At the time it was the richest motorcross event ever held in Australia, and the first winner to take it home was Roger Harvey, a rider from the United Kingdom. Just over ten years later, in 1991, the prize money had risen to \$40,000.</p>

	Throughout the years spectators have seen some amazing racing and other incidents. In 1986, American Jimmy Ellis ensured that his name will remain in the record books for a long time. Not only did he win the event, but in doing so he was the first rider to clear the double jumps behind the main straight. Since that time, the tabletop jump has been called "Jim's Jump" in his honour. Another very popular jump is "Clifford's Leap", which was named after the Clifford Family of Casuarina Valley Orchard in Manjimup, in recognition of their willingness to always volunteer workers and supplies of earthmoving equipment at the club.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single storey rectangular design; • Weatherboard walls; • Corrugated iron gable roof (re-sheeted with Colourbond); • Windows shuttered for security, and; • Small brick extension on one side.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High/High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement, and; • Social and Civic Activities.
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Social, Representativeness and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	http://www.southwestlife.com.au/outdoors0503.htm http://www.smh.com.au/news/Western-Australia/Manjimup/2005/02/17/1108500208272.html?oneclick=true
IMAGES	File: North Ward Dixvale Hall Dixvale Hall 1 Manjimup Motocross Track



Dixvale Hall

Fernslopes Homestead	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Perup Road, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 32
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1870's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Fernslopes Homestead has long historical associations with the Muir family. Henry Cresswell Muir, the son of James Muir of Fernhill, settled there with his wife Ella Giblett. Henry and Ella's son continued to live there. There is some concern for the house as it is presently not occupied and requires a lot of maintenance.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single storey colonial house with long rectangular design; • Brick walls; • Timber windows and door frames; • Some weatherboard enclosure on verandas; • Timber verandah with timber posts and flooring; • Decramastic roofing was put on to replace deteriorating corrugated iron; • Metal chimney, and; • The outbuildings include some interesting timber frame with corrugated iron cladding sheds.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair to poor
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Moderate
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick Roof: Other
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Settlement, and; • Occupation.
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Representativeness and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. Research notes from the National Trust. Search completed by <i>Heritage TODAY</i> 2004.
IMAGES	File: North Ward Fernslopes Fernslopes 1



Fernslopes Homestead

Fonty's Pool	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Seven Day Road, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 6 Loc 2711
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1925 officially opened
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	http://www.southwestlife.com.au/history1101.htm
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Structure
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>These notes have been derived from historical notes prepared by Graeme Olsen November 2001 http://www.southwestlife.com.au/history1101.htm</p> <p>“Archimede Fontanini arrived in Australia in 1904 with 12/6d (\$1.25) to his name. After he died in 1982 he left behind a famous local landmark of significant historical value.</p> <p>Archie was born in Italy in 1880 and after working in France for a few years he enlisted in the Italian army to do his mandatory three year service and volunteered to serve in China during the Boxer Rebellion. He was discharged at the ripe old age of 24, and decided to see more of the world, which led him to Fremantle. After working at the Timber Corporation Sawmill at Greenbushes for three years, Archie decided he'd like to have a go at farming. At that time the Government was encouraging people to develop land in the south west, so Archie went and had a look at some of the places available. After checking out a few, Archie settled on a particular area that had a stream flowing strongly through it, even in summer. He was granted the land in 1907 and he set about clearing and developing it, which was no easy task. At that time Manjimup didn't exist, so purchasing supplies meant a three day horse and cart journey to Bridgetown. In winter the track to Bridgetown was almost impassable.</p> <p>Archie married his wife Lucy in 1909 and they had 5 children. After several years of developing the land, Archie built a dam across the stream with a log and earth, hoping that the silt in the stream would settle and make the land more fertile when the wall was later removed. He taught his children to swim in the new dam, and they became very popular at school because they had a swimming pool. It soon became a regular event to have many children and even adults visiting to have a swim.</p> <p>When Archie decided it was time to drain the dam and start growing vegetables again, he was surprised to find resistance from many people in town. A committee was actually formed to convince Archie to not only keep the dam, but to charge an entry fee to maintain it. Such was the demand for a public swimming pool amongst the now expanding population of Manjimup. Archie agreed to the proposal, cemented his dam and developed the gardens. "Fonty's Pool" was born, and officially opened in 1925. It soon became one of the well known beauty spots of</p>

	<p>the south west.</p> <p>Archie continued to maintain the pool and gardens well into his old age. But at 93 years of age, when it became too difficult, Fonty's Pool had to close. In 1979, however, the pool was reopened with a "Back To Fonty's Pool" weekend which combined with the Australia Day Log Chops and Swimming Carnival, and was attended by 12,000 people. Archie was there to see his pool reopened. He died 3 years later. Fonty's Pool holds 18 million litres of fresh spring water and covers nearly one acre. It is cleaned at the rate of 44,000 litres per hour through two outlets. With its beautiful surrounding gardens, it has become a favourite swimming spot for thousands of people."</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fonty's Pool is a very large lake with cement sides; • The surrounding landscaped garden and trees provide a beautiful setting for the pool; • The pool is situated at the base of the slope on which the Fontanini's house is built, and; • The house is a typical Inter-War bungalow with federation influences.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Both Very High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Social, Rarity and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Heritage Inventory, and; • Classified by the National Trust.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>http://www.southwestlife.com.au/history1101.htm Historical notes prepared by Graeme Olson November 2001</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: North Ward</p> <p>Fonty's Pool</p> <p>Fonty's Pool 1</p> <p>Fonty's Pool 2</p>



Fonty's Pool

Foresters Wood Farm	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Michelides Farm
<i>Address</i>	Graphite Road, Glenoran
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Date of plantings unknown
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Source</i>	
<i>**Place Type</i>	Trees
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The property on which Foresters Wood is established was once the property of Michelides tobacco farm. The old building on the farm is a remnant of this time. In 1928-29, experimentation by the Australian Tobacco Organisation also established that the soil and climate in the Manjimup district was suitable for tobacco growing. In 1930, the first commercial crop of 25 acres of tobacco was planted, which proved successful. Consequently, in 1931-32, the acreage planted increased to 348 acres, which yielded 211,230 lbs., the total value of the crop being £18,000. It was in this year that Michelides established his first tobacco plantation. These results encouraged more extensive plantings of 466 acres in 1932-33. Through the 1930s and into the World War Two period, the area under tobacco was centred around Manjimup. The initial costs of clearing the heavily forested land for tobacco planting were heavy. The crop was grown and harvested during the spring and summer months on water retentive soils. Other than Michelides' tobacco manufacturing company's plantations, most operations were on a small scale, with plantings ranging in area from four to 10 acres, 'the majority worked by Southern Europeans.' Growing tobacco was labour intensive, and often all family members would be engaged in the various tasks involved. By the late 1930s, tobacco farming in Western Australia was well established.</p> <p>After war-time restrictions limited tobacco imports, the Commonwealth urged for increased home production. The State government advanced growers £10 per acre to assist in the costs of planting and cultivation, and 1,365 acres were planted in 1940-41, of which Michelides grew 650 acres.</p> <p>In 2005 the property is leased from the DEC estate by the Australian Institute of Foresters. The property has a very good stock of individual specimen trees representing trees from all around the world. Since the 1980s the Foresters Institute has also planted a group of trees that are considered endangered.</p>
<i>Description</i>	An arboretum
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
<i>**Construction</i>	Field empty
<i>Materials</i>	

SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Civic Activities, and; • Occupations.
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Representative and Historic
Management Category	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Interview with Ian Wilson DEC Heritage Officer 27 March 2005.</p> <p>Tree list information supplied by Manjimup Historical Society 2004.</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: North Ward</p> <p>Foresters Wood Farm</p>



Foresters Wood Farm

Glenview Tobacco Farm (former)	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Ralston Road, Manjimup 6258
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 12070
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1930's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p><i>These notes are derived from the Register of heritage Places Assessment for Watermark Kilns – the Bell Tobacco Farm, Northcliffe January 2005</i></p> <p>Glenview Tobacco farm (fmr) is one of a number of tobacco farms set up in the Manjimup district just before World War II. In 2005 it continues to operate as a farm but like others in the district, tobacco fell by the way many decades ago owing to both economic and product unreliability.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.4 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Glenview has a collection of former tobacco farm buildings in a farmland setting;</i> • <i>Drying sheds (3) – walls a combination of asbestos and corrugated iron;</i> • <i>Roof – asbestos with some corrugated iron, and;</i> • <i>Roof line very distinctive owing to ventilation structure needed for drying tobacco.</i>
<i>Condition</i>	Poor to fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Moderate/High
**Construction Materials	Walls: Asbestos and metal Roof: Asbestos and metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Representative and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Register of heritage Places Assessment for Watermark Kilns – the Bell Tobacco Farm, Northcliffe January 2005.
IMAGES	File: North Ward Tobacco Farm Ralston Rd Glenview Tobacco Farm Glenview Tobacco Farm 1



Glenview Tobacco Farm (former)

Jardee School House	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Tynans Road, Jardee 6258
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 14622 Loc 13363
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1954
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	History of School provided to <i>Heritage TODAY</i> by Dave Evans 2004
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>In 1854 the first steam mill of any size in the Colony was established by H Yelverton at Quindalup, near Busselton. In the early 1890s the Millar brothers saw the value of karri as a hardwood, and cut karri in the Denmark area to supply to the English and European markets. The State Government entered the arena with the establishment of the State Saw Mills at Deanmill and Big Brook (now Pemberton) after 1913. Timber production has been a major industry in the Shire of Manjimup since that time.</p> <p>The town site of Jardee is located in the south west region, 5 km south south west of Manjimup. The Government established a railway siding named Jardanup here in 1912, following the completion of the Bridgetown-Wilgarup railway in 1911. Jardanup was the terminus of the railway, and serviced the No. 1 State Saw Mill, built here in 1912. In 1925 the railway siding name was changed to Jardee because of confusion with Dardanup, and when the government gazetted a townsite here in 1927, it was also named Jardee. The name was proposed by the Warren Roads Board, and appears to be a made up name, derived from the Aboriginal name Jardanup, and Deeside, the name of a historic property in the district.</p> <p>The children of the timber workers at Jardanup were initially obliged to walk to Manjimup to attend school at that centre. This endured until John Whitecross Lyall, Manager of the Wilgarup Karri and Jarrah Mill at Jardanup arranged for the provision of a building to be used as a school. This one room school was opened on October 1912 with 21 pupils. GR Scott was the teacher. In August 1913 a purpose built school with two classrooms was built on the same school site. However, it was not until 1954 that a house was provided for teachers. Up until that time teachers boarded at various places around the town.</p> <p>In 1972 the school was closed and the students of Jardee were from that time on conveyed to Manjimup school by bus. The school building was purchased by the Manjimup Shire Council for community use and became a venue for the Manjimup Art Society. The teacher's house was used to accommodate teachers appointed to Manjimup until it was eventually sold.</p>

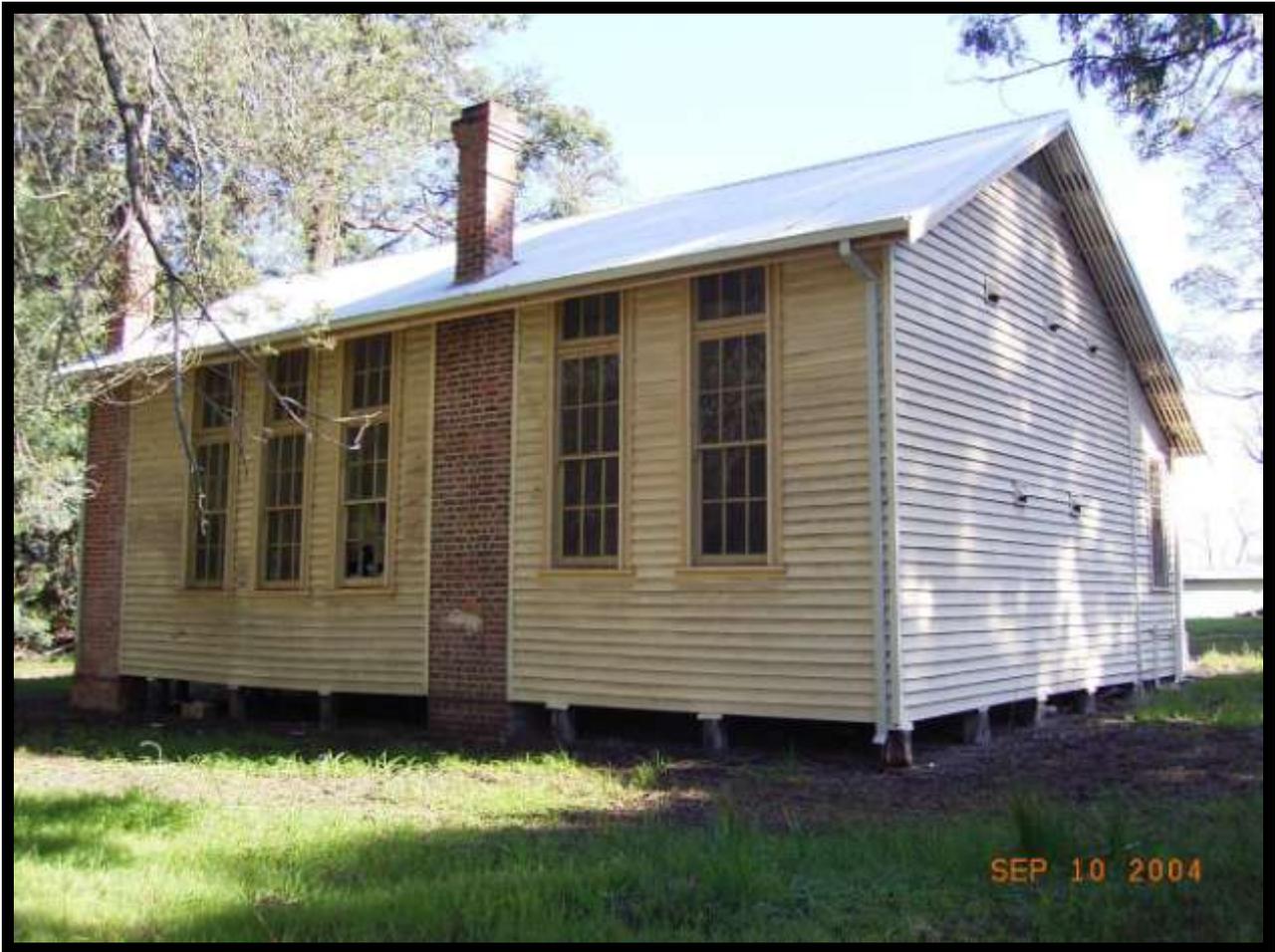
	In 2004 the school teacher's house was privately occupied. <i>Refer to 16.4 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single storey house; • Timber walls; • Hipped corrugated iron roof; • Many changes from original, and; • Appears to be two residences joined by a walk way.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Moderate/Low
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	History of School provided to <i>Heritage TODAY</i> by Dave Evans 2004 http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+town+names+-+m
IMAGES	File: North Ward Jardee School House



Jardee School House

Jardee School (former)	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Tynans Rd, Jardee 6258
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	First building 1912, second building 1913
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Dave Evans Former Parliamentary representative for Manjimup and well known local historian
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Jardee, originally known as Jarnadup, emerged as a timber milling settlement following the extension of the railway line from Bridgetown in 1911. This enabled a timber industry to be established in the district. The children of the timber workers at Jarnadup were initially obliged to walk to Manjimup to attend school at that centre. This endured until John Whitecross Lyall, Manager of the Wilgarup Karri and Jarrah Mill at Jarnadup arranged for the provision of a building to be used as a school. This one room school was opened on October 1912 with 21 pupils. GR Scott was the teacher. In August 1913 a purpose built school with two classrooms was built on the same school site. However, it was not until 1954 that a house was provided for teachers.</p> <p>In 1972 the school was closed and the students of Jardee were from that time on conveyed to Manjimup school by bus. The school building was purchased by the Manjimup Shire Council for community use and became a venue for the Manjimup Art Society. The teacher's house was used to accommodate teachers appointed to Manjimup until it was eventually sold.</p> <p>In 2004 the school was not occupied or used. However the Manjimup Historical Society noted that there are plants remaining from a garden started as early as 1915.</p> <p><i>These historical notes were prepared by Dave Evans former resident and Parliament representative for the Shire of Manjimup.</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>The former school at Jardee is a group of buildings, which includes a 1912 single roomed school and a two roomed purpose built school opened in 1913. The 1912 building is constructed form weatherboard with a corrugated iron gabled roof. The building has porches on both sides of the building and is raised off the ground by timber stumps.</p> <p>The 1913 building is a well proportioned rectangular building with two</p>

	<p>classrooms. It is built from weatherboard and corrugated iron. Each room has a fireplace with a tall brick chimney. The tall many paned windows are a feature on the east side of the building.</p> <p>The out buildings on site include a lunch shed and male and female toilet facilities.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	The school rooms range from good to fair. The lunch shed however, is in poor condition.
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very high/ High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: Central Ward Jardee School Jardee School 1 Jardee School 2 Jardee School 3



Jardee School (former)

King Jarrah	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	4km from Manjimup along Perup Road
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Source</i>	
**Place Type	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	This King Jarrah Tree which is four kilometres east of Manjimup just off Perup Rd has an interesting story about how it survived the early timber industry. In 1910 a man by the name of Bert Blakers heard that this large jarrah tree was due to be felled the next day. Recognising it as special, he went into the forest and marked it 'to be protected'. To reassure

	<p>himself that he had made the correct decision he got on his pushbike and rode to Bridgetown to speak personally to his boss Mr Brockman who agreed with his decision. This early conservation endeavour allows locals and tourists in 2005 to continue to admire a very old mature tree.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.4 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large mature jarrah tree, and; • Protected at the base by a wooden raised platform.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Representativeness, Social, Aesthetic and Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Thematic Framework</p> <p>Tree List Information Manjimup Historical Society 2004.</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: North Ward</p> <p>Tree King Jarrah</p> <p>Tree King Jarrah 1</p>



King Jarrah

Millars Mill Gate	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty

<i>Address</i>	South West Highway, Palgarup
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 504, 1024
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1920's?
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
<i>**Place Type</i>	
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Millars Karri and Jarrah Forests Ltd took over the Jardee mill from Wilgarrup Karri and Jarrah Forests. From there they expanded there interests throughout the region. This metal gate is thought to be the only remnant of the Millars involvement in the timber industry in the Manjimup district. <i>Refer to 16.4 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	Millar Mill Gate is ironically made of metal. In 2005 it was the front entrance gate into a private property in Palgarup.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Information given at Community Heritage Forum 2004
IMAGES	File: North Ward Millars Gate Palgarup



Millars Mill Gate

One Tree Bridge	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Graphite Road, Glenoran
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1904
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Notes from Dave Evans Manjimup Historian 2004
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Structure
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>There are varying stories about the construction of One Tree Bridge. One states the bridge was built for the nearby graphite mine in 1904, another records the bridge being built by the Group Settlers who arrived in the area in 1921 and final story states that the bridge was built by the Giblett family who had a block on the west side of the Donnelly River around the same time as the Graphite Mine was in operation. We have chosen to record the bridge as having been built by the graphite mine company in 1904. This is supported by the research of notable Manjimup historian Dave Evans.</p> <p>The graphite mine was recorded in <i>The Blackwood Times</i> in 1905. The WA Graphite and Plumbago manager Mr Windred was recorded as saying that a main lode of graphite had been discovered near the Donnelly River showing "an enormous deposit of the stuff". However despite reports of large quantities found and mined it was soon realized that the type of graphite found was of relatively low commercial value and the costs involved in the mine were uneconomical. The mine entrance in 2005 was difficult to locate as it is overgrown and said to have partially collapsed.</p> <p>Left over from the mining venture however, is the One Tree Bridge. Photographs of it in operation (post 1933) show a narrow wooden decked bridge with guard rails just wide enough for one vehicle. Though the bridge was not useful in the end for the mine it became vital for transport and communication for the Group Settlers who arrived in the area in 1921.</p> <p><i>This is the information formerly provided on the boards at the One Tree Bridge.</i></p> <p>'The Group Settlement Scheme was set up by the Western Australian Government after World War 1 to resettle returned soldiers and immigrants. Part of the idea was to give Western Australia's rural economy a boost by opening up more land for agriculture. Twenty families of Group 10 settled the land near One Tree Bridge. They lived in rough temporary huts provided by the Government until 25 acres of each family's ballot-allocated 100 acres was partially cleared. Then they could move to their respective blocks and get down to the serious business of farming. Clearing took six months, the bush was thick and the trees enormous. Most of the group settlers had no experience of farming and very little bushcraft. With only crosscut saws and axes they</p>

	<p>were faced with clearing some of the world's biggest trees from their land. Many group settlers left unable to handle the conditions and meet the repayments on their land and equipment and the locans they had to take out to buy stores. Those that stayed the longest scratched a living from dairy produce as they struggled to clear enough of their land to farm. The great depression of the 1930s heralded the end of most of the Groupies. The price of butterfat collapsed and their main source of income disappeared.'</p> <p>In 1933 the bridge was damaged by fire. The deck was replaced with hand hewn jarrah and at the same time curbs and handrails were added, In 1943 it was declared dangerous but nothing was done until 1948 when it was restored. In 1964 part of the old log bridge collapsed into the river. In 1971 when a new bridge was being built the old log bridge was hauled out of the river and placed as a memorial to people's engineering ingenuity of the early twentieth century.</p> <p>This remnant of the original bridge is retained as a main tourist attraction adjacent to the new bridge with interpretive material relating to its history. One Tree Bridge receives a number of hiking tourists as it is also on the Bibbulmun Track.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated on the west bank of the Donnelly River adjacent to the 'new' bridge; • It shows part of the original log with a section of the bridge attached; • Narrow deck and wooden hand rails, and; • Surrounded by a post and rail fence for protection.
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Poor/Moderate
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Transport and Communications
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic, Aesthetic, Social, Representativeness and Rarity
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Historical Notes on the Graphite Mine prepared by I Crawford 3 November 1987.</p> <p>Information Boards located at the bridge 2004.</p> <p>http://www.smh.com.au/news/Western-Australia/Northcliffe/2005/02/17/1108500208608.html?oneclick=true</p>
IMAGES	File: North Ward One Tree Bridge



One Tree Bridge

The Four Aces	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Graphite Road, Manjimup
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Recognised for tourism potential in the 1920's
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Source</i>	
**Place Type	Trees
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p><i>These notes are derived from</i> http://www.whereswarren.com/wwmanji.html</p> <p>A fascinating attraction in the One Tree Bridge area is 'The Four Aces', located 22 kilometres out of Manjimup on Graphite Road. This is home to a row of four huge karri trees in a row and the effect of gazing up at trees which are nearly 75 metres tall and over 400 years old, is quite awe inspiring. There is a placard near the trees which announces: "Welcome to the Karri forest. Walk the Karri Glade Path a 15 minute easy grade loop. Karri is one of the largest living things on our planet. One tree can weigh over 200 tonnes, grow to 90 metre in height, use 170 litres of water a day, produce one kilogram of honey per season, take nine people holding hands to span its girth, and do it all in 400 years "These simple statistics, although impressive, still do not capture the majesty and impressiveness of a fully grown karri tree.</p>
<i>Description</i>	Four mature Karri trees lined up in Indian file
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
**Construction	Field empty
<i>Materials</i>	
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Social and Scientific
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	http://www.whereswarren.com/wwmanji.html
IMAGES	File: North Ward Tree Four Aces



The Four Aces

Tobacco Farm Group – Burnside Road	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Burnside Road, Dixvale 6258
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 2048
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1950's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p><i>These notes are derived from the Register of heritage Places Assessment for Watermark Kilns – the Bell Tobacco Farm, Northcliffe January 2005</i></p> <p>This tobacco farm (fmr) is one of a number of tobacco farms set up in the Manjimup district just before World War II. In 2005 it continues to operate as a farm but like others in the district, tobacco fell by the way many decades ago owing to both economic and product unreliability.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.4 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set back from Burnside Rd; • Twin kilns; • Building fabric – corrugated iron and asbestos; • Kilns have recognizable ventilation structures on the roof, and; • High Authenticity but very poor condition.
<i>Condition</i>	Very poor (Review at April 2008 shows building to have collapsed)
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Low/High
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Asbestos and metal Roof: Asbestos and metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic
<i>Management Category</i>	D
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>These notes are derived from the Register of heritage Places Assessment for Watermark Kilns – the Bell Tobacco Farm, Northcliffe January 2005.</p>
IMAGES	File: North Ward Tobacco Farm Group Burnside Rd



Tobacco Farm Group – Burnside Road

Yanmah Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Mitcheldean Road, Yanmah 6258
<i>Ward</i>	North
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 9475
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1920's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate based on Group Settlement story
<i>**Place Type</i>	
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The history of the name of Yanmah was supplied by the Department of Land Information. Located in the forested area of the south west, Yanmah is situated 320 km south of Perth and 20 km west north west of Manjimup. It is located in the midst of an area taken up for the Group Settlement Scheme in the 1920's, and was conceived in 1922 following interest from people wishing to erect stores to supply the needs of the group settlers. A subdivision scheme was developed by Surveyor W Hepple Brown, and the name "Janninup", the Aboriginal name of the area, was suggested by him for the townsite. The alternative name of "Mitchelldean", after the then Premier was also suggested, but Surveyor Brown then nominated the name Yanmah, an Aboriginal word meaning "go ahead" or "go quickly"(Brown had obtained the word from Aborigines whilst working in the Kimberley). The townsite was gazetted as Yanmah in January 1923.</p> <p>However, in 2005 there is little to recognize that a 'town' ever existed. Owing to the failure of the group settlement the town of Yanmah did not develop beyond the community hall. This hall was originally constructed as the Glenoran Hall in the 1920s and then relocated to Yanmah. However, as many timber buildings are recycled in the region so has the destiny of this hall. The hall has, since being assessed in the original Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1995, been moved to private property. It is well set back from the road and has been changed significantly from its original form and use.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original hall before being moved to private property; • Single storey, simply designed rectangular hall with entry porch; • Timber walls, doors and window frames; • Some asbestos building material, and • Corrugated iron gabled roof.
<i>Condition</i>	Unknown – not closely inspected owing to private property
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Low/Moderate
<i>**Construction</i>	Walls: Timber

<i>Materials</i>	Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civil Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic and Aesthetic
<i>Management Category</i>	D
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. http://www.dli.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+country+to+wn+names+-+m
IMAGES	No close image available

16.5 South Ward Historical Notes

- Walpole was gazetted in 1930 and the area was developed in the 1930s as part of a Special Land Settlements Scheme designed to provide opportunities and support for unemployed married men and their families during the Depression. The promise of an extension of the railway from Nornalup (1929) did not, however, materialize and this impacted the Walpole district in various ways.
- Walpole is sometimes aptly described as the place ‘where forest meets the sea’. Pastoral leases were operating in the Walpole area as early as 1870. One of the early settlers was the Thompson family, at Deep River (1911). They are also linked with the Tinglewood property.
- In 1910 a large area of land (920 acres) was gazetted as National Park, and was called the Walpole-Nornalup National Park. This was indicative of a strong environmental interest in the area.
- Timber milling was a major industry in the Walpole region, with the Swarbrick Mill being the centre for much of the timber activity. In the 1930s the Swarbricks developed a guest house at Rest Point, which has been a popular holiday and tourist destination since that time. The Shannon River Mill and Mill Town developed in the late 1940s to meet the post World War Two shortage of building materials. It briefly held the record as the state biggest timber mill. It closed in 1968 and the mill houses and buildings were relocated.
- Agriculturally, over the years the area has developed into a rich dairy and beef farming district.
- A major asset to the region is the rich and varied natural environment. The Walpole area is known for the giant red and yellow Tingle trees found there. Walpole is also the gateway to the Walpole Wilderness area which was declared C2003. WWA (Walpole Wilderness Area) is a combination of various National Parks managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). This is a unique area with a blend of significant old growth forests, granite areas, wetlands, river systems, and a diversity of trees and native animals. The Wilderness area does not include the Nornalup Inlet and D’Entrecasteaux National Park, both of which are important for their environmental values and features.
- A significant section of the Bibbulmun Track is found in the Walpole area. A unique feature of this portion of the track is to walk out of forest into coastal territory. *For more details about the Bibbulmun Track refer to Beedelup Falls documentation (West Ward).*

- Other significant features in the Walpole area include Knoll Drive, Coalmine Beach, Hilltop and the Tingle Tree.

16.5.1 South Ward Site Descriptions

Broke Inlet Houses (Judy's Hut)	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Broke Inlet
<i>Ward</i>	South
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 19787
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1950s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Broke Inlet is highly valued today for its environmental and scenic attributes. There is debate about the origins of the name. It has been linked to Brockman, Broke and Brooks.</p> <p>An early mention of Broke Inlet was by explorer Nairn Clark who in 1841 declared that the area was fine sheep country. There is also mention made of a hut built in 1846 by three men who caught and salted fish for the Mauritius Island market. This was perhaps earliest signs of the commercial fishing activity which has continued in the inlet since the 1950s.</p> <p>In 1861 the explorer William Henry Graham witnessed hunting with fire by the Murrum people in the area. He and his companions joined in the wallaby hunt, successfully catching three wallabies.</p> <p>In the 1880s the Muirs, who were pastoralists at Deeside, had a lease on the coast between the Gardner River and Broke Inlet. They would drive the cattle down Deeside Coast Road each year for summer grazing. The cattle were left there from January to June. <i>Refer to Muirs Hut, Coastal Ward; Bolganup Slab Hut, West Ward; and Deeside Homestead, East Ward.</i></p> <p>Broke Inlet is the location for a group of cottages and shacks, occupied by a group of commercial fisherman who have been fishing in the Inlet,</p>

	<p>some since the 1950s. One of these cottages is called ‘Judy’s Hut’. The long term future of the settlement and fishermen is currently under question.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.5 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal bushland setting; • Located close to inlet; • One of a group of simple cottages; • Small rustic cottage; • Timber frame with weatherboard cladding; • Gabled roof - corrugated iron, and; • Corrugated iron extensions.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber and metal Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic, Representativeness and Aesthetic
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Crawford, P. and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area</i> WA. University of Western Australia Press 2003
IMAGES	File: South Ward Broke Inlet Shack (2004) Broke Inlet (2004)



Broke Inlet Houses (Judy's Hut)

Crystal Springs Hut	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Off South West Hwy on the way to Mandalay Beach, Walpole 6398
<i>Ward</i>	South
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1930s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson, Manjimup Historical Society
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Original leaseholder was Alec Moir, known as Moir Station for the purpose of summer coastal cattle grazing. Muirs had the pastoral lease when the hut was built. This drovers hut is one of a series of huts used by stockmen when cattle

	were driven to the coast each year for summer grazing by the early pioneer farmers. Farmers like the Giblets from Manjimup and the Brockmans from Pemberton had significant herds of cattle, which were herded to the coast each year. Wheatley Coast Road and Deeside Coast Road were the original stock routes used. There are a few other known huts, one of them being Bolganup Slab Hut and cattle yards. These huts are in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park, which is managed by the Dept of Environment and Conservation (DEC). The ranger's cottage is where the cattle yards used to be.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple construction; • Timber frame clad with corrugated iron sheets, and; • Timber cattle yard fences no longer evident.
<i>Condition</i>	Poor
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Metal Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: South Ward Crystal Springs Hut (2004)



Crystal Springs Hut

Rest Point Guest House and Jetty	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Rest Point
<i>Ward</i>	South
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 231, 233 Loc 11680
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1930's

<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Heritage Inventory 2005, Historical Overview
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Located on the Nornalup Inlet, the Rest Point Guest House and Jetty are significant in the history of Walpole and in the appreciation of the rich environmental assets of the area. The history of the Walpole area provides an interesting backdrop for the history of the Guest House.</p> <p>In 1910 a large area of land (920 acres) was gazetted as National Park, and was called the Walpole-Nornalup National Park. This was indicative of a strong environmental interest in the area.</p> <p>Agriculturally, over the years the area has developed into a rich dairy and beef farming district.</p> <p>Rest Point Guest House and Jetty were built on Nornalup Inlet by the Swarbricks in the 1930s, close to the site of the mill.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.5 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>Guest House <i>Image needed for description</i></p> <p>Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber structure extending approx 15m into the water; • Timber piles; • Timber gazebo with four sides built on the end of the jetty; • Timber and lattice corner structure, and; • Corrugated iron with finial.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Social, Aesthetic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Information from Clr David Tapley 30/3/05</p> <p>Shire of Manjimup Heritage Inventory 2005, Historical Overview</p> <p>Internet site – 2005</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: South Ward</p> <p>Rest Point Jetty 1 (2004)</p> <p>Rest Point Jetty 2 (2004)</p> <p>No image of Guest House</p>



Rest Point Guest House and Jetty

Rest Point Sawpit	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Rest Point Road, Walpole 6398
<i>Ward</i>	South
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1860-65

<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Plaque at site
**Place Type	Other Built Type
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>It is thought this sawpit was dug between 1860 and 1865. The pit is still in original condition.</p> <p>Although the bearers and log have recently been renewed, the saw is the original implement. Restoration was carried out by the former National Parks Authority and the Forestry Department.</p> <p>How the sawpit worked was: Trees were felled with axes and crosscut saws. They were then trimmed, the top was cut off, and then the logs were dragged to the sawpit by horse and bullock team. A log was then rolled onto bearers spanning the pit, and was secured with wooden chocks. Two men operated the saw. One standing or lying in the pit pulled down, cutting the log, while the man on top pulled the saw back up, aligning it for the next cut. The bottom man suffered extreme hardship, often working in mud and water, and being constantly showered with sawdust. This could be the origin of the term Top Dog and Bottom Dog.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleared site surrounded by bush; • Pit in ground, approx 3m x 2m; • Large log lying lengthways along pit; • Log balancing on three rounded timber logs (bearers) spanning the pit; • Secured in place with timber chocks, and; • Saw (original) in log to show how the pit operated.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Earth
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic, Rarity and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	<p>File: South Ward</p> <p>Rest Point Saw Pit (2004)</p> <p>Rest Point Saw Pit 1 (2004)</p> <p>Rest Point Saw Pit 2 (2004)</p> <p>Rest Point Saw Pit 3 (2004)</p> <p>Rest Point Saw Pit 4 (2004)</p>



Rest Point Sawpit

Walpole Anglican Church	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Vista Street, Walpole 6398
<i>Ward</i>	South
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 4
DESCRIPTION	

<i>Construction Date</i>	C1950's
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The history of the Walpole area provides an interesting backdrop for the history of this Anglican Church building.</p> <p>This church is a good example of a community building constructed in the late 1950s. It was largely due to the efforts the local minister, George Kingston, who came from Denmark, that the church was built.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.5 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular building, on stumps; • Timber frame with painted weatherboard cladding; • Pitched gabled roof - corrugated iron; • Entrance porch with gabled roof; • Timber ramp for access, and; • Timber window frames.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Social, Aesthetic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Information from Clr David Tapley 30/3/05</p> <p>Shire of Manjimup Heritage Inventory 2005, Historical Overview</p> <p>Internet site – 2005</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: South Ward</p> <p>Walpole Church (2004)</p> <p>Walpole Church 1 (2004)</p>



Walpole Anglican Church

Walpole Community Centre and Library	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Latham Avenue, Walpole 6398
<i>Ward</i>	South

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 3, Res 30907
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1939, 1972, 1978
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Clr David Tapley
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Walpole Community Centre and Library is a good example of buildings that have been moved, recycled and amalgamated as the need and use has changed over time. The history of the Walpole area provides an interesting backdrop for the history of the building.</p> <p>The Walpole Community Centre and Library is a combination of two former halls which have been relocated and amalgamated to form the current building. The smaller of the two sections was the original Walpole hall built by the settlers further up Latham Avenue. It was opened in 1939 by Sir James Mitchell, by radio, as he was unable to attend the ceremony. The larger of the two was previously the Shannon Hall, which was part of the Shannon River timber settlement and mill which operated from the 1940s and closed in 1968. The hall was moved and reopened in Walpole in 1972. In 1978 the old hall was moved to the site and the two were combined and the Hall and the Lesser Hall.</p> <p>In 2004 the Lesser Hall was transformed and equipped as the local library. The grounds of the complex were landscaped and beautified, and the Anzac Memorial Corner was created. More recently a new Telecentre building has been co-located on the site, and another community building for the Silver Chain organization is proposed for the precinct.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.5 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location in landscaped area with car park; • Large timber structure; • Consists of two former halls, joined together; • Timber frame, with weatherboard cladding; • Pitched gabled roof - corrugated iron; • Small entrance porch at front; • Steps and ramp provide rear access, and; • Timber window frames.
<i>Condition</i>	Very good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Social, Aesthetic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Information from Clr David Tapley 30/3/05

	Shire of Manjimup Heritage Inventory 2005, Historical Overview Internet site – 2005
IMAGES	File: South Ward Walpole Community Centre (2004) Walpole Community Centre 1 (2004)



Walpole Community Centre and Library

Walpole Shop – Jakkarri House	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Manager's House – Nockold's Store
<i>Address</i>	Nockolds St, Walpole
<i>Ward</i>	South

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 22
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Late 1930s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Jakkarri House is one of the early buildings in the main street of Walpole. The history of the Walpole area provides a context for the history of the building.</p> <p>This building is one of three in the main street which are close together and has a similar scale and streetscape value (Jakkarri House, Walpole Real Estate, and the Bead Shop). They need to be viewed as a group in the case of any proposed changes which could affect the aesthetic value of the group or streetscape</p> <p>It is said that this building was the home of the manager of the early Nockold's Store, which was located nearby.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.5 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location in main street; • High streetscape value; • Elevated on stumps; • Timber frame with painted weatherboard cladding; • Pitched gabled roof on side elevations; • Verandah under main roof, and; • Timber steps and railing on verandah.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic, Social, Aesthetic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Information from Clr David Tapley 30/3/05</p> <p>Shire of Manjimup Heritage Inventory 2005, Historical Overview</p> <p>Internet site – 2005</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: South Ward</p> <p>Walpole Shops – Jakkarri House (2004)</p>



Walpole Shop – Jakkarri House

Walpole Shop – Walpole Real Estate	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Teacher's House
<i>Address</i>	Nickolds St, Walpole
<i>Ward</i>	South

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 15
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Late 1930s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Walpole Real Estate is one of the early buildings in the main street of Walpole. The history of the Walpole area provides a context for the history of the building.</p> <p>This building is one of three in the main street which are close together and has a similar scale and streetscape value (Jakkarri House, Walpole Real Estate, and the Bead Shop). They need to be viewed as a group in the case of any proposed changes which could affect the aesthetic value of the group or streetscape.</p> <p>It is said that this building was the residence for the teacher at the local school.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.5 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location in main street; • High streetscape value; • Timber frame with painted weatherboard cladding; • Pitched gabled roof (front elevation); • Plasterboard panel gable infill; • Canopy under separate roof across front elevation; • Asymmetrical façade, and; • Entrance door and steps to one side.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic, Social, Aesthetic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Information from Clr David Tapley 30/3/05</p> <p>Shire of Manjimup Heritage Inventory 2005, Historical Overview</p> <p>Internet site – 2005</p>
IMAGES	File: South Ward Walpole Shops – Real Estate (2004)

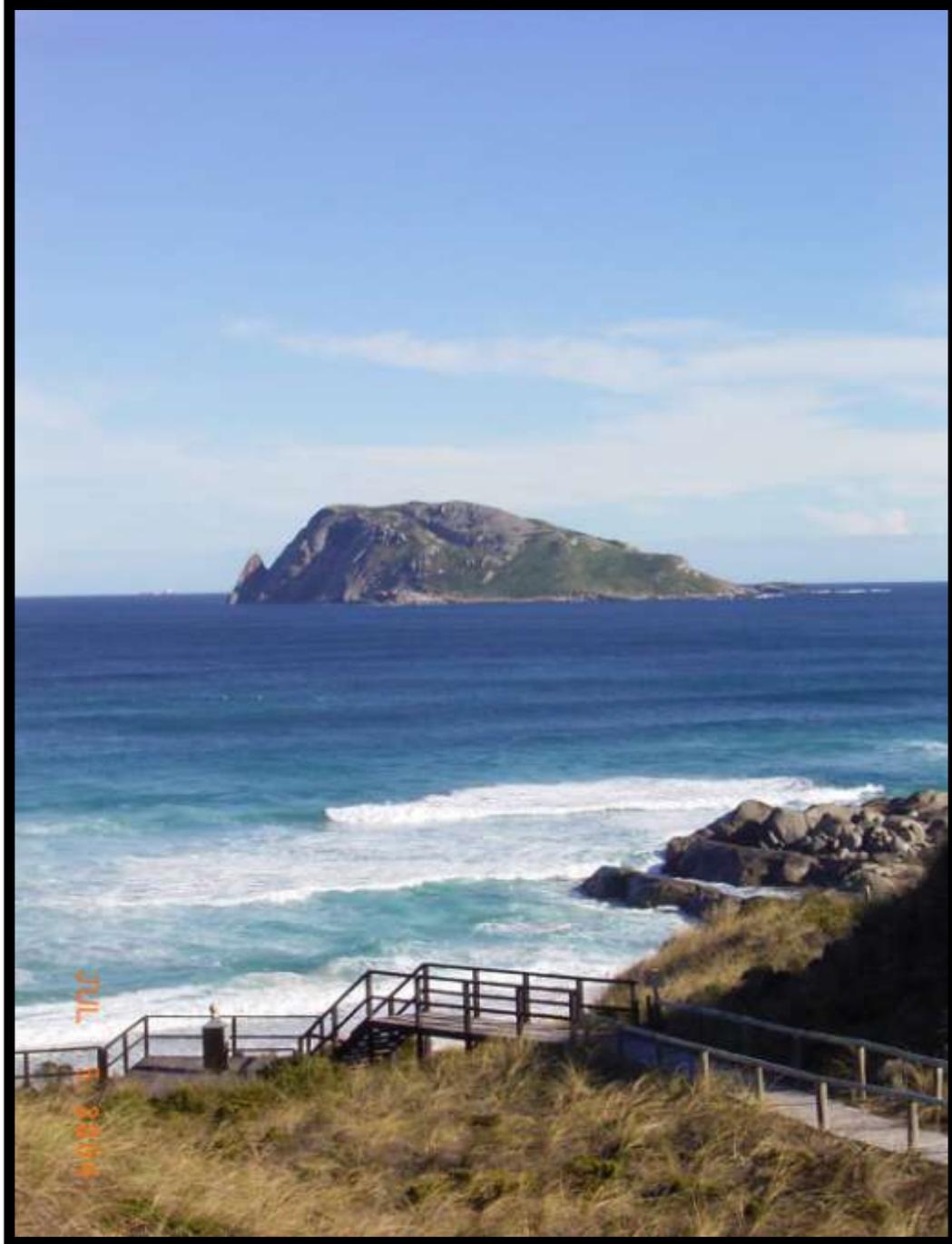


Walpole Shop – Walpole Real Estate

Wreck Site of the Mandalay	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Empty Field
<i>Address</i>	Field empty
<i>Ward</i>	South

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Lot/Loc/Reserve</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1911
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Plaque at site
**Place Type	Other Structure
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Mandalay was a 914 ton, three masted Norwegian barque skippered by Captain Emile Tonnessen, which was wrecked off the coast between Chatham Island and Long Point on 15 May 1911. The ship was on its way from Dalagoa Bay in South Africa to Albany, to pick up orders, when it was caught in a wild storm and wrecked. The skipper and crew managed to beach the vessel. All lives were saved and most of the provisions on board. The crew spent five days sheltered on the beach in crude shelters made with canvas and spars. A couple of men set out to look for help but returned exhausted after two days. Captain Tonnessens diary recalls how they shot a 'buffalo' which provided an excellent stew. (Later they were told it was one of the local farmer's cattle)</p> <p>At the time there were only two pioneering families living in the area, the nearest being 13km away. A search party found help in the form of a member of the Thompson family who took them back to Tinglewood Lodge. A memorial cairn has been erected on the shore overlooking the wreck site. The figurehead is a cast of the original which is being held by a local farmer. The ghostly wreck only appears every few years as the beach erodes, only to be reclaimed by shifting sands.</p> <p>Nearby is a plaque, noting the story of Captain Vancouver's expedition.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steps lead from car park to viewing platform which overlooks the sea; • Timber decking and railing; • Rough timber plinth; • Plaster cast of woman's head, mounted on plinth; • Story of wreck on plastic panels mounted on plinth, and; • Wreck only becomes visible under certain conditions.
<i>Condition</i>	Poor
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	
**Construction Materials	Timber and plaster
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Transport and Communications
**Category of Significance	Historic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Plaque at site of wreck.</p>
IMAGES	File: South Ward

	Wreck of Mandalay 1 (2004)
	Wreck of Mandalay 2 (2004)
	Wreck of Mandalay 3 (2004)
	Wreck of Mandalay 4 (2004)
	Wreck of Mandalay 5 (2004)



Wreck Site of the Mandalay

Wye Plains Stockmen's Hut	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Wye Block off South West Highway
<i>Ward</i>	South

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Late 1800s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Wye Plains Stockmen's Hut was used by the Muir family during the annual droving of cattle to the summer pastures at the coast. The Muirs were pioneer farmers in the Manjimup area. The first Muirs, Andrew and Elizabeth, came to WA in 1844 and settled at Forest Hill, near Mount Barker. Two of their five sons, Andrew and James went on to establish Lake Muir and Fernhill respectively. (<i>Refer Fernhill Homestead, Central Ward and Lake Muir Homestead, East Ward</i>). Thomas and John came to Deeside in 1852. (<i>Refer Deeside Homestead, East Ward</i>).</p> <p>As the family interests spread through the South-West in the 1850s and 1860s, the Muirs built a network of roads and bridges to move their cattle and to send produce to a shop they established in Albany which was managed by their son, Robert. In the winter months the Muirs grazed their cattle on their properties, while in summer they drove the cattle down to their coastal leases for grazing. Deeside was known at one time as the largest privately owned dairy farm in WA. The Muirs are said to have brought the first Angus and Hereford Cattle into Western Australia</p> <p>The Wye Plains Hut is said to be in excellent condition. It is a fine example of a stockman's hut, one of the best in the region. It is located in the DEC estate, but is maintained for camping by the traditional users.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<i>Information and Image needed from DEC</i>
<i>Condition</i>	Very good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very good
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Information from DEC, Ian Wilson</p> <p>Shire of Manjimup Heritage Inventory 2005, Historical Overview</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: South Ward</p> <p>Wye Plains Stockmen's Hut</p>



Wye Plains Stockmen's Hut

16.6 West Ward Historical Notes

- European settlement in the Pemberton region began when Pemberton Wallcott took up grazing land in the area known as 'Big Brook' in 1862. In the early 1860s Edward Reveley Brockman had established a pastoral station on the Warren in the present day Pemberton district. Prior to 1910 the area between Pemberton and the coast was occupied by some of

the early grazing families who began to establish farms for cattle and horses. Pemberton town site was settled in 1912 after the establishment of the State Saw Mill No 3. It was only officially named Pemberton in October 1925. The establishment of the mill increased settlement, and the first store was opened in 1913. The sawmills were to supply the sleepers for the Trans-Australian Railway. The timber industry which grew up provided extensive employment and accommodation was built for the workers and their families in Pemberton in the years that followed. The 1920s was a period of growth for Pemberton. Significant buildings sprang up in the main street including the Mill Worker's Hall, the School, the Pemberton Hotel, the Methodist Church, and the picture theatre. These are still intact today, and the main street precinct has high heritage value.

- In 1854 the first steam mill of any size in the Colony was established by H Yelverton at Quindalup, near Busselton. In the early 1890s the Millar brothers saw the value of karri as a hardwood, and cut karri in the Denmark area to supply to the English and European markets. The State Government entered the arena with the establishment of the State Saw Mills at Deanmill and Big Brook (now Pemberton) after 1913. Timber production has been a major industry in the Shire of Manjimup since that time.
- Fire has always been the enemy of forests, and fire prevention and spotting are major concerns for the agency responsible, the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). For the first 50 years of forestry in Western Australia out bushfire early warning system depended on a network of look-out towers. They were built about 40km apart on prominent hills and were staffed continuously through the summer. The first tower, Mt Gungin, was built in 1921 near Mundaring.
- Towermen had to regularly report visibility and tower wind direction and strength. Any new fires would be reported and located by cross referencing with other towers. In the early days the towermen talked with each other using a heliograph and Morse code. Later many kilometres of earth return bush telephone lines linked the towers. The Diamond Tree was one of a series of lookout trees, including the Gloucester Tree.
- From the earliest period of European settlement at the Swan River Colony, timber was cut for building. In 1833 J H Monger opened a wood yard at Mount Eliza. Samples of Swan River mahogany (jarrah) sent to London in 1836 were enthusiastically received, and export of timber from the Colony commenced in the same year. Jarrah was the predominant native timber utilized in the Western Australian timber industry through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- In 1906 the idea of the State Government entering the lucrative timber industry was discussed. The Labour government under Jack Scaddan won a landslide victory in the 1911 election. Scaddan supported the idea, with plans to win the contract to supply sleepers and timber for the Transcontinental railway. Previously a sawmill had been established near Dwellingup to supply the Western Australian Government Railways with jarrah sleepers and timber. The private enterprise sawmillers were bitterly opposed to the proposed entry of the State into the timber industry, but plans went ahead. In 1913 the State Saw Mills were established and construction started on mills at Deanmill (No 1) at Manjimup and twin mills (No 2 and No 3) at Big Brook.
- European settlement in the Pemberton region had begun when Pemberton Wallcott took up grazing land in the area know as 'Big Brook' in 1862. In the early 1860s Edward Reveley Brockman had established a pastoral station on the Warren in the present day Pemberton district. Prior to 1910 the area between Pemberton and the coast was occupied by some of

the early grazing families who began to establish farms for cattle and horses. The establishment of the mill increased settlement, and the first store was opened in 1913.

- The selection of Big Brook for the mill site was in keeping with well established practices in the Western Australian timber industry. The timber mill and associated buildings was located in a valley to ensure a regular supply of water, and so that logs could be more easily rolled down hill to the mill site. The sites for the buildings to accommodate employees were located on rising ground close to the mill site. The first manager was William Joshua Properjohn, who was an experienced timber man. He continued with State Saw Mills until 1924.
- The boarding houses comprised barracks to accommodate single mill workers, foresters and the odd travelling salesman. They provided cheap basic accommodation and cheap meals in the dining room.
- Two rows of single men's huts were built on sloping ground to the rear of the mill. They were small single room timber huts, 10ft x 9 ft. Communal toilets and showers were located near the mill's boiler room. The separation of single men's quarters from married workers' accommodation was typical of timber town developments in the South-west of Western Australia.
- From 1913-14 the mill and associated buildings at Big Brook, and the timber town that was developed in association with them, was modelled on those already established by private companies. The buildings were constructed by the company's workforce. The mill site included the mill, locomotive workshops and sheds, and stables. Accommodation was built using the local timber, which in this case was karri.
- In early 1914 a railway line between Big Brook and Jarnadup was completed, linking the two mills.
- The industry suffered a setback in early 1914 when the sleeper contract was cancelled. There were problems with termites attacking the karri sleepers. This was overcome by introducing a process called powellizing, which was a process of treating timber with an arsenic compound that was effective against termites.
- By June 1914, 67 acres had been cleared for the mill, and a dam had been built which provided water to the elevated service tanks at the mill to service the operation. Accommodation comprised 26 ordinary cottages, 27 single men's huts, with two further cottages partly completed.
- In 1915 No 3 Mill, also at Big Brook, commenced operation. Producing 42,000 super feet of timber per day from 400 tons of logs, made it the biggest mill in Australia. Following the completion of the Transcontinental railway line and through the remainder of the World War One period, there was a period of stagnation in the WA timber industry.
- Within the State Saw Mills, many employees remained with the company throughout their working lives. Many of their sons followed them into the industry, with family members often working for generations in the town.
- In 1919 No 2 Mill and Case Mill burnt down. They were re-built and were in production 12 months later. By 1920 there were 20 more houses in the mill complex. By the early 1920s the mill town was well established. The main road extended out to Brockman's property

and thus had become known as Brockman Street. A mill hall was built in Brockman Street by the community and State Saw Mills where the first school at Pemberton was accommodated in the supper rooms until the purpose built school was opened in 1922.

- In 1926 and 1927 the timber industry experienced a boom period. An earlier attempt to establish an orchard and garden had not proved successful, so the area was used for more houses.
- In 1927 Pemberton was declared a townsite, and town lots were sold and the development of the town, apart from the mill area commenced. A new General State Store was built and the hospital was built in the area behind the school.
- Following 1927 there was a downturn in domestic building in WA and commercial construction, reducing the demand for timber. Also, in 1928 timber exports declined. Through the late 1920s and into the early 1930s, the WA timber industry was severely affected by the Great Depression. A number of mills were closed.
- 1929 saw the start of building a dam to serve as a swimming pool. This was supported through community effort and State Saw Mills contribution.
- In October 1925 the town was gazetted as Pemberton. The name of Pemberton has been used from 1916.
- In the 1930s milling methods underwent significant changes. Diesel machinery was introduced for log hauling, and the introduction of motor transport led to the review of the use of locomotives to transport logs from the bush to the mill.
- The mill houses were serviced and repaired by a team of carpenters who also constructed new buildings as required. In the inter-war and post World War Two period many garages were added. Uniformity of construction materials was continued, and the coherence of the group remained. After 1945 a number of new houses were built to accommodate those returning from service in the Armed Services. The design of the houses in this era was sometimes different from those of the earlier period, although the use of karri was consistent.
- In 1961 the State Saw Mills was sold to Hawker Siddeley Building Supplies Pty Ltd. The number of employees was reduced to 60. As a result a number of the mill workers' cottages were no longer required for accommodation. From the 1960s some of the houses that were vacated were removed. Some were sold to local people who re-located them to private lots. A small number were acquired by the Manjimup Tourist Bureau and removed to Manjimup.
- In mid 1970 Hawker Siddeley approached Bunnings Timber Holdings Ltd with a merger proposal which was accepted. In Feb 2000 Bunnings Forest Products became Sotico Pty Ltd.
- In 2001 the State Government began consideration of purchase of the mill houses at Pemberton as a result of the restructuring of the timber industry. The area is also subject of a Native Title Claim. In 2002 there was some uncertainty about the future of the precinct which caused deep concerns within the Pemberton community. The reported sale of Sotico to Auswest left in question the future of the Crown Land on which the houses are located.

In 2002 the precinct was included on the WA Register of Heritage Places recognizing the rich cultural heritage which they represent.

- There were significant changes to milling in the post war era. Increased mechanization accelerated production. Power sawing replaced axe work, and trucks gradually superseded steam locomotives. The timber industry was mainly controlled by three large businesses, Millars Timber and Trading Co, Bunning Bros and State Saw Mills. At this period Pemberton was the largest of State Saw mills' operations with 379 people employed there most of whom were accommodated in mill housing.

16.6.1 West Ward Site Descriptions

Arboretum – Big Brook	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Pemberton

<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1920s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate, Ian Wilson, DEC
**Place Type	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<i>Information and Image needed from DEC</i> The Big Brook Arboretum is located on the banks of Big Brook Dam. It is thought to have been planted in the 1920s. It is a fine example of an arboretum featuring a number of significant trees.
<i>Description</i>	<i>Information and Image needed from DEC</i>
<i>Condition</i>	Not assessed
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Not assessed
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Scientific and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	No image available

Beedelup Falls	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Karri Valley
<i>Ward</i>	West

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Source</i>	
**Place Type	Landscape
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Beedelup Falls is a natural heritage site with high aesthetic value. It is located in the Beedelup National Park a 1500 ha area of dense karri forest which surrounds Beedelup Brook , featuring Beedelup Falls. Located 18 km from Pemberton off the Vasse Highway, the falls are particularly spectacular after the winter rains. The falls drop a total of 106 metres, spread over a series of rocky cascades. Some nearby foot bridges including a suspension bridge and timber decking give good access to view and photograph the falls.</p> <p>The Beedelup Falls are one of the many outstanding natural features to be seen along the Bibbulman Track, which is a world class walking trail extending nearly 1000km from Kalamunda to Albany. The idea for the track was first floated by Geoff Schafer in 1972. He was keen to encourage city dwellers to 'go bush'. With support from the Forests Dept and seven years of planning and construction, the track was finally opened in 1979 as part of the WA 150th year celebrations. It was named in recognition of the pre-European inhabitants of the area, the Bibbulman people. In 1987 the track was overhauled, and the distinctive Waugal symbol was used for the track markers.</p> <p>The early 1990s saw the major revamping and realignment of the track, after extensive consultation and collaboration between government, business and community sectors. The upgrade also involved numerous school groups, community groups and individuals. The track was officially re-opened in 1995.</p> <p>The new track stretches nearly 1000k through a wide variety of jarrah, marri, karri, wandoo and tingle forests, interspersed with sections of coastal peppermint and heathlands. It traverses some of the most beautiful and wild areas of the South West, offering facilities unrivalled on any long trail in Australia.</p> <p>Thousands of people use the track each year, most people walking in stages of a couple of days each, while some earn the distinguished title of 'End-to Enders' for completing the track in one session. The Bibbulman Track is a valuable economic and natural heritage asset for the South West area, with a significant portion of it being in the Shire of Manjimup.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural heritage site with high aesthetic value; • Located in the Beedelup National Park; • 18 km from Pemberton off the Vasse Highway; • Beedelup Falls drop a total of 106 metres; • The falls spread over a series of rocky cascades; • Particularly spectacular after the winter rains, and; • Foot bridges(including a suspension bridge and timber decking) give good access to view and photograph the falls.

<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Natural place
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Rarity, Social and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Internet sites – Beedelup Falls; Bibbulman Track
IMAGES	File: West Ward Beedelup Falls Beedelup Falls 1



Beedelup Falls

Bicentennial Tree	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Dave Evans Bicentennial Tree
<i>Address</i>	Heartbreak Trail, Pemberton, 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	

<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1988
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	DEC, Ian Wilson
**Place Type	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>It is thought that the Bicentennial Tree lookout was constructed in C1988 as a project to jointly commemorate the Bicentenary of Australia, and to create an alternative tourist attraction to the well known Gloucester Tree, which was showing some signs of distress. The Gloucester Tree lookout was built in 1946 as a fire look out tower and has been a significant tourist destination for visitors over the past 50 years. In 2002 the millionth official climber was recorded. (<i>Refer Gloucester Tree information</i>)</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tall, straight karri tree; • Lower branches cleared for access; • Series of pegs and rungs form spiral ladder, and; • Ladder leads to timber cabin at top of tree.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Natural place
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: West Ward Bicentennial Tree



Bicentennial Tree

Bolganup Slab Hut and Stock Yards	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Boat Landing Road off Vasse Highway, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	

<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1880
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson, Manjimup Historical Society
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>In the early days of land settlement in the Manjimup district, the coast was divided into continuous leaseholds, some of which were fenced and dotted with huts and stock runs which the drovers had constructed. Bolganup Hut was built by George Giblett between the Warren and Donnelly Rivers in the late 19th century. It was the headquarters of the Giblett coastal run and was used when the cattle were driven to the coast for summer grazing.</p> <p>The Giblett, John and Anne, were the first settlers in the Manjimup district, taking up land at Balbarrup in 1862. As the family grew, the Giblett developed various landholdings over time. They had significant herds of cattle, which were herded to the coast each year. Wheatley Coast Road and Deeside Coast Road were the original stock routes used and remained established droving routes until the 1950s.</p> <p>Bolganup Hut is located in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park, which is managed by the Dept Environment and Conservation (DEC).</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple hut for drovers or stockmen; • Timber slab walls, and; • Iron roof.
<i>Condition</i>	Unknown
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Unknown
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal (CGI)
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic, Rarity and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Crawford, P. and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area</i> WA. University of Western Australia Press 2003.</p>
IMAGES	File: West Ward Bolganup Slab Hut



Bolganup Slab Hut

Brockman Cattle Yards	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Warren Beach Rd off Pemberton, Northcliffe Rd, Pemberton
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	

<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Unknown – Late 1800s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
**Place Type	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Very little remains of the Brockman Cattleyards. They are thought to have been built by the Brockman family, who were the first settlers in the Pemberton district. Edward Revely Brockman took up land on the banks the Warren River in the early 1860s. He married Capel Bussell in 1861 and they had nine children. Brockman became a leading citizen in the district, and he was the first Chairman of the Lower Blackwood Road Board.</p> <p>In the late 1800s and beyond the Brockmans ran cattle on their properties, and it was the custom to herd the cattle and sheep down to the coast each year for summer grazing. This site is the remains of one of the holding yards used during the cattle drive.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overgrown forest environment; • A number of timber posts, some with carved notches in them, and; • Sundry timber items, and fencing materials.
<i>Condition</i>	Poor
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Poor
**Construction Materials	Not applicable
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	D
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	<p>File: West Ward Brockman Cattleyards Warren Beach Road (2004) Brockman Cattleyards Warren Beach Road 1 (2004)</p>



Brockman Cattle Yards

Brockman Sawpit	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Rowes Road, off Pemberton-Northcliffe Road, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1865
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	DEC information board at site
**Place Type	Other Structures
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This sawpit is thought to have been built by the Brockman family, who were the first settlers in the Pemberton district. Edward Revely Brockman took up land on the banks the Warren River in the early 1860s. He married Capel Bussell in 1861 and they had nine children. Brockman became a leading citizen in the district, and he was the first Chairman of the Lower Blackwood Road Board.</p> <p>This sawpit is one of the best preserved of the many which remain in the bush nearby. It is thought that it was probably dug by convicts in about 1865 to provide timber for the construction of the Brockman homestead and outbuildings, which is located approx 5km north west of the sawpit. In 1972 forest workers discovered the pit, the logs and the sawn flitches in the scrub. The timber had weathered really well, and marks from saws and axes were clearly visible. The sawpit was then reassembled by DEC to give insight into an important period of forestry history. It has been interpreted for tourist purposes. It pays tribute to the back breaking labour of the pit sawyers who worked so hard to help with the settlement of the district.</p> <p>How the sawpit worked was: Trees were felled with axes and crosscut saws. They were then trimmed, the top was cut off, and then the logs were dragged to the sawpit by horse and bullock team. A log was then rolled onto bearers spanning the pit, and was secured with wooden chocks. Two men operated the saw. One standing or lying in the pit pulled down, cutting the log, while the man on top pulled the saw back up, aligning it for the next cut. The bottom man suffered extreme hardship, often working in mud and water, and being constantly showered with sawdust. This could be the origin of the term Top Dog and Bottom Dog.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleared site surrounded by bush; • Pit in ground, approx 3m x 2m; • Large log lying lengthways along pit; • Log balancing on three rounded timber logs (bearers) spanning the pit; • Secured in place with timber chocks; • Saw (original or replica) in log to show how the pit operated, and; • Post and rail fence around sawpit.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very good
**Construction Materials	Not applicable
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of	Historic, Scientific, Rarity and Representativeness

<i>Significance</i>	
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Heritage Inventory, and; • National Trust.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Brockman Saw Pit (2004) Brockman Saw Pit Info (2004) Brockman Saw Pit Info 1 (2004)



Brockman Sawpit

Brockman Shopping Precinct (including PITS)	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	
<i>Address</i>	Brockman St, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1938
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Sign on shop
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>These shops, at the upper end of Brockman Street, have aesthetic and streetscape value and are a good example of strip shopping along a main street. These shops are thought to have been built c1930s and would have been part of a second wave of development in Brockman Street.</p> <p>European settlement in the Pemberton region began when Pemberton Wallcott took up grazing land in the area know as 'Big Brook' in 1862. In the early 1860s Edward Revely Brockman had established a pastoral station on the Warren in the present day Pemberton district.</p> <p>The first major wave of settlement came after the establishment of the State Saw Mill No 3 at Big Brook in 1913. The town was gazetted as Pemberton in October 1925. The sawmills were to supply the sleepers for the Trans-Australian Railway.</p> <p>The timber industry which grew up provided extensive employment and accommodation was built for the workers and their families in Pemberton in the years that followed. The 1920s was a period of growth in Pemberton. Significant buildings sprang up at the lower end of the main street, Brockman St, including the Mill Workers Hall, the School, the Pemberton Hotel, the Methodist Church, and the Picture Theatre. These are still intact today, and the main street precinct has high streetscape and heritage value.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location in main street; • Group of shops of similar size and scale; • Inter War period; • Each shop has a symmetrical façade; • Central doorway; • Large plate glass windows; • Cantilevered verandah over pavement, and; • Brick parapet wall above verandah – rendered and painted.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick and timber clad Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic, Social, Aesthetic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: West Ward

	Brockman St Shops (2004) Brockman St Shops 1 (2004)
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Brockman Shopping Precinct (including PITS)

CWA Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Hospital Ave, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West

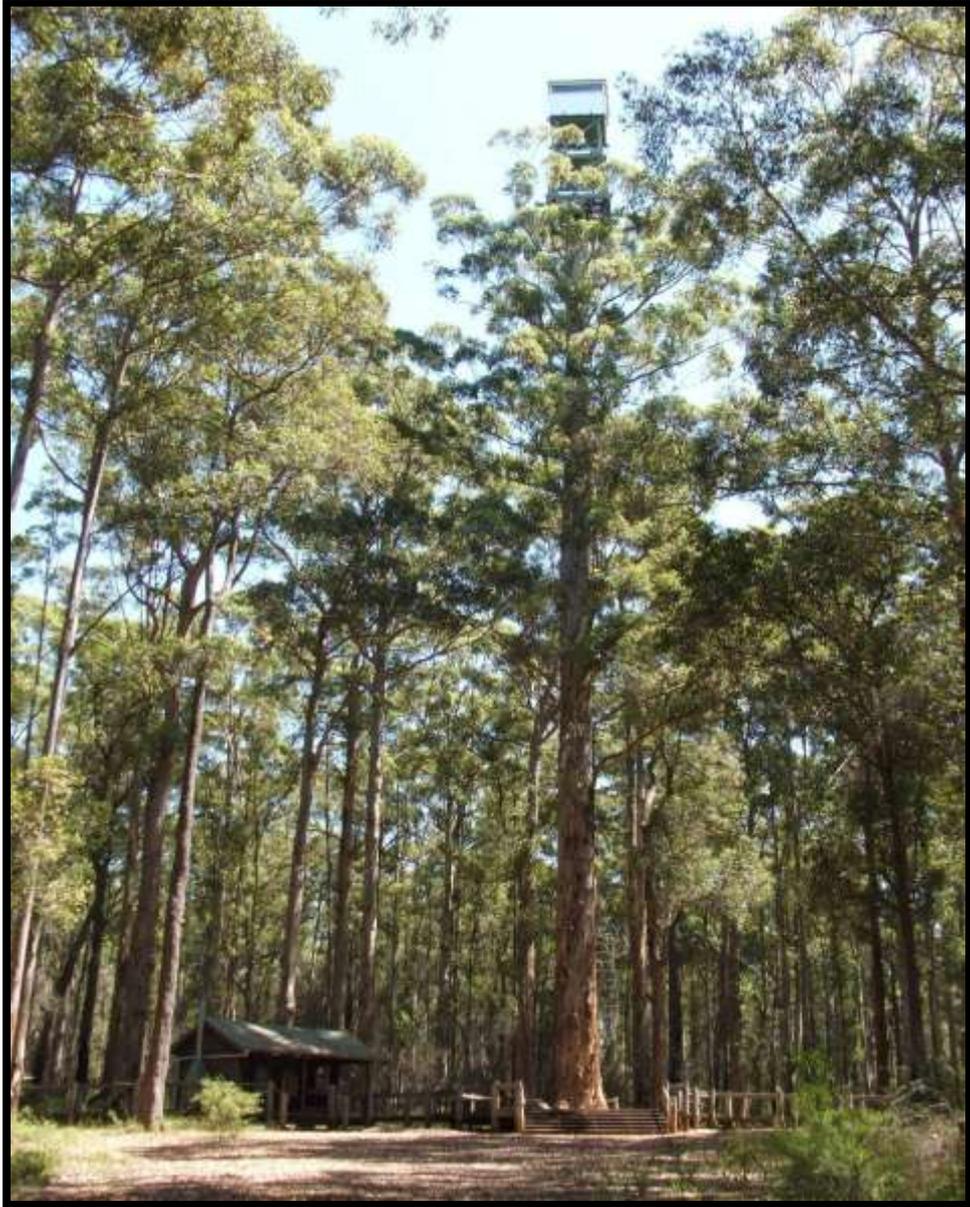
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 24339 Lot 209
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<i>Not much is known about this building at this stage. Further research is needed.</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location on open block; • Backdrop of trees; • Rectangular building; • Ornate front façade; • Symmetrical; • Rendered and painted brick; • Decorative pediment with stepped design; • Small brick entrance porch; • Gabled with corrugated iron roof; • Three steps access porch from side elevation; • Central door with a window on either side; • Rest of building constructed of fibreboard, and; • Three windows and a door along side elevation.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick, render and plaster Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Social and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton CWA Hall (2004)



CWA Hall

Diamond Tree	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	
<i>Address</i>	South West Highway
<i>Ward</i>	West

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1940
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Plaque at site
**Place Type	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The South West karri forest region posed a special problem. There were few prominent hills and forest giants towering 70 -80m above the ground. A young forester, Don Stewart, (later to become Conservator of Forests), who in 1937 conceived the idea of using the trees themselves as Look Out Towers. One of these is the Diamond Tree, located 11 km south of Manjimup, 300m off SW Highway. The lookout was built in 1940-41, and a tree cabin was built at a height of 54.5m.</p> <p>The Diamond Tree was used continuously as a fire lookout until spotter planes took over the surveillance role in 1974. Between 1991-94 the Diamond Tree cabin was refurbished. Since then unsuitable weather conditions have sometimes grounded the planes, and the Diamond Tree has been used as a back up. The Diamond Tree is a popular tourist attraction.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tall, straight Karri tree; • 54.5 m high; • Lower branches cleared for access; • Series of pegs and rungs form spiral ladder; • Safety mesh follows path of ladder; • Ladder leads to timber cabin at top of tree; • Timber platform with access steps at base of tree, and; • Nearby timber cabin, for interpretive material.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Timber
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic, Rarity, Scientific, Social and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	The Hamlet Tower, a fire lookout, Manjimup Timber Park. Brochure produced by DEC
IMAGES	<p>File: West Ward</p> <p>Diamond Tree (2004)</p> <p>Diamond Tree 2 (2004)</p> <p>Diamond Tree 5 (2004)</p> <p>Diamond Tree 6 (2004)</p>



Diamond Tree

Gardner Tree	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Hawke Block, Warren National Park
<i>Ward</i>	West

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1940s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson, DEC
**Place Type	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	This is a large single tree on the Hawke block in the Warren National Park. It was originally used as a fire lookout tower. Now it is just a tree, with the remnants of some of the pegs visible. Access to the tree is difficult. The Gardner Tree is an example of a place with some natural heritage significance. <i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in Warren National Park; • Difficult access; • Large single tree, and; • Remnants of pegs from use as a fire lookout tower.
<i>Condition</i>	Poor
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Poor
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	No image available

Gloucester Tree	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Dave Evans National Park, Burma Rd, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1946
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Internet
**Place Type	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Gloucester Tree lookout, located in Burma Rd just outside Pemberton, was built in 1946 as a fire look out tower.</p> <p>The South West karri forest region posed a special problem. There were few prominent hills and forest giants towering 70 -80m above the ground. A young forester, Don Stewart, (later to become Conservator of Forests), who in 1937 conceived the idea of using the trees themselves as Look Out Towers.</p> <p>One of these was the Gloucester Tree lookout, built in 1946. An extremely tall karri known as 'Eastree' was selected as a tower tree, and forester J E Watson made a record tree climb of 190ft (61m) using climbing irons, safety belt and rope. The branches were lopped and the tower cabin was constructed. His Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester was visiting, and witnessed the superb skill and courage of the axeman who lopped the branches 200 ft above the groups. The tree was renamed the Gloucester Tree in honour of his visit.</p> <p>The Gloucester Tree was used continuously as a fire lookout until spotter planes took over the surveillance role in 1974. Since then it has been a popular tourist attraction, and in 2002 one million people were recorded as having climbed the tree.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tall, straight Karri tree; • 61 m high; • Lower branches cleared for access; • Series of pegs and rungs form spiral ladder; • Safety mesh follows path of ladder; • Ladder leads to timber cabin at top of tree, and; • Timber platform with access steps at base of tree.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic, Social, Scientific, Rarity, Aesthetic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Trout in the Karri Country – Souvenir Brochure produced jointly by the Pemberton Trout Acclimatisation Society and the State Tourist and

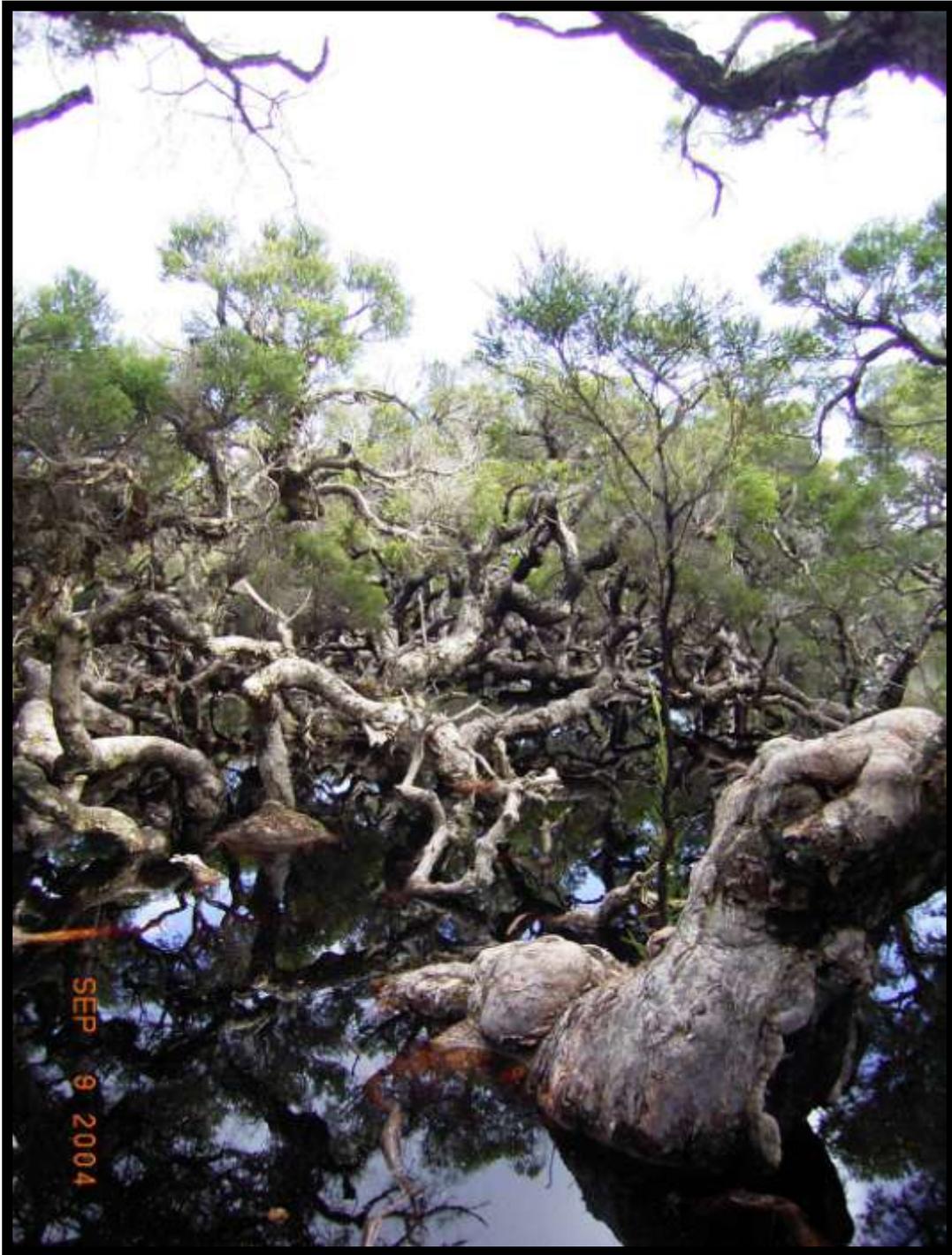
	Publicity Bureau 1949.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Gloucester Tree (2004) Gloucester Tree 1 (2004)



Gloucester Tree

Goblin Swamp	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	
**Place Type	Landscape
<i>Historical Notes</i>	Goblin Swamp is an area of water containing a number of low, gnarled, twisted paperbark trees which together create a distinctive, eerie environment. That could be the origin of the name. It is a well known natural site which is managed by DEC.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of swampy water; • Canopy of gnarled, twisted paperbark trees, and; • Access via boardwalk.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Scientific, Rarity, Aesthetic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: West Ward Goblin Swamp (2004). Goblin Swamp 1 (2004 Goblin Swamp 2 (2004



Goblin Swamp

Hydro Electric Scheme	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	
<i>Address</i>	Pump Hill Road, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 31
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1930s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Mill Houses Precinct
<i>**Place Type</i>	Other Structure
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The Hydro Electric Scheme just west of Pemberton townsite was constructed in the early 1930s. In 1932 Pemberton became the first and only town in Western Australia to be powered by hydro-electricity. This was replaced by the SEC grid in 1954. The weir wall was first built for the scheme. The weir is now used for the town water supply. A building in the town, now the Shamrock Restaurant, was used as the Hydro Electric Scheme Office. The remains of the scheme are managed by DEC.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weir wall, over which water flows rapidly, and; • Section of large metal pipe (with fittings).
<i>Condition</i>	
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Concrete
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic, Rarity, Representativeness and Scientific
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997. Heritage Council of WA Assessment for the Mill Workers Cottages Precinct 2003
IMAGES	File: West Ward Hydro Electric Scheme Weir (2004) Hydro Electric Scheme Weir 1 (2004)



Hydro Electric Scheme

Karriholm Lodge (Christian Centre)	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Ellis Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 32 Loc 11545
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1920s/1930s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<i>Not much is known about this building at this stage. Further research is needed.</i> It is a good example of a substantial timber building constructed in the late 1920s
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set against a background of trees; • Large, low building; • Half hipped roof, with two small gables; • Central section between gables; • Corrugated iron roof; • Timber frame; • Clad with timber weatherboards, stained/painted; • Timber window frames; • Larger windows in front section; • Verandah across part of front elevation; • Corner of veranda enclosed, and; • Timber steps and balustrades for access at front.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: West Ward Karrholm Lodge



Karriholm Lodge (Christian Centre)

Marianne North Tree	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Warren National Park, Old Vasse Rd
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	

<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date</i> <i>Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Tree
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This tree has been named after Marianne North, an English artist who visited the area and painted this distinctive tree in 1880. Marianne was born in England in 1839, daughter of Frederick North, Liberal MP for Hastings. As a young girl she developed a talent for drawing.</p> <p>She travelled with her father, and after his death she devoted her life to painting flowers in their natural habitat, travelling widely and often ending considerable discomfort. During the 1870s she travelled to the United States of America, Canada, Jamaica, Brazil, Japan, Sarawak, Java and Sri Lanka. She stopped in India for 15 months, producing over 200 paintings. After a successful exhibition in London, she presented her paintings to the Royal Botanical Gardens in Kew.</p> <p>In 1880, following a suggestion by Charles Darwin, Marianne travelled to Australia and New Zealand. After touring each of the colonies, she arrived in Albany in November 1880. Her visit to the South West region inspired a number of paintings, one of which is of this very distinctive tree, now called the Marianne North Tree.</p> <p>After this trip she continued to travel, in 1883 visiting the Seychelles and in 1884 painting plants in Chile.</p> <p>During her lifetime Marianne North produced over 800 paintings. These are mostly housed in the Marianne North Gallery in Key Gardens. She died in Gloucester in 1890, aged 60.</p> <p>A copy of Marianne North's painting is displayed in the Pemberton Visitor Centre</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in Warren National Park; • Large karri tree (<i>Eucalyptus diversicolour</i>), and; • Tree has large bulbous outgrowth around trunk about 10 metres above ground.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction <i>Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Civic Activities, and; • People.
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Representativeness and Rarity
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	

IMAGES	File: West Ward
	Marianne North Tree (2004)
	Marianne North Tree 1(2004)
	Marianne North Tree Info (2004)



Marianne North Tree

Masonic Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	
<i>Address</i>	Ellis St, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	

<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lots 100-101
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<i>Not much is known about this building at this stage. Further research is needed.</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial building; • Prominent corner position; • Inter-War with Federation influences; • Half hipped roof with gable; • Gabled section with small gabled entrance porch; • Decorative timber finish to gables; • Brick walls, rendered and painted, and; • Small timber framed windows above eye level.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Masonic Hall (2004) Pemberton Masonic Hall 1(2004)



Masonic Hall

Mill Manager's House	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	
<i>Address</i>	Karri Rise, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 295
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1913-14
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Heritage Council of WA Assessment Pemberton Mill Workers' Cottage Precinct
<i>**Place Type</i>	
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This house was built to accommodate the first manager of State Sawmill No 2 which was built nearby in 1913/14. Close by is the The Pemberton Mill Workers' Cottages Precinct which grew up around the mill. This is a complex of single storey timber weatherboard residences in Broadway, Brockman St, Dean St, Pine St, Kelly St and Karri Rise. The cottages were built by the State Saw Mills from C1913-1914-20, 1924-26 and C1951 to accommodate workers employed at the Big Brook (Pemberton) timber mill. The mill was erected in 1913 on Reserve 16354, held by the State Saw Mills on a 999 year lease.</p> <p>The first manager was William Joshua Properjohn, who was an experienced timber man. He continued with State Saw Mills until 1924.</p> <p><i>For further details about the History of the Mill, refer to the information on the Pemberton Mill Workers Cottages.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevated location in Karri Rise; • Set against backdrop of trees; • Timber frame with painted weatherboard cladding; • Half hipped gabled Colourbond roof; • Gable with timber work and finial; • Brick chimney; • Front elevation symmetrical; • Central door with timber framed windows on either side; • Bullnosed verandah under separate roof, on three sides; • Additions at the rear are in keeping with the original structure; • Timber gazebo in front garden, and; • Garage and outbuildings at side and rear.
<i>Condition</i>	Very good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic, Aesthetic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Mill Workers Cottage Precinct 2003
IMAGES	File: West Ward

	Pemberton Mill Manager's House (2004) Pemberton Mill Manager's House 1 (2004)
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Mill Manager's House

One Hundred Year Forest	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Founders Forest
<i>Address</i>	Smith Rd, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West

OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1875
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
**Place Type	Trees
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This area of forest is the location of Gerald D'Arcy Lefroy's property which he took up in 1862. The area was originally called Yarkernup and later the property was known as Karri Hill. Lefroy cleared 23 acres of forest for grazing, wheat and for a homestead. The wheat venture was not successful, and in 1875 the property was purchased by the Giblett family, who allowed the forest to grow back.</p> <p>In 1916 the area came to the attention of CE Lane-Poole the first Conservator of Forests. By then the trees were a substantial size. He demonstrated to a sceptical government and public that karri forests, once cut, could be successfully regrown. He proposed that the area should be permanently dedicated as State Forest and not cut and converted to agriculture. The area was purchased in 1916 and became the first are of karri forest under management of the Forests Department.</p> <p>The trees are a uniform sized and age, which makes this a unique forest area, known as the One Hundred Year Forest. As it now approximately 125 years old, DEC refers to it as Founders Forest.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<p><i>Information needed from DEC</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique stand of karri trees, and; • Uniform size and age.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic and Scientific
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	<p>File: West Ward</p> <p>One Hundred Year Forest (2004)</p> <p>One Hundred Year Forest Info (2004)</p> <p>One Hundred Year Forest Info 1 (2004)</p>



One Hundred Year Forest

Pemberton Bakery and Deli (former)	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Pizza Café

<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 282
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Unknown – C1920s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	This building, formerly the Bakery and Deli is one of these significant buildings. It is located next to the Mill Workers Hall, an important heritage icon in the street. <i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow, rectangular building; • Set close to street front; • One of a significant group of heritage buildings; • High pitched gable; • Corrugated iron roof; • Timber, weatherboard walls; • Timber door and window frames; • Symmetrical bay windows on either side of door; • Verandah with skillion roof across front, and; • Timber posts support verandah.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Former Bakery and Deli (2004)



Pemberton Bakery and Deli (former)

Pemberton Camp School	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Forest Camp School

<i>Address</i>	Swimming Pool Road, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 23343
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1954
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Newspaper clippings collected by Pemberton Camp School
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The possibility of a Camp School was originally raised in 1953. The Pemberton National Fitness Committee and representatives of some school groups formed a syndicate to further the idea. They were encouraged by former Pemberton School Head Master C A (Sticky) Glew. In 1954 the Forest Youth Camp was officially opened., The camp was located on the site of the old golf course and the original camp hut was the old Golf Clubhouse. The hall was a demountable which was moved from the Busselton School.</p> <p>The camp was originally run by the community and Pemberton High School. Ben Jefferyes was a key player in the early days of the school. It was used by the Harvey Junior High School, one of the proactive syndicate schools. It was also used in the holidays by swimming club groups who came to use the nearby swimming pool which had been established in the late 1920s (<i>Refer Pemberton Swimming Pool</i>). Activities in the school camp had to cease for a period not long after they started, owing to a polio outbreak in the mid 1950s. Some buildings have been upgraded, other buildings were added, and some were brought in from other sites, eg the headmasters house which was a Mill Worker's House before being located at the school in 1962.</p> <p>In 1978 management of the school was taken over by the Dept of Education, and the school is now one of a network of camp schools in Western Australia. The school offers specially designed programs to school groups, providing curriculum support and social and personal development. The school can cater for up to 59 people at one time, and the varied and exciting programs include outdoor education, environmental and Aboriginal education, water activities, cooking, hiking among other activities. The school has a full time headmaster, and is most often well booked and used by school groups. Up to 1700 students attend the school each year. In 2004 Camp School Manager/Principal is Mark Hudson</p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>A series of buildings in a bushland setting:</p> <p>Main building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formerly Golf Clubhouse; • Timber frame with painted weatherboard cladding; • Raised on stumps; • Colourbond roof, and; • Larger verandah overlooking open grassed area. <p>Dormitories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large building with curved design; • Timber frame;

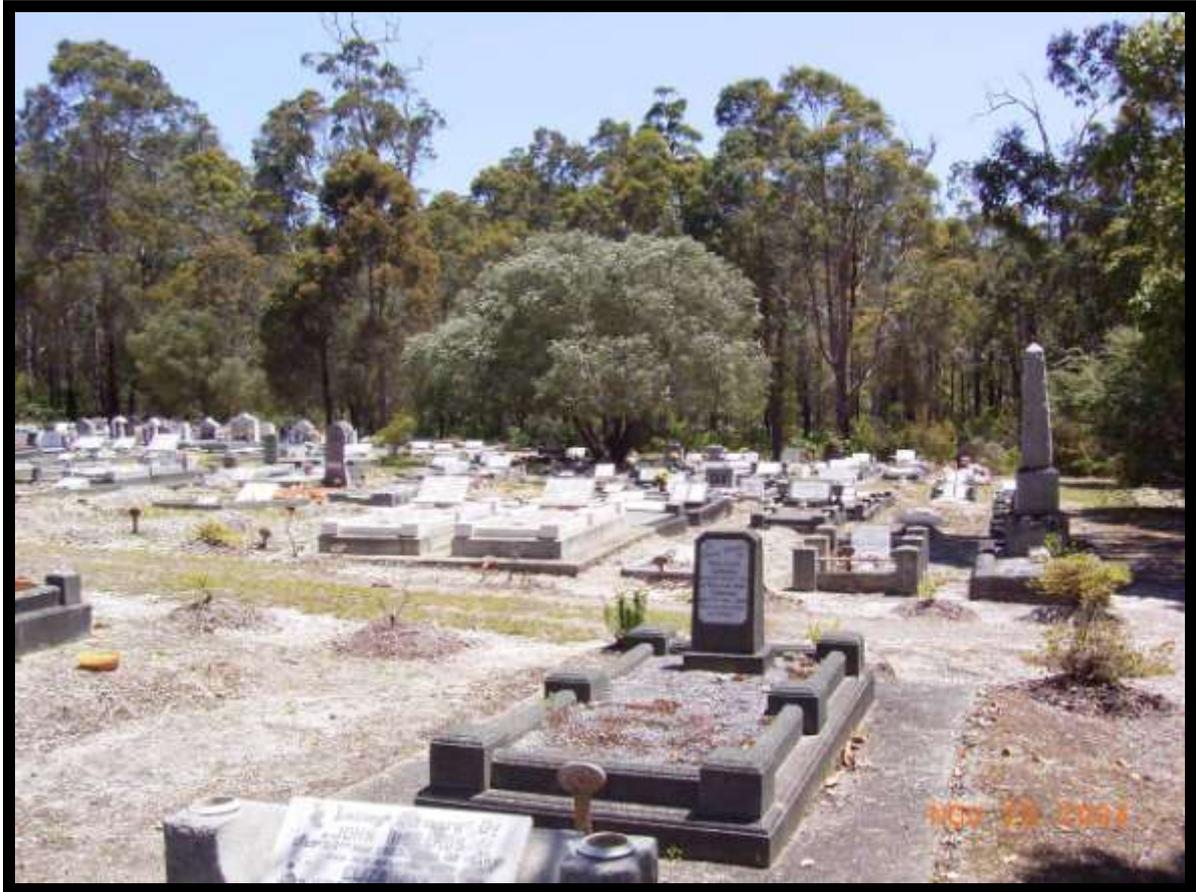
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fibreboard cladding, and; • Sloping, skillion style corrugated iron roof. <p>Hall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formerly from Busselton School; • Timber frame; • Fibreboard and corrugated iron cladding, and; • Corrugated iron roof. <p>House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formerly Mill Worker's House; • Timber frame; • Painted timber weatherboard cladding; • Corrugated iron roof, and; • Verandah across front elevation.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction	Walls: Timber and metal
<i>Materials</i>	Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Social and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Interview with the Principal/Manager, Mark Hudson (2004)
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Camp School (2004) Pemberton Camp School 1 (2004) Pemberton Camp School 2 (2004) Pemberton Camp School 3 (2004) Pemberton Camp School 4 (2004) Pemberton Camp School 5 (2004)



Pemberton Camp School

Pemberton Cemetery
LOCATION

<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Cemetery Road, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 16397
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Earliest headstone - 1920
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson, Manjimup Historical Society
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p><i>Not much is known about the cemetery at this stage. Further research is needed.</i></p> <p>The Pemberton Cemetery is located in a bush setting. At the entrance is an octagonal structure which provides shelter and houses information about the layout of the area. A plaque names the place as 'Garden of Rest'.</p> <p>On the wall is a dedication to those who are buried there, which ends with the following touching lines:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE CEMETERY IS THE HISTORY OF PEOPLE, THE RECORD OF YESTERDAY AND THE SANCTUARY OF PEACE AND QUIET TODAY. THE CEMETERY IS ALL THIS BECAUSE EVERY LIFE IS WORTH LOVING AND REMEMBERING – ALWAYS.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in a bush setting; • Entrance building is an octagonal structure; • Walls are rendered brick/cement and timber lattice; • Corrugated iron roof; • Cross at apex of roof, and; • Traditional cemetery layout.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick, cement and timber Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Historic, Aesthetic, Social and Representativeness
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Cemetery (2004) Pemberton Cemetery 1 (2004) Pemberton Cemetery 2 (2004) Pemberton Cemetery 3 (2004)



Pemberton Cemetery

Pemberton Hotel

LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 24
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1924
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The Pemberton Hotel was built C1924 in the main street of Pemberton. It is a good example of a hotel in a country town dating from the period of rural expansion in the 1920s when hotels were often the most substantial buildings in the district and were a focus of community life. It is one of a number of significant heritage buildings in Brockman Street, the main street in Pemberton. The hotel has been and still is a focus of community life for the town and the district.
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location on main road; • Stone retaining wall with metal balustrading across front; • Large two storey brick building; • Rendered mortar bands around windows and doorframes; • Arched windows and doorways on lower storey; • Verandahs supported by timber posts across front elevation; • Decorative timber features to verandah and balustrades; • High level of original details, internal and external; • Original pressed metal ceilings, fireplaces, doors, windows and skirtings; • 1940s detailing in public bar; • To the rear of the hotel is a one storey kitchen; • Extensions include a drive through bottle shop; • A large modern section has been added to the hotel, and; • The old section remains complete in itself.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Brick Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Hotel (2004)



Pemberton Hotel

LOCATION	Pemberton Mill & Chimney
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<i>Other Names</i>	
<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 16354
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1913-14
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Mill Workers' Houses
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Pemberton Mill is located at the heart of Pemberton, both physically and historically. The mill was first established in 1913-14, and the town grew up and thrived or struggled according to what was happening at the Mill.</p> <p>The history of the mill is a parallel story with the history of the timber industry in Western Australia. The mill was erected in 1913 on Reserve 16354, held by the State Saw Mills on a 999 year lease.</p> <p>The current mill buildings are not all original, as the mill operations have changed and developed as needed. What follows is a summary of the development of the timber industry in general, and the Pemberton Timber Mill in particular.</p> <p>The Pemberton Mill Workers' Cottages Precinct grew up around the mill and is a significant heritage icon in the town. This has been recognized by registering it on the State Register of Heritage Place. The precinct is a complex of single storey timber weatherboard residences , including related structures with corrugated iron roofs, in the Federation Bungalow and Inter-War Bungalow style in Pemberton, in Broadway, Brockman St, Dean St, Pine St, Kelly St and Karri Rise. The cottages were built by the State Saw Mills from C1913-1914-20, 1924-26 and C1951 to accommodate workers employed at the Big Brook (Pemberton) timber. The buildings were constructed by the company's workforce. The mill site included the mill, locomotive workshops and sheds, and stables. Accommodation was built using the local timber, which in this case was karri.</p> <p>In the 1930s milling methods underwent significant changes. Diesel machinery was introduced for log hauling, and the introduction of motor transport led to the review of the use of locomotives to transport logs from the bush to the mill.</p> <p>There were further changes to milling in the post war era. Increased mechanization accelerated production. Power sawing replaced axe work, and trucks gradually superseded steam locomotives.</p> <p>The timber industry was mainly controlled by three large businesses, Millars Timber and Trading Co, Bunning Bros and State Saw Mills. At this period Pemberton was the largest of State Saw mills' operations with 379 people employed there m most of whom were accommodated in mill housing.</p>

	<p>In 2004 the Mill continues to be a focus for the town of Pemberton. It employs approximately 100 staff, as against the 400 who once operated the mill and the associated mill town activities.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mill complex spread over large area; • Made up of large industrial buildings, milling machinery, sheds, storage bays and vehicles; • The old brick chimney is still intact – a relic of a past era; • The complex includes the Mill Workers Cottage Precinct (<i>refer to separate entry</i>); • The railway line runs along the edge of the complex, and; • At the top of the hill are the remnants of the single men's' quarters.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair
**Construction Materials	<p>Walls: Timber, metal and asbestos</p> <p>Roof: Metal and asbestos</p>
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Scientific, Historic, Representativeness and Social
Management Category	C Chimney - B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Mill Workers Cottages Precinct 2003
IMAGES	<p>File: West Ward</p> <p>Pemberton Mill (2004)</p> <p>Pemberton Mill 1 (2004)</p> <p>Pemberton Mill Chimney (2004)</p> <p>Pemberton Mill Single Quarters (2004)</p>



Pemberton Mill & Chimney

Pemberton Mill House Café	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 7368
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Between 1913-1920
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Mill House Café is one of a number of significant heritage buildings located in Brockman St, in the vicinity of the Pemberton Mill. It is thought to have been part of the mill complex, but it is not clear what it was used for.</p> <p>The Pemberton Mill was constructed in 1913-14, and over the next decade the town of Pemberton (then called Big Brook) grew up around the mill. Other significant buildings constructed in Brockman Street during that period include the Mill Worker's Hall, the School, the Mill Worker's Mess (now the Shamrock Restaurant), and the Methodist Church.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location on Brockman St; • High aesthetic value; • Steeply pitched roof with double gable; • Smaller gabled section possibly a later addition; • Timber frame with painted weatherboard cladding; • Corrugated iron roof; • Verandah across front and side elevation, and; • Timber steps and balustrading.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: West Ward Mill House Café (2004)



Pemberton Mill House Café

Pemberton Mill Workers Cottage	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Pemberton Timber Mill Workers' Cottages Precinct
<i>Address</i>	Bounded by Broadway, Brockman St, Dean St, Karri Rd, Pine St, Kelly St, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1913-14 -20, 1924-26, C1951
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Heritage Council of WA Assessment 2003
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Pemberton Mill Workers' Cottages Precinct is a complex of single storey timber weatherboard residences , including related structures with corrugated iron roofs, in the Federation Bungalow and Inter-War Bungalow style in Pemberton, in Broadway, Brockman St, Dean St, Pine St, Kelly St and Karri Rise. The cottages were built by the State Saw Mills from C1913-1914-20, 1924-26 and C1951 to accommodate workers employed at the Big Brook (Pemberton) timber mill. The mill was erected in 1913 on Reserve 16354, held by the State Saw Mills on a 999 year lease.</p> <p>In 1930 a small experimental trout hatchery was built at Pemberton. This was later expanded into a more substantial hatchery which has created a successful trout business for the town.</p> <p>In 1932 Pemberton became the first and only town in WA to be powered by hydro-electricity.</p> <p>After 1945 a number of new houses were built to accommodate those returning from service in the Armed Services. The design of the houses in this era was sometimes different from those of the earlier period, although the use of karri was consistent.</p> <p>In the early 1990s a programme of upgrading the interior and exterior of the mill worker's houses was commenced. Efforts to use an exterior stain were not successful, and the programme was curtailed.</p> <p>By 1992 the mill cottages had become recognized as 'an historic precinct'. In 1995/97 the precinct was included in the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory, recommending it for entry into the State Register of heritage Places.</p> <p>In Feb 2000 Bunnings Forest Products became Sotico Pty Ltd.</p> <p>In 2001 the Shire of Manjimup recognized the precinct's historical and townscape significance and the recreational and tourist importance of the precinct, developing a policy to ensure that the character of the precinct as a whole was retained and the buildings within it. Planning approval is required for any demolition or removal of buildings, and for any additions and works which affect the external appearance of the</p>

	buildings. <i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located east and north-east of the Pemberton Mill; • A complex of single storey timber residences (karri); • Located in Broadway, Brockman, Dean, Pine and Kelly Streets, and Karri Rise; • Uniform streetscapes; • Rear lanes; • Uniformity of layout; • Generous back gardens; • Limited range of fencing types; • Federation Bungalow style; • Weatherboard cladding, and; • Corrugated iron roofs. <p>22 cottages from earlier period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gabled roofs; • Steeply pitched roofed front verandahs; • Base four roomed construction; • Timber framed; • Panelled front doors; • Back addition under a skillion roof, and; • Brick fireplace. <p>20 cottages from later period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium pitched gabled roofs; • Full width front verandahs; • Skillion roofed back section; • Light timber construction balustrades on most verandahs; • Front walls symmetrically composed; • Centrally located panel and glazed front door; • Flanked by single or casement and fixed light windows; • Front walls clad with weatherboard with corner stops; • Side walls gabled with one or more skillions to the rear; • Wall vents; • Side windows match front windows, with sunhoods; • Aluminium framed windows on weather side, and; • Paned casement windows.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction	Walls: Timber
<i>Materials</i>	Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness, Rarity and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	A+
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Heritage Inventory, and; • Register of Heritage Places.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage

	and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Mill House Brockman Street (2004) Pemberton Mill Houses (2004) Pemberton Mill Houses 1 (2004) Pemberton Mill Single Quarters (2004)



Pemberton Mill Workers Cottage

Pemberton Mill Workers Hall	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 7368
DESCRIPTION	
Construction Date	C1913
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Heritage Council of WA Assessment 1998
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>European settlement in the Pemberton region began when Pemberton Wallcott took up grazing land in the area know as 'Big Brook' in 1862. Prior to 1910 the area between Pemberton and the coast was occupied by some of the early grazing families who began to establish farms for cattle and horses. Pemberton townsite was settled in 1912 after the establishment of the State Saw Mill No 3. The sawmills were to supply the sleepers for the Trans-Australian Railway. The timber industry which grew up provided extensive employment and accommodation was built for the workers and their families in Pemberton in the years that followed.</p> <p>The Mill Workers' Hall was built around 1913. Originally erected to function as a town hall, the building was erected on land donated by the State Sawmill. It was constructed by volunteer labour using donations of prime jarrah timber. When the land was later sold to private enterprise, the hallsite was protected by a 999 year lease. By July 1914 the hall was also used as a schoolroom with 31 students. A replacement two roomed school was built close by in 1919. (A Heritage Council Assessment for the Mill Workers Cottage Precinct dates the opening of the school as 1922).</p> <p>The Mill Workers Hall was a major community facility, and was the venue for concerts, plays, dances, wedding receptions and meetings. It also functioned as the Red Cross blood bank. It was also the venue for the local cinema. As early as 1911 film exhibitions were brought into the rural regions of WA, and operators such as Jack Bignell, Allen Jones and Paddy Barker travelled around showing films in temporary venues, like the Mill Workers Hall. A dispute between Allen Jones and the Mill Hall Management Committee resulted in some picture shows being cancelled. Jones then decided to build the Pemberton Picture Theatre as a solution to the dispute.</p> <p>Ownership of the hall changed in 1961 when the Sate Saw Mill at Pemberton was sold to Hawker Siddeley Ltd. Nine years later Bunnings bought the mill complex. By 1993 the condition of the hall had deteriorated markedly. Local people rallied to raise funds and the Pemberton Mill Hall Restoration Fund was established. There was a dispute over ownership and responsibility for the upkeep of the hall, which was resolved in 1995. Bunnings gave up ownership of the hall, and promised \$30,000 towards the hall restoration. The land is now</p>

	<p>under the control of the Crown. A Management Plan has been prepared, and the site is vested in the Pemberton Progress Association.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<p>The Mill Workers' Hall is a single storey, timber framed building, containing a main hall and a lesser hall.</p> <p>It is located on the south-west side of Brockman Street, south of the railway line and north of Swimming Pool Road. It is one of a group of significant heritage buildings in Brockman Street. The Hall is characteristic of the town of Pemberton, and generally conforms to the jarrah timber vernacular used in the townsite.</p> <p>The Hall consists of a gabled main hall, aligned at right angles to the street, so that the long axis runs north-west to south-east. The hall is about 10 metres wide and 22 metres long, not counting the timber stage, which is about 740mm higher than the floor level of the main hall. The hall has a timber floor and the walls consist of timber panelling to a height of 1.5 metres above floor level, over which are plaster on lathe walls.</p> <p>The entrance to the hall is via a small vestibule. Leading off the main hall is a small kitchen with a servery. Toilets to the north-west corner and adjacent to a storeroom (on the other side of the vestibule) are accessed from the main hall. At the opposite end of the main hall is a stage, beyond which is a backstage area and a toilet. Timber steps in the corners of the main hall, lead up to the stage.</p> <p>To the rear of the main hall is the lesser hall which was added later. Access is by means of double doors located near the stage. At the rear is a veranda which was common to the lesser hall and part of the backstage area. Part of this has been enclosed and converted into a rear toilet and a small room leading onto the veranda.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal (CGI)
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Rarity, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	A+
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register of Heritage Places; • Classified by the National Trust, and; • Municipal Heritage Inventory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Heritage Council of WA Assessment 1998</p>
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Mill Hall (2004)



Pemberton Mill Workers Hall

Pemberton Picture Theatre	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	“Adya Hall” Old Picture Theatre Holiday Apartments
<i>Address</i>	Ellis Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 2500
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1932
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Pemberton Picture Theatre was constructed in 1932 by Mr Allan Jones the travelling picture show operator from Busselton. Prior to the construction of the picture theatre films were shown in the Mill Hall. However Jones had a dispute with the Mill Hall Management Committee who he felt always cancelled his picture shows in favour of any other hall booking. He built his own hall in Ellis St and called it the “Adya Hall”. When asked by one of the Mill Hall Committee about the name he is reported to have replied, “because I’ve Hadya!”</p> <p>The Pemberton Picture Theatre is constructed of oiled weatherboards and iron and retains the original projection room. The building is probably the only purpose built timber picture theatre of its kind in the State.</p> <p>Internally and externally the building has been adapted to provide tourist accommodation. The changes have been made in keeping with the original building.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large rectangular building; • Steeply pitched gabled roof; • Timber Frame; • Oiled weatherboard cladding; • Colourbond roof; • Timber casement windows; • Retains original projection room, and; • Internal and external alterations and additions to provide accommodation.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Rarity, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	A
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register of Heritage Places, and; • Municipal Heritage Inventory.

BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Picture Theatre (2004) Pemberton Picture Theatre 1 (2004)



Pemberton Picture Theatre

Pemberton Railway Station and Pemberton to Northcliffe Tramway	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Pemberton Tramway and Railway Station Northcliffe-Picton Railway line
<i>Address</i>	Railway Crescent, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 46921 Lots 289, 293, 298
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1926; 1929-33
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Heritage Council of WA Assessment 2006
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway comprises a standard plan timber and iron railway station, and a 3ft 6ins gauge railway line, 36 km in length between Pemberton and Northcliffe, which include seven railway bridges. The station was built in 1926 and the railway line and bridges were constructed in 1929-33. Many of the bridges contain repair material, including concrete piers to replace trestles and steel beams to replace timber. At the Northcliffe end of the line, there is the remains of a station platform formation and a two ton crane.</p> <p>European settlement in the Pemberton region began when Pemberton Wallcott took up grazing land in the area know as 'Big Brook' in 1862. In the early 1860s Edward Reveley Brockman had established a pastoral station on the Warren in the present day Pemberton district . Prior to 1910 the area between Pemberton and the coast was occupied by some of the early grazing families who began to establish farms for cattle and horses.</p> <p>The history of railways in Western Australia began in the 1880s when numerous schemes were proposed for the private development of railways in the state. Two came to fruition, the Great Southern Railway connecting Beverley and Albany in 1889 and the Midland to Walkaway Railway which was delayed and finally opened in 1894. After 1890 the railway programs were extended and in 1896 the South-Western railway was extended from Bunbury to Bridgetown, leading to a new period of development in the South-West. The extension of the line to Jarnadup (later re-named Jardee) was opened in July 1911.</p> <p>Pemberton townsite was first settled in 1912 after the establishment of the State Saw Mill No 3. It was only officially named Pemberton in October 1925. The sawmills were to supply the sleepers for the Trans-Australian Railway. The timber industry which grew up provided extensive employment and accommodation was built for the workers and their families in Pemberton in the years that followed.</p> <p>The line between Jarnadup and Big Brook continued in operation, the primary purpose being to transport timber for the mills. Big Brook became a thriving mill town, with a hall, store, staff accommodation, mill workers' cottages and single en't huts and two boarding houses. The</p>

1920s was a period of growth in Pemberton (Big Brook).

In 1920, in the aftermath of World War One, economic conditions deteriorated in Britain. It was decided to expand the migration policy, sending 75,000 migrants to Western Australia in what became known as the Group Settlement Scheme. To service the Group Settlements it had been planned to extend the railway line from Jarnadup to Pemberton and from there through Northcliffe to Westcliffe and eventually to Albany. This did not happen until 1929-33 with the extension to Westcliffe never being implemented.

In the mid-1920s group settlers requested that the government railways take over the State Saw Mill's railway line from Jarnadup to Pemberton to provide a public service. This was agreed on condition the line would be up-graded and station facilities built prior to handover. In 1926 the Jardee-Pemberton line was re-laid with heavier rails. A large traffic office 26ft x 14ft 6ins, which included accommodation for parcels' traffic was designed. The Ladies' Waiting Room was to be a separate building. In addition there were to be a Goods Shed 3rd Class, storeroom, stationmaster's house, trainmen's barracks and a stock yard.

The additional facilities included a timber out-of-shed, and engine shed, goods shed and railway station which were completed in May 1927.

Goods and people destined for the Group Settlements at Northcliffe travelled by rail to Pemberton and then by road to Northcliffe, where a timber mill was established and also a store. In 1929 plans were drawn for the extension of the railway line from Pemberton to Northcliffe, including the necessary bridges across Eastbrook, Big Brook, the Warren River and Dombakup Brook. In May 1929 work commenced on the Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway which was 22 miles 16 chains in length. Most of the bridge plans for the railway, sometimes shown as Picton-Northcliff Sec were drawn by I Harvey and signed by J A Ellis, Engineer for Railway Construction on 7 October 1929. Utilising only cut, fill and bridges for its entire length at an estimated cost of £10,000 per mile, the line would be unique in Western Australia, and would prove to be the most expensive railway line per mile of any government built railway by the date of completion in 1933.

Wandoo sleepers were used on the line, whereas jarrah sleepers were more commonly used for rail sleepers.

By late 1930 Western Australia was in the depths of the Great Depression. 120 men were employed on the rail building work on a half time basis, working alternate weeks. This was a common arrangement in this period to provide work for as many workers as possible. The question of closing the project was raised, but it was decided to continue the work on a reduced basis.

A dam was built to provide a permanent supply of water for the locomotives. In 2004 the site is one of the features pointed out during journeys on the Pemberton Tramway. On the main line a mixture of

	<p>karri, jarrah and wandoo sleepers were used. As the cost of the project had blown out considerably, it was decided to terminate the line at Northcliffe rather than Westcliffe. In November 1933 the line was opened for traffic. In the first year of operation, the line ran at a heavy loss, and so its closure was proposed. However, prospects of the expansion of timber milling operations in the area kept the line open, only to have it prove a heavy drain on the state when the expansion did not materialize.</p> <p>For 50 years the line did provide an important transportation link which allowed the development of the region, bringing to it the necessary farm materials, including superphosphate, and carrying away the timber and agricultural produce of the area, as well as providing transport for people.</p> <p>In 1949 the Ladies' Waiting room, the out of shed and a timber cabin oil room were removed from the Pemberton railway station complex. In 1961 the bridge across the Warren River was damaged by fire, necessitating repairs. In 1972 the engine shed was sold for \$60.</p> <p>In December 1986 the Pemberton to Northcliffe Railway was closed to traffic. In 1987 it was leased to Mr R Pearson, trading as Pemberton Tramway Co to be developed as a tourist venture, operating as a light railway. That same year the tourist tramway was officially opened, utilizing three light-weight rail cars, custom made by Willis Light Engineering of Rivervale. The condition of the track, and the density of the terrain made the Pemberton-Northcliffe trip a day long excursion. Ownership of the company moved away from Pearson.</p> <p>In 1994 the railway was included in the statewide Railway Survey.</p> <p>In July 1996 the tramway was classified by the National Trust of Australia. It was considered 'an engineering masterpiece, including some of the finest timber bridge construction in the State. A conservation plan was proposed, but this has not been prepared yet. Regular repairs and maintenance have been carried out as required.</p> <p>In July 1997 the place was included in the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory and recommended for entry into the Register of Heritage Places. In 1998 the bridges were assessed and 5 of them rated as highly significant.</p> <p>In 2004, the Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway continues to operate as the Pemberton Tramway on a twice daily basis as far as the Warren River Bridge. Journeys to Northcliffe are seldom made. The Tramway is a well known tourist attraction in South-West with more than 30,000 visitors per annum. The Pemberton Railway Station continues in use as an office and shop for Tramway business.</p>
Description	<p>The Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway comprises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a standard plan timber iron railway station; • a 3ft 6ins gauge railway line, 36km long between Pemberton and Northcliffe; • seven railway bridges, and;

- remains of a station platform formation and a two ton crane at Northcliffe.

The line follows an irregular path, exploiting the terrain to minimize cutting and filling and making creek crossings at negotiable points. It crosses East Brook and Lefroy Brook, tributaries of the Warren River, passing to the east of the Cascades, a well known water feature. It then crosses the Warren River, and Dombakup Brook on route to Northcliffe. The line snakes through State forest and developed farmland. Sidings are located along the track at Cascades, Brockman, Yeagarup, Dombakup and Terry's Siding. The track crosses roads in both towns and along the path, ending in Northcliffe at a platform formation to the east of the town. The track passes through areas of developed landscape, re-growth forest and bush. Native species along the track include re-growth Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), Marrie (*Eucalyptus calophylla*), Peppermint Trees, *Banksias* (*Banksia lottoralis* and *grandis*), *Zamia*, *Hovea* among others.

Pemberton Railway Station

- Located on levelled area, surrounded by shrubs and trees and grasses area;
- track ladder;
- Timber and iron station house with single sided awning;
- Timber and iron male toilet;
- Timber and iron store;
- Skillion roofed corrugated iron clad goods shed with iron clad skillion roof;
- Station is a rectangular building with corrugated iron gabled roof;
- Situated on a low level platform;
- Three rooms;
- Broken back roofed verandah;
- Walls clad with timber weatherboards;
- Four doors with highlight windows along platform;
- Two double hung sash windows, and;
- Interior has timber floors, fibrous cement lined walls, ceilings and fireplaces.

Northcliffe Station

- All that remains is a timber construction platform formation;
- Bitumen paving, and;
- An iron construction two ton crane at opposite end.

Tracks and Bridges

- Single track on timber sleepers;
- Laid on ballast through cuttings, on fill and on bridges;
- **Eastbrook Bridge** is concrete and steel;
- **Bob's Bridge** (54.8m long and 7.3m high) spans water course. Timber trestle bridge with steel top comprising six spans and piled abutments clad with stone pitching;
- **Lefroy Bridge** (37m long and 5.5m high) spans water course. Timber piled and concrete piers and abutments, steel spans and timber log beams;
- **Cascade Bridge** (37m long and 8m high) spans water course.

	<p>Timber piled and concrete piers, stone clad timber abutments, steel spans and timber log beams. Water tower to west of track supplied water to steam locomotives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redgum Bridge (50m long and 9m high) spans water course. Two timber construction trestles of four piles each and two concrete piers with steel spans. Timber piled abutments sheeted with stone pitching; • Warren River Bridge (127m long and up to 10m high) is most impressive bridge on line. Laid to a curve with a cross camber on deck. Traditional construction preserved. Built of timber, comprising four tall pile timber trestles, two with outrigger piles and stays, timber piled abutments with timber sheeting and stone pitching. Picturesque setting, and; • Dombakup Bridge is a timber trestle bridge with concrete abutments.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber (station) Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Transport and Communication
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Rarity, Representativeness, Scientific and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	A+
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classified by the National Trust, and; • Municipal Heritage Inventory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Heritage Council of WA Assessment 2004</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: West Ward Pemberton Railway Station (2004) Pemberton Railway Station 1 (2004) Pemberton Northcliffe Tramway (2004) Warren River Railway Bridge (2004)</p>



Pemberton Railway Station and Pemberton to Northcliffe Tramway

Pemberton RSL Memorial Library	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 242 Res 22937
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Field empty
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p><i>Not much is known about this building at this stage. Further research is needed.</i></p> <p>This solid brick building serves as the local library as well as being an RSL Memorial. It appears to be an Inter-War building, with some simple Art Deco features.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location; • Solid, square façade; • Brick finish to dado height; • Rendered and painted above brick; • Simple unadorned parapet wall; • Corrugated iron roof; • Timber framed door with small glass panes; • Windows along side elevation, and; • No windows on façade.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
**Construction Materials	Walls: Brick Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton RSL Library (2004)



Pemberton RSL Memorial Library

Pemberton Sports Club	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 12599
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1920s – 1930s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
**Place Type	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This building served as the Sports Club for the Pemberton Mill and the broader community up until the building of the new Recreation Centre C2003/2004. The Pemberton Mill was constructed in 1913-14, and over the next decade the town of Pemberton (then called Big Brook) grew up around the mill. Other significant buildings constructed in Brockman Street during that period include the Mill Worker's Hall, the School, the Mill Worker's Mess (now the Shamrock Restaurant), and the Methodist Church. It is not clear when this Sports Club was built, but it would have been well used as a social and recreation centre for the mill workers and their families through the years.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located close to mill precinct; • Prominent location in main street; • Long, low building; • Timber frames with painted weatherboard cladding; • Colourbond roof, and; • Some original timber window frames, some aluminium replacements.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Fair
**Construction Materials	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Sports Club (2004)



Pemberton Sports Club

Pemberton Swimming Pool	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Pemberton Forest Park
<i>Address</i>	Swimming Pool Road, Pemberton Forest Park, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 11908, Res 19857
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1929
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Trout in the Karri Country – Souvenir Brochure produced jointly by the Pemberton Trout Acclimatisation Society and the State Tourist and Publicity Bureau 1949.
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>In 1928, the Pemberton Parents and Citizens' Association (P & C) raised funds for 140 students to go to Bunbury for a two week holiday at the seaside. Because of the costs associated with the trip, the idea of constructing a pool for the children and the wider community to enjoy, emerged as a cheaper alternative. The office bearers in the P & C, namely the President, Edwin Fuge, Secretary Dr Abbott and Treasurer C. A. Glew, the school teacher, were the driving force in the P & C, who requested 'the hillside opposite the siding and town' between Group 26 and the siding 'be permanently reserved as a scenic reserve', stating 'it was too steep to cut'. After District Surveyor J. A. Hall reported this was 'one of the best stands of virgin karri in the district', the hill was 'too steep for safe falling and hauling', and recommended, the area be declared a National Park', the Minister for Lands gave his approval and Reserve 15978, reserved for timber cutting, was reduced in area by about 100 acres.</p> <p>On 4 November 1928, a pay day for the Mill, a scheduled fund raising saw almost every worker and local citizen donate 5s. each to raise a total of £58, and that same evening a contract was let to build a dam on a 'small stream running into Big Brook' (i.e. Lefroy Brook) in proximity to the townsite and overlooked by the aforementioned hillside. In mid-January 1929, Mr Glew reported that the walls of the dam are 110 ft. long and 10ft. high, impounding about 8ft. of water that 'would extend back along the creek about 250 yards' and improvements including 'springboards, chute, dressing sheds and fences being put in. The chute at <i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i> gave a very fast ride for sledges and was popular for many years. After a tree fell across it the length of the slide was halved.</p> <p>Recognising there was no security of tenure the P & C applied to the Lands Department for creation of a National Park or a 'B' Class Reserve 'at the foot' of the scenic reserve 'sufficient to include the pool and its environs' to enable them to 'go ahead at a later date and beautify the spot and perhaps enlarge the pool to a miniature lake.' They suggested 'a portion of Reserve 15978 on either side of the creek' be vested in the P & C to enable organisation 'to have control of the Swimming Pool', keep it in good repair and 'maintain a high moral standard, rather than in the Warren Road Board situated 'over 20 miles away', which would not tend to give such adequate or effective supervision.</p>

In February 1929, *Pemberton Swimming Pool* was being well used and providing 'great fun for the youngsters.' This inspired the community to raise funds for 'a bigger and better pool' and a further subscription was organised and voluntary work undertaken enabling the dam wall to be raised to a height of 14 ft. Overnight water seeped through the bank washing a gap 10 ft, wide to the dismay of the community, whose endeavours to raise further subscriptions to rebuild the wal and improve the pool were happered by the Great Depression.

In late 1929, the Minster for Lands approved 'an area embracing the Swimming Pool to be declared a reserve for National Park and Recreation', and Reserve 19857, 110 acres 1 rood 28 perches in total including the scenic hillside, was duly gazetted and vested in the Trustees nominated by the P & C, Messrs. Fuge and Glew, and Dr Abbott. In 1930, it was placed under the the newly constituted Pemberton National Parks Board and the three Trustees were appointed to the Board, whose area of responsibility was later increased by the additonof Warren National Park, Brockman Forrest, Beedelup National Park and Vasse River Bridge. In 1931, trout fry were air lifted from Victoria to Pemberton to establish a trout hatchery for recreational fishing that was developed as a tourist attraction from the 1930's. In the early 1930's, a golf course was established on a portion of Reserve 19857 and leased to the Golf Club for 10 years. After the Club House was built 'in the wrong position encroaching on Location 972' approval was granted for the area of Reserve 19857 to be increased by about 1 rood.

In 1933, C.A. Glew and Dr. Abbott departed Pemberton, and *Pemberton Swimming Pool* languished somewhat until 1937, when a Swimming Pool board was formed. On 8 November 1937, at its first Annual Meeting, T. Carmichael was elected President, R. Rosmas Secretary and B. P. McGeary swimming coach, and it was decided to hold the first swimming carnival on 5 December and the next carnival on the second Sunday in February 1938. The first Annual Report noted the four year plas for the place included 'to provide for a standard 55 yards swimming course; sunbathing area; a water warming device; picnic ground shade; grassing; running track for sports; playground and facilities for children. The river bed was to be straightened to avoid erosion, the emergency spillway was to be re-built, and the base and walls of the bathing and paddling pools concreted. A beautification policy specified the forested hillside overlooking the pool was to remain in 'virgin state', and the Pool was to be kept 'in as natural a setting as possible, no exotic tree or shrubs to be planted. Undesirable shrubs were removed from the picnic grounds where ornamental trees were planted to provide shaded areas and the headmaster and senior schoolboys planted Kikuyu gras that formed 'a good playground' by late 1937. Policy and practive have continued to reflect the appreciation and concern for the natural beauty of the place evident in the inception of the Reserve and *Pemberton Swimming Pool*, a Recreational/Educational/Entertainment landscape in Naturalistic / Informal Style.

Each winter the pool was drained for maintenance, which continued in the early 2000's. Annual memberships and entrance fees funded

maintenance and improvements, community busy bees did much of the work, State Saw Mills donated timber and Pemberton Power and Lighting Company gave sponsorship. There was no funding received from Warren Road Board or the government.

In 1938, works to *Pemberton Swimming Pool* included further grass planting, construction of a running track, and erection of a high diving tower utilising a cut off tree trunk about 20 ft. high in the pool area with a platform about halfway up to the top, but only a few people dived or jumped from the very top of the trunk. In view of the high cost of proposed irrigation for the grassed area and showers the Board requested neighbouring swimming clubs such as Manjimup, which utilised Fonty's Pool, to assist with fundraising activities including fortnightly dances.

In 1940, the gently sloping hillside of *Pemberton Swimming Pool* was terraced and more grass was planted, and irrigation was planned to water it in summer and for showers. Boat sheds were erected to enable boat and canoe owners to have them on site in the hope it would 'encourage more boating in the pool and so add to its pleasures. Mr. Glew and the Fish and Game Society donated white swans for the school students to release and care for, which proved popular with local children and visitors.

In the 1940's, community events held at *Pemberton Swimming Pool* included log chopping competitions. In 1946, when the Duke of Gloucester visited the South-West, a special log chop competition was held there, which was attended by most of the community and is remembered to the present day (2010).

In 1946, Reserves 15978 and 19920 were cancelled and the area was added to Reserve 19857, increasing in size to 256 acres.

In 1951, the old tramway reserve was added to Reserve 19857, increasing the area to about 300 acres, which was gazetted in October. A. R. Kelly, who was secretary of Pemberton National Park Board, advised the track had been turned into a scenic road and was 'an attractive addition to the National Park'.

In the early 1950's, it was decided to establish a caravan park in proximity to *Pemberton Swimming Pool*, and the Board concentrated on achieving this goal before turning its attention to improving the facilities at the Swimming Pool, which was well used by visitors to the caravan park and childing attending Forest Youth Camp, which opened nearby in February 1954. In late 1954, the Board wanted to ensure the future of the place and successfully sought financial assistance from the State Government to erect a bathing pavilion, catering facilities and sanitary facilities to replace the old bathing sheds that had outlived their usefulness. The government grant of £1 for £1 facilitated this project that was completed at a cost of £2,500 in 1955. The brick and tile building comprised two dressing rooms, with shower cubicles and toilets, and to provide refreshments a well equipped kiosk, named Karri Kiosk, with a patio in front with a stone wall, crazy paving and steps leading down to a stone

wishing well. A plaque (missing in 2010) on the wishing well recorded it was dedicated to 'the community spirit of Pemberton, through which, between 1929 and 1954, this Pool was built by voluntary labour and subscription', and noted:

So many visitors appreciated its environs, that in 1955, the local National Park Board set it up as a National Property in which all who have the eye to perceive and the heart to enjoy, have a right and an interest.

Its facilities are now open to all and the aim is to maintain them by the Goodwill of the Public.

IF YOU WISH WELL

HAVE A WISH IN OUR WELL

In the late 1950's, *Pemberton Swimming Pool* provided a 'splendid facility' that continued to attract visitors 'from all parts of the district and State' to swim and to picnic, and Pemberton National Parks Board recognised the need to maintain the place in sound condition. The place was supported by funds from the Workers' Amenities Fund, the local government authority and National Park Funds, enabling fee public access.

In 1960 -61, Pemberton Tourist Bureau was established. By 1961, the sluice gate that drained the Swimming Pool had deteriorated requiring major repairs. The karri tree high diving tower was found to be no longer safe and was removed. Hawker Siddeley Building Supplies, donated the timber for the erection of a new tower that would be a community facility and 'an advertisement for karri timber'. It was enjoyed through to 1992, when it and a smaller diving board were removed to meet requirements to obtain public liability insurance.

In 1962, after the accidental death of Herbert Jack Johnson when his sled left the rails of the shute and he was thrown against the retaining wall of the pool, the Board decided to upgrade the shute and to erect a sign warning of the dangers of improper use. In 1965, his widow and children were awarded compensation of £11,734, and the Board was directed to install warning signage for the shute.

In 1965-66, after concentrating its efforts on making the caravan park self-supporting, Pemberton National Park Board returned its attention to projects at the Swimming Pool, including sealing the car parking area. Following the above public risk claim it was decided to rebuild the toboggan shute that had been 'an important feature in the pool for many years', and a new prefabricated shute was erected.

In 1972, the National Parks Board and the Forests Department constructed new walking trails and bridges during which works an old log chopping area at *Pemberton Swimming Pool* was unearthed, steps were cut into the steep hillside behind the pool and beside the shute, the buildings wer renovated, and there were plans to plan tree ferns and wild flowers. A nature playground with logs for children to climb was well

used.

In March 1977, *Pemberton Swimming Pool* and the caravan park came under the Pemberton National Park Board and the National Park was vested in the National Parks Authority of Western Australia. In 1979, the first King Karri Festival was held at *Pemberton Swimming Pool*.

On 25 March 1984, Pemberton Forest Park, including *Pemberton Swimming Pool* and the Caravan Park, were vested in Pemberton Visitor Centre. In 1985, Pemberton was a successful entrant in the Tidy Towns Competition, and the prize money was used to finance erection of a timber pole shelter with a corrugated iron roof and paved floor at the east of the parking area to provide a sheltered barbecue area at *Pemberton Swimming Pool*.

In 1993, portions of Reserve 19857 were vested in Pemberton-Northcliffe Tourist Bureau for the purpose of 'Recreation, Caravan Park and Swimming Pool' and income from the caravan park was to pay for improvement and maintenance of *Pemberton Swimming Pool*. In 1995, Pemberton Swimming Pool was included in the Municipal Heritage Inventory for the Shire of Manjimup. In 1997, Pemberton Tourist Centre called for expressions of interest to develop Reserve 19857, including Nelson Location 7360, which encompasses the land area of *Pemberton Swimming Pool*, and Nelson Location 972, 'known as Pemberton Caravan Park and the Pemberton Forest Park & Pool', but proposals for the latter did not proceed.

In the late 1990s-early 2000s, as a consequence of high maintenance costs and little available funding the condition of *Pemberton Swimming Pool* deteriorated. In 2004, some concerned members of the community formed a group known as Friends of the Pemberton Pool 'to preserve the best interests of the facility'. Members of the group had been involved in the 'Karri Karnivals (sic), Forest festivals, annual Christmas and Australia Day celebrations' at the place and became involved in 'decision making process' relating to the place including 'consultation and networking with the South West Development Commission (SWDC), the Shire of Manjimup' and others. Pemberton Visitor Centre successfully applied through SWDC for grants totalling \$72,800 towards an upgrade of *Pemberton Swimming Pool* including paving the undercover area, installation of a new septic system and drains, the erection of boundary fencing of the pool area, which was required to secure public liability insurance, new fittings in the change-rooms, and a new trough, taps etc. in the kiosk. The goal was 'to return the Pemberton pool to a safe fully operational area.' However, the work on the kiosk was incomplete when a site visit was made in 2010, due to a lack of funding.

In October 2006, Friends of Pemberton Pool submitted to Pemberton Visitor Centre Board an expression of interest for 'Management of the Pemberton Pool on behalf of the Pemberton Community.' After the National Trust of Australia (WA) was approached 'to take control of the pool and the reserve', the proposal was discussed over an extended period, during which the Trust assessed and Classified 'Pemberton Pool'.

In late 2008, a public meeting at Pemberton endorsed the proposal but it did not proceed because the Visitor Centre ‘only wanted to give the pool to the National Trust and not the surrounding land. Paul Nola, Manager of the Centre, said it ‘would not relinquish the area because it wanted to establish a world-class mountain bike trail around the pool’, which it believed would ‘cement this area as a destination to ride in’ which would ‘build the economy of the town.’ SWDC met with the stakeholders and agreed to develop a management framework for future management of the place to “include care of land, ongoing maintenance and use of the pool, and the opportunity for mountain bike trail development that will have minimal impact on the pool environs.” Pemberton Mountain Biking Group and the Visitor Centre obtained a Commonwealth grant of \$150,000 to develop ‘a network’ of bike trails ‘with technical trail features on the hillside and flat of the Pembert Forest Park’, which was implemented in 2009-10.

In 2008, there were a number of busy bees at *Pemberton Swimming Pool* as members of the local community ‘worked to get it back into pristine condition’ and looked forward to re-opening of the pool in December. Future proposals included construction of an amphitheatre to encourage more use and attract more visitors and interpretation. In November 2008, when it was reported *Pemberton Swimming Pool* was ‘the most widely used public facility in the Pemberton Forest Park’ that included the starting point for the Rainbow Trail, the old weir and scenic walk trails including a section of the Bibbulmun track, the Pool facilities were ‘in need of significant upgrading.’ On 1 February 2009, after the Visitor Centre finally obtained public liability insurance and insurance for volunteer works’, the Swimming Pool was re-opened for swimming, which was welcomed by the community. The first concert held at the place following the re-opening raised funds for victims of the Victorian bushfires.

In September 2011 the Pemberton Visitor’s Centre note that ‘the construction of mountain bike trails and the jump tracks have led to the running of the Pemberton Relentless Blue Cross Country State events each April encouraging visitors to ride the tracks and use the facilities in Pemberton Forest Park. The selection in July 2011 of Pemberton and the Pemberton Mountain Bike Park as a future State “trail hub” by the Department of Sport and Rectreaction and the Department of Environment and Conservation is an exciting development that encourages visitors and locals to use the wide range of trails and to develop facilities that provide services such as guiding, hire of equipment and the development of a cafe/restaurant at the Pemberton Swimming Pool trailhead location.

In 2012, *Pemberton Swimming Pool* continues in use for recreational purposes, including swimming, canoeing, fishing, picnicking, bird watching, and as the trailhead for the Pemberton Forest Park. The Place is highly valued by the community who want to ensure it will continue to be enjoyed by future generations of local residents and visitors to the South-West.

<p><i>Description</i></p>	<p><i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i> is a large irregular tear drop shaped pool of natural appearance about 50 metres wide and 200 metres long, created in a forest setting by the Pemberton community in 1929/30 by damming a tributary of the Lefroy Brook.</p> <p><i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i> is located on part of Lot 13542, part of Reserve 19857, Swimming Pool road, within a forested area adjacent to the northern outskirts of the Pemberton townsite. This is a large Lot of over 80 hectares, of which <i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i> is located on about 2 hectares in about the centre of the south boundary of the site. Also on this reserve, directly to the west, are Pemberton Camp School and Pemberton Caravan Park. A series of bicycle trails have been formed on the hill to the north of <i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i> site.</p> <p>A large bituminised parking area opens off Swimming Pool Road to the south of <i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i>, with a wide verge and footpath between the car park and the south boundary of <i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i> site. This south boundary is fenced with a green corrugated galvanised steel pool fence, which returns down the west boundary of the site.</p> <p>The south bank of <i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i> slopes down about 50 metres to the pool at a moderate incline and has been simply landscaped into a grassy area that is interspersed with widely spaced mature karri and marri trees in the area. The pool itself is about 50 metres wide, and a hillside of dense karri forest rises steeply from its north bank. Because the pool is in a fairly sheltered area, it is usually calm and flat and reflects the karri trees very clearly on its surface.</p> <p>The brook flows from east to west. The dam wall is located at the west end of the pool, and has a concrete edging about a metre wide. A timber jetty projects into the pool in about the centre of this section, and there is a stainless steel pool ladder at the south end. The overflow is located in the north-west corner of the pool, at the end of the dam wall, and a concrete bridge about 6 metres long and one metre wide spans across from the dam wall to the north bank of the pool. This bridge is part of the Bibbulmun Track.</p> <p>In the south-west corner of the pool the concrete edging returns around the south bank and forms the edge of a 50 metre lap area, a wading pool and a shallow paddling pool, with concrete jetties of about a metre width projecting into the main pool as divisions between these areas.</p> <p>The north bank of the pool is located at the base of a steep hill which is vegetated with dense mature karri forest and associated undergrowth, and a narrow walk path follows this bank. The edge of the pool is natural along the north bank, apart from a small section of concrete at the west end. The pool narrows down considerably at its east end as it returns to its natural form, and becomes more densely vegetated with wetland plants. At the east end of the south bank there is a recently constructed BMX bicycle track.</p>
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	<p>About a metre inside the fence on the south boundary is a narrow single storey painted brick building, which contains a kiosk, male and female toilets and change rooms. This is a plain building about 22 metres long and 4 metres deep, with a hipped green corrugated galvanised steel roof of medium pitch and a central projecting gabled portico on the north side, facing the pool. The kiosk is located in the centre of the building, with the servery opening onto the large portico and there are two door openings at each end of the building leading into the respective male and female toilets and change rooms.</p> <p>A paved area to the north (in front) of the kiosk is fenced with a granite wall of about a metre height, which returns to form a balustrade on either side of a set of wide steps in front of the portico. At the bottom of the steps is a paved area about 3 metres square with a round granite wishing well with scrolled wrought iron feature over.</p> <p>The other built element on the site is a covered picnic area about 15 metres by 7 metres, located about 20 metres to the east of the kiosk, but outside the fenced area. This shelter was constructed in 1985 and consists of an open structure of timber poles supporting a medium pitched gable roof.</p> <p>The physical condition of <i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i> is generally good. The major defect is the condition of the concrete edging which appears poor in some areas, and requires a structural assessment and maintenance work. The timbers on the est jetty require maintenance, with the timber in poor condition and some boards missing.</p>
<i>Condition</i>	<p>The physical condition of <i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i> is generally good. The place is managed by the Pemberton Visitor Centre and a programme of inspection and maintenance is in place, although work is limited by financial constraints. The major defect is the condition of the concrete edging, which appears poor in some areas, and requires a structural assessment and maintenance work. The timbers on the west jetty require maintenance, with the timber in poor condition and some boards missing.</p>
<i>Integrity</i>	<p><i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i> displays a high degree of integrity. It has been used for its intended purpose of public swimming pool and associated recreation area since its construction and continues to be used as such.</p>
<i>Authenticity</i>	<p><i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i> displays a high degree of authenticity and the pool itself has had little modification. Elements such as the Kiosk and Shelter area have been introduced to the site (in the 1950's and 1980's respectively), but reflect the developing needs of its users.</p>
**Construction Materials	<p>Walls: Brick Roof: Metal</p>
SIGNIFICANCE	
	<p><i>Pemberton Swimming Pool</i>, a large irregular tear drop shaped pool of natural appearance about 50 metres wide and 200 metres long, created in a forest setting by the Pemberton community in 1929/30 by damming a tributary of the Lefroy Brook, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">the place is an exceptionally picturesque element in the forests of</p>

	<p>the South-West. The naturalistic appearance of the large pool, together with the sloping lawn provides a simple setting and a dramatic backdrop to the nearby karri forest. The generally calm flat surface of the water reflects the forest surrounds with unusual clarity;</p> <p>the place is unique as a dam created on a natural watercourse for a recreational and competition swimming facility with the retention of the natural forested hillside as an aesthetic intention and an integral part of the place;</p> <p>the place demonstrates the innovation, determination and ability of an isolated regional forestry community to work together despite limited financial resources to provide and construct its own infrastructure to provide facilities for the benefit of the community; and,</p> <p>the place is highly valued for aesthetic and social reasons by the wider community, including tourists to the South-West and continues to be a much appreciated and admired attraction.</p> <p>The kiosk is of a little significance.</p> <p>The Shelter Area, which is outside the fenced area, is considered to have low significance.</p>
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Historic, Rarity, Representativeness and Social
Management Category	A+
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>Trout in the Karri Country – Souvenir Brochure produced jointly by the Pemberton Trout Acclimatisation Society</p> <p>State Tourist and Publicity Bureau 1949.</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: West Ward</p> <p>Pemberton Swimming Pool (2004)</p> <p>Pemberton Swimming Pool 1 (2004)</p> <p>Pemberton Swimming Pool 2 (2004)</p> <p>Pemberton Swimming Pool 3 (2004)</p> <p>Pemberton Swimming Pool 4(2004)</p> <p>Pemberton Swimming Pool when first constructed c1930s</p>



Pemberton Swimming Pool

Pemberton Tourist Bureau	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Former school
<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 19566 Lot 268
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1919
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Mill Workers Hall
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>European settlement in the Pemberton region began when Pemberton Wallcott took up grazing land in the area known as 'Big Brook' in 1862. In the early 1860s Edward Revely Brockman had established a pastoral station on the Warren in the present day Pemberton district . Prior to 1910 the area between Pemberton and the coast was occupied by some of the early grazing families who began to establish farms for cattle and horses. Pemberton townsite was settled in 1912 after the establishment of the State Saw Mill No 3. (It was only officially named Pemberton in October 1930. Other sources set this date at 1925 or 1927).</p> <p>The sawmills were to supply the sleepers for the Trans-Australian Railway. The timber industry which grew up provided extensive employment and accommodation was built for the workers and their families in Pemberton in the years that followed. The 1920s was a period of growth in Pemberton. Significant buildings sprang up in the main street, Brockman St, including the Mill Workers Hall, the School, the Pemberton Hotel, the Methodist Church, and the Picture Theatre. These are still intact today, and the main street precinct has high streetscape and heritage value.</p> <p>The present Tourist Bureau was originally the Pemberton School. Schooling was first conducted in the Mill Workers Hall, built in 1913, until a purpose built school was constructed in 1919. (A Heritage Council Assessment for the Mill Workers Cottage Precinct dates the opening of the school as 1922).</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in Brockman Street, and; • Building in two sections. <p>Original school building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular timber building; • Painted weatherboard cladding; • Steeply pitched gabled roof; • Corrugated iron roof; • Brick chimney, and; • Large multi-paned timber framed windows. <p>Adjacent building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber building; • Painted weatherboard cladding; • Medium pitched gabled roof; • Corrugated iron;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roof has double gable at different levels, and; • Timber entrance patio shelters front door.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials Walls</i>	Timber
<i>**Construction Materials Roof</i>	Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Tourist Bureau 1 (2004)



Pemberton Tourist Bureau

Pemberton Uniting Church	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Former Methodist Church
<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 19546 Lot 67
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1926
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>The Uniting Church is one of a group of significant heritage buildings in Brockman St, the main street of Pemberton.</p> <p>The 1920s was a period of growth in Pemberton. Significant buildings sprang up in the main street, Brockman St, including the Mill Workers Hall, the School, the Pemberton Hotel, the Methodist Church, and the Picture Theatre. These are still intact today, and the main street precinct has high streetscape and heritage value.</p> <p>In the 1970s there was a move to merge some Christian churches in Australia. On 22 June 1977 the Uniting Church was formed as a result of a union of the Congregational Church of Australia, the Methodist Church of Australia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia. As a result this church was renamed the Uniting Church.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in prominent position in Brockman Street; • Set in cleared grassy area; • Large rectangular building; • Steeply pitched gabled roof; • Gabled entrance porch attached to front of building; • Addition with skillion roof attached to rear of building; • Corrugated iron roof; • Timber frame with fibreboard and timber weatherboard cladding; • Arched front doorway and windows on entrance porch; • Three timber framed windows on side elevation of main building, and; • Brick ramp with metal balustrade provides access to front door.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber and plaster Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory

BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Uniting Church (2004)



Pemberton Uniting Church

Shamrock Restaurant	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Former Mill Workers' Mess Hydro Electricity Scheme Office
<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 264 Loc 7368
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1913-14
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Pemberton Mill Workers Cottage Precinct (2003)
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This building, currently known as the Shamrock Restaurant (in 2004), has been an integral part of the history of the town since it was built C1914. The Pemberton Mill was constructed in 1913-14, and over the next decade the town of Pemberton (then called Big Brook) grew up around the mill. Other significant buildings constructed in Brockman Street during that period include the Mill Worker's Hall, the School and the Methodist Church.</p> <p>In the 1930s a Hydro Electric Scheme was constructed just west of the Pemberton townsite. In 1932 Pemberton became the first and only town in Western Australia to be powered by hydro-electricity. It is said the Shamrock Restaurant was used as the Hydro Electric Scheme Office some time between 1932 and 1954 when Pemberton joined the SEC grid.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent corner position in the main street; • Rectangular building, with additions to the rear; • Timber frame with painted weatherboard cladding; • Steeply pitched gabled roof; • Corrugated iron roof; • Verandah under separate skillion roof, and; • Timber posts and balustrading.
<i>Condition</i>	Very good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials Walls</i>	Timber
<i>**Construction Materials Roof</i>	Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Mill Workers Cottages Precinct 2003.

IMAGES

File: West Ward
Shamrock Inn (2004)
Shamrock Restaurant (2004)



Shamrock Restaurant

Single Men's Huts	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Behind Mill, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Res 16354
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1913-14
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Pemberton Mill Workers Cottage Precinct (2003)
<i>**Place Type</i>	
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>These Single Men's Huts are some of the earliest building in the Pemberton Mill Complex, probably dating back to 1913-14 when the Big Brook (Pemberton) Mill was first built. The mill was erected in 1913 on Reserve 16354, held by the State Saw Mills on a 999 year lease. They had a contract to supply sleepers and timber for the Transcontinental railway. Over the next ten years there was intensive building activity as a number of Mill Workers Cottages were built to accommodate workers and their families employed at the mill.</p> <p>There are only a few huts remaining, and in 2004 they are still being used.</p> <p><i>For a more detailed history of the Pemberton Mill and the Mill Workers Cottages Precinct refer to the documentation on both those places.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on sloping ground behind the mill; • Three small, simple square buildings; • Raised on stumps; • Timber frame with timber cladding; • Pitched corrugated iron roof; • Lean to shelter attached to each cottage, and; • Timber framed window on front of each.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Rarity, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Mill Workers Cottages Precinct 2003.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Mill Single Quarters (2004)



Single Men's Huts

St Hilda's Anglican Church	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Guppy Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 41
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1920s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>European settlement in the Pemberton region began when Pemberton Wallcott took up grazing land in the area known as 'Big Brook' in 1862. In the early 1860s Edward Reveley Brockman had established a pastoral station on the Warren in the present day Pemberton district . Prior to 1910 the area between Pemberton and the coast was occupied by some of the early grazing families who began to establish farms for cattle and horses.</p> <p>Pemberton town site was first settled in 1912 after the establishment of the State Saw Mill No 3. It was only officially named Pemberton in October 1925. The sawmills were to supply the sleepers for the Trans-Australian Railway.</p> <p>The timber industry which grew up provided extensive employment and accommodation was built for the workers and their families in Pemberton in the years that followed. The 1920s was a period of growth in Pemberton. Significant buildings sprang up in the main street, Brockman St, including the Mill Workers Hall, the School, the Pemberton Hotel, the Methodist Church, and the Picture Theatre.</p> <p>St Hilda's Anglican Church was built nearby, in Guppy Street, probably in the late 1920s. Church attendance and church activities were an important part of community life in that era and the decades that followed.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevated position; • Large rectangular building; • Steeply pitched gable; • Corrugated iron roof; • Timber frame with painted timber weatherboard cladding; • Supported by timber struts on side elevation; • Gabled porch added to front of building; • Timber steps, landing and balustrade provide access to porch; • Unpainted timber double entrance door, and; • Timber framed windows.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	

**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	
Management Category	B
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Pemberton Anglican Church (2004) Pemberton Anglican Church 1 (2004)



St Hilda's Anglican Church

Steam Engine – SSM No. 7	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 7368
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1895
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Ian Wilson, Manjimup Historical Society
<i>**Place Type</i>	
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Built in 1895, being new to WAGR 22 August 1895. Sold to State Saw Mills in November 1946 and was renumbered to SSM No. 7. Was at Shannon River in November 1953, and at Pemberton in November 1960. Last used as a shunter at Pemberton, c. 1970.</p> <p>A sign on the engine indicates that this steam engine was in service for the State Sawmill No 7. It is representative of the steam engines that would have serviced the Pemberton to Northcliffe Railway line which was constructed between 1929 and 1933. The Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway comprises a standard plan timber and iron railway station, and a 3ft 6ins gauge railway line, 36 km in length between Pemberton and Northcliffe, which include seven railway bridges. The station was built in 1926 and the railway line and bridges were constructed in 1929-33. Many of the bridges contain repair material, including concrete piers to replace trestles and steel beams to replace timber. At the Northcliffe end of the line, there is the remains of a station platform formation and a two ton crane.</p> <p>A railway line had existed between Jarnadup (now Jardee) and Big Brook (Pemberton) since c1912. Pemberton townsite was first settled in 1912 after the establishment of the State Saw Mill No 3. It was only officially named Pemberton in October 1925. The sawmills were to supply the sleepers for the Trans-Australian Railway. The timber industry which grew up provided extensive employment and accommodation was built for the workers and their families in Pemberton in the years that followed.</p> <p>The line between Jarnadup and Big Brook continued in operation, the primary purpose being to transport timber for the mills. Big Brook became a thriving mill town, with a hall, store, staff accommodation, mill workers' cottages and single men's huts and two boarding houses. The 1920s was a period of growth in Pemberton (Big Brook).</p> <p>For 50 years the line provided an important transportation link which allowed the development of the region, bringing to it the necessary farm materials, including superphosphate, and carrying away the timber and agricultural produce of the area, as well as providing transport for people.</p> <p>In December 1986 the Pemberton to Northcliffe Railway was closed to traffic. In 1987 it was leased to Mr R Pearson, trading as Pemberton</p>

	<p>Tramway Co to be developed as a tourist venture, operating as a light railway. That same year the tourist tramway was officially opened, utilizing three light-weight rail cars, custom made by Willis Light Engineering of Rivervale. The condition of the track, and the density of the terrain made the Pemberton-Northcliffe trip a day long excursion. The tramway and daily tram rides are a popular activity for visitors to the area.</p> <p>The tram line crosses Brockman Street, the main street of Pemberton close to where this steam engine is located in a park.</p> <p><i>For a more detailed history of the Pemberton to Northcliffe Railway refer to the documentation for that place.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in a park close to Brockman Street; • Close to other important heritage buildings; • Pemberton to Northcliffe railway/tramway line runs close by, and; • Fine example of a steam engine used c1915-1930.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Field empty
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Transport and Communications
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Historic, Representativeness and Scientific
<i>Management Category</i>	C
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Pemberton - Northcliffe Railway (2004).
IMAGES	File: West Ward Steam Locomotive (2004)



Steam Engine SSM No. 7

The Cascades	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	
<i>Address</i>	Waterfall Lefroy Brook, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Source</i>	
**Place Type	Landscape
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This is an attractive natural feature on Lefroy Brook. It is a scenic spot within walking distance of Pemberton, three miles down the Pemberton-Northcliffe railway line. The walk is interesting as it follows Lefroy Brook all the way and rewards the hiker with frequent glimpses of broken dashing water among the forest, a mirror-like pool, or one broken by a rising trout. At the Cascades the water leaves one of these pools and suddenly pours over a stretch of granite boulders. The Cascades is one of the scenic attractions for people walking the Bibulman Track which traverses the Shire of Manjimup on its way from Kalamunda to Albany.</p> <p>It is also one of the scenic attractions for passengers travelling from Pemberton to Northcliffe on the tramway. This was formerly the Pemberton –Northcliffe Railway line.</p> <p><i>For more details about the Bibulman Track refer to Beedelup Falls documentation (West Ward).</i></p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<i>Information and Image needed from DEC</i>
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
**Construction	Field empty
<i>Materials</i>	
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Trout in the Karri Country – Souvenir Brochure produced jointly by the Pemberton Trout Acclimatisation Society and the State Tourist and Publicity Bureau 1949.
IMAGES	No image available

The Old Schoolhouse (Medical Centre)	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Medical Centre
<i>Address</i>	Brockman Street, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 13203
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	1920s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Estimate
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>This building, now the Medical Centre, was originally the Headmaster's House. It is estimated that it would have been built in the early 1920s. The present Tourist Bureau was originally the Pemberton School constructed c1919. (A Heritage Council Assessment for the Mill Workers Cottage Precinct dates the opening of the school as 1922). Prior to that schooling was first conducted in the Mill Workers Hall, built in 1913, until the school was built.</p> <p><i>Refer to 16.6 for more historical notes</i></p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location in main street; • High aesthetic and streetscape value; • Inter-War bungalow with Federation influences; • Timber construction with painted weatherboard cladding; • Prominent gabled wing, at right angles to rectangular section; • Timber finish to gable; • Verandah across rest of front elevation; • Corrugated iron roof; • Timber framed windows; • Brick finish to outer wall where chimney is located, and; • White picket fence.
<i>Condition</i>	Very good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Very good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Social and Civic Activities
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Mill Hall.</p> <p>Heritage Council of WA Assessment for Mill Workers Cottages Precinct 2003.</p>
IMAGES	File: West Ward Old Schoolhouse (2004)



The Old Schoolhouse (Medical Centre)

Trout Ponds	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	Off Pumphill Road, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 13337 Res 41992
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1936
<i>Construction Date</i>	
<i>Source</i>	
<i>**Place Type</i>	
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Trout were first introduced into Western Australian rivers in the Pemberton area after 1931 by C A (Sticky) Glew, headmaster of Pemberton School. 10,000 ova were donated by the Victorian Fisheries Department. Unfortunately the first batch hatched prematurely on the journey, but a second attempt was successful and 20,000 ova were hatched at the back of the Pemberton School House in water from the unreliable town water supply. Probably 12,000 to 15,000 reached the fry stage and were planted in local waters. There was little evidence of success. However, in 1936 a large trout was reported in a pool in a pool in the East Brook. In that same year under the auspices of the Fish and Game Society of Perth, 100,000 brown and rainbow ova were brought from Ballarat, and hatched at the experimental station which had been set up at Big Brook. A series of holding ponds had been built for the purpose. The 60,000 survivors were released in Pemberton and elsewhere.</p> <p>It soon became evident that ova would need to be obtained a different way. A trapping and breeding programme was set up successfully in the 1940s. Water was drawn from the Hydro Electric Power Scheme for a modern hatchery funded by the State Government. Further holding ponds were built and the water supply and temperature was carefully regulated and monitored. The process of hatching and then holding the hatchlings until they grew into fingerlings, then yearlings was scientifically managed. Selecting and raising brood stock was an important part of the process.</p> <p>More than fifty years later the Trout Hatchery at Pemberton has played a vital role in distributing trout to many other rivers in Western Australia , including Gingin, Albany, Denmark, Bridgetown, Capel and Pinjarra, among others. The hatchery also supply fingerlings for commercial trout farms and tourist facilities.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of troughs inside the main building for the earliest stages of the hatching process; • Outside , a series of holding ponds, some under cover, for the larger trout; • These are monitored and cleaned regularly, and; • Remains of the original 1936 ponds still evident.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good

**Construction Materials	Walls: Concrete Roof: Corrugated iron
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Occupations
**Category of Significance	Aesthetic, Representativeness and Scientific
Management Category	C
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Trout in the Karri Country – Souvenir Brochure produced jointly by the Pemberton Trout Acclimatisation Society and the State Tourist and Publicity Bureau 1949.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Trout Ponds (2004) Trout Ponds 1 (2004) Trout Ponds 2 (2004) Trout Ponds 3 (2004) Trout Ponds 4 (2004)



Trout Ponds

Warren House	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Brockman Homestead
<i>Address</i>	Pemberton – Northcliffe Road, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Loc 46
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1865
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	National Trust Assessment
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>In the early 1860s Edward Revely Brockman took up land on the banks the Warren River. He married Capel Bussell in 1861 and they had nine children.</p> <p>This house was built for Brockman by convicts who are thought to have dug the saw pit (documented earlier) in about 1865 to provide timber for the construction of the homestead and outbuildings, which is located approx 5km north west of the sawpit. The bricks for the building were burnt on the site. The joinery is said to be the work of William Knapton. A second section of the house was built in 1875 to accommodate the growing Brockman family. The house is a good example of early homes in the area built by local workmen.</p> <p>Warren House was an important stopping place on the road via Nannup, linking the district to Busselton.</p> <p>Brockman became a leading citizen in the district, and he was the first Chairman of the Lower Blackwood Road Board. The main street in Pemberton was named after him.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat, low building set close to Warren river; • Timbered area on one side, cleared pasture land on the other; • Brick walls (bricks burnt on site); • Mixture of Flemish and English bond; • Large hipped corrugated iron roof over original shingles; • Verandah front and back under main roof; • Timber verandah posts; • Brick chimneys; • Some of the old fruit trees remain, and; • Original cattle yards constructed from post and rail fencing.
<i>Condition</i>	Fair
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction materials</i>	Walls: Brick Roof: Timber and metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Demographic Settlement and Mobility
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Rarity, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	

**Listings Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classified by the National Trust, and; • Municipal Heritage Inventory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.</p> <p>National Trust of Australia Assessment C1987</p>
IMAGES	<p>File: West Ward</p> <p>Warren House Brockman Homestead (2004)</p> <p>Warren House Brockman Homestead 1 (2004)</p> <p>Warren House Cattle Yards (2004)</p> <p>Warren House Brockman's Pear Tree (2004)</p>



Warren House

Warren Lodge	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Pemberton Backpackers
<i>Address</i>	Cnr Brockman St and Swimming Pool Rd, Pemberton 6260
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Lot 105
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	C1920s
<i>Construction Date Source</i>	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory
<i>**Place Type</i>	Individual Building or Group
<i>Historical Notes</i>	<p>Warren Lodge was originally one of three boarding houses in Pemberton for the mill workers after the establishment of the State Saw Mill No 3 in 1913. It is estimated that it was built in the 1920s. The sawmills were to supply the sleepers for the Trans-Australian Railway. The timber industry which grew up provided extensive employment and accommodation was built for the workers and their families in Pemberton in the years that followed.</p> <p>The 1920s was a period of growth in Pemberton. Significant buildings sprang up in the main street, Brockman St, including the Mill Workers Hall, the School, the Pemberton Hotel, and the Methodist Church,. These are still intact today, and the main street precinct has high streetscape and heritage value. Warren Lodge is one of these significant buildings.</p> <p>In the 1940s approximately 400 people were employed by the mill. Most of these were accommodated in the cottages provided, while single workers were housed in the single men's quarters or in the boarding houses. In 2004 the mill employed approximately 100 people.</p>
<i>Description</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location on Brockman St; • Two distinct buildings; • Main building has half hipped corrugated iron roof; • Brick chimney; • Timber structure with painted timber weatherboard cladding; • Verandah under separate roof on 2/3 sides of building; • Timber framed windows; • Smaller building with hipped corrugated iron roof, and; • Series of small windows indicate a row of separate rooms.
<i>Condition</i>	Good
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Good
<i>**Construction Materials</i>	Walls: Timber Roof: Metal
SIGNIFICANCE	
<i>**Historic Theme</i>	Occupations
<i>**Category of Significance</i>	Aesthetic, Historic, Representativeness and Social
<i>Management Category</i>	B
LISTINGS	
<i>**Listings Type</i>	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Prepared by Heritage

	and Conservation Professionals 1995 Adopted by Council 1997.
IMAGES	File: West Ward Warren Lodge (2004)



Warren Lodge

Yeagerup Dunes	
LOCATION	
<i>Other Names</i>	Field empty
<i>Address</i>	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
<i>Ward</i>	West
OWNER/TITLE	
<i>Reserve/Lot/Loc</i>	Field empty
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Construction Date</i>	Field empty
<i>Source</i>	
**Place Type	Landscape
<i>Historical Notes</i>	The Yeagerup Dunes are shifting dunes, about 10kms long. Apparently the 'shifting' dunes were noticed as early as the 1930s. Conservator T N Stoate was concerned about sand dunes moving and recommended a marram grass planting exercise. This was done in 1937 and 1938 by groups of sustenance workers, with little or no success.
<i>Description</i>	<i>Information and Image needed from DEC</i>
<i>Condition</i>	Field empty
<i>Integrity/Authenticity</i>	Field empty
**Construction	Field empty
<i>Materials</i>	
SIGNIFICANCE	
**Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities
**Category of Significance	
<i>Management Category</i>	NH
LISTINGS	
**Listings Type	Municipal Heritage Inventory
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Crawford, P. and I., <i>Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe Area</i> WA. University of Western Australia Press 2003
IMAGES	No image available

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Historical notes contributed by John Steward and Doreen Owens – Manjimup Historical Society July 2004.

18.0 Appendices

18.1 People who attended the Public Consultation Meetings in the Shire of Manjimup August 2004

Title	FirstName	LastName	Address1	Address2	City	State	Postal Code
Mr and Mrs	David and Nancy	Giblett	PO Box 233		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Ms	Joan	Lefroy	RMB 225		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Ms	Nora	Doust	19 Crowea St		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Ms	Robyn	Bowles	55 Bath St		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr and Mrs	Terry and Lorraine	O'Neill	PO Box 114		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Clr	John	Peos	40 Cole St		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Ms	Margaret	Jacob	RMB 234		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr and Mrs	Basil and Barbara	Sealey	PO Box 111		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr and Mrs	Les and Beryl	Blakers	4 Hovea St		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
MS	Rose	Moyle	46 Karri St		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Ms	Patricia	Ansell	PO Box 703		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Ms	Vivienne	Karahoutis	10 Thomas St		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Ms	Prue	Liddelow	RMB 124		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr	Peter	Gunson	PO Box 189		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr and Mrs	Toby and Lisa	Lambert	8 Airey St		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr and Mrs	Ron and Gill	Walker	Edwards St		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr	Pete	Emmott	Kimber Rd		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr	Ian	Wilson	Arboretum Ave		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr and Mrs	Peter and Lyn	McKenzie	PO Box 427		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Ms	Margaret	Larson	PO Box 268		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Ms	Lyn	Beatty	PO Box 48		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr	Vern	McKay	PO Box 1		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Ms	Kathy	Hill	57 Mount St		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr	Rob	Mackenzie	RMB 37		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr	Jack	Bradshaw	60 Pritchard St		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Ms	Beryl	Turner	Lot 2 Kennedy St		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Ms	Ruth	Court	Lot 17 Glew St		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Ms	Val	Tozer	16 Brockman St		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Ms	Helen	Kuehs	6 Kelly St		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Mr	Bob	Hammond	30 Brockman St		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Mr	Warren	South	66 Plackett Dve		PEMBERTON	WA	6230

Title	FirstName	LastName	Address1	Address2	City	State	Postal Code
Mr	Slade	Brockman	Pemberton/Northcliffe Rd		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Clr	David	Pottinger	Kemp Rd		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Mr	Mike	Grimes	PO Box 51		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr	Albert	Craigie	28 Brockman St		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Mr	George	South	36 Jamieson St		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Mr	Jeremy	Hubble	Lot 73 Plackett Dr		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Mr	Ben	Jefferyes	Pumphill Rd		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Ms	Kaye	Rogers	Lot 145 Jamieson St		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Mr	Eric	Riggs	PO Pemberton		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Mr and Mrs	Steve and Linda	Varnavides	Pumphill Rd		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Mr	Col	Graham	PO Box 9		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Mr	Jeff	Kimpton	664 Widdlson St		PEMBERTON	WA	6230
Ms	Kaylene	Roberts	3 Perup Rd		MANJIMUP	WA	6258
Mr	Kim	Nolan	North Street		NORTHCLIFFE	WA	6262
Ms	Meg	Flavelle	North Street		NORTHCLIFFE	WA	6262
Ms	Norma	Akehurst	Banksia St		NORTHCLIFFE	WA	6262
Ms	Liz	Bursey			QUINNINUP	WA	6258
Ms	Helen	Nixon	Lane Poole Rd		NORTHCLIFFE	WA	6262
Ms	Pam	Purdey	1 Mill St		QUINNINUP	WA	6258
Ms	Anne	Sepkus	Riverwax Rd		NORTHCLIFFE	WA	6262
Mr	Trevor	Hulcup	Karri Hill Rd		NORTHCLIFFE	WA	6262
Mr	Paddy	Williams	Double Bridge Rd		NORTHCLIFFE	WA	6262
Ms	Pat	Laws	Bettsworth St		NORTHCLIFFE	WA	6262
Ms	Lorna	Hazendonk	Rudd Rd		NORTHCLIFFE	WA	6262
Ms	Judy	Boardley	Rudd Rd		NORTHCLIFFE	WA	6262
Ms	Nola	Pierce	RMB 1219 Hazelvale		DENMARK	WA	6333
Mr and Mrs	Geoff and Lee	Fernie	PO Box 93		WALPOLE	WA	6398
Mr	Joe	Burton	PO Box 7		WALPOLE	WA	6398
Mr	David	Tapley	PO Box 22		WALPOLE	WA	6398

18.2 People Contacted by Heritage TODAY in the course of this project.

Surname	First Name	Represents	Date	Contact No.
	Erin	Pemberton Visitors Centre	18 August 2004	9776 1133
	Steve	Planner at Manjimup – discussed Deanmill Primary School	27 September 2004	9771 7777
Anderson	Melanie	Owner of Riverdale	8 September 2004	9772 3048
Angeloni	Nina	Old tobacco kilns near Watermark Kilns – Tobacco Rd Northcliffe	9 September 2004	
Baker	Arthur	Owner of Nyamup	8 September 2004	9773 1273
Beale	Derek	Broke Inlet Commercial Fisherman connected to the Inlet since 1951	5 July 2004	9842 2202 Denmark
Beatty	Peter and Lyn	Owner of Springdale Homestead	4 July 2004	9771 2975
Bevan	Gloria	Family has owned Perup for two years	10 September 2004	
Bletchyden	Walter	Owner of Glen Pennant	22 November 2004	9773 1311
Brockman	Slade	Tenant and son of owner of Warren House (Brockman Homestead)	20 August 2004	
Burse	Liz	Quinninup Resident	11 June 2004	9773 1292
Catamore	Russell	Interested person supporting places of natural heritage	19 August 2004	9384 3745
Chapman	Barry and Roberta	Long term residents of Pemberton – former Bank Manager	7 July 2004	0419 904 259
Chinnery	Robyn	HCWA and Nat Trust assessments particularly to do with Tobacco Kilns in Manjimup area	23 August 2004	9386 5178
Connor	Val	Resident of farm near Tone River	6 September 2004	9769 1027
Court	Jo	Walpole Recreation Centre	18 August 2004	9840 1345
Cox	Gordon	HCWA It Consultant	30 June 2004	9221 4177 0409 884 920
Craigie	Doug	Very knowledgeable on Steam Engines and Locomotives used in Timber industry Loch St Manjimup	26 November 2004	9771 1419 0427 980 741
Curo	Ray	East Ward Councillor	August 2004	9771 1036
Curti	Murray	Central Ward Councillor	August 2004	9771 2599
Dawson	Mike	Volunteer Tourist Bureau Rep	9 June 2004	9776 7203
De Campo	Wade	West Ward Councillor	August 2004	9776 1812
Dodd	Gail	Historian who was helpful with original Indigenous contacts for Manjimup area	May 2004	dodd@inet.net.au
Doust	George	DEC Acting District Manager of the Frankland District	5 July 2004	0418 908 228
Evans	Dave	Former Parliamentarian for Manjimup area now in Mandurah -	Two attempts to contact but no luck yet	9581 2198
Evans (no relation)	Dave	Pemberton Trout Hatchery Department of Fisheries Head man Tony Church 2IC Terry	21 November 2004	9776 1044
Fernie	Lee and Geoff	Walpole Historical Society	5 July 2004	9840 1037
Fisher	Steve	Production Supervisor Pemberton	9 September 2004	9776 1002

		Mill		
Giblett	Dave and Nancy	Community and Manjimup Historical Society Representatives	12 June 2004 3 July	9771 2384
Giblett	Alan and Barbara	Owners of Oakleigh	22 November 2004	9772 4229
Gunsen	Lionel	First National Park Ranger in the district	5 July 2004	9840 1102
Gunsen	Ken (son of Lionel)	Former Councillor/Former Civil Engineer for Bunnings	21 November 2004	0409 882 831
Holbrook	Joel and Shane	Fernhill Owners, Perup Rd	4 July 2004	9777 2272
Howe	Mary	Tenant of Dunreath	4 July 2004	9773 1258
Hubble	Jeremy	Director of Corporate, Shire of Manjimup	8 June	97717777
Hudson	Mark	Principal of Pemberton Camp School	21 November 2004	9776 1277
Hughes	Dave	Supervisor Pemberton Mill	9 September 2004	9776 1002
Hulcup	Trevor	Watermark Tobacco Kiln owner	23 August 2004	9776 7349
Jacob	Margaret	Manjimup Librarian/ Local Studies Collection	23 June 2004	
Jefferyes	Ben	Pemberton resident – interested in editing Hist Overview PO Box 229 Pemberton 6260	23 August 2004	9776 1086
Jeisman	Linda	Quinninup Resident	9 June 2004	
Johnstone	Peggy	Doing work on street names of Manjimup – met at Beedelup Falls	9 September 2004	
Jones	Sandy	Northcliffe High School	17 August 2004	9776 7055
Kammann	Robert and Karyn	Owners of Finsbury Gardens	22 November 2004	9772 3573
Karahoutis	Vivienne	10 Thomas St Manjimup, Manjimup Aboriginal Corporation	25 August 2004 31 August 2004	9777 1160 0410 035 344
Kelly	Glen	Son of Sue and DAA		1800 615615
Kelly	Sue	Long term Manjimup resident and member of the Regional One Working Party (Traditional Custodians of the Land)	4 September 2004	9772 3584 askelly@westnet.com.au
Kemp	Janet	Pemberton Sports Club	17 August 2004	9776 1066
Keough	Amanda	Pemberton Telecentre	18 August 2004	9776 1745
Kimpton	Jeff	Pemberton DEC	2 September 2004	9776 0003 (hm)
Krakouer	Diana	Registrar of Pemberton Camp School	21 November 2004	9776 1277
Kuehs	Helen	Pemberton Youth Group coordinator	20 August 2004	9776 0409
Laws	Pat	Northcliffe Red Cross	17 August 2004	9776 7024
Liddelow	Keith	North Ward Councillor	August 2004	9771 1117
Lockyer	Liz	Manager of Clover Cottage	6 July 2004	
Maloney	Glenda and Allan	Bibbulmun Break Motel (Former R&I Bank)	9 June 2004	
McKay	Vern	CEO Shire of Manjimup	8 June 2004	
McKenzie	Peter	Central Ward Councillor; Shire of Manjimup President	8 June 2004 August 2004	0428 932 856

Mills	Robert and Lyn	Managers and tenants of Mill managers house	20 August 2004	
Mottram	Phyllis and Cliff	Owners of Rockbridge	8 September 2004	9773 1218
Muir	Andrew	Owner of Deeside	8 September 2004	9773 1238
Muir	Ashley	Owner of Lake Muir Homestead	8 September 2004	9857 1048
Muir	Tom	Long term resident in the Manjimup district, nephew of Andrew Muir owner of Deeside, nominated two places to inventory and has volunteered to visit and record four sites with Ian Wilson	15 September 2004 21 November 2004	No phone number – not in directory under T Muir
Nixon	Helen	Coastal Ward Councillor	August 2004	9776 7009
Nolan	Paul	Pemberton Visitors Centre	20 August 2004	9776 1133
Owens	Doreen	Manjimup Resident and Historical Society member – helped with editing Historical Overview	31 July 2004	9771 2520
Paganini	Aaron	Long Term resident of Manjimup – Tenant at house with old Balbarrup PO connected as shed	10 June 2004	9771 8069
Paulkeller	Elke	Community Rep P&C Quinninup	9 June 2004	9773 1092
Peos	John	Central Ward Councillor	August 2004 24 January 2005	9771 1322 (hm) 9771 1322 (wk) 0428 914 935
Pottinger	David	West Ward Councillor	August 2004	9776 1164
Purdy	Pam and Vern	Quinninup Resident and guide to the area	3 September 2004 8 September 2004	9773 1102 ph and fax
Putten	Leanne Van	Pemberton Telecentre	19 August 2004	9776 1133
Rees	David	South Ward Councillor	August 2004	9772 3526
Roberts	Kaylene	Administration Officer Manjimup Shire	Throughout project	97717777
Rogers	Eric and Kaye	145 Jamieson St Pemberton Interest in Pemberton Mill Workers Hall and Pemberton Swimming Pool	20 August 2004	9776 1043 h 9776 1097 w
Roper	Gordon	Quinninup Primary School Headmaster	11 June 2004	9773 1362
Rose	Phil	Owner of Wilgarup. Called but uncontactable at this stage	26 November 2004	9772 4738
Rubcich	Russell	Enquiring about heritage status of Deanmill School	24 September 2004	0427 446 568
Ryan	Gerardine	Pemberton resident	19 August 2004	
Savage	Kathy and David	Owners of Dingup House	6 July 2004	
Smithen	John	Tobacco Park Backpackers	10 June 2004	9772 1228
South	George	Pemberton resident – Oral history project; Long Term resident and guide 36 Jamieson St Pemberton	18 August 2004 20 August 2004	9776 1745
Steele	Jeanne and Colin	Walpole Residents (7½ years)	19 June 2004	9840 1309
Steward	John	Manjimup Resident and Historical Society member – helped with	31 July 2004	9771 1182 0419 046 052

		editing Historical Overview		
Suiter	Dave and Helen	Owners of Round Tu-It Caravan Park	7 June 2004	
Swan Brewery	Connie	Librarian/Archivist for Swan Brewery (the brewery used to own Manjimup Hotel)	24 January 2005	9350 0222
Tapley	David	Shire of Manjimup South Ward Councillor	5 July 2004	9840 1170
Taylor	Robert	Central Ward Councillor	August 2004	9771 1579
Towie	John & Sally	Owners of Balbarrup very interested in gardens suggested we look at Finsbury Garden	22 November 2004	9772 4242
vom Hofe	Elizabeth	Homeleigh	22 November 2004	9773 1204
Waldman	Helena	National Trust Heritage Officer	30 June 2004	9321 6088
Watkin	Simon and Sandy	Owner of Walpole Lodge Natural Conservation interests	4 July 2004	9840 1244
Williams	Paddy	Northcliffe resident – interested in editing Hist Overview	25 August 2004	9776 7141
Wilson	Colin	Quinninup Post Master	9 June 2004	
Wilson	Ian	Secretary of the Manjimup Historical Society, Nature Conservation Officer DEC	24 June 2004	9777 1758 ianw@calm.wa.gov.au 0429 105 860
Wright?	Sally	Red Cross about Red Cross Hall in Manjimup	2 November 2004	
Young	Bill	Owner of Young's Homestead	4 July 2004	

18.3 Defining Categories of Significance

The Heritage Council of Western Australia has adopted certain criteria to determine the cultural heritage significance of a place. These include aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values and also degrees of significance including rarity, representativeness, condition, integrity and authenticity.

VALUE

Aesthetic Value

- Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics;
- Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement;
- Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located, and;
- In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

Historic Value

- Importance for the density or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the locality, region or the State;
- Importance in relation to an event, phase or activity of historic importance in the locality, the region or the State;
- Importance for close association with an individual or individuals whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region, and;
- Importance as an example of technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period.

Scientific Value

- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site;
- Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the locality, region or the State, and;
- Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

Social Value

- Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural; religious, spiritual, aesthetic or educational associations, and;
- Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

SIGNIFICANCE

Rarity

- Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena, and;
- Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced in, or in danger of being lost from, or of exceptional interest to, the locality, region or the State.

Representitiveness

- Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class, and;
- Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristic of the range of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the locality, region or the State.

Condition - refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which that place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental events.

Integrity - is a measure of the likely long-term viability or sustainability of the values identified, or the ability of the place to restore itself or be restored, and the time frame for any restorative process.

Authenticity - refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state. Because it is important that the Register be credible it is desirable that places in that Register have at least reasonable

levels of condition and integrity. However it is possible for a place of poor condition or integrity to be entered in the Register on the basis of a value where these things are relatively unimportant eg. a historic ruin. Places entered in the Register should also have a high degree of authenticity although it will be possible to include places which exhibit evolution of use and consequent change where this is harmonious with the original design and materials