

# Municipal Heritage Inventory

2013



*Cover Images:*

Cape Naturaliste Light House, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.

St. Mary's Anglican Church and Graveyard viewed from the south, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.

Caves House, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.



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# Introduction

The 1996 Municipal Inventory was prepared on behalf of the City of Busselton by Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd and Philip Griffiths Architects prepared this review. The purpose of the initial report was to satisfy the requirements of the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 as well as provide the City and community with a comprehensive list of places within the City boundaries, which are of cultural heritage significance. The review sought to update the Municipal Inventory and to make a more useful working tool by which the community's cultural heritage could be managed.

Since the previous Municipal Inventory was prepared, a number of places have been demolished, some conserved, other new places brought to attention, and others added to the State Register of Heritage Places.

The process of updating the Municipal Inventory reveals in a small way the cultural heritage continuum, with places that were not previously noticed being considered and places that proved difficult to retain for a variety of reasons being lost.

Cultural heritage significance is the aesthetic, historic, scientific and social value a place may have for present and future generations. This may be a place, which has played an important role in the history of the area, a building that has a particular architectural style or association with a person or a natural feature which should be conserved as a place for people to use. The place may simply be an historic location with no physical evidence of some important event that took place there.

Thus, the Municipal Inventory can be seen as a heritage asset register which can be used in conjunction with the Town Planning Scheme to provide a measure of protection for individual places as well as precincts and to guide the City in the consideration of conservation incentives.

## *Legislative Basis*

The Municipal Inventory is a local heritage list, which has been brought about by a provision in the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990. The Act requires public consultation in the identification of heritage places although the decision to enter places in the Municipal Inventory rests ultimately with the City Council. Municipal Inventories must be updated annually and reviewed every four years. Places in the Municipal Inventory of high heritage significance may also be considered for inclusion in the State Register of Heritage places. Assessment for inclusion in the State Register is a separate process and is a more rigorous process than the Municipal Inventory.

In the past, there has been little guidance for Local Governments in the matter of Municipal Inventory management and a good deal of community angst as a result of this confusion. A Ministerial Working Party was formed to clarify the status of Inventories and heritage management in town planning schemes. A new Model Scheme Text incorporating new heritage provisions will be prepared.

The status of the Municipal Inventory will simply be a list of places to guide the City in planning considerations. From the list, the more important places may be elevated into the Town Planning Scheme and given a measure of protection through its provisions. Clearly the most important places will be considered for and possibly included in the State Register giving them a high level of protection, also making them eligible for financial incentives

### *Role in Conservation*

Although the Act requires a local government to provide the Heritage Council of Western Australia with a copy of its inventory, the places listed cannot be considered for entry into the State Register without further assessment as previously noted. The Municipal Inventory has an important role in the conservation of local areas especially when related to design guidelines, tourism studies, incentives for heritage conservation, and the community's sense of place.

### *Compilation Process*

The philosophical basis for the process of developing the Inventory is the ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (Burra Charter) which provides guidance on matters of definitions, assessment of significance, and the preparation of conservation policy.

The process of compiling the initial Municipal Inventory list was carried out over several months and required the involvement of, state and local public bodies as well as members of the community. A steering committee of local residents, which represented a broad diversity of community interests, knowledge and expertise, assisted in the process and overview all nominations. Community consultation meetings were organised to educate and inform the public as to the expectations and outcomes of the Municipal Inventory as well as accept nominations. The review process took a similar path.

### *Historical Context*

A history of the area was prepared for the initial Municipal Heritage List and updated to the present in order to establish criteria to assess nominations and to locate the heritage places within a historical and architectural context. The thematic framework that has been produced is a comprehensive social history of the area which defines historic themes within which the heritage places can be categorised. Themes and sub themes identified in the history were refined as a matrix to clearly illustrate this relationship over time. Essentially, the development of the history of the area was to ensure that the inventory list represented all aspects of the community.

### *Existing Documentation*

All previous heritage places have been reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated into the inventory. This included listings from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Geographic List, classifications by the National Trust of Australia (Western Australia) and places in the City's Town Planning Scheme.

### *Geographic List - Heritage Council of Western Australia*

The geographic list of heritage places maintained by the Heritage Council was inherited from the former Western Australia Heritage Committee. However, only a minority of these places have had assessment and in many cases the reason for the entry and their location is not known. The majority of the places on this list have been included in the inventory and some further information has been recorded.

### *National Trust Classifications*

All National Trust of Australia (Western Australia) classifications and listings of existing places have been included in the inventory and treated in a similar manner to those recognised by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

### *Other lists*

Other lists are also used in the place records including the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate, the Institution of Engineer's Large Timber Structures Survey and other specialist surveys.

### *Place Record Sheets*

Nominations for additional places on the inventory list were received from the steering committee. At this stage further nominations are to be sought from the community.

This existing list was also supplemented by places identified by the consultant where notable places were omitted or not represented and also from Heritage Council Register Documentation and Below Threshold Reports.

The consultants and the Steering Committee will review individual community nominations and further information for each place will be assembled to demonstrate reasons for inclusion. Management recommendations have been assigned to each place to assist the City in policy decisions relating to the Town Planning Scheme. These appear as management categories on the place record sheets.

### *Provisions in the Town Planning Scheme*

The purpose of the inventory is to contribute to the management of the community's heritage assets and resources. This can be achieved through appropriate integration with community planning and development control. Some places have already been included in the Town Planning Scheme. It is suggested that all places in Category 1 be included in the town planning scheme and be afforded protection under the scheme, even if those places are included in the State Register.

Heritage precincts are appropriate for those areas where it is desirous to conserve the general environment and setting of heritage places. Precincts which have been identified in the Municipal Inventory can be included as conservation areas. This will ensure conservation of the building stock and control of building redevelopment and renovation. It will also allow for landowners to be advised of the implications/recommendations affecting their properties.

### *Further Research*

This document represents the beginning of a Municipal Inventory that will be continually expanded. In accordance with the Act, it will be required to be updated annually and reviewed every four years. Any additional properties and amendments will need to be adopted by Council.

It has not been the purpose of this report to carry out detailed research of individual properties, where any works which may affect a heritage place are proposed, adequate assessment should be prepared in where a place warrants such assessment and development undertaken in a way that protects and enhances heritage values.

### *Management Categories*

Each place is given a level of significance and a Management Category which is considered when determining an application for development. Some places are considered very important, while others may simply be an historic location with no remaining physical evidence that some important event took place there.

One of the following "Management Categories" is applied to each place identified in the MHI:

Category 1 - These places are the most important places in the Shire with the highest cultural heritage values, and generally have built features that are part of their significance. Some of these places have been assessed by the Heritage Council of WA and have been included in the State Register. These places are afforded statutory protection under the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990.

Other places in Category 1 should also be assessed by the Heritage Council for possible inclusion in its Register.

Category 2 - These places are also important places in the Shire, and generally have built features as part of their significance. These places should be retained on the list and conservation encouraged.

Category 3 - These places are of interest with built features, but their conservation is not considered to be essential. While retention and conservation is encouraged, significant change and even demolition is an acceptable outcome, though some recording prior to these actions is recommended.<sup>9</sup> – Environment and Heritage Conservation Policy – City of Busselton Page 7 of 29

Category 4 - These places are owned by the City and should be conserved, but special action is not required because the sites are mainly of historic and social value without built features. Some of the sites in this category are largely natural features and simply need to be managed in the ordinary sense of maintenance. Conservation actions may be limited to interpretation and/or site signage.

Category 5 - These places are of historic or social value, with few or no built features, and in private ownership or held by State agencies. Actions required are few and may, according to circumstances, be limited to recognition by way of interpretation or signage.

These provisions relate primarily to Development Applications for places identified as Categories 1 – 3. Provisions also relate to places identified as Categories 4 and 5; however greater flexibility will be exercised when assessing development applications for these.

# Thematic History

The thematic history is a time-lined thematic overview of developments within the region from the time of European settlement to the present. This review has adopted the previous thematic history and extended it to the present.

The history was intended to be the basis for the establishment of the original Municipal Inventory within the City. It guided the establishment of a comprehensive list of significant buildings, features and places which reflect the history of the City which the local government may wish to protect or mark for the pleasure and education of current and future residents and visitors.

## *To 1830: Aboriginal and Pre-European Settlement*

For over 40,000 years prior to European settlement, this area was the home of Aboriginal tribes. Ngungars of Wardandi and Pibermun language/ancestral groups were the traditional occupiers of the area.

Busselton's recorded history began with the Dutch in 1642 when the Dutch ship, "Leeuwin" gave its name to the dangerous storm-troubled Cape Leeuwin. Next came the French in 1801-04 with the Baudin expedition of two ships, "Geographe" and "Naturaliste". They named Hamelin Bay, Cape Naturaliste, Vasse River, Geographe Bay and Cape Leschenault. With bad weather, the ships were separated and parties from the "Geographe" landed near the future site of Wonnerup town. The fate of the French sailor, Vasse, after whom the area and river were named, has given rise to several interesting stories ... was he drowned, did he survive and live with Aborigines, was he speared?

## *1830-1839: First European Settlement*

They came to the Swan River Settlement of Western Australia in June 1829. In March 1830, Captain Stirling persuaded some of the newly-arrived would-be settlers to establish themselves around Flinders Bay, east of Cape Leeuwin. It was on 2 May 1830 that Augusta became the first settlement for Captain Molloy and his wife, Georgiana, James Turner and his family and the Bussell brothers - John (aged 26), Charles (aged 19), Vernon (aged 16) and Alfred (aged 14) - when they arrived there in a party of some 60 hopeful settlers.

Life was very difficult for these Augusta settlers. They were isolated, food supplies were irregular and clearing the heavily-timbered forests was a huge task. Progress was made, but slowly, and John Bussell, looking for better conditions, explored the region north of the Blackwood River as far as Geographe Bay and the Vasse River. Captain Stirling and his party had surveyed this area in March 1830. Surveyor Robert Edwards accompanied John Bussell on his expeditions.

At the Vasse River, John Bussell discovered open, grassy country which he described as resembling "an English park, only instead of deer, you will see an abundance of kangaroos". Bussell soon applied for 3573 acres of land on the right bank of the Vasse River. This was granted in July 1832. In the same year, Molloy was also granted land on the left bank of the river. Chapman, Layman and Turner also took land grants. In April 1834, the Bussell brothers, accompanied by George Layman and their servants, Elijah Dawson and Phoebe Bower, sailed from Augusta in the "Ellen" with Captain Toby. The two Chapman brothers and two soldiers travelled overland from Augusta to meet them. They landed at a point approximately at the present jetty site at the end of Queen St and they spent the night at what is now the corner of Queen and Adelaide Sts. Phoebe's tent was erected here. A plaque now marks the spot.

The Bussell's home "Cattle Chosen" was built in 1834-1836 and, in 1836, the rest of the Bussell family who had come from England to join the boys, moved from Augusta to "Cattle Chosen" on the Vasse River. Many settlers still at Augusta eventually followed. Captain Molloy was transferred to Busselton as the area's Government Magistrate in 1839 (1) and he moved with his family in May to their home "Fairlawn", built in 1839. In 1836, Lieutenant Bunbury had the townsite of Busselton planned and surveyed (2). By 1839, this had a population of 77. (3) George Layman settled at Wonnerup on 21 May 1837, and the Chapman brothers, James and Henry, were established at the Sabina by the spring of 1837 (4). Their property was named "Inlet Park". Others to settle in the Wonnerup area were the Abbeyes, Lockes and McCourts from the failed Australind settlement.

From 1835, the Vasse was referred to as "Busselton", the name given at Perth in honour of its first settlers. Fanny Bussell recorded "We should have liked it called "Capel", but the name was given at Perth without our knowledge". In 1839, Surveyor, Henry Ommaney, laid out the Busselton townsite. In June 1847, the Vasse settlement was officially gazetted as "Busselton".

During this early period, interaction between Aborigines in the area and the early settlers was fairly limited. Aborigines had been introduced to settler food during these early days of settlement and had provided some help in working with, and for, the settlers. Hostilities occurred in isolated areas with the killing of stock by Aborigines and subsequent white retaliation. Expressing alarm in a letter written in July 1837 to Governor Stirling, George Layman informed him that, on account of hostilities with the natives, the Wonnerup settlement was in a state of starvation. "We dare not leave our house to shoot anything . . . the natives are very savage". (5) Layman and other settlers continued to employ Aborigines regularly as herdsman and shepherds, but antagonism accelerated as competition for food sources increased.

As Neville Green observed - "When the bay whaling industry suffered a brief recession in the early 1840's, the whale feasts ended and the southern Aboriginal families were forced back onto traditional hunting over land that had since become homestead property. This may explain why violence at the Vasse was delayed for more than 10 years after the first settlement". (6) In February 1841, an Aborigine speared George Layman to death, allegedly over a dispute arising from the distribution of rations. In a settlers' revenge, 5 Aborigines were shot. Later, Gayware, the actual attacker, was hunted and shot. This event marked the peak of hostilities, for, by 1844, "the native problem no longer existed and, hence, it was relatively safe to move away from the settlement that had previously been centred around the Vasse estuary".(7)

During the 1850's, "Newtown House", the Abbey family homestead, operated as a post office and also served as a "lying-in house" for expectant mothers, as Mrs Abbey was a midwife for the district. Another well-known midwife was Mary Anne Layman, widow of George Layman. Her son, George Layman, married Amelia Curtis and later became the foundation member of the Southern Districts Agricultural Society, a member of the Sussex Road Board, and was a Director of the future Busselton Butter Factory and President of the Wonnerup Progress Association.

### *1840-1870: Early Growth*

It was not until the 1840's that attention was directed towards the developing of a district town. A post office was opened at the Vasse in December 1842. This served a population of 109. (8) John Herring operated as Post Master and Tide Waiter officer from his cottage in Queen St. The cottage remained the official post office until the extension of the telegraph line from Bunbury and the construction of new rooms for the post and telegraph office in 1872. This building now forms part of the Old Courthouse Complex. The Vasse Post Office was renamed "Busselton Post Office" in 1893. In 1843, local citizens had petitioned the



Governor for assistance in building a bridge across the Vasse River “in order to open communication with the new church about to be erected on the townsite of Busselton”. Without official assistance, settlers built the bridge, completed in c.1844. This bridge stood through many high floods until it was replaced in c.1860. (9) As the river was used for travelling to and from the beach and port, there was therefore no immediate need for proper town roads. (10) Settlers used Aboriginal tracks and the Augusta-Vasse track taken by the Bussell family and others, to traverse the country between the Vasse and Augusta. Gradually, roads were developed from the tracks made to the first homesteads. For example, the main Queen St was originally used by John Bussell travelling to the site of “Cattle Chosen”. In 1860, Peel Terrace was built and, by then, settlers had built Albert, West, and Prince Sts. (11) John Garret Bussell proved to be a pre-eminent early settler and was a natural leader. (12) “Religion played a vital part in the early development, providing a spiritual support in a hostile environment” (13) and John Bussell, son of an Anglican priest, conducted regular services at his family’s residence until 1845 when St Mary’s Church was opened. The Rev Wollaston came quarterly to conduct services, administer the Sacrament and baptise and marry people until the first resident rector, Rev John Wright, arrived in 1858.

Land for the Roman Catholic Church was set aside in 1859, but it was not until 1866 that St Joseph’s was built. The parish then extended from Busselton to Capel and south to Quindalup and Augusta. The Congregational Church parish formally began worship in 1869 and built their church in 1873. Religion remained the most unifying element in a society that was based mainly on farming.

The role of the family was vital in the early history as small farms could not have operated without the labour of all family members. Likewise, the community also worked together to erect schools, community halls etc and there was also support through organisations, such as the Mechanics Institute (formed in 1861) and the Working Men’s Association (1866). The first Government-assisted school commenced in the district in 1848. (14) It became a colonial school under the Headmastership of Mr L T Cook in 1850. (15) This school was established in a new stone school built in 1862-1866, in what is now known as Mitchell Park.

By 1850, the colony of Western Australia had requested and been granted the right to introduce convicts. This would relieve labour shortage. With the influx of convicts, the old lock-up proved inadequate and Henry Yelverton tendered for the erection of a courthouse, which was completed along with police quarters and stables in 1859.

Wheat proved a difficult crop to produce in the Vasse district because of heavy winter rains. Cereals such as rye, barley and oats were more successful. The Chapman brothers built and operated a circular windmill at Inlet Park for the production of flour. However, while settlers were growing enough wheat and other cereals for their own use, they depended for a living on the sale of butter, other dairy produce and crops such as potatoes, which were sent to the Swan River Colony, until the opportunity to supply the whalers arose.

Geographe Bay had been a sheltered anchorage for the whaling ships from America, France and England for some time and continued to be so for years after the Bussell’s had taken up their grants in the area. This was to the advantage of the colonists as the Americans in particular assisted with settlement by bartering in iron, flour, clothing etc for fresh meat, butter and vegetables. As well, contact was established via America with England for mail, as visits by Government schooners were infrequent. Hence, these visitors played a big part in the district’s developing commerce, encouraging settlers to move closer to the Vasse area. Unfortunately, they maintained a smuggling trade in rum and tobacco, which caused a few problems for the local settlers (16) and for Special Constable Elijah Dawson, who had come to the area with Captain Molloy. A number of inns were built to accommodate this vibrant trading scene. Early inns, such as the “British Queen” (first

licencee, George Chapman 1843) and the “British Fusiliers” (first licensee, Roger Guerin 1843), were erected at Wonnerup, where troops’ barracks were then based. Thus, finally, some semblance of discipline was introduced to local drinking habits. (17)

Bunker Bay, Meelup, Castle Bay, Dunsborough and the Vasse were all recognised watering places and sources of wood fuel from forests adjacent to the shore for whalers. Also associated with this whaling activity were places such as “Westbrook”, the home and farm of Elijah Dawson. This was one of the earliest farms in the area and became a main venue for trade with American whalers, “one verandah being enclosed and known as the ‘barter room’ until after the turn of the Century”.

American Captains were also known to leave their wives at a time of pregnancy at “Westbrook” until their return, to avoid the hazardous passage around Cape Horn. These women sometimes taught in payment for their accommodation. (18) Sporadic whaling occurred off the Vasse throughout the 1840’s, with as many as 22 whaling vessels in the Busselton Port at the one time. This port-stop increased in popularity and resulted in the Bunbury authorities placing a tax on all shipping in 1843.

William Seymour settled at Dunsborough in 1845-1846 to work for Lionel Sampson and Co’s “Castle Rock Whaling Company”, which was later taken over by J W Bateman. This enterprise had fluctuating success as it was affected by difficulties with drunkenness, absconding workers and bad language. In 1849, all boats and sheds were destroyed by fire. (19) In 1855, William Seymour married Mary Scanlon at Busselton and their first baby, Elizabeth, was the first white child born in Dunsborough. William Seymour died in 1874, leaving his wife and a family of 5 girls and 3 boys. Another master whaler was Robert Heppingstone who arrived in Augusta in 1830 as a boy of 9 years with his parents, Ann and Robert Heppingstone. He later farmed at Wonnerup and married Mary Ann Layman, the widow of George Layman of Wonnerup House. Robert later was involved with whaling and was drowned in Castle Bay. Accidents at sea were not uncommon and, strangely, Robert Heppingstone senior was earlier drowned at Augusta.

With the emergence of fossil fuel use after 1859, lubricants from mined oil gradually superseded whale oil. Yet, the most successful year of the Castle Rock Whaling Company was in 1871, as many of the foreign ships were no longer competing for the available whales.

Timber was cut and exported in the early years at the Vasse. It is not recorded how much was cut as, prior to the 1840’s, licenses were not required to cut timber on Crown land. It would be presumed that most of the settlers throughout this period would have cut their own timber. In December 1849, the “Vasse Timber Company” was formed by Messrs Geer, George Chapman, G Bridges, William Bunbury, Vernon Bussell, Earnshaw and Coppin, although within a year, a lack of shipping meant small returns for the outlay of wages and materials. At the same time, the Turner brothers were cutting timber on the upper reaches of the Carburnup River; Alfred Bussell was pit- sawing logs for his own use and also for bridges. In 1851, when Messrs Padburn and Hayors called for tenders for 1000 loads of mahogany timber, McGibbon, a local businessman/accountant, had money to invest in the needed equipment. (20) At Quindalup, Thomas Turner continued to operate a timber station south of Elijah Dawson’s property and shipped timber from McGibbon’s Jetty near Quindalup.

Timber markets in England, India and in the Eastern States, along with local demand and the availability of convict and ex-convict labour since 1850; all made the timber industry a more attractive investment prospect.

Enticed by the prospects of timber exports, Charles Keyser arrived in Busselton in the 1850's. Keyser was born in Philadelphia (USA) and arrived in WA in 1852. He was a timber exporter, a builder of mills, an undertaker and cabinet maker. He cut timber in the Vasse hinterland, shipping it from McGibbon's Jetty as a top load for whalers returning to the USA. Yelverton, another timber merchant, set up a merchant partnership in Fremantle in 1848-1849 with Anthony Curtis. Curtis was a master of a coastal trading vessel and later owner of the Vasse-Wonnerup Estate. He bought Inlet Park from the Chapman brothers. In 1856, Keyser built the Yelverton Mill, the opening of which being "such an auspicious occasion, that the Colonial Governor rode from Perth and presented the 47 workers with a 50 gallon keg of rum". (21) Within 2 years, Yelverton was in partnership with McGibbon and was employing 100 men, including convicts. (22)

As the demand for WA timber increased, Yelverton purchased a steam mill from the old Geraldine lead mine at Northampton (near Geraldton) and brought the plant and equipment to the Quindalup area (2 miles from Toby's Inlet). A flour mill was erected on the second floor above the saw mill and this was driven by the same steam engine. (23) "By 1860, the station looked like a little town, with its schools (which Yelverton had built and provided a teacher for), store, blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, workshop and foundry", although store prices were almost double Fremantle prices. At one time, there were 3 schools in the area, one at the mill, a second one near the house and a third at the old convict depot. (24) In his eagerness, Yelverton over-extended himself and his mill was once advertised for sale. However, by 1864, production was revived, although again in May 1866, the mill was at a standstill. (25) Fortunately, Governor Weld was able to persuade the Colonial Office to agree on concessions for the industry thus providing stability and therefore encouraging further investment of capital. Yelverton obtained a concession of 57,000 acres on the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge where a third mill was built. This was connected by a tramway system to the Geographe Bay port, "and the whole community was moved from the old site with the exception of port facilities". (26)

In 1880, Henry Yelverton, who had been appointed the Chairman of the first Town Trust (a forerunner to the Roads Board) was killed in a timber accident. The mill continued to operate for a further 20 years, managed by his eldest son, Henry John Yelverton.

The WA Timber Co was formed in 1871. It was based at Lockville and used the first steam locomotive, the "Ballaarat", to be operated in Western Australia. This mill closed in 1898 when the Government increased the timber licensing fee. (27)

Settlement in areas of Dunsborough, Quindalup and Wonnerup were not stable, as the majority of people who lived there were reliant on fluctuating industries. Location 13, Quindalup, known as "Cometville", was owned by Thomas Turner (son of James Turner, early settler of Augusta). He later moved to Toby's Inlet and Captain Molloy purchased "Cometville" in 1852. He, in turn, sold it to Daniel McGregor in 1856. The actual townsite of Dunsborough was referred to as early as 1861. It was surveyed by J S Booking in March 1879 and gazetted on 29 April 1879. (28)

There is a Borough Council named "Dunn" in Scotland and there is a Dunn Bay at Dunsborough and, from this, the name of "Dunsborough" came into being. A Government school at Wonnerup was opened in 1874, closing in 1877-1888, to be re-opened in 1879. Like the general population, the children of the WA Timber Co Station "were of a migratory character", and school numbers reflected this as the school operated on a halftime basis from 1899 until 1912 when it ultimately closed. (29)

### *1871-1899: Character Growth*

With the sea on one side and big estates from Capel to Cape Naturaliste (30) on the other, a Town Trust operated within the boundaries of the Vasse District from the 1850's. In 1871, the Busselton Municipality was declared and, under the same Act, the Vasse Roads Committee became the Sussex Road Board to manage the outlying districts. Under this Act, a Council was formed with an elected Mayor. A credit balance of funds was transferred to the new Council. It was to be almost another 20 years before more substantial growth began in the town, marked by the opening of the new two- storeyed hospital in 1896 and the new Courthouse and Police Quarters which were built in 1897. Substantial residences built about the same time were "St Davitts" for Mr F W Cammilleri (1903),

"Ithaca" (1897 and 1904, now "Villa Carlotta") for Mr F Backhouse and "The Retreat", later the home of the Barnard family for many years and now the surgery of the Busselton Medical Practice. The building of St Mary's Rectory was commenced in 1895. All of these buildings remain in use today.

Until this period, communications and transport were largely based on coastal shipping. When Lieutenant Bunbury visited the Vasse settlement in 1836, he approved the anchorage in the bay near the "Tub". This "Tub" was an enormous barrel that had been erected on a 30 foot spar to provide a landmark for ships and to indicate the best landing place for passengers and cargo. It was situated at the end of Queen St on the corner with Marine Terrace. In 1870, a wooden lighthouse built by Charles Keyser replaced the "Tub". This lighthouse stood in Signal Park at the northern end of Queen Street, until R Forsyth dismantled it in 1933.

Although a major growth industry for the State and the region, the timber industry was never stable. However, the mills were boosted by the growing demand for timber for railway sleepers. The urgent need to transport timber cut for export brought the State's first rail line to the South-West. WA's first railway was built in June 1871 and the Ballaarat Bridge was part of this railway infrastructure. This was a privately owned timber line extending from Lockville to Yoganup in the adjacent forests.

The first steam locomotive in WA, the Ballaarat, built in Victoria, was used on this line and the relic is on public display in Busselton. The first Government railway in the State was from Geraldton to Northampton for the lead and copper mines. The second Government railway was Fremantle to Perth to Guildford, opened to traffic on 1 March 1881. In the South-West, the Bunbury to Boyanup line was opened on 12 March 1891. East Perth to Pinjarra operated from 2 May 1893 and was extended to Picton Junction on 22 August the same year. Bunbury to Boyanup to Donnybrook was opened on 16 November 1893 and Bunbury to Busselton opened on 26 December 1895. (31) The district's Coast Road was abandoned for the route of the South-West Highway in the 1860's and, by the 1880's a regular coach service for mail and passengers was running between Perth, Bunbury and Busselton.

### *1900-1920: In the Climate of Golden Boom and Bust*

In September 1899, Edward Dawson and Fred Seymour were searching for wild horses when Dawson came across a ground depression. Upon further investigation, this was discovered to be a "subterranean wonderland" - the Yallingup Caves had been found. This area was subsequently explored and declared a reserve, under the management of a Board of Control with Dawson taking the role of official guide. Electric light was installed in the caves in 1901 and, by 1910, the Board had been dissolved and its duties were placed in the hands of the Tourists & General Information Bureau. By this time, 13 caves had been fully stepped and opened for public inspection, with the Caves House Resort (built 1903) vested in the State Hotels Department in 1922. (32) Additionally, in January 1901, a 2 mile strip along the coast from Cape Naturaliste to Cape Yallingup became increasingly popular as a seaside holiday and camping centre, within easy reach of Meelup Beach, Canal Rocks, Bunker Bay and Eagle Bay.

With a population explosion and a general rise in people's income throughout the 1890's (resulting from the gold boom), there was an increasing demand for coastal recreation during summer. Along with the discovery of the caves and the installing of rail transport, Busselton took on a new identity of a holiday maker's destination. As the Chief Inspector of Land, Erskine May, advocated in 1900 that the district possesses "almost every desideratum for a perfect holiday to please diverse tastes". An added benefit, as reported in 1912, was that the road between Busselton and Yallingup was built up and it was boasted to compare favourably with any road in the Commonwealth. (33). An interesting extract from "The Cyclopedia of Western Australia 1913" shows Busselton had it all!

Busselton which has come to be known as the sanatorium of Western Australia lies within the shelter of Geographe Bay some 30 miles south of Bunbury. Up to some 20 years ago, it was merely a charming country village, with grass-grown streets where arum lilies rioted in profusion.

Even in those days, it had achieved a distinction in the minds of newcomers from the Eastern States, as most of the steamers used to call there on their way round to Fremantle and to the weary travellers tossed by the seething waters of the Leeuwin; the little hamlet seemed a haven of desire. Today, Busselton is the centre of a great farming district and the port of shipment for most of the timber cut in the forests of the Leeuwin. It has several places of worship (the Church of England being one of the oldest buildings in the State), several schools, a Mechanics Institute and a bowling green. Its jetty is 11/4 miles long, with berthing depth at low tide of 23 feet and its harbour considered to be one of the finest anchorages in the State. It's cool temperate climate, excellent beach and well-established bathing facilities have made it one of the favourite summer resorts. If to these we add the caves reached daily by motor service from the town and, in addition to the scenery, this excellent boating, bathing and fishing, Busselton can probably claim to be the most favoured haunt of the holiday seeker.

The railway, as in other areas, encouraged immigration and capital, and stimulated and facilitated the spread of agriculture, timber and other primary industries. Development of the timber industry in the Nannup district prompted Government recognition of the need for improved transport. The WA Jarrah Sawmill (prominently associated with Nannup) acknowledged Busselton as the best outlet for products and approached the Government for an extension of transport facilities. The rail line was ultimately taken through to Nannup.

Although declining in importance as a general transport route, coastal shipping still provided a vital link in Busselton's transport, and this relied upon the Busselton Jetty. The original portion of the jetty was built in 1865 and, throughout the following 25 years, a total of 5919 feet was built. As an article in "The West Australian" in 1904 summarised: "At first glance, Busselton now impresses one merely as a delightful holiday resort, with its immense seafront, its long stretch of beach, and its caves . . . but Busselton and those connected with trade believe in its future material prosperity. With the improved outlet for trade which is now in course of progress, it promises to be a big factor contributing to the development of one of the most important of the State's". (34) In 1911, a railway spur line to the jetty was erected to cope with the traffic from the large timber export trade from the hinterland.

In 1898, the State's first creamery and butter factory was built and operated as a co-operative when Richard Gale donated land on the south-west corner of Strelly St and Fairlawn Road in Busselton. Operations commenced as a creamery, i.e. whole milk was delivered to the factory where it was separated, the cream made into butter and the skim milk returned to the farmer for calf and pig feeding. The venture ran into problems due to the distance the farmers had to cart their milk, so the factory turned entirely to butter-



making. However, it failed financially and the factory was rented and later purchased by J M McFarlane. Eventually, the Government purchased the factory and had new buildings constructed in Peel Terrace. This factory was sold in 1926 to the South-West Dairy Produce Co-operative, which later changed its name to "Sunny West".

As part of the national navigational aids program following Federation, the Cape Naturaliste Light Station was designed by the Public Works Department (PWD) and built in 1903. It included a stone lighthouse with a Chance Bros lens and optical equipment, and three sets of stone construction keeper's quarters.

In 1918, the State's Forests Act was introduced, which saw the Government begin to buy back land from settlers in the Busselton district, with the objective of obtaining Tuart timber which had been recognised for its interlocked grain (35) and a Forests Department school was opened between 1921 and 1927. Within 4 years, the whole of the Tuart area was fenced, grazing rights were sold by public auction and a small community began to develop around Ludlow.

The Busselton town continued to grow, with a Government school being built in 1903 in Prince St. It was formally opened by the Mayor, Mr Mills on 28 January 1904. The school was demolished in the late twentieth century.

The Sisters of Sacred Heart opened their convent in the same year. A year later, the Sisters purchased a "gentleman's residence" - "Ithaca" - now Villa Carlotta - as a holiday house, until 1906, by which time, they were able to open a Convent School and boarders could be received. Also, George Gurrier built a hall on Albert St which was used for the next 60 years for a diverse range of entertainments - films, political debates, boxing tournaments, darts finals, school balls, the Fireman's Ball and the Centenary Ball in 1932. (36)

### *1921-1969: Expansion, Recovery and Slow Consolidation*

Timber milling continued as a main activity with the Jarrahwood and Sawmills Co (formed in 1902) continuing to operate at Jarrahwood until the 1970's (37) and the Wonnerup Mill, starting in 1921 to mill mature Tuart Trees. With the Railways Department's orders for Tuart being filled, the mill temporarily closed, re-opening in 1924. After 1927, demand again dwindled and, with the onset of the Depression, the mill closed in 1930. A small spot mill had also been erected at Ludlow in 1928 to cut pine trimmings, closing in 1936 but, then, a decade later, another mill was erected.

As a consequence of World War I, there was a significant shortage of labour. Women were responsible for maintaining most farms. In order to build up the agricultural sector and, as part of the State's "populate or perish" policies, a program of closer settlement was initiated. The Honourable Sir James Mitchell became Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Land & Immigration in May 1919. It was he who was the principal architect of the Group Settlement Scheme which was inaugurated in WA in 1921. The object of the Scheme was to develop the south-western portion of the State by establishing dairy farms in that area. On 2 February 1923, by virtue of an agreement between the British, the Commonwealth and the WA Governments, the State undertook to settle in the South- West division about 75,000 migrants (men, women and children) from the United Kingdom over 3 years and to establish about 6000 selected men from among these migrants on about 600 farms in the division.

The Commonwealth and British Governments each agreed to contribute for 5 years, one-third of the interest on Commonwealth monies not exceeding 3 million pounds. This sum was to be raised by the Commonwealth Government and made available to the State for the purpose of such settlement. The Scheme provided that

these selected migrants were to be placed in groups of 20 or more under supervision. Each group was to clear or partially clear 25 acres on each farm. The group was also to erect the house and necessary outbuildings on each farm, put up fencing and arrange for a satisfactory water supply. Advances for sustenance at a rate not exceeding 10/- per day were to be made to settlers whilst engaged in clearing and the State was to provide the material for all buildings, fencing, etc. besides providing reasonable equipment and stock. The farms, when cleared to the extent of 25 acres, were to be allotted to members of the group by ballot. Of the first 16 groups organised, 9 were in the Busselton district, giving impetus primarily to the dairy industry. The Group Settlements afforded primitive and isolated living conditions, and the results were varying degrees of measured success and a high proportion of failure. Nevertheless, the Scheme helped to promote the district's industries and, combined later with the introduction of new farming equipment, such as tractors and trucks, the future of agriculture appeared to be assured.

All settlers were affected by the world-wide downturn in agricultural produce prices during the 1930's. As people left, unable to cope with the various difficulties, many Group Settlement blocks were left idle, pastured but neglected. Subsequently, these blocks were linked up and resettled, and eventually, the whole of the incumbent debts were written off. (38) Recruitment of troops for World War II had an even greater effect on the availability of labour than had World War I and this largely meant that farming areas in general remained small until the end of this war, when the availability of bulldozers revolutionised land clearing methods. Post-World War II also saw a resurgence in the district's population, with a 1947 record of 4024 people (25% residing in town), this growing to 5265 (with 46% residing in town) by 1954. (39) This was reflected in the activity of schools, as illustrated in the district's outlying areas as well as in the town, which was becoming a substantial town.

The Sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady of the Missions closed in 1922, with Catholic education taken over by the Sisters of St Joseph's in 1923. A new St Joseph's Church was built in 1933, although, in 1942, the old church still provided school accommodation. In 1951, the old "Villa Carlotta" house was vacated and the Sisters of St Joseph's purchased a residence opposite the church in Kent St. In 1954, a new brick school was opened. The Catholic Parish itself continued to grow and consolidate throughout this period with a church built in Nannup in 1925 and a convent in 1937 (40) and, in 1957, a church was built in Dunsborough.

Robert Donald, during his long career as a builder in Busselton, was responsible for the erection of many public buildings, hotels, shops and houses throughout the South-West of WA. In 1903, he built Roathe first "Caves House" at Yallingup. He built the Freemason's Hotel (later renamed "The Commercial"), the Vasse Hotel, the Busselton Hotel and completed the Esplanade Hotel when the contractor went bankrupt. The firm, Donald & Son, built a number of schools in the district, including Yallingup in 1924, Miamup in 1925 and additions to the Post Office in 1925, and the Masonic Temple in West St was built in 1934. In 1936, the firm built the Sussex Roads Board Office on the corner of Bussell Highway and High St and, in 1937 he built the Busselton Power Station in Prince St. This later became the City Office. The last job which Robert Donald & Son undertook was the building of the imposing new "Caves House".

Until 1951, the district Local Government consisted of the Busselton Municipal Council, the boundaries of which were West St & Ford Road, and the Sussex Road Board. In 1951, the Municipality of Busselton was absorbed by a new Road Board to be called the "Busselton District Road Board". This remained until 1961, when it became the "Busselton City Council". In 1975, the new Civic Centre, housing the Busselton City Council, was opened.

During the 1950s a large number of beachside caravan, camping and low-key holiday accommodation sites were developed west of Busselton, stretching along to Dunsborough. Included in these sites were a number of camps for all religious denominations. A drive-in cinema was established also.

Growing awareness of the potential of this area's agricultural produce helped to prompt considerable State Government investment in schools and public works, including the provision of bitumen highways. In 1932, the Bussell Highway was named and 30 years later, this highway had been completely sealed.

During the 1950's, centralisation and consolidation of schools took place. The small schools that had closed during World War II for manpower reasons were not re-opened and a large fleet of buses was brought in to provide the necessary transport for country students to centrally situated schools. In 1958, the Busselton Junior High School (primary classes to Year 10) was made a Three Year High School. In 1960, the High School was separated from the Primary School, with Mr Ernest Currell as High School Principal and Mr Edward Summerville as Primary School Headmaster. The Primary School retained the old Prince St site in Busselton and a new High School building was erected in Bussell Highway. In 1962, the Busselton High School was changed to "Busselton Senior High School" with the introduction of 4th and 5th Year students. A second Primary School was constructed in West Busselton in 1968 with Mr Phillip Grapes as first Headmaster.

Unfortunately, for the Busselton Butter Factory, high overheads during the off-season, coupled with more efficient road transport, caused the closure of many factories in the South-West, with operations of the Sunny West Company then being centralised in Boyanup. Busselton ceased making butter in 1952 and became a cream depot and dried milk plant, with cream being put into bulk tankers in Busselton and sent to the new factory at Boyanup where they back loaded buttermilk and skim milk for the production of dried milk products. This project ended when the overseas market for it slumped, leaving the building to be used as a depot for trucks servicing the area. When Sunny West was taken over by Wesfarmers Co-operative Ltd, the building became redundant and, eventually, in March 1974, Wesfarmers vested the complex in the Busselton City Council for the benefit of the community and in 1975 it opened as a museum.

Fishing, recreational and professional, in the Geographe Bay area, has long been associated with Busselton's history. In 1966, a small group of fishermen was seasonally operating as in-shore fishermen and, soon, a fish processing works had been built, the South-West Fishermen having recently formed a co-operative.

The wineries in the region have been an important factor in changing and improving the area. They have accelerated the tourist boom and the benefits in services that go with this. The Busselton City has become the second most popular tourist destination in WA.

In 1966, Dr Kevin Cullen and his wife, Diana, planted a vineyard in conjunction with Geoff and Sue Juniper, following talks with Dr John Gladstone, a plant breeder with the University of WA. They were advised that conditions around Wilyabrup were similar to the conditions in the Bordeaux region of France. This property was soon sold, so the Cullens planted on their own farm. At about the same time, Dr Cullen advised Dr Tom Cullity on the purchase of 3.2ha of what was to become the Vasse Felix Vineyard which produced the region's first vintage in 1972. Cullen Wines' first vintage was produced in 1974. There has been a professional approach to wine-making and growers have concentrated on producing great wines that have been acclaimed at home and overseas.

1966 saw Busselton embark on an ambitious Regional Health Study following strong motivation from Dr Kevin Cullen to his professional associates and local residents. Perth endocrinologist, Dr Welborn, joined with Dr Cullen, and they linked up with statistician, N Stenhouse, biochemistry professor David Curnow and



physician Dr M McCall and, within 6 months, the Busselton Population Studies was devised. In this first survey, 3400 adults (91% of the population) in the town were given a complete medical check-up. This was the first total survey in Australia and one of the first of its kind in the world.

Professor David Curnow was invited to an International Congress in Geneva, where he presented a paper on the team's findings.

The first follow-up study was in 1969 and the most recent one was in 1994. There has been world- wide recognition of this work and further wide-ranging research studies, based on this survey, have been conducted.

### *1970-1996 Adapting to Challenges - Becoming the Summer Shore*

Great advances in transport have made travelling long distances easier, changing both recreational and working habits. As a holiday destination, fishing area and service centre, there has always been an implicit rivalry between Bunbury and Busselton. However, as Bunbury became the regional administrative centre, the trend towards decentralisation and better communication helped to expand Busselton's future role.

A new type of health centre - the first of its kind in WA - was opened in January 1975. It was financed by the Federal Government, which agreed to pay 90% of the running costs. The centre provided consulting rooms for private doctors, a dentist and accommodation for a range of para- medical and community health services. It was built in Mill Rd and, in May 1978, the new Busselton Hospital on the same grounds was opened by the Premier Sir Charles Court. In June 1993, Premier Richard Court named the Health Centre the "Kevin Cullen Community Health & Development Centre" in honour of Dr Cullen's work in the district.

One of Busselton's main town features is its jetty. With the closure of the port in 1972, maintenance on the jetty ceased. In 1978, Cyclone Alby demolished the promenade section of the jetty and caused extensive damage to the rest of the structure. (41) The town was essentially deprived of a popular tourist attraction. In October 1987, the people of Busselton formed the Busselton Jetty Preservation Committee to accept the huge responsibility of raising funds to restore the jetty. Together with the State Government, they have raised over \$1,500,000. Repairs and renovations to the narrow railway jetty, including decking and side railings, and maintenance to the main structure, made it safe for use by pedestrians and fishermen and, in March 1995, a new tourist train commenced running. Combined with Busselton's development as a tourist and service centre, is its growth as a home for holiday makers and retirees. This has also provided scope for new occupations and, for Busselton, as in other areas throughout the south-west, this has seen a rise in activities, such as cottage crafts, arts and other associated occupations, which provide a corresponding attraction for tourism.

An example of adapting old buildings to new uses was when the Courthouse/Police Station, built in 1906, was replaced. These original buildings were saved from demolition by the Busselton Arts Council occupying and gradually renovating the complex to provide a gallery and venue for arts and craftspeople.

This became a real tourist attraction. Likewise, with the adjacent police quarters, which became the home of the Busselton Art Society, formed in 1959. The members of this Society have added to, and adapted, the cottages over the years.

Another example of old building adaptation is the Butter Factory. After the Busselton City Council acquired this building from Wesfarmers in 1974, it leased a small portion of the building to the Pottery Club and the

remainder of the building and the surrounding area to the Historical Society, which set up a museum, arguably one of the best in WA, outside the metropolitan area.

Tourism, although economically beneficial, came as a threat to Busselton's sense of community. This is not surprising, considering that the district could expect a surge in population by approximately 25,000-30,000 during the summer season. Likewise, the rising pattern of retirement settlement has also changed the age distribution of the town population, with a high proportion of the 17,000 residents in 1994 being over the age of 55.

By 1996, Busselton and Dunsborough were major commercial, civic and residential centres, with smaller residential and minor commercial centres at Quindalup, Eagle Bay, Yallingup and Vasse, and small primary industry settlements at Ludlow and Carburnup, Wilyabrup, Metricup, Marybrook, Jindong, Jarrahwood, Acton Park and Ruabon. Nodal areas have been established through the ribbon settlements along Geographe Bay, with places such as Siesta Park and Broadwater. (42) Such settlements have tended to erode old community links and have also meant a number of potentially conflicting demands for use of the area. Nevertheless, Busselton's future role appears to be well- defined. With its idyllic climate and remoteness from heavy industry, Busselton is a healthy place in which to live or to escape, and it has retained much of its natural resources and historic qualities that are assets, both of the past and for the future.

### *1996 to the Present*

Since 1996 the City of Busselton has continued to develop and grow at a rapid rate. In 1996 the population was reported as being just over 18,000 people, the number of dwellings 7,372 and the total City revenue \$13m. By the census of 2001, the population had increased to over 23,000 with a projected growth to 29,000 by 2006, an annual growth rate in the order of 5%, one of the highest in the state. Statistics indicate unoccupied dwelling rate is very high at around 24%. In 2003 the population was reported as being around 25,000, the number of dwellings nearly 11,000 and the City revenue almost \$22m. (43)

In terms of the demographic profile the population age distribution has remained relatively stable, with a modest decline in the percentage of school age children over a twenty-year period and a modest rise in the percentage of the working age population.

Land use remains predominantly rural and agricultural, with significant areas of State Forest and National Park. The key local industries are tourism, manufacturing, dairying (33% farm output), beef (15%) production, vegetable production (9%), hay (11%) and viticulture for wine production (19%).

The wine industry represents the strongest growth sector. Tourism revenue in the City represents 5.4% of the State's total.

The growth of the residential housing market and tourism as increased commercial activity and resulted in the construction of two additional shopping centres in Busselton and a shift away from agriculture as the main source of employment to retail, wholesale, manufacturing, recreation and other services.

A major infrastructure development for the town of Busselton was the completion of the town bypass taking traffic south of the town from just east of the town, through West Busselton, via Broadwater to Abbey near Newtown House. The new road has eliminated a good deal of through traffic, but both the Causeway and Bussell Highway remain busy roads.

The new retail shopping complexes in Busselton have changed the nature of shopping, impacted on the surrounding streets and required the construction of a good deal more surface parking. Similarly the expansion of the Dunsborough shopping centre has resulted in a wider range of retail choice. In both cases the expansion has involved new buildings that move further away from strip shopping and towards mall shopping, impacting on the character of the centres.

In addition to the construction of two new shopping centres, a new justice complex has been completed in Stanley Street. Other major developments include further subdivisions at Wonnerup and Geographe, the Commonage, and Dunsborough. Additionally, there have been a number of resort developments, such as those at Bunker Bay and the redevelopment of the Caves House land.

The housing numbers have grown at an increasing rate with Busselton being the fastest growing area in terms of housing construction in the south-west, by a large margin. Subdivisions have also been steadily growing, with the creation of a large number of lots at Commonage leading the numbers with 340 lots created in 2003-4 and other significant areas of development in Dunbarton/Vasse, Meelup and Wonnerup.

In addition to these changes, there has been some loss of place of heritage value since 1996, as well as some significant achievements, often brought about by changes in ownership and types of tenure. While losses include the former Busselton Primary School and the commercial building on the corner of Queen and Kent Streets and a good part of the Vasse Hotel, the gains include retrofitting/refurbishment of Caves House, Armstrong Cottage, Busselton Senior High School and Weld Hall Theatre. The improvement works to the Esplanade Hotel and the incremental improvements to the Commercial Hotel, together with the upgrade of "The Retreat" as a medical centre represent significant gains to the conservation and presentation of Busselton's heritage.

The City's commitment to heritage has been re-affirmed by the acquisition of the former Agricultural Bank (Agriculture Western Australia) in Queen Street.

The old Busselton Jetty has been further enhanced by the addition of the underwater observatory, intensifying the use of and attractions to this historic landmark.

In a further development, the subdivision and further sensitive redevelopment of land around Millbrook Farm, a registered place, indicates what can be done with heritage places in terms of development, while heritage values are retained.

## *Conclusion*

The above framework is designed to help list places of local cultural significance. So often, the many different facets of the past can be forgotten, or relatively modern experiences not recognised as being culturally significant. By taking timeframes and applying story lines through the particular time period, it is hoped that a wide and diverse range of places and structure are nominated and documented for Municipal Inventories, and so ensure that future generations will be able to comprehend and appreciate more easily that which has gone before. A great advantage of this work will be its relevance to the new emphasis on what we are calling "Cultural Planning". This new dimension is sure to have a profound cultural, social and economic influence well into the 21st Century, as it will balance present and future economic strengths with local values and assets. This nexus has the potential to resolve conflict between growth and community identity and, thus, provide certainty for the future of the Busselton City.

## *References*

The thematic history was prepared by Hocking Planning & Architecture Pty Ltd in 1995 and first printed by the City of Busselton 1996. It was further edited and revised by Busselton Historical Society (Inc.) in 1996. This version used previous versions for its basis, made some revisions, added further information that arose from various sources of research, and added the 1996-2005 section.

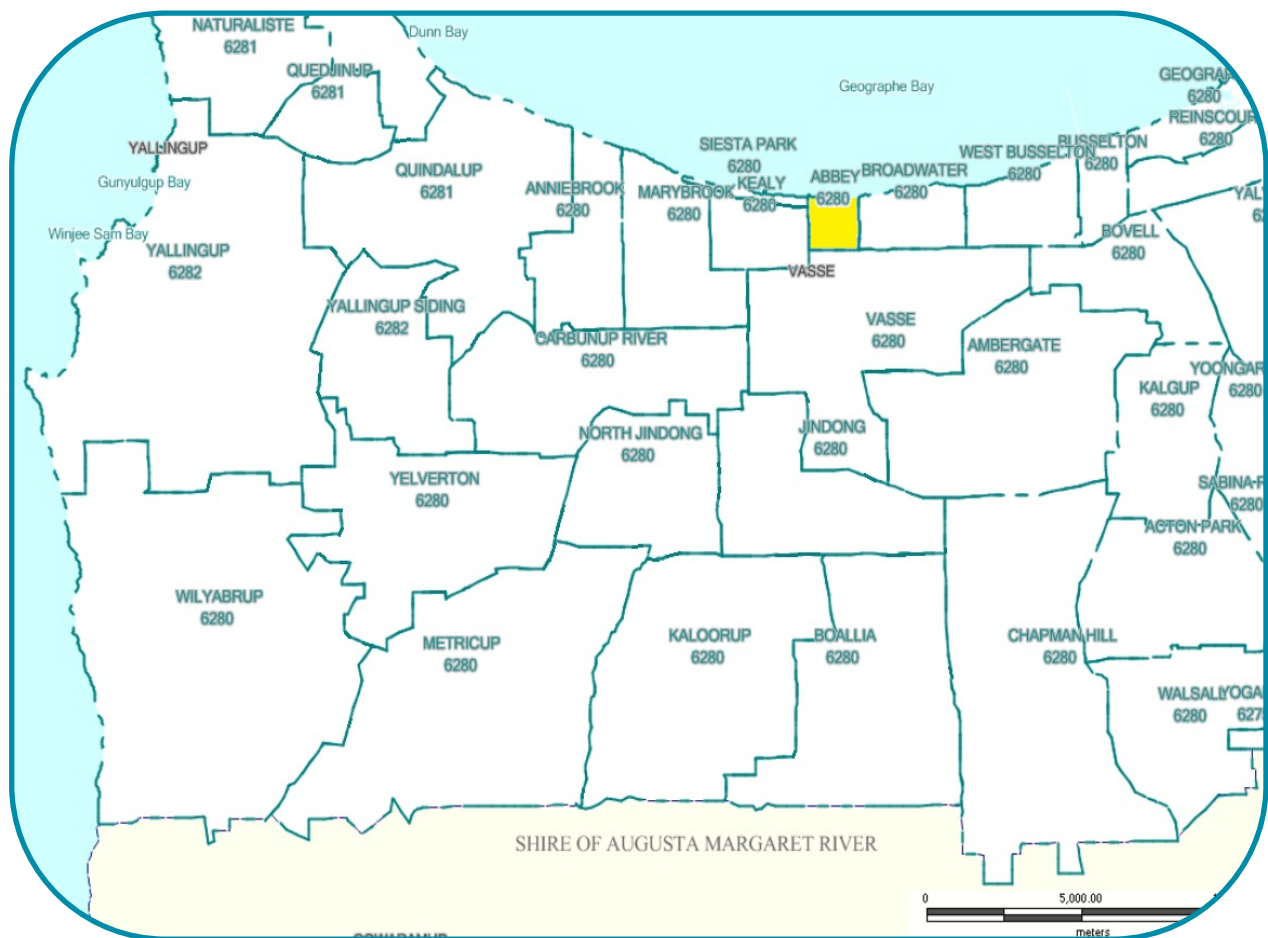
# Inventory

Listings in the municipal heritage inventory are arranged in this document according to locality, and listed according to management category.

Please refer to the Index section for listings arranged by other categories.



## Abbey



## Newtown House

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	5850 (Lot 11) Bussell Highway ABBEY WA 6280
Owners Name:	Stephen James Reagan & Barbara Anne Reagan
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	1071487
HCWA Number:	05354
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1851
Present Use:	Commercial (Restaurant)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	A substantial farmhouse set in well-landscaped grounds.
Walls:	Limestone
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Abbey had been in the employ of Bussell prior to taking up his own land. During the 1850's, 'Newtown House', the Abbey family homestead, operated as a post office and also served as a 'lying-in house' for expectant mothers, as Mrs. Abbey was a midwife for the district.
Description Notes:	It is a one-storey limestone house topped by a gabled iron roof. An encircling verandah greets the visitor stepping up from the sprawling grassy landscape in which the house comfortably nestles, partially obscured by the foliage of lush trees.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	Although modifications have been made to the house, the place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.



Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Newton House, a limestone and iron house in the garden setting has cultural heritage significance as a fine example of one of the early farmhouses designed in Victorian Georgian style in the district. As one of small number remaining farmhouses from the 19th century, it is valued for both its historic and aesthetic significance. It has close associations with the Abbey family who were early Colonial arrivals and farmers in the district. In recent years the place has acquired value as a restaurant and function centre, an adaptation that has helped to sustain its values.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	1

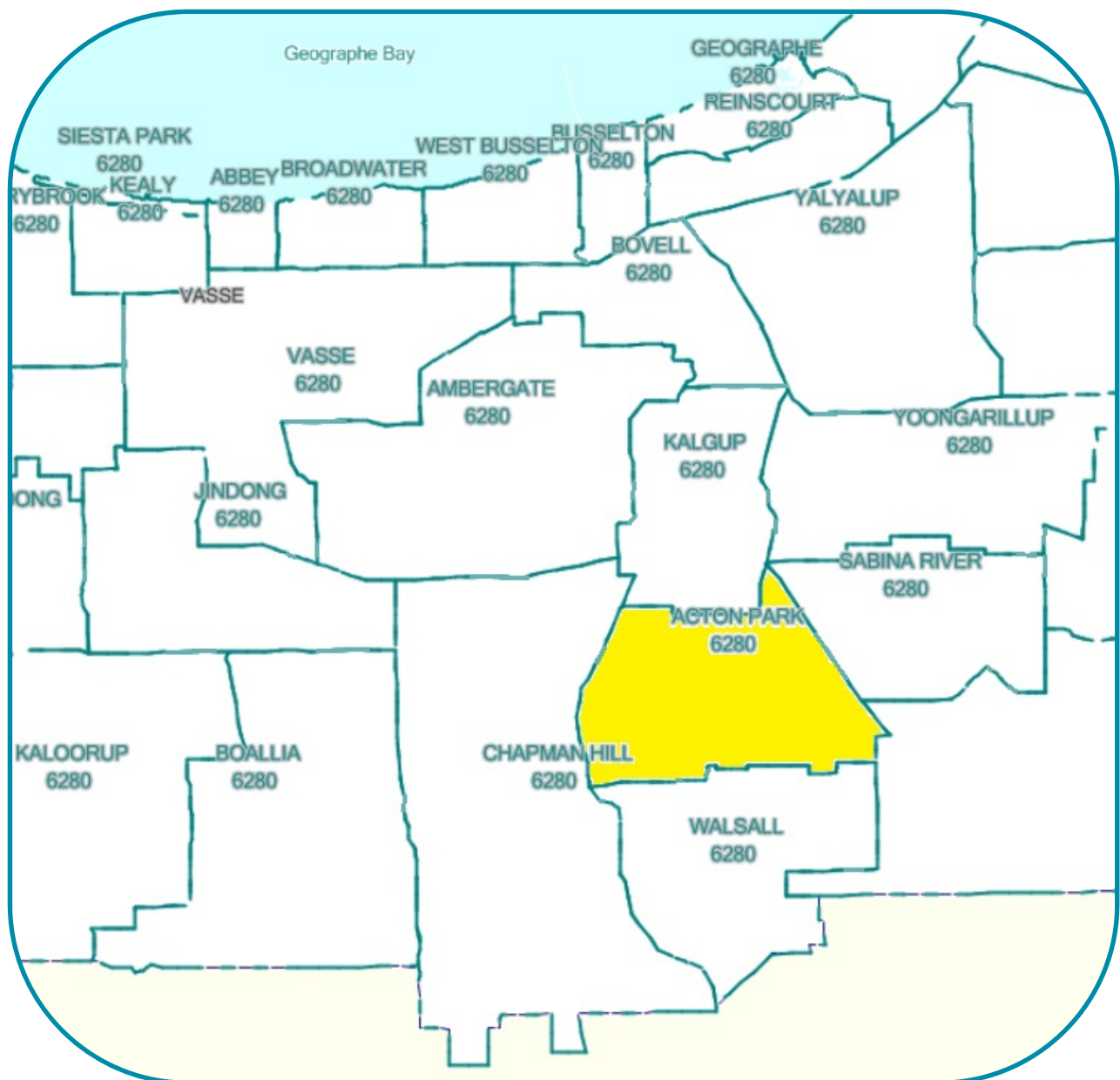
#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	Classified 04/05/1992
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN110
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	On Assessment Program
Associations:	Abbey Family
Bibliography:	Nil





## Acton Park



## Acton Park Hall & First Settlers Memorial

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 1075 Acton Park Road ACTON PARK WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and restricted public access
Landgate Pin:	526312
HCWA Number:	05310
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hall
Construction Date:	1924 - Alfred Cuthbert and group settlement community
Present Use:	Social Recreation (Community Hall Centre)
Historical:	Social Recreation (Community Hall Centre)
Description:	Weatherboard and iron community hall
Walls:	Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Vernacular Timber Framed

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The place was built around 1924 and has continued in use as a community hall to the present. The place was re-built in 1986. A memorial to first settlers in the district has been fixed to the side of the building.
Description Notes:	A simple gable roof timber framed and weatherboard clad iron-roofed hall, with an entry vestibule. Part of the timber cladding has been removed and replaced with fibro cement. The first settlers' plaque is made of bronze and is fixed to the building.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	The hall continues to perform its original function and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place appears little altered and retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological	Nil

Description:	
Statement of Significance:	Acton Park Hall & First Settlers Memorial, a timber framed and clad building with an iron roof in the Federation Vernacular style and a bronze memorial plaque, has cultural heritage significance as an example of a rural community hall and for its social value as a meeting place for social gatherings and functions in the district and its role in community affairs.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	4

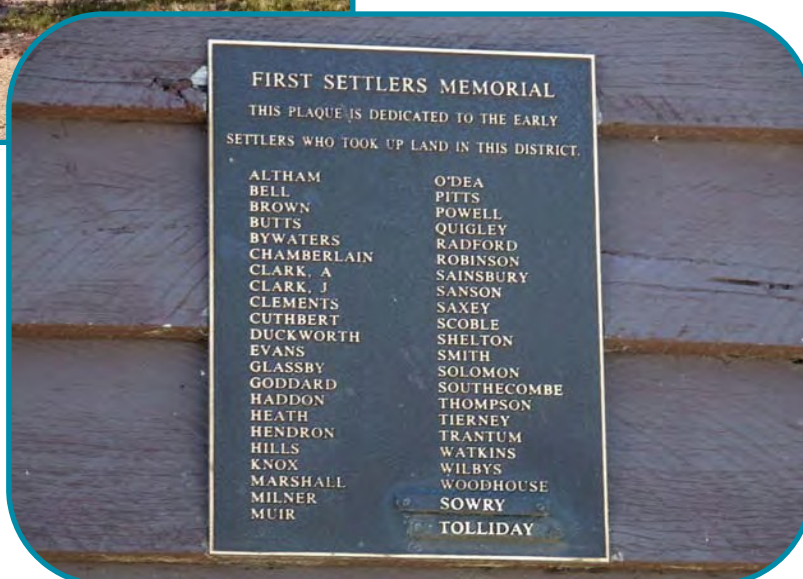
#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN064
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Building Acton Park Hall – 1924. Loose Leaf (Busselton Historic Society)



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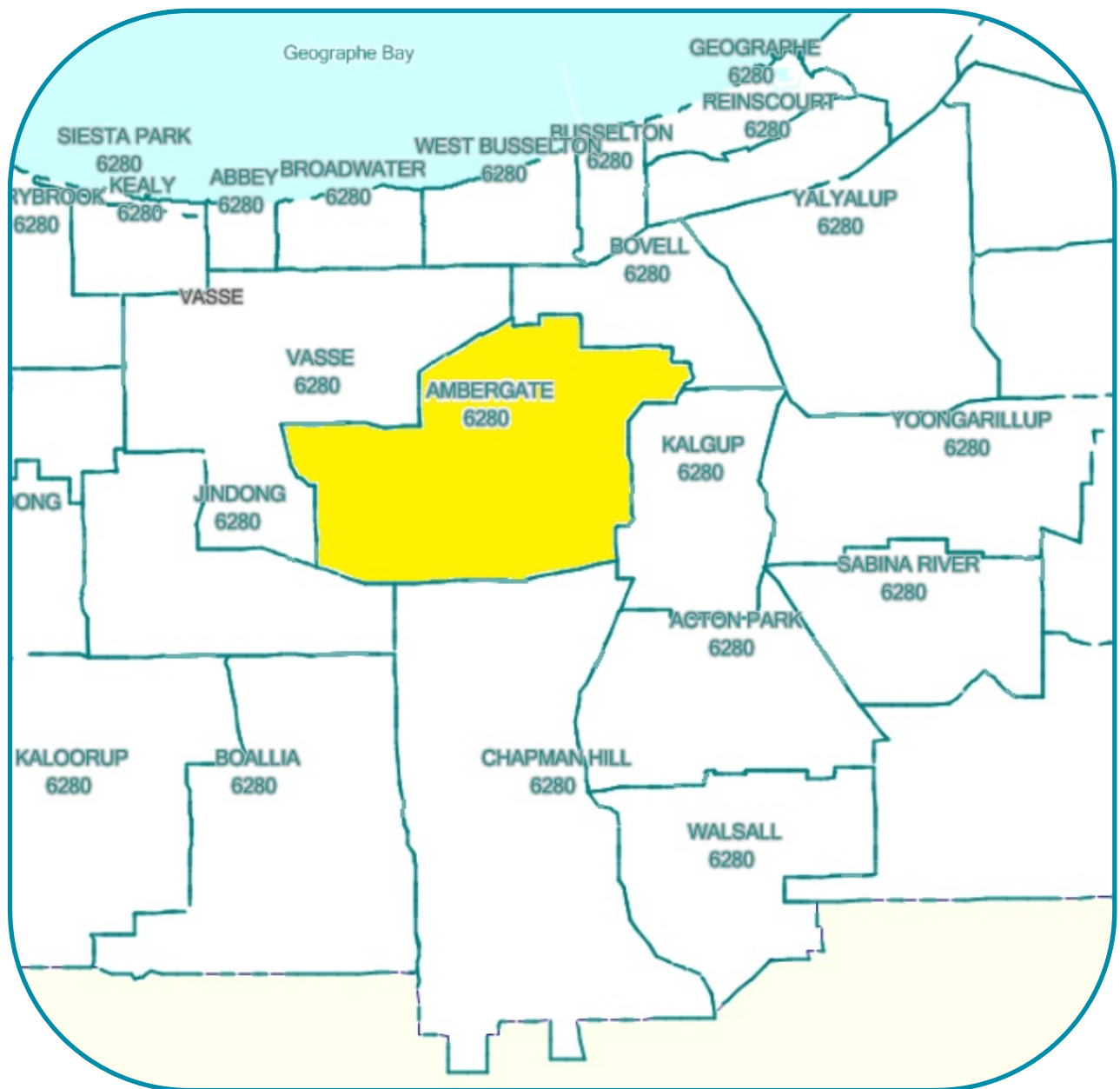
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## Ambergate



## Ambergate Hall

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	573 (Lot 4455) Queen Elizabeth Avenue AMBERGATE WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from Queen Elizabeth Avenue and restricted public access.
Landgate Pin:	534366
HCWA Number:	05311
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hall
Construction Date:	Circa 1935
Present Use:	Educational (Combined School)
Historical:	Educational (Combined School)
Description:	An Inter-War vernacular framed construction building
Walls:	Weatherboard lower walls and fibro upper walls
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Vernacular style

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The place was built in c.1935 and has since had a number of extensions constructed. The place was used as a community hall and school.
Description Notes:	A simple Inter-War timber framed construction gabled roof community hall and a number of various additions. A memorial plaque to the Ambergate group settlement scheme is also located on the site.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair to good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains its original function and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has been altered on a number of occasions and retains a moderate to high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil



Statement of Significance:	Ambergate Hall, a timber framed and timber and fibro clad building with an iron roof in the Inter-War Vernacular style, has cultural heritage significance as an example of a rural community hall and for its social value as a meeting place for education, social gatherings and functions in the district and its role in community affairs.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN065
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



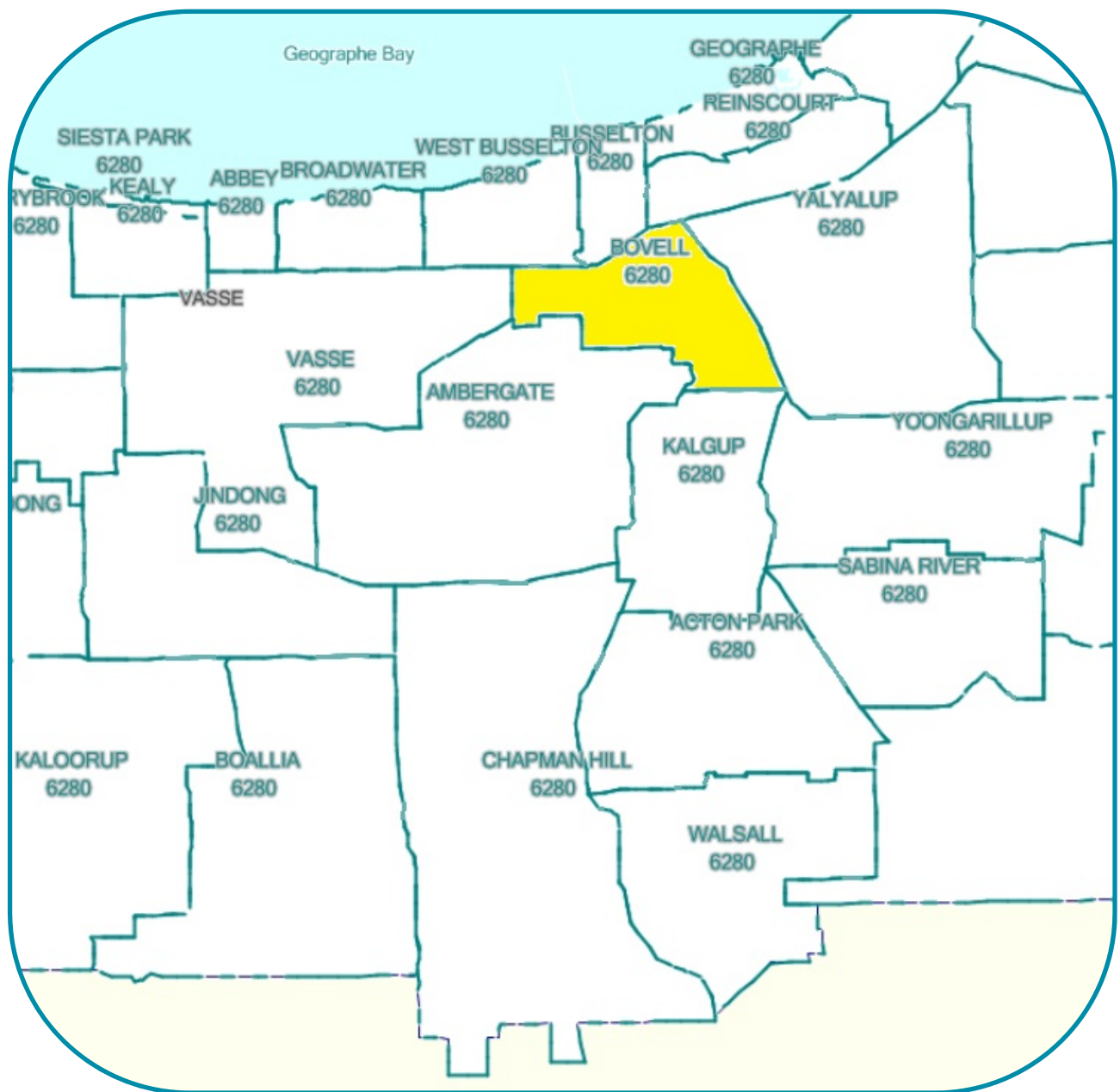
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5



## Bovell



**'Cattle Chosen' Farmhouse Site***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	12 (Lot 41) Drovers Road BOVELL WA 6280
Owners Name:	Paul Charles Vines & David Vernon Vines
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	534433
HCWA Number:	05337
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Farmhouse
Construction Date:	Circa 1830's
Present Use:	Residential (Two storey residence)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Cottage, Shed or Barn)
Description:	Two storey and two roomed farm building that is located near the main homestead that has been now demolished. The latter was built by John Bussell and his brothers for his mother and sisters. The house sits on a 334 ha farm with basement level half sunk and main rooms above. It is accessible via a short flight of stairs on the western end.
Walls:	Wattle and daub, local stone
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Chicken wire and cement render
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	<p>The Bussell's home "Cattle Chosen" was built in 1834-1836 for John and Charlotte Bussell. In 1836, the rest of the Bussell family who had come from England to join the boys, moved from Augusta to "Cattle Chosen" on the Vasse River. Many settlers still at Augusta eventually followed.</p> <p>The original 1834 homestead was timber clad. Some timber and iron sheds were added on the farm in c. 1900. This was followed by the construction of a small garage in c. 1960. Also left on the farm are a section of random rubble stonewalls and the foundation of a newly completed room known as the 'Rockery'.</p>
Description Notes:	The original building had two storeys and was white washed with a stone

	chimney. Little of the original fabric remains except for the lower level parlour.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	The site contains some archaic husbandry tools like 'upping stones' that were used for mounting horses. Old collection of books, portraits, furniture and letters in the house may illustrate mid-19th century way of life.
Statement of Significance:	<p>'Cattle Chosen' Farmhouse, a wattle and daub Victorian Georgian farmhouse, has cultural heritage significance as a fine example of one of the original homesteads to be established in Busselton. It exemplifies some early farm building features such as internally expressed fireplace and chimney, basic timber frame, wattle and daub construction and multi-paned timber casement.</p> <p>The place has associations with one of the earliest settlers of the region, the Bussell family who were the first Europeans to establish farming property near the banks of the Vasse River. The place still remains in their ownership to date.</p>
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Recorded 11/06/1973
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN076
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Bussell Family
Bibliography:	<p>Cattle Chosen, 1840s cottage, Busselton: Conservation Plan, 2002. Cattle Chosen, Busselton: Conservation Works, 2001.</p> <p>Cattle Chosen, Busselton: Conservation Works, 2003. Cattle Chosen, Busselton: Structural Report, 2000.</p>





## Little Holland House

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 42 Farm House Court BOVELL WA 6280
Owners Name:	Frederick Alan Passmore & Vicki Irene Passmore
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and no public access.
Landgate Pin:	534430
HCWA Number:	00390
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Farmhouse
Construction Date:	1909 Architect/Designer/Builder: H.C. Princep
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	Little Holland House, a partial two-storey farmhouse is nestled comfortably amidst a tennis court, paddocks and some outbuildings on the banks of the Vasse River.
Walls:	Brick, timber weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Queen Anne

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Little Holland House was first owned by the daughter (born 1849) of J. G. Bussell. She married Henry C. Princep, who arrived in Western Australia in 1866 and joined the public service in 1874. After working in the Mines Department he was appointed Protector of Aborigines in 1898. Princep kept diaries that are important to the understanding of life in Western Australia from the third quarter of the nineteenth century onwards.
Description Notes:	Little Holland House is a partial two-storey farmhouse with a complex layout and picturesque composition. The ground floor of the farmhouse is mainly constructed with brick whereas the upper level is of timber. The farmhouse is topped by a gabled iron roof punctured only by brick chimneys, a nostalgic reminder of the use of fireplaces as the primary means of heating during that

	period of history.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Little Holland House, a single and two storey farm house complex in the Federation Queen Anne style has cultural heritage significance as an unusual and picturesque application of the style. It is a picturesque composition located on the banks of the river. It was first owned by the daughter of J. G. Bussell, considered to be one of the pioneers of Busselton. Thus, it contributes strongly to the historic significance of the district. Its location near the district has made it distinctive within the local social circles. Its ownership by various members of the Busselton community bears testimony to its social worth.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 02/02/1976
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 02/06/1996 – PN093
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	On Assessment Program
Associations:	Princep, H.C. (Builder/ Architect)
Bibliography:	Nil



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**'Fairlawn' Dwelling***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	39 (Lots 801 and 802) Chapman Hill Road BOVELL WA 6280
Owners Name:	A R W Nominees Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	11682986 and 11682985
HCWA Number:	08696
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1839
Present Use:	Residential (Two Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residential (Two Storey Residence)
Description:	Single and two-storey brick and iron dwelling an associated building in a farm setting.
Walls:	Common Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

*Site Assessment*

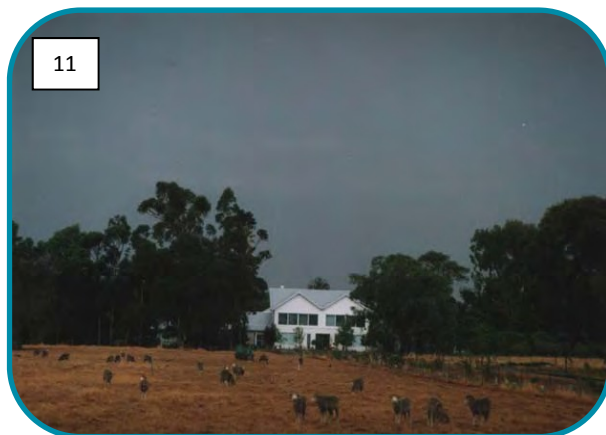
Historical Notes:	Captain Molloy was transferred to Busselton as the area's Government Magistrate in 1839 54 and he moved with his family in May to their home "Fairlawn", built in 1839. Captain Molloy purchased 'Cometville' in 1852 as well.
Description Notes:	'Fairlawn' Dwelling comprises a group of farm buildings and outbuildings on the banks of the Vasse River
Condition Notes:	The place is in poor condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place has a low to moderate degree of integrity. Additions and many alterations have taken place over the last ten years and there appears to be little original fabric remaining. A substantial outbuilding appears reasonably intact.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has little authenticity, refer integrity notes.
Archaeological	Nil



Description:	
Statement of Significance:	'Fairlawn' Dwelling, a single and two storey Victorian Georgian house in a farm group setting, has cultural heritage significance as a fine Colonial building. It is also believed to be the oldest dwelling within the City. It is significant for its associations with Captain Molloy, the first Busselton Magistrate, who once owned it. The dwelling is historically significant, being thought to be one of the earliest properties to be established in the region, although its current integrity is low.
Historic Themes:	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Settlements)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Recorded 11/06/1973
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN084
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	On Assessment Program
Associations:	Captain Molloy
Bibliography:	Nil



## Site of 'Reinscourt' Homestead

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	12 (Lot 41) Drovers Road BOVELL WA 6280
Owners Name:	Paul Charles Vines & David Vernon Vines
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	534433
HCWA Number:	02938
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Other)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	Site of Reinscourt Homestead
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Unknown

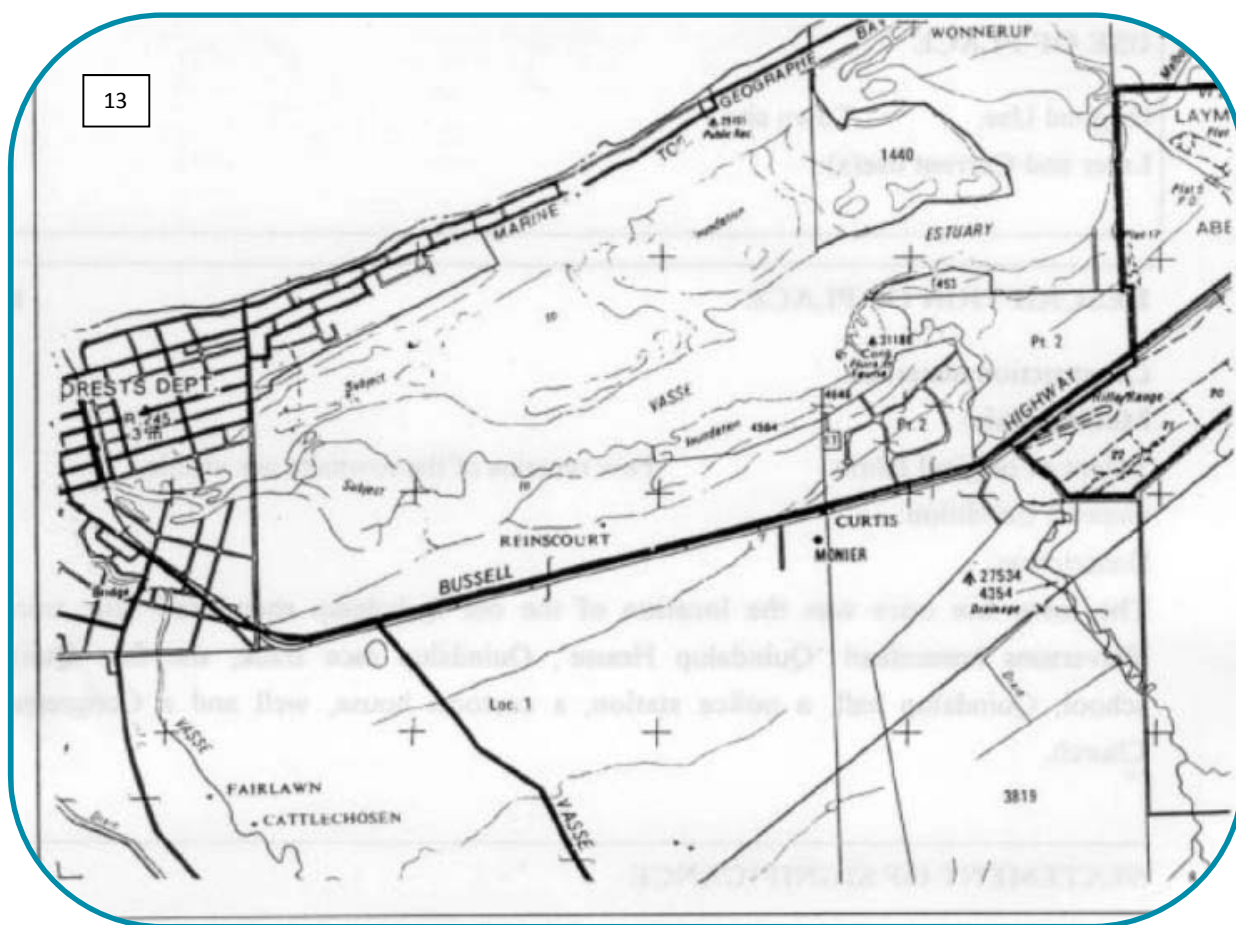
### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	'Reinscourt' Homestead was initially part of the original subdivision of 'Cattle Chosen' and built by Vernon Bussell. Construction of 'Cattle Chosen' was carried out in 1834-36. Following its completion in 1836, all of the Bussell family migrated from England to Augusta. This marked a mass migration of other settlers to the Vasse River area.
Description Notes:	Not inspected
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	Reinscourt, a historic site, has cultural heritage significance as part of the original Cattle Chosen subdivision and its associations with the Bussell family, one of the pioneer families in the district. It remains to be one of the earliest homesteads in the district and is closely related to 'Cattle Chosen', another Bussell homestead built in 1834-1836.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	5

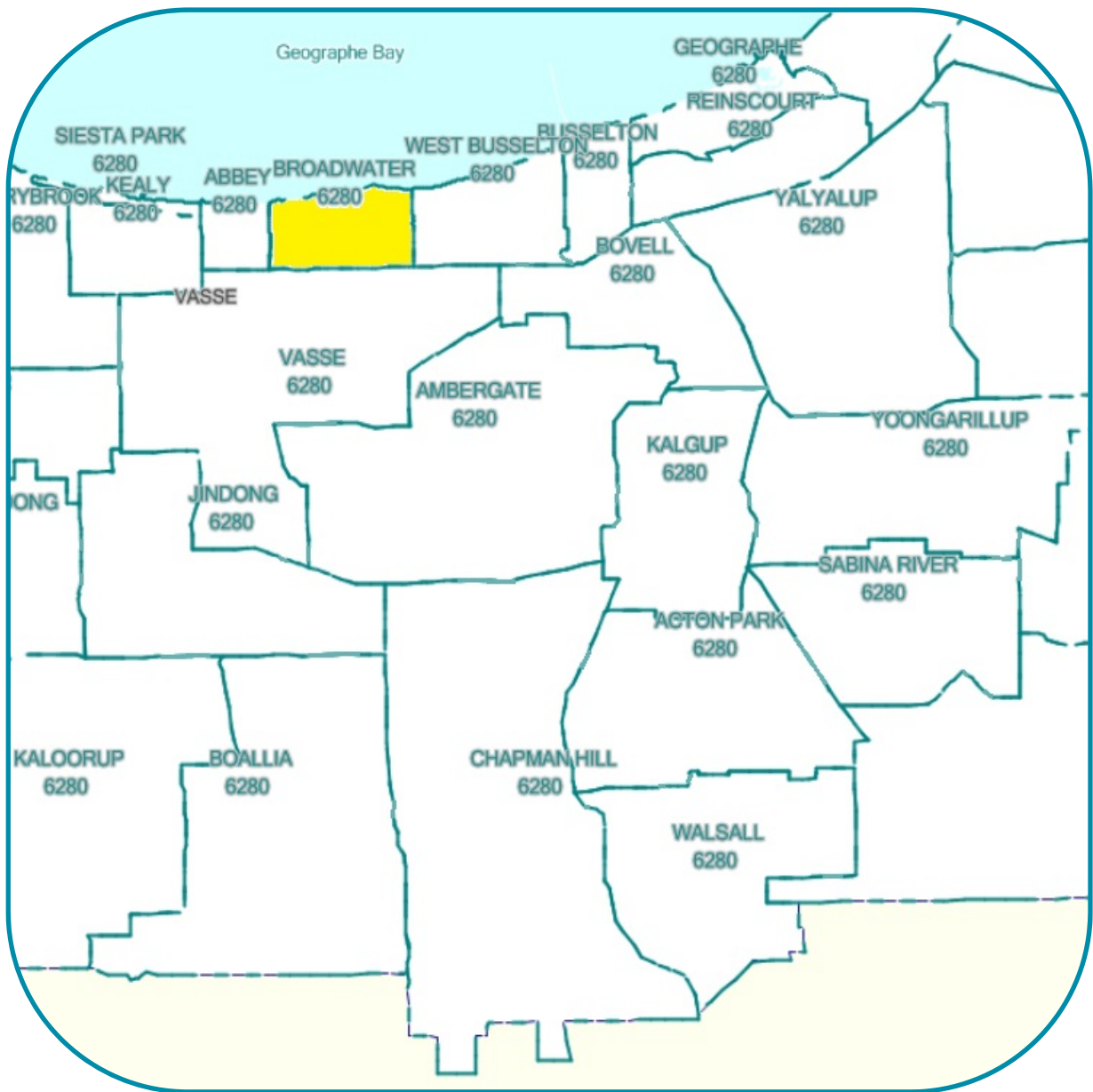
#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Recorded 04/10/1971
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN116
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Vernon Bussell (Builder)
Bibliography:	Nil





## Broadwater



**Busselton Drive-In Cinema***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	500 (Lot 3) Bussell Highway BROADWATER WA 6280
Owners Name:	Jones Cine-West Drive-In
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	524855
HCWA Number:	18159
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Cinema
Construction Date:	1960
Present Use:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Historical:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Description:	Drive-In Theatre
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Nil
Description Notes:	Set in a beautifully landscaped garden, the Drive-in Cinema is enclosed within stonewall and steel fence.
Condition Notes:	The place is in excellent condition, having been maintained by the same owners from its construction to the present day.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity. The majority of the fabric is in its original state, with the exception of the screen, which was originally of timber frame construction on steel supports set into concrete blocks. The timber was replaced in July 2002 with steel as a result of storm damage in the same month.
Archaeological Description:	Nil



Statement of Significance:	Busselton Drive-In Theatre has cultural heritage significance as a rare surviving example that grew quickly throughout Western Australia in the immediate Post World War II period and has since almost disappeared as a class of place.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	3

#### Registration Details

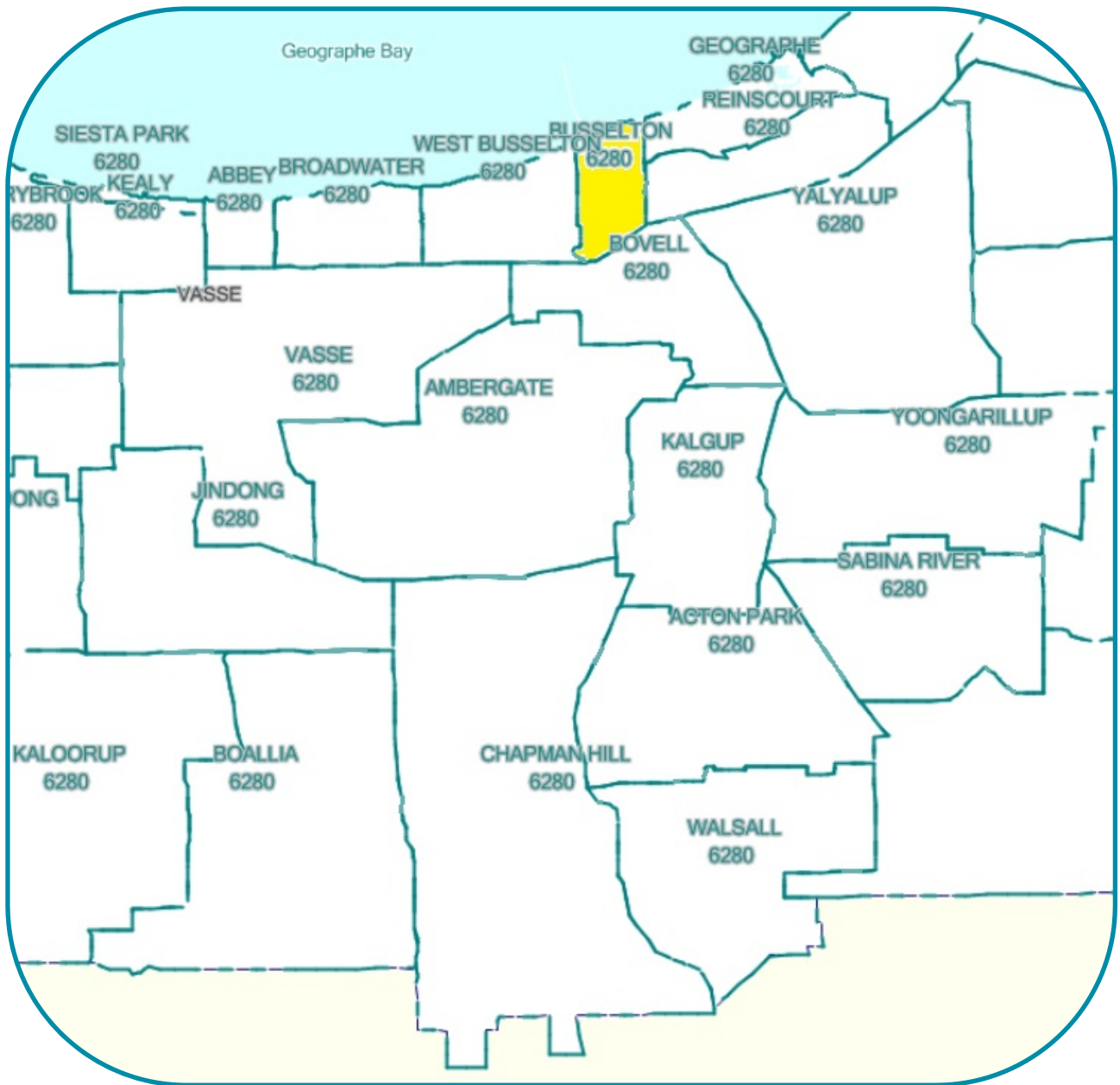
National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 - PN172
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Ron & Valmae Jones, R. M. Neale (Architect)
Bibliography:	Heritage Council of Western Australia, Register of Heritage Places (Draft Only). Public Health Department, building permit, Batty 14592  Film Weekly Directory 1961/2 - 1971  Max Bell, Perth, a cinema history, The Book Guild Ltd, Lews, Sussex 1986, pp.132  Allan Jones, Reminiscences of a Travelling Picture Showman, Busselton 1974  Film Weekly, 5 January 1961, p.7  Interview (Ina Bertrand & Irma Whitford): Allan Jones (1978) Informant: Ron Jones (Busselton, September 1997)







## Busselton



## St. Joseph's Church

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	70 (Lot 18) Kent Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Roman Catholic Church
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access with limited public access.
Landgate Pin:	533837
HCWA Number:	00409
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Church
Construction Date:	1933 Architect/Designer/Builder: Edgar le B Henderson, Architect and Berry Bros, Builders.
Present Use:	Religious (Church, Cathedral or Chapel)
Historical:	Religious (Church, Cathedral or Chapel)
Description:	The church has a steeply pitched gable roof, arched windows and horizontal stucco bands.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Tiles
Other materials:	Stucco
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Gothic

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The church as designed by E. le B Henderson who took over Cavanagh and Cavanagh's role as principal architects for the Roman Catholic Church. Berry Brothers built the church and Roman Catholic Archbishop Clune opened it on 3 September 1933. It replaced the original 1866 church across the street.
Description Notes:	A simple brick stucco and iron church in the Inter-War Gothic style with its entrance at the eastern end of the nave, an unusual plan form. The windows are in the perpendicular style and the narthex simply treated with a crenulated parapet. St Josephs is cruciform in plan and designed in the neo-Gothic style, common for ecclesiastical buildings from this period. The new church c1933 consisted of a nave with a large sanctuary and two small sacristies. Two side chapels in transept form were added, and at the eastern end of the nave, a gallery was formed to provide an area for the choir. The interior wall treatment

	is finished to represent stone, while the nave and the transept ceilings are paneled in jarrah between principals of Oregon to give colour. Externally, the building is finished in cut and struck brickwork, with cement dressings and adorned with two octagonal turrets to the front. An ample portico at the entrance and a supplementary entrance on the north side are completed with a castellated parapet adding further grace and symmetry.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity. In 1971 extensive renovations were carried out on St. Joseph's Church, the first major work undertaken since the church was erected in 1933. The additions and renovations cost \$12,000. Alterations to the church included the addition of a new white marble altar and two stained glass windows to the Sanctuary. Plans were drawn up by Mr. Phil Ryan and Mr. Bob Forsythe.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church a brick, stucco and iron church in the Inter-War Gothic style has cultural heritage significance as a good and modest example of the style. It is a local landmark and holds a special place for Busselton's Roman Catholics. The place remains significant as a place of worship and contributes to the community's sense of place.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Religion)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Nil
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN048
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Edgar le B Henderson, Architect
Bibliography:	Nil



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**St. Davitts***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	27 (Lot 24) Georgette Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Diane Merrilyn Davies
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street with no public access.
Landgate Pin:	533661
HCWA Number:	02936
Other Names:	Early Cammilleri Residence

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1896 and 1903
Present Use:	Residential (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residential (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Single storey limestone and iron Federation Queen Anne style residence.
Walls:	Limestone and stucco.
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Queen Anne

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	St. Davitt's comprises a single-storey residence in the Federation Queen Anne design style and was built, in 1896, by local Busselton builders Hough and Donald, for Frederick William Ponsonby Cammilleri, as his family residence. Cammilleri was one of the best-known and most successful prospectors in Western Australia, having discovered the rich lode at Brown Hill, Kalgoorlie. The same builders made additions to the rear, probably in 1903. There were only relatively minor changes until the late twentieth century, when further additions were made to the rear, early outbuildings were removed and new outbuildings were erected. The place remains in family ownership until 1958.
Description Notes:	The original 1896 St. Davitt's residence is a single-storey random-coursed rubble limestone building, with an 'M' format roof, covered with corrugated galvanized iron and a corrugated iron-roofed verandah, in the Federation Queen Anne style, set in a simple domestic-style garden, comprising lawns, trees and shrubs, as previously noted. According to the Documentary Evidence, the roofing material

	<p>replaces the original. The rear addition, constructed in 1903, is a harmonious addition to the original 1896 section of the residence.</p> <p>Hipped roof house with a surrounding dropped pitch verandah with an iron lace valance and brackets. There is a large brick construction addition to the south of the main house and early additions.</p>
Condition Notes:	<p>The place has been reasonably well-maintained and reflects its values. Cumulative works have resulted in the loss of external detail, some inappropriate masonry repairs and the removal of fireplace surrounds. Verandah floors have already been replaced once, and are in very poor condition again. Overall, the place is in fair, to good, condition.</p>
Integrity Notes:	<p>The original intent is readily legible and the place has continued in use as a residence since its completion in 1896. Each of the major stages of development are distinguishable, so that the evolution of the residence is readily apparent. Overall, the place retains a high degree of integrity.</p>
Authenticity Notes:	<p>Much of the original fabric remains in place and intact. Some detail has been lost and some rooms have been altered for alternative uses. Most of this change has occurred in the late twentieth century. Fabric losses include; decorative treatments to the roof, verandah detailing, the foundation stone, stone-construction fireplaces, as well as the loss of elements such as; the tennis courts, windmill, water tank and flagpole. The fabric that remains in the original 1896 section of the residence is substantially authentic. Overall, the place retains a moderate, to high, degree of authenticity.</p>
Archaeological Description:	<p>Nil</p>
Statement of Significance:	<p>St. Davitt's, a single-storey stone construction and iron roof residence, designed in the Federation Queen Anne style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: -</p> <p>St. Davitt's was built as the family residence for well-known and successful prospector F. W. P. Cammilleri (Mayor of Busselton, 1904-07), discoverer of the Brown Hill lode that became known as the Oroya Shoot, and his wife, Kate Bayliss (nee Layman), whose family were among the earliest European settlers in the district, and it remained their family home from completion in 1896, through to their deaths in the 1940s, and continued in the ownership and occupation of members of their family to 1959.</p> <p>St. Davitt's was built by well-known Busselton builders, Hough and Donald, who, together and individually, were responsible for numerous notable projects, including Caves House at Yallingup and the extensions to Busselton Jetty. St Davitt's is a good example of a residence built by them, making use of local materials, in particular, stone quarried nearby and timber from local sawmills.</p> <p>St. Davitt's is a good example of a Federation Queen Anne design style residence, designed to superior standards, which still retains most of its original external features and intended qualities of the internal spaces.</p> <p>St. Davitt's has some rarity value in the town of Busselton as one of a small</p>



	<p>number of Federation period residences of stone construction, built in the 1890s.</p> <p>St. Davitt's was built as a suburban residence at Busselton during the Western Australian gold boom period following the opening of the railway to Busselton, when there was considerable development and building activity in the town, which was developing as both a holiday and trade centre.</p> <p>St. Davitt's was owned and occupied from 1959 to 1986, by members of the medical profession, who played a significant part in the lives of the community, namely Dr. A. G. Hemsley (1959-62), Ailsa Carrick (1962-72) and Meave Monks (1962-86).</p> <p>St. Davitt's is one of a number of places in Busselton that were originally located in substantial landscape settings, but which have since been eroded by urban development. St. Davitt's provides visual contrast and adds to the visual complexity of the town.</p>
Historic Themes:	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Land Allocation and Subdivision)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Recorded 02/02/1976
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN047
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	F. W. P. Cammilleri (Mayor of Busselton, 1904-07), Dr. A. G. Hemsley (1959-62), Ailsa Carrick (1962-72) and Meave Monks (1962-86).
Bibliography:	St. Davitt's residence, Busselton: Conservation Plan 2005



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## St. Mary's Church Rectory

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	43 (Lot 87) Peel Terrace BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Anglican Church of Australia
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	526014
HCWA Number:	00402
Other Names:	Part of St Mary's Anglican Church and Graveyard, Rectory and Hall Site

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Rectory
Construction Date:	1895 Architect/Designer/Builder: G. H. Hough (builder)
Present Use:	Religious (Housing or Quarters)
Historical:	Religious (Housing or Quarters)
Description:	A limestone and iron rectory in the Federation Italianate style.
Walls:	Limestone and stucco
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Italianate

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>There is conflicting information on the place and it is said that the place was built in 1895 and not occupied until 1906. More research is required on its origins and use.</p> <p>A substantial building with wide verandahs and a hexagon bay window in one corner. A rector first occupied the building in 1906.</p>
Description Notes:	The place is a generous limestone walled building with stucco trim, a faceted bay window and iron roof, in the Federation Italianate style. A deep verandah extends across the southern face of the building from the bay window. Tall limestone chimneys with rendered caps further enrich the substantial steeply pitched roof.
Condition Notes:	The place appears to be in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place remains in uses for its intended purpose and retains a high degree of

	integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place appears little altered and retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	St. Mary's Anglican Church Rectory, a limestone and iron in the Federation Italianate style is a good and substantial example of a rectory and of a building in the style. It is a distinctive building and integral part of the Anglican Church precinct.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Religion)
Management Category:	1

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	Classified 07/08/1961
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN053
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Former Lady Campion Hostel

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	27 (Lot 327) Adelaide Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Alexander James McCormack
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	533482
HCWA Number:	05299
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hostel
Construction Date:	1926 Architect/Designer/Builder: W. G. Pickering, Architect
Present Use:	Health (Office or Administration Building)
Historical:	Residential (Institutional Housing)
Description:	A gable roofed Inter-War California Bungalow style building with a broken pitch verandah on two sides. Verandah has decorative timberwork.
Walls:	Brick and pebble dash render
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Inter-War California Bungalow
Architectural Style:	

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>Lady Campion Hostel was built for the Bush Nursing Society which was developed to serve the needs of World War I veterans and in particular their wives in country areas. The Society and the bush Nursing Trust provided the funds to build and operate the place.</p> <p>The hostel took in pregnant women when a hospital could not be reached in time for birth and gave women access to proper medical facilities where previous none had existed. The place was opened in 1926 and named after the Governor's wife, Lady Campion.</p> <p>Closure was first canvassed in 1937, but the place continued in use, though at diminished rates of occupancy as transport improved. The trust amalgamated with the Silver Chain and ceased to operate in 1947 and the place became and infant health centre in that year.</p>
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Description Notes:	A single storey brick, stucco and pebble dash render building with an iron roof in the Inter- War California Bungalow style in an open garden setting. The front façade has a deep verandah with a dominating pebble dashed and half-timbered gable with a central ventilator. It has side verandahs and timber joinery.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>Lady Campion Hostel, a single storey brick and iron building in the Inter-War California Bungalow style, has cultural heritage significance for its close associations with the Group Settlement Scheme and the influx of settlers in the area that necessitated the construction of a hostel for expectant mothers.</p> <p>The place has strong links with the Bush Nursing Society who through the Bush Nursing Trust provided the funds and infrastructure to construct the building.</p> <p>Also the place has historical significance as it represents a changing attitude to childbirth whereby it was recognised that hospitals provided a safer environment of both mother and babies and was one of only five such hostels built in Western Australia.</p> <p>The place also represents recognition of the needs of Group Settlers and attempts to alleviate some of the hardships they experience and contributes to the community's sense of place for its role in health and welfare.</p> <p>Finally the place has historical importance for its links with the British Red Cross who provided the initial funding to establish the Bush Nursing Society in Western Australia.</p>
Historic Themes:	Demography and Settlement (Settlements), Social and Civic Activities (Community Services and Utilities), Outside Influences (World Wars and Other Wars)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 12/11/2001
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN030
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Bovell's Cottage

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	11 (Lot 2) Adelaide Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Neil Donald Delroy
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and no public access to the property.
Landgate Pin:	533377
HCWA Number:	00385
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1882
Present Use:	Commercial (Office)
Historical:	Residential (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Modest cottage with a steeply pitched roof which contains an attic. It has a verandah on two sides.
Walls:	Limestone
Roof:	Timber Shingles
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Joseph Bovell arrived in Western Australia on 20 October 1859 aboard the West Australian with his wife Elizabeth Burnside and son. He was later to become the proprietor of the Ship Hotel. The West Australian on 15 August 1882 records the near completion of Bovell's 5-roomed cottage. The cottage passed to Bovell's daughter Anne who sold it to Thomas Prosser and it passed to Prosser's widow Elizabeth in 1947, then to her sister Alice Jarvis and was then bequeathed to her nephew Melville Jarvis.
Description Notes:	Bovell's Cottage is sited in a garden setting and the building is framed by plantings of Peppermint Trees. It was a single storey building, but now has loft accommodation. The ground floor is constructed in limestone and the steeply pitched roof is covered in shingles once more, having been sheeted with corrugated iron for a considerable period following the removal of the original shingles. The verandah is supported on stop-chamfered posts. Windows are



	double hung sashes with slim glazing bars and timber lintels. The floors are of pit-sawn timber. The loft has been converted to accommodation and a stair added to the western end of the house.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place remains in use as an office and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains much of its exterior form and fabric and therefore retains a moderate to high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>Bovell Cottage, a single storey stone Victorian Georgian style cottage with a converted loft has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <p>The place was the home of Joseph Bovell, one of the settlers of the south-west region, who arrived in the 1850s and was influential in the settlement and development of Busselton.</p> <p>The place is a fine example of a single storey Victorian Georgian Style cottage.</p> <p>The place is a good representative example of late nineteenth century cottage design located on close proximity to the Busselton town site.</p>
Historic Themes:	1
Management Category:	Demography and Settlement (Settlements), Occupations (Domestic Activity)

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 02/02/1976
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN006
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Joseph Bovell, his family and heirs.
Bibliography:	<p>Conservation Plans 1997 and 1998.</p> <p>Heritage Council assessment documentation 1995.</p>



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## Busselton Early Childcare Centre

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	15 (Lot 453) Albert Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Penmato Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	11858463
HCWA Number:	17457
Other Names:	Dr Yates House

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1922 and 1929 Architect/Designer/Builder: Architects Cohen and Eales
Present Use:	Commercial (Child Care Centre)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Brick stone and iron residence
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Filigree

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The Place was built by Dr Walter Percy Yates in 1922-9 by the prominent architectural team of Cohen &amp; Eales. Dr Yates lived in the house and ran his surgery from the front rooms. The verandah outside the surgery and facing the street was well known by Busselton residents for more than 30 years as they filled the chairs lined up along its length waiting for their turn to see the doctor. Dr Yates was born in York City, England and trained at Glasgow University in Scotland. He came to WA in 1912 and set up a practice in York. He worked for a short time at Woodman Point Quarantine Station. His wife Evelyn came from England during WWI and their son and daughter were later born in Fremantle. After the war, he came to Busselton and was appointed Government Medical Officer for the district in 1922, a position he held until 1955.</p> <p>When Dr Yates began practicing, he was the only doctor between Capel and Albany and often visited patients on horseback, horse and car or car depending on the road conditions. He helped to establish the St. John Ambulance in the</p>
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	<p>district and in 1940 was recognised as an honorary life member. He started the first public Tennis Club. He was a member of the first board of management for the Villa Maria project, the first retirement village in the area. In 1955 he moved to Perth and served on the Repatriation Board for 15 years before retiring to his home in Albert St Busselton.</p> <p>The property was auctioned in February 2003 and bought by Penmato Pty Ltd who leased the property to Anthony Bradbury, Busselton Early Childhood Centre. The adjoining block, previously a tennis court now awaits development.</p>
Description Notes:	The Busselton Early Childcare Centre is a single storey brick and stone, gambrel and gabled roof building with an encircling verandah. The verandah has timber filigree decorative elements that give the place its distinctive appearance. Infill to the side of the verandah has diminished the symmetry and openness of the modest building. Due to security reasons as a childcare centre, there is a green steel fence enclosure surrounding the front yard.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Busselton Early Childcare Centre, a brick, stone and iron-roofed building has cultural heritage significance as a fine example of a Federation Filigree style residence.
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and Mobility (Settlements), Occupations (Domestic Activity)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 05/12/2005
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN161
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Dr Walter Percy Yates, Eustace G. Cohen & Joseph Herbert Eales, Architects.
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Esplanade Hotel

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	30-38 (Lot 20) Marine Terrace BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Ehb Holdings Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from exterior and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	11885342
HCWA Number:	00397
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hotel
Construction Date:	Circa 1900 Architect/Designer/Builder: Robert Donald, builder.
Present Use:	Commercial (Hotel, Tavern or Inn)
Historical:	Commercial (Hotel, Tavern or Inn)
Description:	Two storey hotel with decorative stucco elements.
Walls:	Decorative stucco brickwork.
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Free Classical

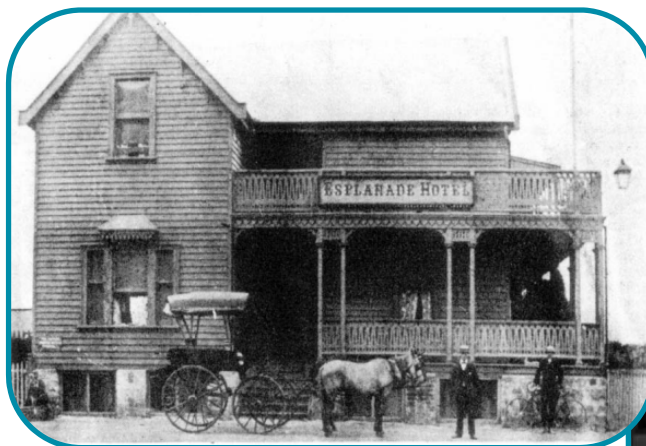
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The first Esplanade Hotel was built on the site at the end of the 19th century. It was a two story weatherboard with corrugated iron roof and an open balcony providing a roof over the front and side verandahs. The (current) second Esplanade was built around 1900 and may have coincided with the application for transfer of license from the Sussex Licensing court for the hotel in 1904 from H. W. Mills to J. S. Bignell. Through time its frontage to Marine Terrace was obscured by insensitive additions. In recent times, the additions have been removed and the frontage partially remodeled, then a terrace laid across the front of the building, together with an enclosing fence. In 2005 the presentation of the place is much improved.
Description Notes:	The Esplanade Hotel is a two storey stucco brick and iron building in the Federation Free Classical style. It has a curved pediment to mark the main entrance and flanking wall planes terminating in pedimented bays at each end of the main façade. The roof is corrugated iron articulated with stucco-decorated

	<p>chimneys.</p> <p>In recent works the additions that spanned the whole frontage were removed and a serrated roof line applied to a modest infill at the front of the building, to which a pergola attaches. There is a terrace at the front, enclosing fence and a small rotunda in the north-east corner.</p>
Condition Notes:	The place has been renovated and is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place remains in use as a hotel and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has been through a series of modification, though the upper floor to the front façade is little altered. The place overall retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Esplanade Hotel, a two storey brick, stucco and iron roofed hotel building in the Federation Free Classical style has cultural heritage significance as a good example of an hotel of the period, a longstanding part of Busselton's holiday destinations, and a significant component of the Marine Terrace streetscape. It is now a good example of adaptive re-use of an important place.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN022
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Statewide Hotel Survey completed 1997-11-01
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Busselton Margaret River Times, 30 November 1998.



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*Two of Busselton's iconic hotels – The Esplanade Hotel (above) and The Ship Hotel (below).*



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## Ship Hotel and Stables

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	8 (Lot 6) Albert Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	ALH Group Property Holdings Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Yes
Landgate Pin:	533842
HCWA Number:	00420
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hotel
Construction Date:	Circa 1857 and 1910
Present Use:	Commercial (Hotel, Tavern or Inn)
Historical:	Commercial (Hotel, Tavern or Inn)
Description:	Two storey hotel building and single storey stables, with late twentieth century accommodation units to the southern side of the main buildings.
Walls:	Limestone (stables), Brick and stucco (Hotel)
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian style stables and Federation Filigree style hotel building

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>Joseph Bovell arrived in Western Australia on 20 October 1859 aboard the West Australian with his wife Elizabeth Burnside and son. He was later to become the proprietor of the Ship Hotel. A later hotel built around 1910 stands on the site of the original Ship Hotel, while the stables to the original building have survived. Subsequently in the course of the twentieth century, numerous changes and additions have taken place including a drive in bottle shop, accommodation units and a pool.</p> <p>The Original Ship Inn, previously known as the Ship Tavern was single storey and constructed from limestone with shingle roof in 1847 by George Guerrier. The original Inn was situated on this site but behind the second and extant Ship Hotel.</p> <p>The Victorian/Georgian limestone barn/stables remains intact situated to the west of the original building. The position for the Tavern was chosen due to it</p>
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	being situated on the main thoroughfare from the beach to 'Cattle Chosen' and 'Fairlawn' and was on the westward route to Dunsborough and Castle Bay.
Description Notes:	A large Victorian Georgian style limestone stable/barn with a steeply pitched roof. The building is constructed of hand-hewn limestone, with windows in the long walls and doors and hayloft door in the gable end. The openings are supported on timber lintels. It has a lean-to structure on the south and a timber pergola to the north.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place is in use for its intended purpose and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has been the subject of numerous changes and retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	As the site has been occupied for an extended period of time, the place is likely to have archaeological potential.
Statement of Significance:	The Ship Hotel, a brick stucco and iron Federation Filigree hotel building and Victorian Georgian stables building, has cultural heritage significance as an important Busselton landmark building and a fine example of the style and period. The place also contains an important early Victorian Georgian set of stables. It has been an important social gathering place since its construction and it contributes to the community's sense of place.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Recorded 02/08/1971
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN043 & PN044
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	On Assessment Program
Associations:	Joseph Bovell and George Guerrier
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Prospect Villa

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	4 (Lots 1, 2 & 3) Pries Avenue BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Glentana Holdings Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Open visual access and restricted public access.
Landgate Pin:	11780857, 11780858 and 11780856
HCWA Number:	00389
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1855 Architect/Designer/Builder: James Chapman, Builder.
Present Use:	Residential (Institutional Housing)
Historical:	Residential (Two Storey Residence)
Description:	A two-storey Victorian Georgian house with stonewalls and iron roof
Walls:	Stone
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The Chapman's arrived in the Colony in 1830 and settled at Inlet Park, setting up a flourmill. The Chapman brothers were amongst the first to take up town lots. James Chapman acquired Lot 93 in 1855 and is believed to have built Prospect Villa soon after. It had limestone walls, pit sawn timber floors and a shingle-covered roof. By 1860 Robert Pries, a storekeeper and agent had bought the property and the place remains in the Pries family until it was bought by Tom McCusker, when the front garden was cleared to make way for a service station. After being used for Tourist Bureau offices and a museum, the place was leased out for a variety of purposes and some conservation works done. In 1988 Judy and Chris Murray acquired the place, saved it from ruin, and opened the place as Prospect Villa bed and breakfast accommodation in 1989.
Description Notes:	Prospect Villa is a two storey rendered stone and iron Victorian Georgian house, with a gabled roof with chimneys. The main façade is symmetrically arranged and

	has a surrounding verandah. It is a simple and elegant house.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place is used for holiday accommodation and therefore retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	There has a good deal of change made to the place, but the underlying fabric is authentic. The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	The site has been disturbed for the construction of the garage but is likely to have some archaeological potential given the length of its use.
Statement of Significance:	Prospect Villa, a two storey rendered masonry and iron house in the Victorian Georgian style, has cultural heritage significance as the residence of James Chapmen, one of Busselton's earliest settlers and was the home of the Pries family, an important local family, for a considerable period of time from 1860. It is also believed to be the oldest surviving house in the town. It is valued for its aesthetic and historic associations and as a good example of a two-storey Victorian Georgian residence.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 07/08/1961
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 21/03/1978 – PN040
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	James Chapman, Robert Pries, Tom McCusker, Judy and Chris Murray
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Villa Carlotta

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	110 (Lot 100) Adelaide Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Yoko Tomita & Allen Gianatti – 110 Adelaide Development Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	1214218
HCWA Number:	00386
Other Names:	Ithaca

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1890 and 1904
Present Use:	Commercial (Hotel, Tavern or inn)
Historical:	Educational (Primary School)
Description:	A single storey residence with tower in a garden setting.
Walls:	Tuck-pointed brick and stucco
Roof:	Aluminium tiles
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Queen Anne

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The place was built in 1896-7 and initially named Ithaca. Frank Backhouse built it for himself and his family. Backhouse had been an engineer in Coolgardie. In 1904 the place was acquired by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions for a convent and school. It was used by the nuns and for boarders. The place was transferred to the Josephite Sisters in 1922 when they took over the school in Kent Street. The sister relocated in 1951 and Ithaca continued in use as a retreat for children and for holidays for the Josephite sisters. Then in 1952 the place was sold to a Mr. Rushton who may have given the place its present name and ran it as a private hotel. Following several changes in ownership the place was acquired by Troy Buswell in 1995 and the place continues to operate as a guesthouse.
Description Notes:	Villa Carlotta is a single storey tuck pointed brick and stucco, aluminium tiled roof Federation Queen Anne style house, with a tall belvedere as a key design feature. It is set in well-tended gardens. The 1904 framed addition lies to the side of the

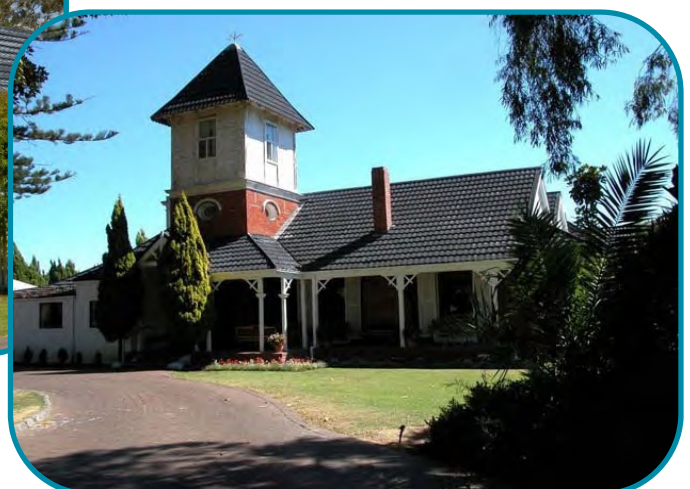
	original building.
Condition Notes:	The place is well maintained and in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	Though no longer used as a house, the original use of the place is reasonably apparent. The place retains a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Villa Carlotta, a single storey tuck pointed brick and aluminium tiled roof house with a belvedere in the Federation Queen Anne, style has cultural heritage significance as a fine example of the style and period, for its series of historic uses, for its associations with Frank Backhouse and later the Roman Catholic Church, and as a place that contribute to the community's sense of place. It is also significant for its role in demonstrating changing patterns of residences and of social life.
Historic Themes:	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Depression and Boom), Social and Civic Activities (Religion), Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment), and Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 02/02/1976
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN059
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Frank Backhouse and Josephite Sisters
Bibliography:	Heritage Council assessment documentation.



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## St. Mary's Anglican Church and Graveyard

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	39 (Lot 106) Peel Terrace BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Anglican Parish of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the public domain, and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	526003
HCWA Number:	00402
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Church
Construction Date:	1844, completed 1845, 1902, 1924 and 1984
Present Use:	Religious (Church, Cathedral or Chapel), Monument Cemetery
Historical:	Religious (Church, Cathedral or Chapel)
Description:	A stone and shingle roofed church in the Victorian Gothic style in a graveyard setting.
Walls:	Limestone, part rendered
Roof:	Timber shingles
Other materials:	Stained glass windows
Architectural Style:	Victorian Romanesque

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>St Mary's Anglican Church opened in 1845 by early settlers of the Vasse district. Following early settlement in the 1830s, the need for a church was mooted in 1841. The initial financing of the project was raised from friends and relatives including the Bussell, Carter and Bowker families and by 1843 work had commenced. The trustees were John Bussell, John Molloy and Henry Chapman. Mr. F. Brabazon Forsayth prepared plans. Mrs. Frances Bussell laid the foundation stone in March 1844. The construction was a community effort with free contributions by men like George Blechynden, the district carpenter.</p> <p>Although incomplete, the church opened in April 1845 and at that time had a beaten earth floor. It was named St. Mary's after a church of the same name in Portsea, England, where William Bussell had been curate. The place was finally completed in 1848 and a harmonium installed in 1859. A bell and bell tower were added in 1902 and a vestry added in 1906, and finally the porch in 1924. Major</p>
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	repairs were undertaken in the 1950s and in the 1970s plain glass windows were replaced with stained glass donated by descendants of the pioneering families. The shingles were placed with aluminium tiles and in 1982 these were removed and replaced during conservation works in 1989 programme.
Description Notes:	<p>St Mary's Anglican Church is a Victorian Romanesque style building in the Norman manner, constructed in limestone with a shingled roof. The place is set in a graveyard where many of the early families of Busselton buried their dead. The grounds are grassed and a number of peppermint trees provide shady and green setting that is further enhanced by the presence of the Vasse River.</p> <p>It has an auditory plan, and sanctuary, entrance porch and vestry and belltower. The walls are constructed of local limestone and the nave is three bays long, and the bays are articulated with pilasters and round head windows with label moulds. There are stained glass windows. The floors are of timber. External walls have been partly rendered over as a repair strategy.</p>
Condition Notes:	Generally the church is in fair to good condition, but many of the gravestones are deteriorating and require conservation.
Integrity Notes:	The place remains in use as intended, though burials in the graveyard have long since ceased. The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place was made in stages and there is authentic material relating to all stages. Overall the place retains a moderate to high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Given the length of use of the site, there may be some archaeological potential.
Statement of Significance:	St Mary's Anglican Church and Graveyard, a Victorian Gothic Revival style church constructed in stone with a shingled roof, and graveyard with historic grave markers, has cultural heritage significance as one of the oldest graveyards in the state and a place associated with the founding of Busselton. The place has links with the founding families in the region, including the Bussells and the Molloys who helped to raise funds for its construction and participated in its construction. The place has high aesthetic value as a picturesque Gothic church in a pleasant setting alongside the Vasse River. The cemetery contains much information on prominent early local families who attended services there and were buried in the graveyard. The place remains significant as a place of worship and contributes to the community's sense of place.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Religion)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 07/08/1961
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN051
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes



Associations:	Mr. F Brabazon Forsayth (Architect), Bussells and Molloy's
Bibliography:	Heritage Council heritage assessment 1997.



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## Yoonderup

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	71 (Lot 154) Kent Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Robyn Ann Harley & Kim Hastwell
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access to exterior from the street, no public access.
Landgate Pin:	533841
HCWA Number:	05326
Other Names:	Mann's House, Hastwell's House

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1914 and Circa 1954
Present Use:	Residential (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residential (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	House with an unusual design, it features a half-timbered facade, casement windows and a corner entrance and verandah.
Walls:	Limestone and half-timbered construction
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Old English

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	House designed by E. G. Cohen, a prominent Western Australian Architect.
Description Notes:	An 'L' shaped plan house with gables presenting at the ends of the legs of the plan and a centrally located door sheltered by a verandah that links both legs of the 'L' plan.
Condition Notes:	The place appears to be in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place remains in use as a residence and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place appears little altered and retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of	Yoonderup, an Inter-War Old English style residence in brick and iron has cultural



Significance:	heritage significance as a good and unusual example of the style and a good example of the work of E. G. Cohen
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	1

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	Classified 14/06/2004
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN028
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	E.G. Cohen (Architect)
Bibliography:	National Trust WA Historic Places Assessment, 1 February 2004.



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## Sussex House

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	89 (Lot 10) Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Anthony Edward Callow
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access to exterior and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	533819
HCWA Number:	05309
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Commercial building with residences on first floor.
Construction Date:	1911
Present Use:	Commercial (Shop Retail Store)
Historical:	Commercial (Shop Retail Store)
Description:	A two storey stuccoed brick and iron shopping and residential building in a version of the Federation Free Classical style.
Walls:	Stucco Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Free Classical

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	On the previous site of 'Sussex House' and during the 1890s a house was constructed and lived in by the Hough family. The Hough family sold drapery from their home before constructing a small timber 'general and drapery' store on this corner. The place served as a boarding house during World War II. The store was later owned by Mr. Prosser, who included a couple of banks into the building.
Description Notes:	Located on the corner of Queen and Prince streets, Sussex House is a two storey Federation Free Classical style commercial building with a strong landmark value. It comprises shops on the ground floor and had residences on the first floor. The building originally had a two storey verandah, so that the detail below the first floor verandah roof level is simply treated. The verandah has been replaced by a cantilevered awning. The architectural flourishes are reserved for the street side parapet, where a deep balustrade and pediments provide a richly decorative

	building top and skyline.
Condition Notes:	The building appears to be in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The building continues to serve its original function and retains a high degree of integrity. Sussex House originally had a corner axis with timber balcony with 'oriental' style balustrade. The building displayed early signage 'M.R. Whitton Stationery'.
Authenticity Notes:	Though it has lost its verandah but otherwise retains much of its original fabric. It retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Sussex House, a two storey stucco and iron shopping and residential building in the Federation Free Classical style, has cultural heritage significance as a good example of its style and is a local landmark. Sussex is an important part of the Queen Street townscape.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Commercial and Service Industries)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN055
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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**No. 7 Albert Street***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	7 (Lot 381) Albert Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Peter Bowman Nominees Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street and no internal access.
Landgate Pin:	533405
HCWA Number:	18176
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Commercial Shop
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Commercial (Shopping Complex)
Historical:	Residential (Attached Workers Cottages)
Description:	Albert Street is a single storey shop with a hipped roof. An enclosed verandah sits to the front of the building.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian adapted to various other styles.

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The building was originally constructed as attached workers cottages (i.e.: a duplex). It is believed that the building had an earth floor.
Description Notes:	The underlying building has a steeply pitched roof that suggests that the roof was originally clad with shingles. The verandah in its present form is a much later addition. Recent refurbishment has brightened the place with a new coat of bright and contrasting paint colours. As such, the building provides an interesting visual counterpoint along the commercial streetscape of Albert Street.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity; structural modifications are capable of being reversed to return to the original building concept.



Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The building has significance as a rare example of an extant workers cottage in the Busselton area.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Commercial Services and Industries)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	Nil
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN160
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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**Nos. 6 and 8 Adelaide Street***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	6 & 8 (Lots 4 & 3) Adelaide Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Lance Evan Rosich
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	533369 and 533367
HCWA Number:	18158
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1909
Present Use:	Residential (Single Storey Duplex)
Historical:	Residential (Single Storey Duplex)
Description:	Symmetrical Federation Bungalow style duplex residence.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Limestone
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	No. 6 was originally built to house the Matron of the Hospital, while No. 8 was built for the Hospital Doctor. The duplex is situated directly over the road from the Busselton Hospital Site.
Description Notes:	The Adelaide Street duplex is designed to give the appearance of a single dwelling and is a brick and iron roofed building in a simple form of the Federation bungalow style. It has a hipped iron roof that extends down over the full width front verandah and a gabled roof emphasises the front entry of the two dwellings. The verandah is carried on stop chamfered timber posts and the timber floor has been replaced with a concrete floor.
Condition Notes:	Good condition
Integrity Notes:	The place has a high degree of integrity
Authenticity Notes:	The place has a high degree of authenticity

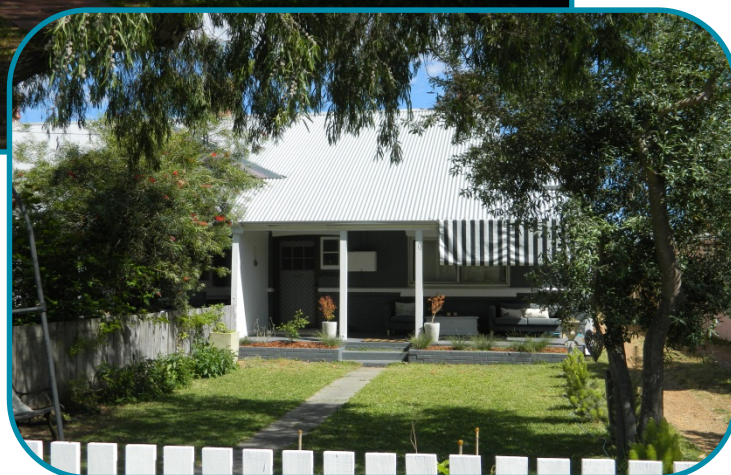
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	6 & 8 Adelaide St, a brick, limestone and iron duplex in the Federation Bungalow style has cultural heritage significance for its associations with Busselton Hospital and as a fine and relatively intact example of the style. It is rare as one of a small number of Federation period duplexes in Busselton.
Historic Themes:	2
Management Category:	People (Early Settlers)

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN175
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Eustace Cohen, Busselton Hospital, J. Thomas
Bibliography:	Nil



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**No. 31 Duchess Street***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	31 (Lot 413) Duchess Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Ian Ross McKenzie
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	533366
HCWA Number:	18170
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1900
Present Use:	Vacant Unused
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Single storey brick and limestone and iron house.
Walls:	Random and coursed limestone with brick quoins to the front door and windows.
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Fibro Cement
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Nil
Description Notes:	<p>The house was built c1900. No. 31, Duchess Street is Federation Bungalow style residence constructed with random and coursed limestone with brick quoins to the front door and windows. It is topped by a hipped roof, punctured by a galvanised iron flue and chimney. French bay windows flank the main entrance and project onto the verandah, thereby emphasizing the entry statement. The verandah posts appear to have been replaced with brick pillars. A fibro cement clad addition to the side of the building diminishes the building's authenticity.</p> <p>The lawn appears to be unkempt presumably due to neglect and the house displays a considerable problem with damp. The block on lot 64 originally ran through from Duchess St to Adelaide St. The rates book from 1896 shows all of the blocks in Duchess St on this side of the road ran through to Adelaide St with a lane way servicing night carts ran dividing the middle of the blocks. This lane</p>



	was, in part resumed by the City of Busselton in 2000; however the lane in the area behind these buildings is extant
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	House 31 Duchess Street, a brick, limestone and iron residence in the Federation Bungalow style residence has cultural heritage significance as a fine and relatively intact example of the style.
Historic Themes:	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Settlements), Occupations (Domestic Activity)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN167
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Lilly family, owners of a timber mill.
Bibliography:	Nil



**No. 95 Kent Street***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	95 (Lot 3) Kent Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Joan Gloria Jackson
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	533797
HCWA Number:	18167
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Single storey concrete block and tile residence.
Walls:	Cement Block
Roof:	Marseilles Terracotta Tiles
Other materials:	Federation Bungalow
Architectural Style:	

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Nil
Description Notes:	House 95 Kent Street is a concrete block Federation Bungalow style residence with a Marseilles pattern terracotta tiled gambrel roof. The place has surrounding verandahs, timber posts and timber joinery.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	House 95 Kent Street has cultural heritage significance as a good representative example of a concrete block Federation Bungalow style residence with Marseilles



	pattern terracotta tiled gambrel roof.
Historic Themes:	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Settlements), Occupations (Domestic Activity)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN164
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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**Albert Street Grocer and Baker***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	17 (Lot 9) Albert Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Faire Investments Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	533417
HCWA Number:	13490
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Commercial Building
Construction Date:	1899
Present Use:	Commercial (Shopping Complex)
Historical:	Commercial (Shopping Complex)
Description:	Pair of shops
Walls:	Brick and Stucco
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Free

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The shops were built in 1899.
Description Notes:	Shops at 19 Albert Street are a pair of relatively intact shops from the gold boom period and both have elaborately modeled pediments and retain a large amount of original and early fabric in their shop fronts.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Shops at 17 Albert Street have cultural heritage significance as a pair of relatively intact shops from the gold boom period and are a good example of a type that is

	losing original fabric elsewhere.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Commercial and Service Industries)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 23/04/1999 – PN163
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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**Nos. 33 and 35 Duchess Street***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	33 & 35 (Lots 1 & 2) Duchess Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Peter Geoffrey Donnelly & Carolyn Jane Donnelly (both)
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street and no internal access.
Landgate Pin:	533373 and 533370
HCWA Number:	18169
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1909
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Brick, stucco and tiled roof Federation Bungalow style duplex.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Concrete Tiles
Other materials:	Stucco
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	<p>An unusual place in the Busselton area, this is a Federation Bungalow style duplex, with brick construction walls and stucco trim and a steeply pitched gambrel pattern concrete tiled roof. It has a full width front verandah, supported on stop-chamfered posts with decorative post brackets. The place has a timber picket fence and a simple neat garden.</p> <p>The building was owned by J. Thomas, who built four units in the form of two duplex buildings on the site. No 1 &amp; 2 Duchess St. and 3 &amp; 4 in Adelaide St. The block originally ran through from Duchess St to Adelaide Street in 1896 (rates book), as was the case with all of the blocks in this street at this time. Four units were built on Lot 65 and a lane way servicing night carts ran through the middle of the blocks dividing the Adelaide and Duchess Street Frontages. This lane was, in part resumed by the City of Busselton in 2000; however the lane in the area behind these buildings is extant.</p>
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	The building is situated directly over the road from the Busselton Hospital site. No. 6 was built to house the Matron of the Hospital, while No. 8 housed the Hospital Doctor.
Description Notes:	Nil
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	33 & 35 Duchess Street, a brick and tiled Federation Bungalow styled duplex, has cultural heritage significance as a good and unusual example of the style applied to a duplex residence in the context of Busselton.
Historic Themes:	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Settlements), Occupations (Domestic Activity)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN166
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	J. Thomas, E. Cohen
Bibliography:	Nil



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**A.R. Bovell and Son***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	42 (Lot 13) Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Trenton William Healy & Leslie Catherine Healy
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Good visual access and no public access.
Landgate Pin:	533398
HCWA Number:	18164
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Commercial Shop
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Commercial (Shopping Complex)
Historical:	Commercial (Shopping Complex)
Description:	A single storey shop.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Limestone and Plaster
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Alexander Robert Bovell was a well-known local general agent and auctioneer who came to Western Australia in 1859. In 1903, he established himself as a stock and land auctioneer, shipping and general commission agent. He attended to all timber imports from the Busselton Jetty when it operated as a harbour until it closed in the 1960s. He was closely associated with the local mining industry and was both a member of the South West Agricultural Society and a Councillor at the Busselton Municipal Council. The shop is believed to have been built by Sir Stewart Bovell (brother of Reginald).
Description Notes:	A single storey brick and iron building with a substantial original glass shop front and encircling porch sits at the busy intersection between Queen Street and Prince Street. Topped by a gambrel pattern roof. The building represents an earlier era of shop design and there are few such complete examples remaining in the town.



Condition Notes:	The place is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity, as it is intact as an insurance and real estate agency complete with desks and general office fit out, however it is unoccupied and has been so for several decades.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	A. R. Bovell & Son has cultural heritage significance for its close historic associations with A. R. Bovell and is evidence of an early style of shop design, complete with original shop front. His son, John Bovell was later Mayor of Busselton.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Commercial and Service Industries), People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN157
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Sir Stewart Bovell, Reginald Bovell, Alexander Robert Bovell, John Bovell
Bibliography:	Batt.ye J. S. (ed.), The Cyclopaedia of WA: A Historical and Commercial Review, Vol. 2, The Hesperian Press, WA, 1985.



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## Kershaw's House

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	16 (Lot 6) Prince Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Michael Gordon Copeland & Jane Georgina Copeland
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	533415
HCWA Number:	18155
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1890
Present Use:	Commercial (Chiropractic Clinic)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Painted brick and corrugated iron roofed Federation Bungalow
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The house was built before the turn of the century and was the house of Edward Kershaw and his family (wife, daughter and nephew). His wife died soon after coming to Busselton and it is not known what became of the nephew. For many years, Edward Kershaw taught at schools around the area, and his last appointment was at Newtown – now known as Vasse. Mr. Kershaw was an accomplished musician and mathematician. His daughter married Alfred John Bussell, eldest son of Alfred Pickmore Bussell of 'Wallcliffe', Margaret River.
Description Notes:	The place is a painted brick construction dwelling with a gabled corrugated iron roof. It has a skillion roofed verandah across the front and down the sides with St Andrew' cross balustrade. The roof scape includes a chimney.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	Though now a chiropractic clinic the place remains legible as a house and retains

	a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	There appear to have been a number of changes to upgrade the place and to adapt it for its present use. The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Kershaw's House, a brick and iron Federation Bungalow style residence, has cultural heritage significance as the residence of Edward Kershaw and his family and for its contribution to the Prince's Street streetscape
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN185
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Edward Kershaw, Alfred John Bussell, Alfred Pickmore Bussell
Bibliography:	Nil



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## The Retreat

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	23 (Lot 11) Albert Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Rita Annika Vandongen & Kenneth Watson Barbour & John Geoffrey Taylor & Tapper Family Trust Dr G.M. Tapper Atf & Caldow Family Trust Dr J.D. Caldow Atf & Michael Shane Massey
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street, with restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	533424
HCWA Number:	00422
Other Names:	Barnard's House

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1890 Architect/Designer/Builder: Messers Byfield, Allpike and Ashton Builders.
Present Use:	Health (Other)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	'The Retreat' (Barnard' House) was a substantial private residence; the building has been restored after a period of neglect.
Walls:	Stucco and Brick
Roof:	Zincalume
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Italianate

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Built by Byfield, Allpike and Ashton as a holiday home for themselves. The Guerin family is reputed to have been one of the original owners. Approximately 10 years after it was built, ownership changed hands for the first of many times. The Barnard family moved into the house after the birth of their son Alan Barnard in May 1903. George Jnr and Eliza Barnard were born at the site. Mrs. Min Ryan (nee Barnard) lived in the house until she was married at 25 years of age. Mrs. Ryan in an interview (1977) 'we used to have a lot of land around the house down to Prince Street and across to Queen St.' When Mrs. Ryan died she was the last of the Barnard family children who lived at the Retreat. The retreat remained in the hands of the Barnard family for 63 years until it was sold to the Paradise Motel in
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	<p>1966 when it was considered for demolition to expand the existing Motel (over the road).</p> <p>The Retreat was then sold to Woolworths Pty Ltd who purchased the land for a possible development as a supermarket, however Coles established a supermarket in 1975 and the development was put on hold.</p> <p>The retreat was purchased in 1975 by Dr Robert Jarvis and at this time the building underwent extensive renovations to cater for doctors' surgeries and professional rooms. In 1977 the building housed an accountant's office, a branch of the Busselton Health Centre and a clinical laboratory. Dr Jarvis sold to Keith Howard, car dealer who bought it as an investment property.</p> <p>The property is now owned by Dr John Caldow and is used as doctors' surgeries and clinical laboratory. It was extended in 2003 and several palm trees were removed. The retreat escaped damage in a fire in 1977 when the Busselton Fire Brigade arrived within three minutes and extinguished a fire in a cupboard that had spread from one of the fireplaces. (Busselton Margaret River Times, 24 March 1977.)</p> <p>Built for George William Barnard the owner of the Commercial Hotel (built as the Freemasons Hotel) during the 1890s. In recent years the place has been extensively renovated and re-presented as the Retreat, Busselton Medical Practice. The Retreat as a medical centre represents a significant gain to the conservation and presentation of Busselton's heritage.</p>
Description Notes:	The building has some stylistic similarities to No 58 West Street. The Retreat is a stucco masonry and zincalume roof Federation Italianate style residence, converted for use as a medical centre. It is symmetrically arranged with gabled bay windows to the east and west of the centrally located front entrance. The roof is steeply pitched and articulated with gables, finials and chimneys with corniced chimney caps. A verandah extends around the building with timber posts and a St. Andrew's cross balustrade.
Condition Notes:	The place has been extensively upgraded and is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place is no longer in use as a residence and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The exterior and setting have been extensively upgraded, but the underlying fabric of the building would appear to be authentic.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Retreat, a stucco masonry and zincalume roof Federation Italianate style residence, converted for use as a medical centre, has cultural heritage significance as a fine example of the style and period, as the residence of the prominent George Barnard and as an example of adaptive re-uses of an important building.
Historic Themes:	People (Famous and Infamous People)
Management Category:	2



### Registration Details

National Trust:	Recorded 03/07/1978
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN057
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Byfield, Allpike and Ashton; The Guerin Family; Alan Barnard, Eliza Barnard, George Barnard Junior, Min Ryan (nee Barnard)
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Commercial Hotel

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	107-117 (Lot 5) Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Oakline Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good public visual access and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	526000
HCWA Number:	05321
Other Names:	Freemasons' Hotel

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hotel
Construction Date:	Circa 1890
Present Use:	Commercial (Hotel, Tavern or Inn)
Historical:	Commercial (Hotel, Tavern or Inn)
Description:	Two storey rendered brick and iron hotel with a two-storey verandah.
Walls:	Rendered Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Filigree

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Robert Donald, who built many hotels and shops in the south-west, including the first Caves House at Yallingup, built the hotel for George Barnard, who lived at the Retreat. It was built and opened as the Freemasons' Hotel and the name later changed to Commercial Hotel. Additions were made to the eastern side of the building in the late 1960s or early 1970s. In recent times the place has been progressively upgraded with improvements to the exteriors, restaurant, and bar facilities.
Description Notes:	A two storey rendered brick and iron hotel building with a verandah on the two principal elevations giving the place its Federation Filigree appearance. The main roof is steeply pitched and forms a hip and the street corner, while the verandah is separately pitched off a wall plate and is set at a lower pitch. The two-storey verandah is carried on timber posts and has a simple timber balustrade with vertical balusters.

	There are a variety of openings to the street on the ground floor and many of these would appear to be modifications of earlier openings. There is an addition to the eastern site with a low pitched roof and the style characteristic of building in the late 1960s and early 1970s.
Condition Notes:	The place appears to be in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place remains in use as an hotel and retains a moderate to high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	There appear to be a good many changes to the ground floor fabric and the place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	There may be archaeological evidence of Barnards Hall at the rear of the building.
Statement of Significance:	The Commercial Hotel has cultural heritage significance for its strong visual appeal and is a good example of a hotel building in the Federation Filigree style. It is a strong presence on the corner of Queen and Albert Streets and an important streetscape element at the beginning of the Queen Street precinct.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Hospitality Industry and Tourism), Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN018
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	George Barnard, Robert Donald
Bibliography:	No



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## Dolls House

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	39 (Lot 8) Albert Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	David Bernard Adams & Lenita Beverley Adams
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	526009
HCWA Number:	03257
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1866 Architect/Designer/Builder: Hough and Donald (Builder)
Present Use:	Residence (Two Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Two Storey Residence)
Description:	Doll's House is a two storey residence designed in Victorian Georgian style that exudes an air of dignity characteristic of its style. It has a symmetrical front façade flanked by twelve paned windows. The front door is topped with a five paned fanlight and a verandah that stretches across the entire rear of the building.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Clay Tiles
Other materials:	Concrete
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The residence is believed to have been built for the publican of the Commercial Hotel, Arthus Lewis in 1866. The ownership of the residence parallels the growth boom experienced by Busselton that was slowly emerging as an economic hub within the region. Bustling American whaling trade had led to the establishment of various commercial and government facilities including the St. Mary's Anglican Church in 1845. The importance of Albert Street that ran perpendicularly off the main road, Queen Street was increasingly recognized for its proximity to the town centre.
Description Notes:	The residence is topped with a hip roof that is covered with clay tiles. A significant architectural feature is the seemingly tuck-pointed brick quoins that

	were actually marked out with white lines over red paint.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity despite being unoccupied at present. The front verandah has been removed. The roof to the rear has been converted from skillion to hipped.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity. The painted finish and roof tiles are intrusive.
Archaeological Description:	There is archaeological potential relating to the residence that may unveil the ways of life of former residents. The evidence may lie beneath the floorboard of the house or beneath the current surface layers.
Statement of Significance:	<p>Doll's House is a fine and rare example of a two storey residence designed in Victorian Georgian style, contributing positively to the streetscape. It is a reminder of the wealth surrounding the area's growth from a small port to a commercial hub. It remains to be one of the surviving townhouses erected by affluent businessmen who saw such properties as investment opportunities or as stopovers during their trade visits to the district.</p> <p>The place holds close associations with the Anglican Church of St. Mary's as it was used as the Anglican Rectory in the latter quarter of the 19th century. It was strategically located across the road from the church. It is also linked with well-known Busselton builders, Hough and Donald, who, together and individually, were responsible for numerous notable projects, including Caves House at Yallingup and the extensions to Busselton Jetty.</p>
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN174
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Assessed Below Threshold
Associations:	Hough & Donald; Arthus Lewis; David Barnard; Reverends E.S. Clairs and Reverend Everingham (Anglican Rectors); Grace Ramsay
Bibliography:	Heritage Assessment Document, 1999, Draft.



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## Armstrong Cottage

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	2 (Lot 20) Adelaide Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Brian John Moulton & Susan Elizabeth Moulton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from street and no public access to site.
Landgate Pin:	1334008
HCWA Number:	02929
Other Names:	Mr Jeremy Wood's Cottage

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1890
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Health (Hospital)
Description:	A distinctive symmetrical building that uses the decorative elements of the cottage orné style, with steeply pitch gabled roofs sheeted with Colorbond custom orb roofing.
Walls:	Limestone
Roof:	Colorbond
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Cottage Orné

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The place has been a residence, then part of a maternity hospital and has reverted to being a residence. Since that time the place has been renovated and conserved. This house was built by or for the Commissioner Hare about the last decade of the 19th century. It has changed hands many times. Commissioner Hare married Miss Margaret Brockman - the 'fair maid of Perth'.</p> <p>Mr Woods, businessman of Busselton acquired the property in the early 1900s and many owners and occupiers have followed, among them was Mr Laffer, pastoralist. His wife was Matron of the Busselton Hospital for many years. Until recently, Mr &amp; Mrs Cedar Armstrong had owned the property for many years.</p> <p>Mr Armstrong is a descendant of Capt. Adam Armstrong who came on the 'Gilmore' with Thomas Peel and his party of immigrants and servants, in Dec.</p>
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	1829. Thomas Peel was forced to forego his original grant of land because the Gilmore did not arrive at the Swan River Colony within the stipulated time. A veterinary surgeon now owns the property.
Description Notes:	The historic house is located close to the front boundary and to the West Street boundary, with a modern brick pier and palisade fence around its street boundaries. The cottage is a distinctive symmetrical building that uses the decorative elements of the cottage orné style, with steeply pitch gabled roofs sheeted with Colorbond custom orb roofing. The walls are limestone with quoins and there is a low-pitched verandah with stop chamfered posts and post brackets. The front door is part glazed with side and hopper lights surrounding it, while windows are double hung sashes. A later development that employs a similar architectural language is located to the rear and east of the cottage.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place remains in use as a residence and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	Roofing has been replaced and the verandah appears to be largely reconstruction and replacement material. The place retains a moderate to high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Armstrong Cottage has cultural heritage significance as a picturesque example of a Cottage Orné style building and has historic associations with its use as part of a maternity hospital.
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and mobility (Settlements), Occupations (Domestic Activity), Social and Civic Activities (Community Services and Utilities)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Recorded 02/02/1976
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN002
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Mr & Mrs Cedar Armstrong; Commissioner Hare; Mr Laffer; Mr Woods
Bibliography:	Nil

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**No. 43 Duchess Street***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	43 (Lot 403) Duchess Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Wendy Joy Taylor
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	533387
HCWA Number:	TBA
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	A single storey brick and iron residence.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Terrazzo Tiles
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The lot originally ran through from Duchess St to Adelaide Street in 1896 (rates book), common to all the blocks in the street. A lane way servicing night carts ran through the middle of the blocks dividing the Adelaide and Duchess Street Frontages. This lane was, in part resumed by the City of Busselton in 2000; however the lane in the area behind these buildings is extant.
Description Notes:	A single storey residence, designed in Federation Bungalow style with a front filigree ornamented verandah. The broken pitch building sits partially hidden by some palm trees and a blue picket fence. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond. The verandah is topped with terrazzo tiles, contrasting well against the exposed red brickwork and the lower painted pink brickwork.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.

Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	House 43 Duchess Street has cultural heritage significance as a good example of a brick and iron Federation Bungalow style house.
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and mobility (Settlements), Occupations (Domestic Activity)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/06/2006 – PN165
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Glew Homestead

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	51 (Lot 18 & 19) Strelly Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Robert Lewis Mildwaters
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	534063 and 534059
HCWA Number:	18173
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1918
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Brick and stone iron roofed Federation Bungalow style residence.
Walls:	Stone with quoining around openings. The walls are now paint finished.
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular version of Federation Bungalow style

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>Built by Mr. Glew c1918. Then bought by Adam Varby Zanich, who maintained a market garden, grew tobacco and also worked as a sleeper carter.</p> <p>Other owners include: Jack Benstead, who had a 'Southlyn' Illawara Short Horn Cattle Stud and John Lane, who ran a milk depot and milk round from the place.</p>
Description Notes:	The house is in a lawned garden setting, with many mature trees. The place is a gambrel corrugated iron roofed brick and stone dwelling in the Federation Bungalow, with painted walls, a surrounding verandah and two tall masonry chimneys. The place is symmetrically arranged.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of significance.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has a high degree of authenticity.



Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Glew's House, a Federation Bungalow style brick, stone and iron residence, has cultural heritage significance as a good example of its type and time.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN178
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Mr Glew, Jack Benstead, John Lane
Bibliography:	Nil



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**Paterson's House***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	15 (Lot 419) Adelaide Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Susan Pauline Paterson
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	533381
HCWA Number:	18172
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1897
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Rendered brick and iron roof Federation Bungalow style.
Walls:	Rendered Brick
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Built by George Guerrier who purchased the land in 1861 and built a house for his daughter Zelia in 1897. Guerrier owned land in Barlee Street and built the Ship Tavern in the 1840s. George and Zelia both died in 1907.
Description Notes:	The house is a simple symmetrical Federation Bungalow style residence with rendered brick walls and a corrugated iron roof. The front of the house is symmetrically arranged with a full width verandah supported on post with lace work brackets. There is a centrally located front door with sidelights and small paned double hung sash windows on each side of the door. The house was not originally rendered and the side verandah is an addition.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place has a fair degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has a moderate degree of authenticity.

Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Paterson's House, a render brick and iron residence in the Federation Bungalow style, has cultural heritage significance for its associations with the Guerrier family who were prominent in the development of the district.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/06/2006 – PN181
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	George Guerrier, Zelia Guerrier
Bibliography:	Nil



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**No. 39 Kent Street***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	39 (Lot 371) Kent Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Bevlak Investments Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	533314
HCWA Number:	18166
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1925 Architect/Designer/Builder: Robert Falkingham & Bill Newman (Falkingham & Newman, Builders)
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	No. 39, Kent Street is a single storey gabled roof residence.
Walls:	Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	<p>Built by Robert Falkingham &amp; Bill Newman (Falkingham &amp; Newman, builders) in 1925 of lathe &amp; plaster, corrugated iron roof with front verandah, entrance, lounge, dining, kitchen, bathroom, two bedrooms, unlined, enclosed back verandah with wash house and small office (used for the building business and later funeral business).</p> <p>Robert &amp; Melanie Falkingham and four sons Alfred, Bill, Robert and Harold occupied the house. Robert Senior died on 23-11-1952 and Melanie continued in the house with Bill and Harold running the business from the rear office and back yard until Melanie died on 1-5-1959.</p> <p>In 1960-61, a funeral parlour was built in the front yard in front of the existing house. The brick and iron roofed premise was built by Bill and Harold Falkingham and housed two offices (one for building and one for funeral business) a funeral</p>
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	chapel and extension to the existing garage. The house at the rear was then used as a storage shed for the business. A single room mortuary in the back yard and two petrol pumps were also built. In 1977, the building business was sold and Anne (nee Falkingham) & Barry Faithfull purchased the funeral business and the property located at 39 Kent Street, with their three daughters Jodie, Nikki and Samantha. The house has since been renovated and modernised.
Description Notes:	39 Kent Street comprises a shop front with an attached former residence. The residence is a timber framed iron roofed building that has had part of its weatherboard cladding replaced and all windows replaced with aluminium windows. There are sun hoods over windows.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The rear of 39 Kent Street has cultural heritage significance as an example of timber frame iron roofed residence, a type that is diminishing in number in the central town area.
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and mobility (Settlements), Occupations (Domestic Activity),
Management Category:	3

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN162
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Falkingham & Newman, Builders
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Vasse Hotel

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	38 (Lot 200) Duchess Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Franjack Pty Ltd & Aurjoe Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from street and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	1391201
HCWA Number:	05331
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hotel
Construction Date:	1906 and 2003 Architect/Designer/Builder: Robert Donald and Son, Builder.
Present Use:	Commercial (Hotel Tavern or Inn)
Historical:	Commercial (Hotel Tavern or Inn)
Description:	A two-storey Federation Free Classical style building, now part of a shopping complex.
Walls:	Stucco and Brick
Roof:	Colourbond
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Free Classical

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The Vasse Hotel was built by Robert Donald and Son and like many hotels underwent numerous changes to accommodate changing needs. The changes were generally confined to the ground floor until the building was completely renovated and changed significantly during the 2002-3 shopping centre projects. The place is now part of Busselton Central Shopping Centre. The place now contains a café and tavern and a large part of the other improvements associated with the hotel were demolished to make way for the new work.
Description Notes:	The Vasse Hotel now comprises the 1906 building on the corner of Queen and Duchess Streets, with a shopping centre to the south and west.  The original section of the building had a two-storey timber construction filigree style verandah, brick walls, stucco decorative treatments, an iron roof, tall double hung sash windows and timber-framed doors. It is a distinctive element in the



	streetscape and like most country hotels takes full advantage of its corner to make an architectural statement. The verandahs are very deep, but the present fabric is all replacement material. The parapet detail remains authentic, with its cornice, panels and acroteria and the words Vasse Hotel in bas-relief. Almost all openings have been altered and several of the original openings have been bricked in.
Condition Notes:	The place has been refurbished and is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains some of the hotel style function but has changed so much that its integrity is low.
Authenticity Notes:	The remaining building contains both authentic and replacement material. Overall its authenticity is low.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Vasse Hotel, a two storey brick, stucco and iron roofed Federation Filigree style building with substantial additions, has cultural heritage significance as a local landmark, as a substantial fragment of a fine buildings and for its contribution to the Queen Street streetscape. It is also significant as a meeting place and a place for social occasions since 1906.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	3

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN058
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Robert Donald and Son, Builder.
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Bryant Memorial Hall

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	47 (Lot 19) Kent Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Uniting Church In Australia Parish of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	533320
HCWA Number:	00396
Other Names:	Uniting Church

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Memorial Hall
Construction Date:	1985 (Original Hall Constructed 1873)
Present Use:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre)
Historical:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre)
Description:	Bryant Memorial Hall is a single storey brick hall with a lean-to roof and an extended porch entrance that is marked by a tall brick column. The building is set in a carefully landscaped garden.
Walls:	Limestone
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Jarrah and Pine
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Nil
Description Notes:	A small reconstructed 'L' shaped wall at the front of the building was built using random limestone from the original building. A plaque is set within this wall, the text as follows: 'These stones of the original church have been retained as a memorial to the pioneers who maintained worship in this place from 1870. This plaque commemorates the dedication and opening of the new community centre on 16th June 1985.'
Condition Notes:	Nil
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity. It is currently used as for Sunday school and play groups.

Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Bryant Memorial Hall has cultural heritage significance as a good example of post-World War II church architecture belonging to Uniting denominations. It is also a significant place of worship for Non-conformist groups and was used as a relief centre during times of hardship.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment), Social and Civic Activities (Community Services and Utilities)
Management Category:	3

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	Classified 08/06/1982
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN173
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Early Settlers, Uniting Church in Australia
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Former St. Joseph's Church

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	69 (Lot 19) Prince Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Vukelic Properties Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	533839
HCWA Number:	18160
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Church
Construction Date:	1866 and 1868
Present Use:	Commercial (Shopping Complex)
Historical:	Religious (Church, Cathedral or Chapel)
Description:	A limestone and iron Victorian Gothic style church
Walls:	Limestone
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Gothic

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The church was built by volunteer labour led by C. J. Wheetman, stonemason and builder, between 1866-68. A narthex was added in 1914 and the place continued to operate as a church until 1933 when the new church opened and continued to operate after that time. It was incorporated into the Boulevard Shopping Centre and the interior has been adapted for café use.
Description Notes:	A simple stone and iron Victorian Georgian style church, with a southern narthex, now refitted as a café.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair to good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place is no longer used as a church and has a low degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains some original fabric, but much altered. The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological	Nil

Description:	
Statement of Significance:	<p>St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, a simple stone and iron Victorian Georgian style church has cultural heritage significance as one of the earliest Roman Catholic churches in the south-west.</p> <p>It has important associations for the people of the area, having been in use for worship for almost seventy years. It has continued to serve, after erection of the bigger Church in 1933, as an annex for the Catholic school on the same block and is still held in high esteem by the local community.</p>
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Religion)
Management Category:	3

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 08/09/1971
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN049
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	C. J. Wheetman
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Busselton Post Office

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	70 (Lot 19) Prince Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Australian Postal Corporation
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and restricted public access during business hours.
Landgate Pin:	526024
HCWA Number:	00410
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Post Office
Construction Date:	Circa 1898
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Comms: Post or Telegraph Office)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Comms: Post or Telegraph Office)
Description:	Single storey painted brick, stucco and Marseilles pattern tiled roof Post Office and former telephone exchange.
Walls:	Painted brick and stucco
Roof:	Marseilles pattern autumn blend tiles.
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Stripped Classical style

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>This building replaced the old Post Office (1843) in Queen Street in the Inter-War period. Preliminary plans were completed on 30 June 1896 but the building was finally completed in 1898. Although the design was initiated in Poole's time, it has been said to be more in Grainger's style. It was originally located close to the railway line. Substantial amounts of money have been spent by Australia Post to modernise the building over time, as there are intentions for its prolonged use. It was accorded the Australia Post status on 1 July 1900.</p> <p>Three sons of Robert Pries (Owner Prospect Villa) held the position of postmaster over a period of 24 years. Arthur Robert from 1874-1883, Edward Adolf from 1884-1897 and Alfred Ferdinand in 1898.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>This hipped roofed building has a return verandah with heavy masonry columns. The entrance has a curved central pediment. The Prince Street elevation has</p>

	been filled in with an aluminium framed screen and the building has been extensively refitted internally to meet the Australia Post standard shop fitting system in the 1990s.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	Although the nature of post office operation has changed a great deal in recent time the place retains its basic uses and retains a moderate to high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The exterior has been partly remodeled and the interior entirely remodeled. The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Post Office has cultural heritage significance as a good example of a public utility from the inter-war period and it visually anchors the corner on which it is located.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communication (Mail Services)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN013
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	John Herring (First Post Master)
Bibliography:	Pope, Brian & M. Phil, Post Offices Owned by Australia Post, National Trust of Australia (WA) & the Centre of Western Australian History at the University of Western Australia, 2 July 1991.



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## Busselton Jetty

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 350 Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton (Management Order) & State of WA
Occupied:	Not applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11082996
HCWA Number:	00423
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Jetty
Construction Date:	1865
Present Use:	Social Recreational (Other)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Water: Jetty)
Description:	A long timber construction jetty with some concrete repair sections. It is said to be longest in the Southern Hemisphere.
Walls:	Timber and concrete piles timber bearers and timber and concrete decking.
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Not applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>Busselton Jetty was constructed in stages from 1865 onwards to 1911 for the West Australian Timber Company. Although declining in importance as a general transport route, coastal shipping still provided a vital link in Busselton's transport, and this relied upon the Busselton Jetty.</p> <p>The original portion of the jetty was built in 1865 and, throughout the following 25 years, a total of 5919 feet was built. As an article in 'The West Australian' in 1904 summarised: "At first glance, Busselton now impresses one merely as a delightful holiday resort, with its immense seafront, its long stretch of beach, and its caves . . . but Busselton and those connected with trade believe in its future material prosperity. With the improved outlet for trade which is now in course of progress, it promises to be a big factor contributing to the development of one of</p>
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	<p>the most important of the State's".</p> <p>In 1911, a railway spur line to the jetty was erected to cope with the traffic from the large timber export trade from the hinterland. It was the longest jetty to be constructed in the southern hemisphere. One of Busselton's main town features is its jetty. With the closure of the port in 1972, maintenance on the jetty ceased.</p> <p>In 1978, Cyclone Alby demolished the promenade section of the jetty and caused extensive damage to the rest of the structure. The town was essentially deprived of a popular tourist attraction. In October 1987, the people of Busselton formed the Busselton Jetty Preservation Committee to accept the huge responsibility of raising funds to restore the jetty. Together with the State Government, they have raised over \$1,500,000. Repairs and renovations to the narrow railway jetty, including decking and side railings, and maintenance to the main structure, made it safe for use by pedestrians and fishermen and, in March 1995, a new tourist train commenced running. In 1999 a fire damaged the jetty, cutting off access to the last 150 metres of the structure. The final stage of development was the construction of an underwater observatory. The interpretative centre opened in 2001 and the jetty continues to be a popular destination. The observatory opened in 2003.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>Busselton Jetty is over 1,800m long, with a rail viaduct of 653m joining it midway. Since it's re-opening a number of new facilities have been added including the new structures at the land base end and underwater viewing facilities. A typical jetty section consists of timber piles, half caps, corbel beams and timber decking. The decking has been replaced with concrete, and a metal balustrade has been added to the west side of the jetty. The retail outlets are located on the east side of the jetty and have been designed in a nostalgic form of beach side bathing houses. Horse drawn trucks were used till 1900 before the railway line was introduced. Improved lighting came about in 1963 when the electric light globes were replaced by mercury vapour lights.</p>
Condition Notes:	<p>The jetty is in fair to good condition.</p>
Integrity Notes:	<p>Although no longer a working jetty its use remains readily apparent. The place retains a high degree of integrity.</p>
Authenticity Notes:	<p>The jetty has been subject to numerous repairs and maintenance programs as is typical of marine structures. Although the intent remains authentic, a good deal of the fabric is replacement.</p>
Archaeological Description:	<p>There is likely to be a good deal of seabed material in the vicinity of the jetty.</p>
Statement of Significance:	<p>Busselton Jetty has cultural heritage significance as an early Western Australian timber structure and important relic of Busselton's early past and its important connections with the timber industry. It is also important as the longest jetty constructed in the southern hemisphere, as a regional landmark and a popular tourist and recreation facility. Busselton Jetty contributes to the community's sense of place.</p>
Historic Themes:	<p>Transport and Communications (River and Sea Transport), Occupations (Timber</p>

	Industry), Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment) and Outside Influences (Tourism)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	Classified 03/07/1978
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN012
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Henry Yelverton
Bibliography:	Busselton Historic Society, Historic Busselton, 3rd edition, January 1978.



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**Former Busselton Fire Station No. 2***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	68 (Lot 425) Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton (Management Order) & State of WA
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	533432
HCWA Number:	00403
Other Names:	Jetty Markets (former)

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Fire Station
Construction Date:	1936 Architect/Designer/Builder: K. C. Duncan (Architect), R. Falkingham & Sons (Builders)
Present Use:	Commercial (Market Building)
Historical:	Governmental (Fire Station)
Description:	A small single appliance fire station building in rendered brick with a tiled roof.
Walls:	Rendered Brick
Roof:	Hipped Tile
Other materials:	Timber Joinery
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Functionalist

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	<p>The Districts Fire Brigades Act, 1909, ushered in a seven year period of rapid development, (1910-17), in which 42 new stations were built, of which, so far as is known, only four were substantial, purpose built, masonry buildings. In the post-World War One period, 12 new stations were built between 1920 and 1929, of which at least seven were substantial, architect-designed buildings. From the World War One period to the mid</p> <p>1920s, Architect J. L. Ochiltree was generally referred to as the Fire Brigades' Board's Architect. From 1926, Architect K. C. Duncan also designed a number of fire stations for the Board.</p> <p>Between 1929 and 1933, no new fire stations were built due to the effects of the Great Depression. In 1932, the Board once more began to look ahead, and planning commenced for fire stations at Goomalling (Place no 14515) and Cue</p>
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	<p>(Place no. 146500). The remainder of the inter-war period saw intense building activity by the Board, when 18 new stations were built, 15 of them in country areas. The majority of the stations were built to designs by K. C. Duncan, who had developed a standard plan for country stations in 1932. Guildford Fire Station &amp; Quarters (1934) was the first of five similar single bay fire stations. The other stations were North Kalgoorlie (1935) (Place no. 750-3), Tammin (1935) (Place no. 2549), Busselton (1936) (Place no. 403) and Meekatharra (1936) (Place no. 14598). All were characterised by a partly rendered partly face brick facade and a central raised parapet, of simple rendered design with a low triangular cap. Simple rendered pilasters with slightly chamfered edges flanked the appliance doors below the parapet. Decorative detailing included the rectangular nameplate on the parapet and a plain rendered cornice band. Guildford Fire Station and Busselton were the most substantial of these stations, with brick walls on all sides and tiled roofs, whilst the other three had a face brick facade returning along the side walls to accommodate a single window, with timber framed walls clad with asbestos or corrugated iron. Roofs were of similar materials.</p> <p>The Busselton Fire Station was officially opened by the President of WA Fire Brigades, Mr. J.R. Campbell on 1 June 1936. It was significant as it opened on Foundation Day in Busselton, a town which many West Australian pioneers call home.</p> <p>During World War Two, only two new stations were built, and the Board did not renew its building programme until after the lifting of wartime restrictions in the early 1950s. In the post-World War Two period, Duncan, and subsequently Duncan, Stephen &amp; Mercer, were responsible for the design of numerous new fire stations in which the basic design for facilities and layout remained much as in the Inter-War period, although there were some modifications with regard to the decorative details.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>The fire station building is a single storey brick construction single appliance building and integral quarters, decorated externally with cement render, and it has a Wunderlich Marseilles pattern tiled roof. The facade is rendered in a low-key interpretation of the Inter-War Functionalist style. The remaining elevations are utilitarian in their rendering.</p> <p>The station entrance dominates the front elevation; with its pair of part glazed timber framed and boarded doors. A pair of plain stepped rendered pilasters, capped by a simple stepped pediment, frames the entrance. There is a raised panel in the pediment framed by a bolection molding and the panel contains the words FIRE STATION in bas-relief. A bronze plaque fixed to the northern pilaster to commemorate the official opening of the station has been removed. The remainder of the front elevation is simply treated with stretcher bond cut and struck jointed brickwork, topped with a soldier course near the top of the wall under a plain rendered frieze. Wide lined eaves with ogee gutters extend over the walls on either side of the entrance bay. The roof is clad with Marseilles pattern tiles with ram's horn pattern finials.</p> <p>The walls are variously punctuated with pairs of six pane casement windows or</p>

	part glazed doors. The wide eaves continue along both sides of the station and terminate at a skillion roof that extends over the kitchen and bathroom sections of the quarters to the rear. The station is one of the few to retain its original timber appliance room doors.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair to good condition.
Integrity Notes:	Though no longer serving as a fire station, its use is readily apparent so that the place retains a moderate to high degree of integrity. Plans are underway for the redevelopment of Queen Street and Mitchell Park to its immediate south.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has been modified, but its underlying fabric is authentic.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Busselton Fire Station No. 2 (Former), a single appliance fire station in the Inter-War Functionalist style, has cultural heritage significance as one of the more substantial fire stations designed by K. C. Duncan in the 1930s and is a fine example of the style and type.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Community Services and Utilities)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN036
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	On Assessment Program
Associations:	K.C. Duncan (Architect), R. Falkingham & Sons (Builder), Mr. JR Campbell.
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of the Working Man's Institute

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	74 (Lot 425) Queen Street, Busselton
Owners Name:	City of Busselton (Management Order) & State of WA
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Yes
Landgate Pin:	533435
HCWA Number:	05332
Other Names:	Mitchell Park

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site only
Construction Date:	1867 (nomination)
Present Use:	Park/ Reserve
Historical:	Social/ Recreation
Description:	There are no built features on the site.
Walls:	Not applicable
Roof:	Not applicable
Other materials:	Not applicable
Architectural Style:	Not applicable

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The original stone Working Men's Institute that occupied the site was established with Government assistance in 1872. Sometime after 1909 the building was vested with the Shire for the establishment of a library. The building was demolished and replaced by a new library in 1963.
Description Notes:	No built features remain.
Condition Notes:	Not applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The site of the Working Man's Institute has cultural heritage significance as the site of one of the earliest institutes to be built in Busselton.

Historic Themes:	Social & Civic Activities (Institutions)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN061
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Waljin Aboriginal Garden

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	22 (Lot 73) Peel Terrace BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11565483
HCWA Number:	01982
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Constructed Formal Garden
Construction Date:	1998 Architect/Designer/Builder: John Thomson, Builder and City of Busselton
Present Use:	Park Reserve
Historical:	Park Reserve
Description:	Formal Garden and bench.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Not Applicable
Description Notes:	The garden comprises a number of concentric circles approximately 20 metres in diameter at the widest point. The circles are alternately planted with native plants and paved to provide access to the central circle via a maze effect. The centre has a seat/platform in the form of a snake. The plants are noted with their respective uses to the Noongar people.
Condition Notes:	Very Good
Integrity Notes:	High
Authenticity Notes:	High
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	It is culturally significant for to the community for its recognition of Noongar heritage. Interpretative garden indicating the use and value of native plants to the Noongar.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 23/04/1999 – PN194
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Old Butter Factory

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	76 (Lots 1, 2 & 328) Peel Terrace BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street and restricted public access to the buildings.
Landgate Pin:	526188, 526187 and 526186
HCWA Number:	03568
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Factory
Construction Date:	1918, 1930, 1975-2001
Present Use:	Educational (Museum) & art/ artisan clubs
Historical:	Industrial Manufacturing (Dairy, Butter or Cheese Factory)
Description:	The place consists of single and two storey industrial buildings and a number of relocated structures.
Walls:	Brick and timber
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Utilitarian

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The Old Butter Factory was established by the State Government from 1918 to replace the earlier and outdated dairy in the Fairlawn district, which was the first butter factory established in Western Australia. It played an important role in the developing economy following World War I and the introduction of the Group Settlement Scheme. In addition to making butter, the place provided ice before the introduction of domestic refrigeration. It changed from butter factory to powdered milk factory in 1960 and then to a museum in 1975. The factory was crucial to the development of Busselton as a butter factory and continues to contribute to the town's vitality in its role as a museum.
Description Notes:	The factory is situated on the banks of Vasse River; the complex consists of what was once the factory, which is two storeys in one section and the connected administration buildings. Since its adaptation to a museum, a number of non-related buildings have been relocated to the museum and form part of the



	museum's collection. The other items include a machinery display shed, group Settlement structures and school.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair to good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The former function of the place is not readily apparent and its integrity is moderate.
Authenticity Notes:	There have been numerous changes and additions made to the place so that it retains a moderate to low degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Old Butter Factory, including a brick and weatherboard butter factory building with a corrugated iron roof (1918), a weatherboard and corrugated iron roofed boiler house (c. 1930), smoke stack (1918) and surrounding Vasse Estuary, has cultural heritage significance as the oldest of only seven places known of the early butter factory in the State and contains some important items of equipment from the early period of operation. The place is a good example of post-World War I industrial architecture. The place was crucial to the early development of Busselton's dairy industry and was assisted by the Group Settlement Scheme following WWI and was important in attempts to make the dairy industry viable. It was historically important as a State government venture to replace the outdated dairy at Fairlawn and to respond to technological change. The place has importance now as a museum and contributes to the community's sense of place.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN034
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Railway Employee Quarters/ Old Railway Cottage Site

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 415 Stanley Street, corner Kent Street, BUSSELTON WA 6280 (Reserve 41445)
Owners Name:	State of WA (vested City of Busselton)
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	1039755
HCWA Number:	00408
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site only
Construction Date:	Circa 1900
Present Use:	Demolished
Historical:	Railway workers housing
Description:	A modest remnant workers cottage in a local vernacular building style. The original outbuildings and fence remain intact.
Walls:	Not applicable
Roof:	Not applicable
Other materials:	Not applicable
Architectural Style:	The place was simple Federation period workers cottage.

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The place was one of number of building constructed along the line as part of the railway network. Four long buildings housed railway employees on this site. The buildings consisted of weatherboard with corrugated iron roof and ran parallel to Stanley Street. They were situated between the railway lines – one line to either side of the dwellings. The workers used the area between the buildings as access to the dwellings. The area is now a public car park. Close to the railway employees' buildings (but outside the lines) and to the north-east was the Railway Master's house (extant).
Description Notes:	Nothing remains
Condition Notes:	Not applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not applicable



Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Railway works cottage was amongst the last of the dwellings associated with the railway to remain and is significant as a site that was part of the network.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Rail: Housing or Quarters)
Management Category:	4

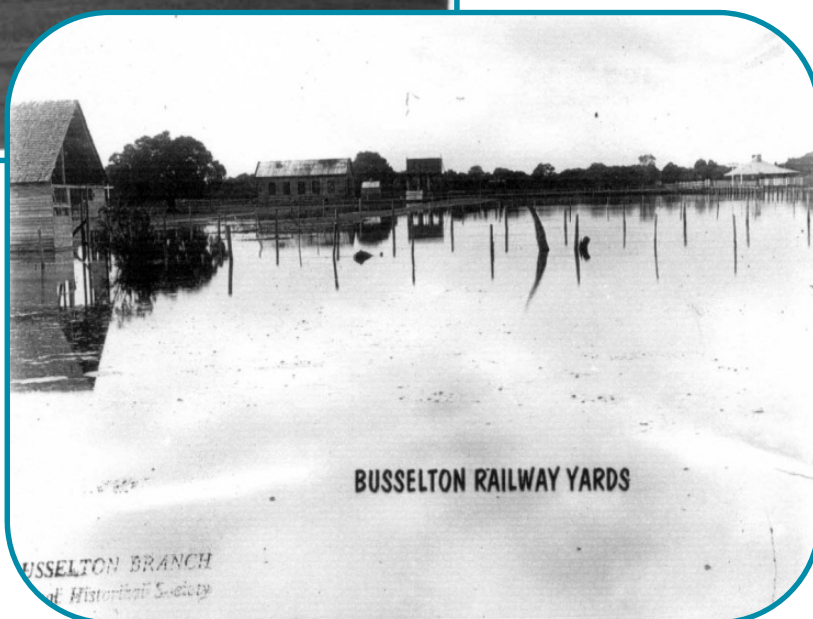
#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN041
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## ArtGeo Gallery

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	7 (Lot 468) Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access, internal access restricted.
Landgate Pin:	533469
HCWA Number:	0405
Other Names:	Office of the Dept. of Agriculture, originally Agricultural Bank of Western Australia

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Commercial Building
Construction Date:	1931
Present Use:	Art Gallery
Historical:	Governmental (Office or Administration Building)
Description:	A substantial building in the Inter-War Free Classical style with fine stucco detailing and an imposing arcade and classically derived decorative devices. The structure was originally built as a bank building for the Agricultural Bank of Western Australia in 1931.
Walls:	Brick and stucco walls
Roof:	Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles
Other materials:	Timber joinery
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Free Classical

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>Agriculture Western Australia was built by Falk Ingham and Newman in 1931 as the Busselton branch of the Agricultural Bank of Western Australia a concept established under Forrest's government in 1894. The bank began to decentralise in the 1920s and took control of the Group Settlement Scheme in 1930. The Busselton branch was built during the Depression era and its establishment at this time was no doubt related to the Group Settlement activity in the region.</p> <p>By the 1950s the bank had become the Rural and Industries Bank and by 1956 the bank had sold the premises to the Public Works Department, and moved to a new premise. The premises were then occupied by the Department of Agriculture and</p>
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	Forestry. The place became surplus to the department's requirements and was acquired by the City of Busselton in 2005.
Description Notes:	<p>Agriculture Western Australia is a single storey brick, stucco and tile building in the Inter- War Free Classical style, located at the northern end of the town, opposite the Court House and Police Station and is part of a minor civic precinct.</p> <p>The front of the building features an arcade with three heavy arches and four broad pilasters in pairs flanking the arcade, carrying a plain entablature and frieze with restrained triglyphs and metopes. The stuccowork is ruled to resemble ashlar stone. The arcade is set on top of granolithic steps and has a granolithic floor. The flanking walls are face brickwork and window throughout are double hung sashes.</p>
Condition Notes:	The place is in very good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place is no longer used for banking and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	Though fittings have been removed and the spaces re-partitioned, the underlying fabric is authentic. The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>Agriculture Western Australia, a single storey brick, stucco and tile roof building in the Inter-War Free Classical style, has cultural heritage significance as is a fine simple and elegant civic building designed in the style that retains a high degree of authenticity.</p> <p>The place is prominently located on the corner of Queen Street and Marine Terrace in a minor civic precinct that includes the Old Courthouse and Gaol, and contributes to the community's sense of place.</p> <p>The place is important for its associations with the Agricultural bank of Western Australia and the Group Settlement Scheme that played significant role in the development of the region for a brief period of its history.</p>
Historic Themes:	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Land Allocation and Subdivision); Occupations (Rural Industry and Market Gardening)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 12/11/2001
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN001
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Falkingham and Newman Builders and W. W. Vickery, the first manager of the branch.

Bibliography:

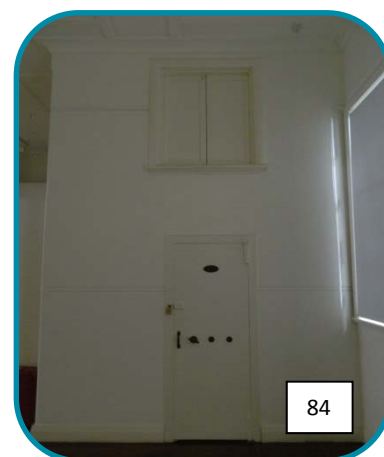
Spillman, K., Horizons: A history of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia, UWA Press, Perth 1989. Heritage Council assessment documentation, 1999.



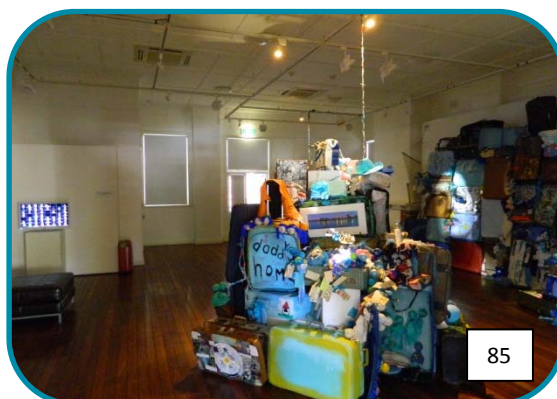
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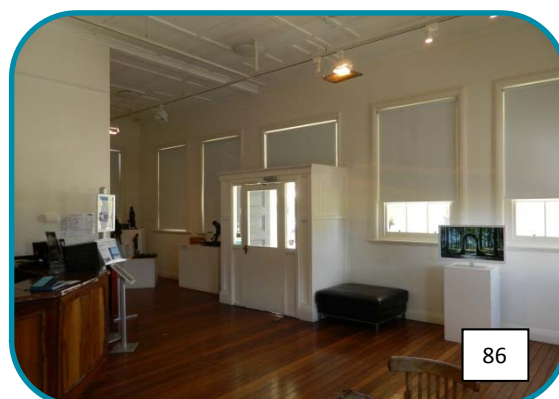
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## Old Court House and Police Complex Precinct

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	4-6 and 9-11 (Lots 43, 44, 453 & 361) Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton & State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	1295422 and 533386, 11015016 and 533471
HCWA Number:	00401
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Courthouse, police offices (previously a bond store and post office), lock-up and cellblock, stables, fodder stores and police quarters.
Construction Date:	1860, 1873, 1896 & 1900 Architect/Designer/Builder: Richard Roach Jewell and George Temple Poole (Architects)
Present Use:	Commercial (Shop Retail Store), arts and interpretive centre, vacant land
Historical:	Governmental (Courthouse) (Police Station or Quarters)
Description:	The place comprises a series of public buildings that now function as an arts and interpretive centre.
Walls:	Brick, limestone and stucco
Roof:	Corrugated iron and shingles
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Variety of styles relating to both the Victorian and Federation period.

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>Along with the Agricultural Bank opposite the site, the place was a civic precinct that housed a number of important State services including postal services, courthouse, bond store, police station and lock- up. Buildings were designed by the Public Works Department under the direction of R. R. Jewell and G. T. Poole. Following the closure of the various services and their replacement at other locations, other uses were sought.</p> <p>Early policing in the district began with military establishments at Augusta (1830), the Vasse (1834) and Wonnerup (1839).</p> <p>In the 1840s a Bond Store and Quarters was built on the west side of West Street at the end of Prince Street. The Quarters was known as the 'Gulch.' The Bond</p>
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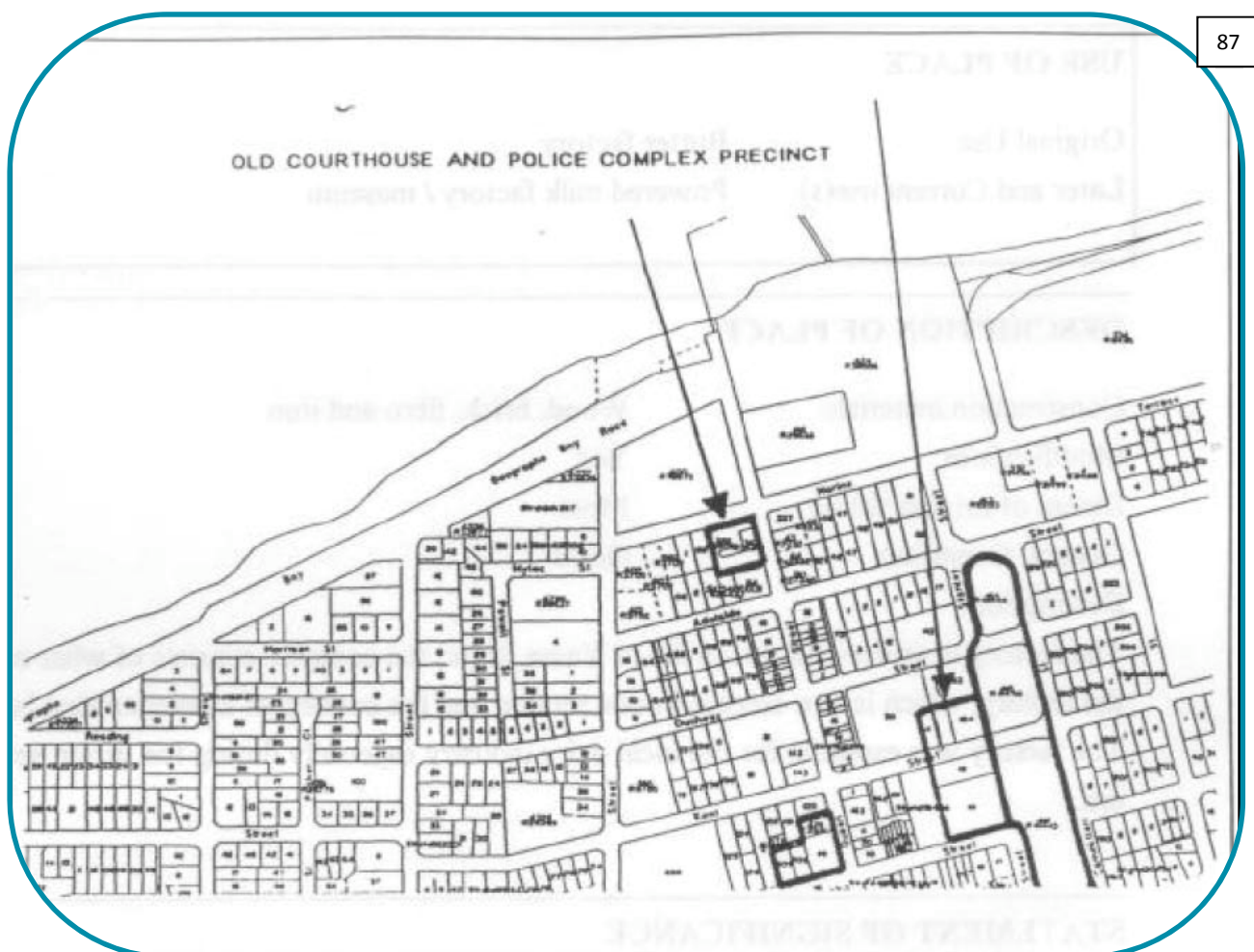


	<p>Store was used as a gaol.</p> <p>In 1856 tenders were called for a new Police Station and Gaol to be built in Queen Street. The successful tenderer was H. Yelverton &amp; Company. Even after the gaol was built, overflow prisoners were housed in the bond store.</p> <p>In 1860 Police Quarters were rented on Lot 143, the north west corner of Queen and Kent Streets, from the owner (Molloy) until the new Quarters were built on Lots 43 &amp; 44 Queen Street.</p> <p>In 1873, rooms for a post office were added to the front of the courthouse.</p> <p>In 1897 a new court room and offices were built to the front of the Police Complex by Hough and Donald.</p> <p>In 1900 a Customs and Bond Store was added to the Queen Street site.</p> <p>In 1900 the Police Quarters required a new roof, but it is not certain whether it was re-shingled or replaced with iron.</p> <p>1905 renovations and alterations were overseen by PWD Architect Richard Jewell, undertaken by Hough and Donald.</p> <p>In 1966 a portion of the Police Station Quarters was still standing, but all has since been demolished.</p> <p>The place was eventually acquired by the City of Busselton and now functions as an arts and interpretive centre.</p> <p>On the opposite side of Queen Street (9-11), a new police station and courthouse was developed in the 1960 which operated until the early 2000s. This complex has since been demolished.</p>
Description Notes:	The original goal and customs house were at one time connected to the jetty by a tramway. The court house building is of brick while the other buildings are of limestone or rendered limestone. The roofs were originally shingled but are now of corrugated iron. The buildings are of various ages (1860,1873, 1896-1900).
Condition Notes:	The place is well maintained and is in fair to good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place is no longer used for its intended purpose, but most previous uses are readily apparent. The place retains a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has been subject to numerous alterations through time, but the underlying fabric is authentic.
Archaeological Description:	The site's long history suggests that it has archaeological potential.
Statement of Significance:	Old Court House and Police Complex Precinct, a collection of Victorian and Federation period civic buildings in various styles, has cultural heritage significance as a very fine collection of public buildings that make a substantial contribution to the streetscape of Busselton. The place represents some of the town's earliest extant civic buildings constructed under the direction of two of the colony's most prominent architects and was the location of the town's original law enforcement and administrative agencies until the mid-twentieth

	century.
Historic Themes:	Demographic and Settlement (Government Policy), Transport and Communications (River and Sea Transport), Social and Civic Activities (Law and Order, Community Services and Utilities)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 27/03/1972
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 & 2013 – PN035 & PN206
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	R. R. Jewell and G. T. Poole, Chief Architects of the PWD.
Bibliography:	Report on Busselton Arts Centre, 1979. Old Busselton Courthouse and Police Complex: Conservation Plan 1997. Old Busselton Courthouse and Police Complex: Conservation Works Report 1998. J. G. Taylor's Notes, F62B, provided by Busselton Historical Society.



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## Old Busselton Cemetery

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 413 Marine Terrace BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	1039753
HCWA Number:	00406
Other Names:	Nil

Address/Location:	
Landgate Pin:	
HCWA Number:	
Other Name:	

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Cemetery
Construction Date:	1847
Present Use:	Monument Cemetery
Historical:	Monument Cemetery
Description:	The Old Busselton Cemetery is a landscaped disused cemetery.
Walls:	Limestone entry gates
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The place has 250 recorded burials and was planned as early as 1839 though the first burial did not take place until 1847, while it was not formally proclaimed a cemetery until 1856 when a notice appeared in WA Government Gazette. Though the first recorded burial was in 1864, the first burial has been established that Henry John Yelverton was buried there in 1854. Many of the City's prominent early families are represented on the gravestones.
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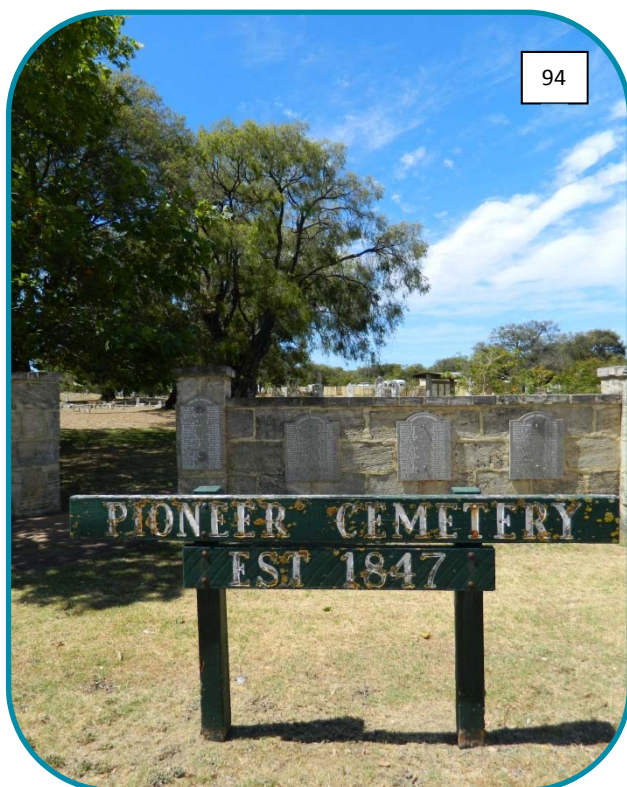
	By 1900 concern over the water table caused burials to be limited to 'reunions' and by 1933 it was decided to close the cemetery. It was transferred to the City in 1944 as a disused burial ground. Proposals for relocating headstones and creating a park were considered. Evidence of burials outside cemetery grounds may also exist.
Description Notes:	<p>The cemetery contains the graves of many of the early settlers from the district. Many peppermint trees have been established within the grounds. The boundary along Stanley St. is marked with limestone pillars.</p> <p>The cemetery contains two excellent examples of timber slab monuments. There are also some monuments that were made in other colonies, possibly illustrating either cheaper manufacture in other colonies or cheaper transport from there than from Perth. Landscape value is significant because the site was used as it occurred naturally, with the sand hills still remaining, as shown on the site plan and photographs. Graves were located on sand hills as well as in the valleys and level areas. Its landscape value in the past has been nil because it was alongside a working railway.</p>
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair condition, notwithstanding the damage caused by vandalism and gradual deterioration of the markers.
Integrity Notes:	The place is no longer used as a burial ground but its intent remains clear. The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	Apart from changes to boundary fences, paving, signage and landscaping the place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	The place has high archaeological potential.
Statement of Significance:	Old Busselton Cemetery, an undulating coastal area of just over one hectare contains over 250 graves, has cultural heritage significance as the burial place for many people involved in the European settlement of the region and of members of families prominent in the early history of Western Australia. The place is one of the earliest non-indigenous cemeteries in Western Australia and the oldest in the region. The place is aesthetically significant as a cultural landscape, a topographically unusual cemetery and an important collection of monumental head markers and it is highly valued by the community for its religious, historical, familial and social associations.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 05/03/1985
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN032
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes



Associations:	Burial place of Bunbury, Curtis, Forrest, Killerby, Layman, Yelverton families
Bibliography:	Heritage Council assessment documentation.



## Busselton War Memorial

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Victoria Square (monument located adjacent to corner of Albert Street and Queen Street), Lot 229 Peel Terrace BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Yes
Landgate Pin:	533858
HCWA Number:	13481
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Monument
Construction Date:	1919 to 1920
Present Use:	Monument
Historical:	Monument
Description:	A cenotaph style war memorial.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Bronze, limestone and Donnybrook sandstone
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The Memorial was unveiled by General Sir W. M. Bart Birdwood on 6 January 1920 and was executed by renowned sculptor Pietro Porcelli.
Description Notes:	<p>A bronze, limestone statue that sits on a stone platform inscribed with words 'Honour the Brave ' and 'The Heroic Dead'. It was built to commemorate the heroic deeds of those who fought for liberty and freedom during the World War I, World War II, Korean War and the Vietnam War.</p> <p>The memorial measures 600 by 1500 mm and has 4 sides to it. It sits at the end of a formally landscaped brick paved path surrounded by colourful flowers of various species.</p>
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.



Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Busselton War Memorial has cultural heritage significance as the memorial to those who lost their lives during the World War I, World War II, Korean War and the Vietnam War. The significance was attributed to the bravery of men of farming or milling origin enlisting to serve at war. Its strategic location at the intersection of Queen Street and Albert Street in Victoria Square makes it an important visual landmark and contributes to a community's sense of place. It is also significant as a work of renowned sculptor Pietro Porcelli.
Historic Themes:	Outside Influences (World wars and other wars)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN156
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Statewide War Memorial Survey
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Department of the Premier and Cabinet website at <a href="http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/43108/20040708/www.anzac.dpc.wa.gov.au/index4b09.html?fuseaction=memorial_register.memorial-item&amp;mem=142">http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/43108/20040708/www.anzac.dpc.wa.gov.au/index4b09.html?fuseaction=memorial_register.memorial-item&amp;mem=142</a> Souvenir Programme of the Unveiling of Busselton Soldiers, January 1920.



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## Weld Hall Theatre

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	13 (Lot 310) Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton - Crown Grant In Trust
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	533472
HCWA Number:	00404
Other Names:	Weld Mechanics' Institute, Weld Repertory Theatre

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Public Hall
Construction Date:	1874-1881, 1890, 1962, 1980s, 1988, 1997 and 2005.
Present Use:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre)
Historical:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre)
Description:	A single storey masonry and iron Victorian Italianate style hall.
Walls:	Brick and stucco
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Italianate

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The Weld Hall was built during the course of 1874-1881 and progressively developed and adapted thereafter. It was named after Governor Frederick Weld. It was built as a Mechanic's Institute and provided support and education prior to institutions such as public libraries being formalised. Once formed, the municipality began to take over these formalised services. The place later serve as a town hall, a meeting place for the Returned Services League and still later from 1960 as a Repertory Club.
Description Notes:	Weld Hall is a brick and stucco, iron roofed Victorian Italianate hall. It is symmetrically disposed and has a long central wing with a simple porch, and this section is flanked by two gabled bays with arched head windows.
Condition Notes:	The place is being conserved and at present in a fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	The original intent has basically been retained so that the place has a moderate

	degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has been considerably altered, but retains a good deal of original fabric. The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Weld Hall, a single storey brick building with a galvanized iron roof in the Victorian Italianate style, has cultural heritage significance as the place associated with various community organizations including the Mechanics' Institute, Returned Services League, and Working Men's Association, reflecting its important public education role of such an organization in Busselton. Also the place is one of the oldest remaining structures in Busselton and is an important reminder of the role of the Mechanics' Institute in promoting education and cultural development in the community prior to formal library and education facilities being created. The place still retains a social role and contributes to the community's sense of place. It has a striking visual form and plays an important role in the Queen Street streetscape at the corner of Queen and Adelaide streets.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Intellectual Activities, Arts and Craft), Social and Civic Activities (Institutions), Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment), Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Recorded 02/02/1976
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN060
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Heritage Council heritage assessment 2001. Weld Hall Busselton Conservation Plan 1999.



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## Nautical Lady Tower

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 431 Scout Road BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	1071484
HCWA Number:	TBA
Other Names:	Nautical Lady Entertainment World (former)

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Other
Construction Date:	1978
Present Use:	Nautical Lady is a purpose built entertainment complex.
Historical:	Brick
Description:	Corrugated Iron
Walls:	Unknown
Roof:	Unknown
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Other

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The lighthouse and amusement park was purpose built by David &amp; Jenny Couch in 1978.</p> <p>In 1988 a four tonne, ten metre timber fishing boat, the Sea Belle was put in place for the water park. Sea Belle had been built by Mr Crouch's father, Jack Crouch, a professional fisherman, using local timbers such as sheoak from Metricup, tuart from Ludlow and jarrah. It was used as a fishing boat from 1964 to 1978 in the Geographe and Cowaramup Bays. The owners surrounded the boat with jarrah decking and installed a slide off the edge into the water park.</p> <p>In the late 1980s the Council, South West Development Authority and WA Tourism began discussions about the Busselton foreshore redevelopment, as Busselton increasingly became a popular tourist destination for the South West.</p> <p>In the 1990s and 2000s the foreshore was gradually redeveloped with restaurants, a new Interpretive Centre on the refurbished jetty, boardwalks,</p>
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	<p>public amenities, grassed areas, cafes, and improved parking. An ice cream shop was built inside the lighthouse tower.</p> <p>Nautical Lady Entertainment World closed in February 2011. It is currently (late 2012) being dismantled, as part of the continuing foreshore redevelopment. The lighthouse will remain, with the ice cream shop inside.</p>
Description Notes:	Nautical Lady is a purpose built entertainment complex featuring a lighthouse, water slide and trampolines. At the front is a recently built ice-cream shop.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The original use has basically been retained so that the place has a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has had some alterations, but the original intent/character is still clearly evident. The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Nautical Lady is of significance as a landmark on the Busselton Foreshore and for its social value as an entertainment venue for holidaymakers for more than thirty years. Makes some contribution to the heritage of the locality but does not meet the threshold for entry in the Heritage List.
Historic Themes:	Outside Influences (Tourism)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	2013 – PN198
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	David & Jenny Couch (Builders)
Bibliography:	<p>'Busselton Says Goodbye to Nautical Lady,' ALM E-Newsletter, 11-03-2011 at <a href="http://www.ausleisure.com.au/default.asp?PageID=2&amp;ReleaseID=3632&amp;Display=True">http://www.ausleisure.com.au/default.asp?PageID=2&amp;ReleaseID=3632&amp;Display=True</a></p> <p>Busselton Times, 15.12.1988; 30.3.1989; 31.10.1991; 7.1.1993; 28.1.1993.</p> <p>Busselton-Dunsborough Mail 12.1.2011.</p>



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## Site of the Old Beach Shop

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	Lot 343 Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	535927
HCWA Number:	TBA
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	1904 (Demolished 1963)
Present Use:	Park/ Reserve
Historical:	Commercial (Shop/Retail)
Description:	Site of the Old Beach Shop
Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	<p>In December 1904 the local newspapers reported that David Doig had been granted permission to erect a light refreshment room and shop on the Busselton beach front, about 60 yards from the high water level.</p> <p>The Beach Shop was later operated by the council and leased out as a fish and chip shop in the 1950s. It was condemned in 1963 for its poor and substandard conditions.</p> <p>In 1963 the Beach Shop was demolished and the Council erected a new building to service beach goers. In 1990 this beach shop was also demolished and rebuilt.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>This was an old wooden building with verandas all round, which was situated on the western side of the old jetty, at the northern end of Queen Street. This shop was a tea room and sold ice creams, drinks and confectionary. The Wilson family operated it (they also operated the Aerated Water factory for a time).</p>

Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Site of the Old Beach Shop is of significance for its associations with the early development of the town as a beachside tourist destination.
Historic Themes:	Outside Influences (Tourism)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	2013 – PN199
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	David Doig
Bibliography:	South Western News 9.12.1904; 13.6.1963 Margaret-Busselton Times, 24.12.1963; 7.12.1989; 3.1.1991.



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**Kookaburra Caravan Park***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	100-108, 82-88 and 56-58 (Lots 263, 238, 237, 235, 236, 258, 4, 5, and 332) Marine Terrace BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton (State of WA)
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Visual access from roads, and restricted access to site.
Landgate Pin:	533507, 533509, 533510, 533531, 533532, 533533, 533534, 533547 and 533535
HCWA Number:	05313
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Caravan Park
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Social Recreational (Other)
Historical:	Social Recreational (Other)
Description:	Caravan Park and supporting facilities in a park setting.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

*Site Assessment*

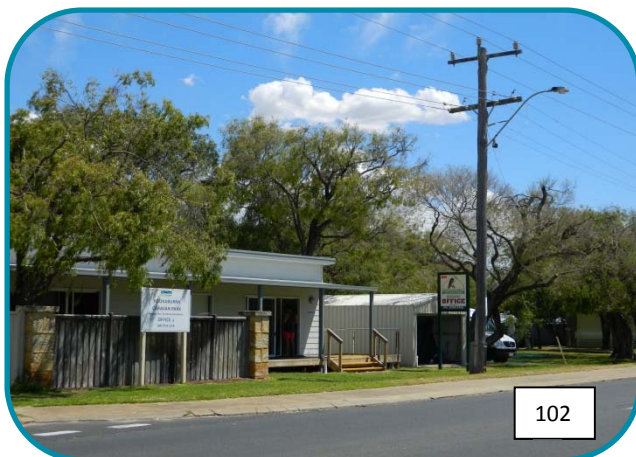
Historical Notes:	<p>The Park has provided low cost holiday accommodation for residents of the district and beyond for many years and its long duration as a caravan park is an indication of Busselton's long standing as a holiday destination. Prior to the formation of the Kookaburra Caravan Park as a private business leased from the City of Busselton, the area was used as a camping ground, which was run by the City.</p> <p>From the 1920s through to the 1950s, the Midlands Railways' workshops conducted an annual holiday for two weeks over Christmas for its employees. Special trains carried the workers and their families down to Busselton where they put up tents in campsites 1, 2 and 3. The City provided blackened (burnt) saplings to the holiday makers to use as supports for their tents. The camping grounds extended over the sand dunes to the beach. Weather-board change-rooms situated between the two jetties provided facilities for the campsites,</p>
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	however, the amenities improved at the camps over the years. Local shops called on the holiday site to provide supplies for the holiday makers and the Salvation Army often put on a show for the visitors. Other entertainment was organised by the Midland Railways social committee with the City providing a piano on Saturday nights (arrived and stayed on a truck). Collie Railway workers also used the campsite for their annual holidays.
Description Notes:	The Park is located opposite the foreshore and close to the town centre; it is shaded with mature peppermint trees. There is a mixture of service buildings.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair to good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place remains in use for its intended purpose and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place continues to evolve gradually to respond to changing needs and standards. It retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Kookaburra Caravan Park, an informal camping park in a well treed park setting, has cultural heritage significance as a good representative example of low cost holiday facilities, and as a longstanding facility that has provided accommodation for many people from the region and beyond. It is also evidence of Busselton's long standing as a holiday destination.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN029
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Sun Dial

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Signal Park, Lot 400 Marine Terrace BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	533357
HCWA Number:	05330
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Commemorative Sun Dial
Construction Date:	First erected 1853, re-erected 1929, and again re-erected 1979.
Present Use:	Monument
Historical:	Monument
Description:	A brick and bronze construction sundial.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	After the initial erection of the sundial in 1853 it was re-erected in 1929 to mark the first Centenary of WA by Sussex Lodge of Freemasons. It was re-erected in September 1979 to commemorate the Western Australian Sesqui - Centenary by the Sussex Lodge.
Description Notes:	The sundial is set at the corner of Signal Park near the Queen Street and Marine Terrace junction. It is set amongst brick edged garden beds and a small bronze sundial is located on top of a brick plinth.
Condition Notes:	The sundial is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The sundial, the third on the site, functions as intended and has a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The sundial on the site continues a long established tradition of sundials in this location and has a low degree of authenticity.

Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Sundial, a brick and bronze construction memorial has cultural heritage significance as part of a tradition of commemorating historic moments in Western Australian history and is a landmark in Busselton that is an indication of community pride.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN054
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Churchill Park

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 410 Kent Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton - Crown Grant In Trust
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from roads and restricted public access.
Landgate Pin:	533728
HCWA Number:	05320
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Recreation Reserve
Construction Date:	Circa 1947
Present Use:	Park/ Reserve
Historical:	Park/ Reserve
Description:	The site is enclosed and contains a range of sporting facilities with provision for bowls, tennis, cricket, racing, and football. The park has also been the home of the Agricultural Society for approximately 60 years.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Utilitarian Structures

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The Park has been in use for most of the twentieth century for a variety of social uses. c1946, the position of the football field changed from the western end of the Park to the eastern end, which was previously bush land. The trotting track was also developed at this time. Renovations were carried out in 1959.
Description Notes:	The place comprises a large area at its eastern end and sporting facilities such as bowling greens, tennis courts and the like at the western end with its main entry from the south. It is fenced with a chain-link fence and there are many structures arranged around the site including horse stalls, clubrooms and a minor spectator stand. Much of the site is grassed and there are trees planted around the site perimeter.
Condition Notes:	The place appears to be in fair condition.



Integrity Notes:	The place continues in use as a park and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place continues to evolve in response to changing sporting and social requirements and retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Churchill Park has cultural heritage significance for its social value as an important part of Busselton's range of sporting facilities.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN015
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of Busselton Hospital

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	21 (Lots 382, 401, 402 and 403) West Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	533365, 533359, 533358 and 533368
HCWA Number:	00412
Other Names:	Retirement Village

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Not Applicable
Construction Date:	Circa 1896
Present Use:	Not Applicable
Historical:	Health (Hospital)
Description:	The hospital buildings were removed and a retirement village now occupies the place. Nothing remains of the original buildings.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Unknown

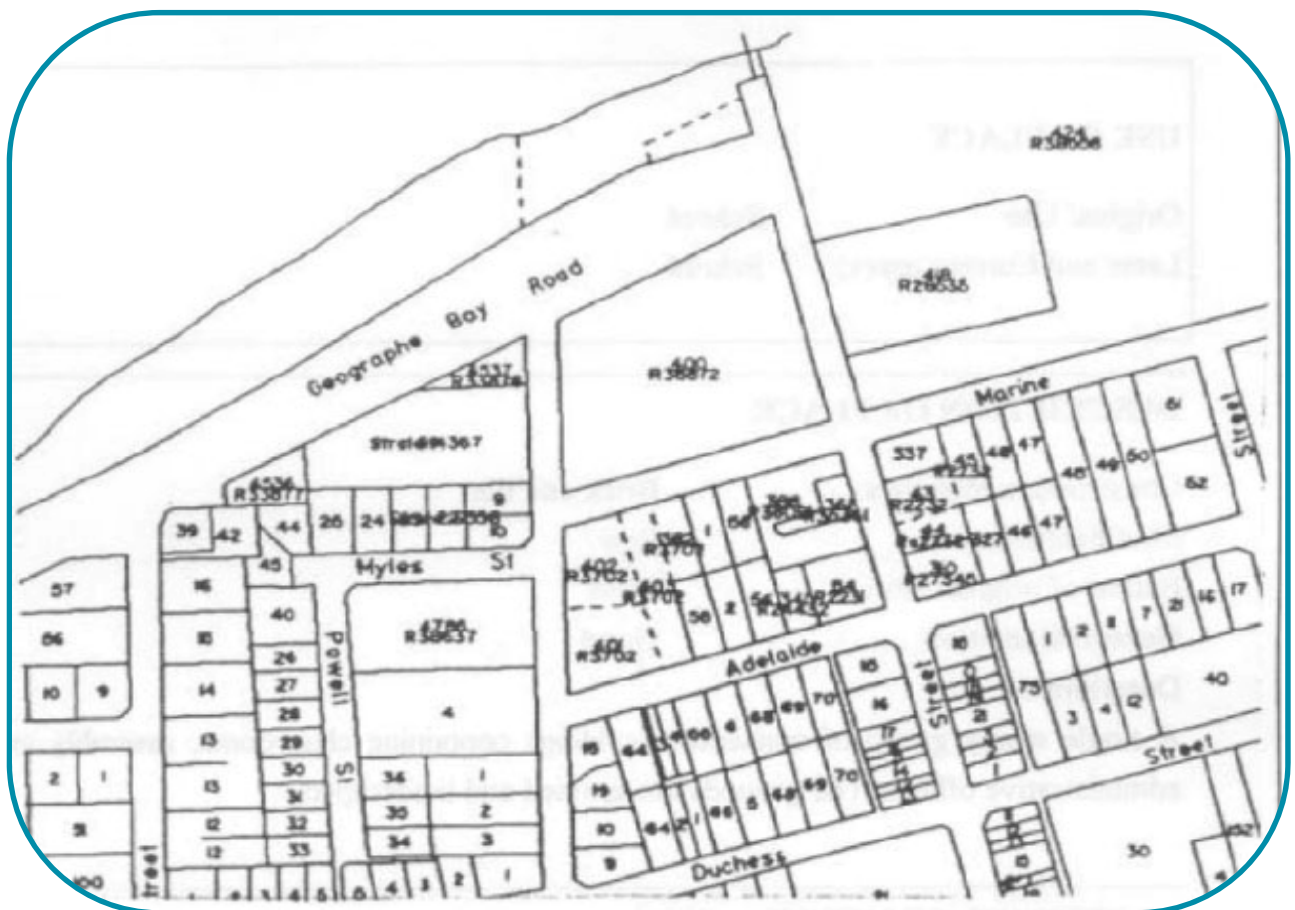
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The hospital served as the District Hospital for over 80 years. A local board originally ran it and after 1921 a Government administration was established. It was replaced by a new hospital, which opened in 1975.
Description Notes:	Site only
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of	The Hospital site has historical significance as the site of the principal district

Significance:	hospital for over 80 years.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Community Services and Utilities)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN010
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of Fairlawn Lane Crossing

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Fairlawn Road BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	11725359 and 11793904
HCWA Number:	02941
Other Names:	Former Earnshaw's Crossing

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Road: Other)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Road: Other)
Description:	Natural river crossing point, the river bed is of rock at this point.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	An early river crossing point for early settlers before the construction of a bridge crossing when water levels were low. The corner of Fairlawn Road and Strelly Street is the site of the original gaol circa 1830s close to and on the other side of the river to Fairlawn, the home of Colonel Molloy, the first Busselton Magistrate. This is believed to have been the area of the centre of the government authority before The Gulch (Customs officer's house and police station) was built (now rear of 22 Kent St Busselton) and the building of the gaol and courthouse in circa 1850.
Description Notes:	No built features.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable

Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Fairlawn Lane Crossing, a low water level river crossing point is significant as an early river crossing point for early Busselton district settlers, prior to the construction of bridges.
Historic Themes:	Transport & Communications (Road Transport)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN023
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Ford Road Causeway

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Ford Road intersection with the Vasse River, Busselton
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11725413 and 11895251
HCWA Number:	02942
Other Names:	Former Estuary Crossing

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Not applicable
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Road: Other)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Road: Other)
Description:	Natural river ford with access via unmade roads.
Walls:	Not applicable
Roof:	Not applicable
Other materials:	Not applicable
Architectural Style:	Not applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The site was where the early settlers forded the Vasse River to gain access to Busselton and the coast.
Description Notes:	A natural river ford with access to it via unmade gravel roads.
Condition Notes:	Apparently fair.
Integrity Notes:	No longer in use. Retains moderate integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Ford Road Causeway has cultural heritage significance for its historic value as an important travel route from the hinterland to the coast and in particular provided a crossing from the Bussell's 'Cattle Chosen'.



Historic Themes:	Transport & Communications (Road Transport)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	Recorded 04/10/1971
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN025
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of Fourth Bridge

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	West Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	Road Reserve
HCWA Number:	05305
Other Names:	New River Ford over West Street

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Road: Other)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Road: Other)
Description:	River crossing point.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	A ford point that provided a crossing to 'Fairlawn' over the New River and for other inland areas.
Description Notes:	Nothing remains of the crossing point.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Nothing remains so the place has low integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	No material remains noted.
Archaeological Description:	There may be archaeological material relating to the use of the place.
Statement of Significance:	The Fourth Bridge/New River Ford has cultural heritage significance as an historic crossing place that provided access to 'Fairlawn' and other rural areas south of the New River.

Historic Themes:	Transport & Communications (Road Transport)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN026
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of the first Busselton School

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	74 (Lot 119) Queen Street. corner Prince Street, BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	533435
HCWA Number:	05323
Other Names:	Mitchell Park

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	School (demolished)
Construction Date:	Circa 1850
Present Use:	Park/ reserve
Historical:	Educational (Combined School), Governmental (Fire Station)
Description:	Site Only
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The site of the first Government School in Busselton. L.T. Cook was the first master. The structure was built of limestone. The school closed in 1904 after which the building was used as a fire station, band room and as tea and lunch rooms during the war years. It was replaced by the school at the west end of Prince Street (also later demolished).
Description Notes:	The place is not an open park with some tree plantings.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	There may be some archaeological evidence of the school.



Statement of Significance:	The original Busselton School site has cultural heritage significance for the historic role it played in the development of the town in its early years and later for its social value as a place for community activities following the construction of the then new primary school.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN024
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil





## Site of the Old Post Office (and Post Box)

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	16 (Lot 15) Queen Street. corner Adelaide Street, BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Brooking Developments Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	533391
HCWA Number:	05304
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site only and letter box
Construction Date:	1842 (plaque on site)
Present Use:	Car yard
Historical:	Transport/ Communications (Post or Telegraph Office)
Description:	Only remaining feature on site is a cast iron post box
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Cast iron pillar post box
Architectural Style:	Victorian decorative style

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The site of one of the earliest post offices in Busselton. The first Post Office was also known at the Herring's Cottage as John Herring was appointed as the first Post Master. The cottage was erected on the first campsite in Busselton.
Description Notes:	Nothing remains of the post office; a post box circa 1842 marks the site. The post box is constructed of cast iron and has a decorative top, with ER II raised lettering on the bottom section of the pillar.
Condition Notes:	The post box is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The post office has been demolished, but the post box continues to serve its intended purpose.
Authenticity Notes:	The authenticity of the post box is high.
Archaeological Description:	No information available.

Statement of Significance:	Old Post Office site and post box, a location marked only by the pillar post box, has cultural heritage significance as the site of one of the earliest post offices in Busselton. The post box has intrinsic aesthetic value as a fine piece of craftsmanship.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Mail Services)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN033
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Busselton Historic Society, <i>Historic Busselton</i> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition, January 1978.



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## Site of the Power Station

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	72- 74 (Lot 119) Queen Street, Busselton WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	533435
HCWA Number:	05327
Other Names:	Mitchell Park

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site only (former Power Station)
Construction Date:	1937
Present Use:	Park/ reserve
Historical:	Governmental (Power Station)
Description:	Site only
Walls:	Not applicable
Roof:	Not applicable
Other materials:	Not applicable
Architectural Style:	Not applicable

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Robert Donald built the power station in 1937 and in the following year a fire damaged the place and the generating equipment. The State Electricity Commission grid was extended to Busselton in 1950 and the building was decommissioned and then converted for shire use. It continued in shire use as offices for twenty years and was subsequently used as a bank, ballet school and citizens advice bureau before being demolished.
Description Notes:	The place is now part of Mitchell Park and there is no surface evidence of the building.
Condition Notes:	Not applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not applicable
Archaeological	The site may have archaeological potential.

Description:	
Statement of Significance:	The site of the Busselton Power Station has cultural heritage significance for its role in the development of the community, both in establishing a reliable electrical supply for the town and later as one of the town's important open spaces.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Community Services and utilities)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN039
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of Barnard's Hall

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	107-117 (Lot 5) Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Oakline Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	526000
HCWA Number:	05319
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hall
Construction Date:	Circa 1900
Present Use:	Commercial (Hotel, Tavern or Inn)
Historical:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre)
Description:	The building was located at the rear of the Commercial Hotel.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The building was located at the rear of the Commercial Hotel; the hall was used for the screening of films and social gatherings such as balls, boxing tournaments and badminton. It was named after the proprietor of the hotel, George Barnard. The 1932 centenary ball was held in this venue. The hall was demolished in 1969.
Description Notes:	Not Applicable
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of	Barnard's Hall site has cultural heritage significance as the site of one of the main



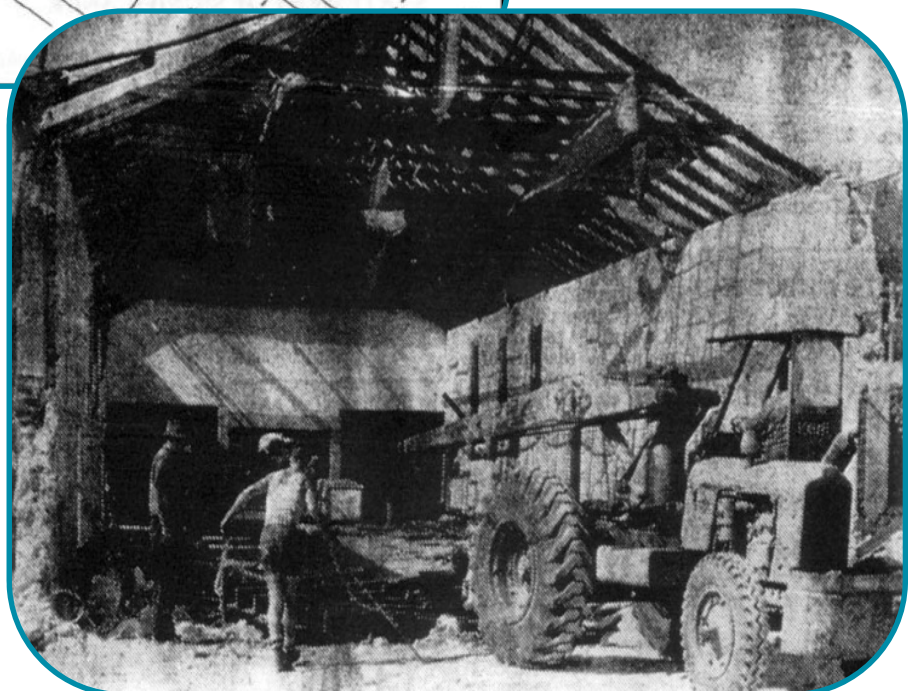
Significance:	social venues in Busselton for a long period of time.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN004
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of the Convict Hospital

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	15-19 (Lot 15) Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Trevor James Fitzgerald & Winifred Ann Fitzgerald
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Public
Landgate Pin:	533473
HCWA Number:	05322
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Hospital (demolished)
Construction Date:	Circa 1869
Present Use:	Commercial (Shop/Retail)
Historical:	Health (Hospital)
Description:	The site of the first convict hospital in Busselton and is now occupied by commercial premises.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The site marks the site of the first convict hospital in Busselton. The site was later occupied by the agricultural showground and then the Municipal Council building and finally by a commercial premises.
Description Notes:	Not Applicable
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	There is archaeological potential relating to the convict hospital structure.
Statement of	The former hospital site has cultural heritage significance for its historic links to

Significance:	the convict period of Busselton's development.
Historic Themes:	Demographic Settlement and mobility (Workers)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN020
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of St Vincent de Pauls

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	65 (Lot 300) Kent Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Shopping Centres Australasia Property Group RE Limited
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Yes
Landgate Pin:	11955411
HCWA Number:	05297
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Circa 1930's Architect/Designer/Builder: Falkingham & Son, Builders.
Present Use:	Commercial (Parking)
Historical:	Residential (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Site of a simple rendered brick and iron house in the Inter-War California Bungalow style. It had a gable roof with the ends half-timbered. Miss Layman is believed to be the original occupant.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Zincalume
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Inter-War California Bungalow

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Marian St. Clair Layman (of Wonnerup House) was the first owner of the house. She is well respected for her wood carving skills and left a legacy of ornate carvings within the house. A gate carved by Layman is located at Wonnerup House. Miss Layman carved a well-known overmantel at Wonnerup House. The place is now run as a St. Vincent de Paul shop, in conjunction with the local Catholic Church.
Description Notes:	Site of a simple single storey rendered brick and custom orb roof dwelling in the Inter-War California Bungalow style; it presented simple part timbered gables to the street and would appear to have been rendered in more recent times.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable



Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	St Vincent de Pauls, was a brick and iron dwelling in the Inter-War California Bungalow style building, previously used as offices, had cultural heritage significance as an example of the style and as the local headquarters of the local St Vincent de Pauls charitable organisation. No material remains.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Religion)
Management Category:	5

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN046
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Miss Clara Layman, Wonnerup House and Frederic Ozanam (1813-1853), founder St Vincent de Paul Society.
Bibliography:	Nil



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**No. 66 Queen Street***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	66 (Lot 120) Queen Street, corner Kent Street, BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	EHB Holdings Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Not Applicable
Landgate Pin:	533431
HCWA Number:	05314
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Formerly a single and two storey commercial building
Construction Date:	Circa 1900, demolished 2004
Present Use:	Commercial (Office or Administration building)
Historical:	Commercial (Office or Administration building)
Description:	Site only
Walls:	Not applicable
Roof:	Not applicable
Other materials:	Not applicable
Architectural Style:	Not discernible

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	According to the information in the 1996 MHI, the place was built around 1900 and would appear to have been modified extensively at the southern end. In its last years, it accommodated office uses prior to demolition in 2004 to make way for a new development and in 2005 a restaurant is under construction on the site.
Description Notes:	The place was a predominantly single storey rendered brick building, with a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof and small window openings. The southern end of the building had a second storey addition that appears to have been a late 1960s or early 1970s modification.
Condition Notes:	Not applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not applicable

Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The site no longer retains any significant cultural heritage value.
Historic Themes:	General, Commercial and service industries
Management Category:	5

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN017
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of the Busselton Show Grounds

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	Block bound by Harris Street in the North, Carey Street in the East, Peel Terrace in the South and Brown Street in the West.
Owners Name:	Various
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	No
Landgate Pin:	Various
HCWA Number:	TBA
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Not Applicable
Present Use:	Various
Historical:	Other
Description:	Historic site of the Busselton Showground's
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	<p>The Agricultural Society formed in 1861. The first agricultural show was held on the corner of Queen and Adelaide Streets on 5th February 1862. From 1869 the show was relocated to the corner of Prince and Stanley Streets where it was held until 1892. The site was then acquired by the State Government for the Post Office.</p> <p>The Agricultural Society then purchased land between Harris Road and the site of the Butter Factory on Peel Terrace. A section of this land was sold to the State for use as the WAGR reserve.</p> <p>During the war in 1942, the local garrison Battalion was formed to defend the south west area from possible invasion, and for some months were in camp at the show grounds. They were made up by local men who were too old or incapacitated for the regular army.</p>
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	After World War Two the society sold this land and moved to the present site at Churchill Park. A former mess hall from the Queen Elizabeth Avenue air force base was relocated to Churchill Park for use as the Show Hall. In 1994 this was burnt to the ground. A new hall was built by 1996.
Description Notes:	Nil
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Site of the Busselton Showground's is of significance for its associations with the development of agricultural interests and the Agricultural Society in the region.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	5

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	2013 – PN200
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Margaret-Busselton Times, 12.11.1959; 7.11.1963. Busselton-Margaret Times, 31.10.1996.

## Site of St. Mary's Church Hall

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	119-121 (Lot 226) Queen Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Anglican Parish of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from street and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	526001
HCWA Number:	00402
Other Names:	Church, Graveyard, Rectory & Hall site

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hall
Construction Date:	1914. Removed 1990's.
Present Use:	Religious (Church Hall)
Historical:	Religious (Church, Cathedral or Chapel)
Description:	A timber and iron church hall. The hall was relocated to Lot 26 Layman Road Wonnerup.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Federation Carpenter Gothic

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The hall was built in 1914. The original timber hall was re-located to Lockville at Wonnerup on Lot 26 Layman Road in the 1990s. A new family parish centre was erected on the church hall site.
Description Notes:	Not Applicable
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	The site continues to serve a similar purpose to that which it did when occupied by the church hall so that it retains a degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Given the length of use of the site, there may be some archaeological potential.



Statement of Significance:	St Mary's Anglican Church Hall site has cultural heritage significance for its association with the church and its related functions over an extended period of time, a function that the parish family centre continues to the present.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Religion)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 12/06/1968
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN052
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of Busselton Primary School

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	30 & 35 (Lots 395 & 600) Kent Street BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Westpac Funds Management Limited, Trust Co Australia
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	1331505 and 533310
HCWA Number:	-
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Primary School
Construction Date:	1903 (Demolished 2001)
Present Use:	Commercial (Shopping Centre)
Historical:	Educational (Primary School)
Description:	Site Only
Walls:	Brick and Stucco
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	The school was a standard pattern gold boom and inter-war period utilitarian design.

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The first stage of the building was constructed and opened in 1903-4 and continued to expand. Plans to relocate the school discussed as early as 1984 and were announced in 1996 and it was subsequently sold and was then subsequently demolished. Busselton Central Shopping Centre stands on the site, following rezoning to Business use.
Description Notes:	Not Applicable
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	The site has historic value as the main Busselton primary school site from 1903 to the 1990s and was the place where many Busselton residents received their primary education. It illustrates the evolution of Government schools in the state. As a visual landmark, the earlier rooms built in 1903 to c. 1938 relate well to the extant building stock in the district. Some prominent people including Sir Stewart Bovell and Dr. Nuggett Coombs, Federal Treasurer and Governor of the Reserve Bank attended the school. The mature trees of poplars, peppermint trees and Norfolk Pine on Kent Street also contribute to the aesthetic value of the site.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	5

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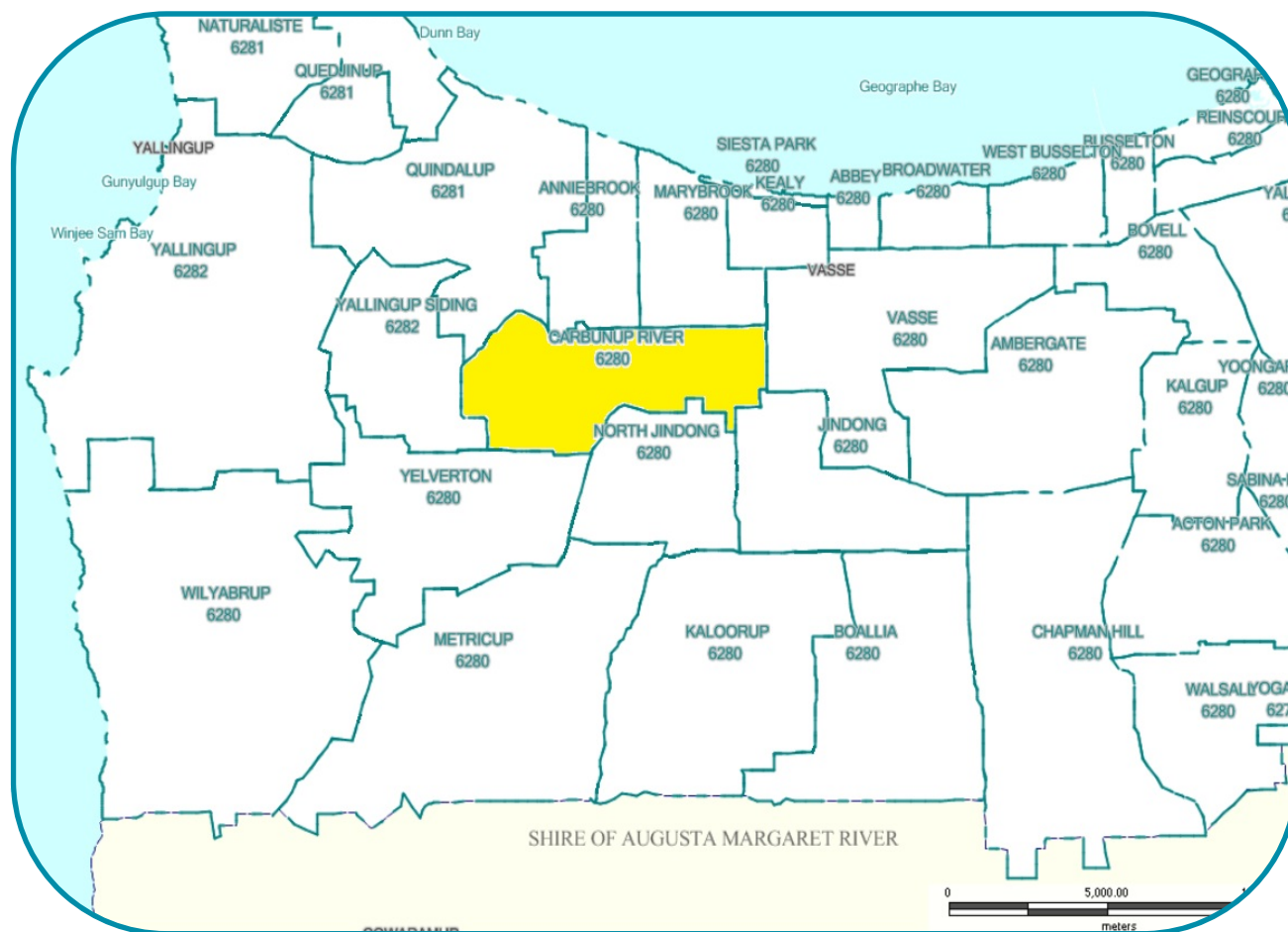
National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN014
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Dr Nuggett Coombs and Sir Stewart Bovell
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Carbunup River





## Carbunup Store

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	6672 (Lot 8) Bussell Highway CARBUNUP RIVER WA 6280
Owners Name:	Kenneth Orr & Elizabeth Anne Orr
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	532649
HCWA Number:	05335
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Shop
Construction Date:	Circa 1920
Present Use:	Commercial (Shop Retail Store)
Historical:	Commercial (Shop Retail Store)
Description:	A combined shop and service station.
Walls:	Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	There were plans to convert it into a town site in the 1920s but this did not come into fruition. The place developed to service the local community. The place became an important source of water for the horses. Its strategic location along the busy Bussell Highway contributed to the community's sense of place as it gradually gained recognition as a local landmark.
Description Notes:	Carbunup Store is a timber framed and clad set of buildings in the Inter-War Vernacular style, with a number of adaptations internally and externally. The original one-storey shop has been extended and altered many times although the original gabled roofed structure can still be seen.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place is still used for retail and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.

Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Carbunup Store, a single storey timber framed and clad store in the Inter-War Vernacular style, has cultural heritage significance as the commercial centre of Carbunup and its environs. It also became an important source of water for the horses. Its strategic location along the busy Bussell Highway contributed to the community's sense of place since as it gradually gained recognition as a local landmark.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Commercial and Service Industries)
Management Category:	3

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN074
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil



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## Caribunup Hall

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	3 (Lot 7) Wildwood Road CARBUNUP RIVER WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	532647
HCWA Number:	00414
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hall
Construction Date:	Circa 1920
Present Use:	Social and Civic Activities (Hall)
Historical:	Social and Civic Activities (Hall)
Description:	Modest gable roofed hall with a covered verandah.
Walls:	Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Caribunup is recorded as an Aboriginal name meaning 'place of kindly stream'. John Molloy originally named the river the Lennox River in February 1835 in honour of Lennox Bussell. The river runs past the hall. Later it became known as the Caribunup River and the town site of Caribunup was named after it in 1926. In 1958 the town's name was changed to Caribunup River to avoid confusion with the townsite of Caribunup in Mount Barker. The town is situated 15 minutes' drive from Busselton and is surrounded by forests and vineyards.
Description Notes:	A simple weatherboard and iron hall in the Inter-War Vernacular style.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological	Nil

Description:	
Statement of Significance:	The Carbunup Hall, a simple timber construction hall, has cultural heritage significance as a place that featured prominently as a venue for social functions and public gatherings since its inception. Its social significance stems from the invaluable role that it has played in the growth of the local community.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Community Services and Utilities)
Management Category:	4

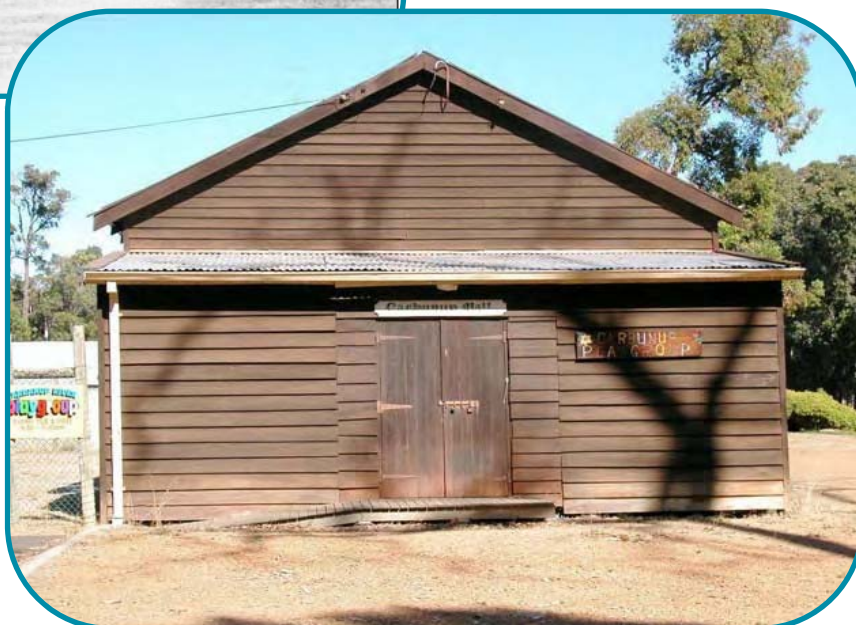
#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN073
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	John Molloy



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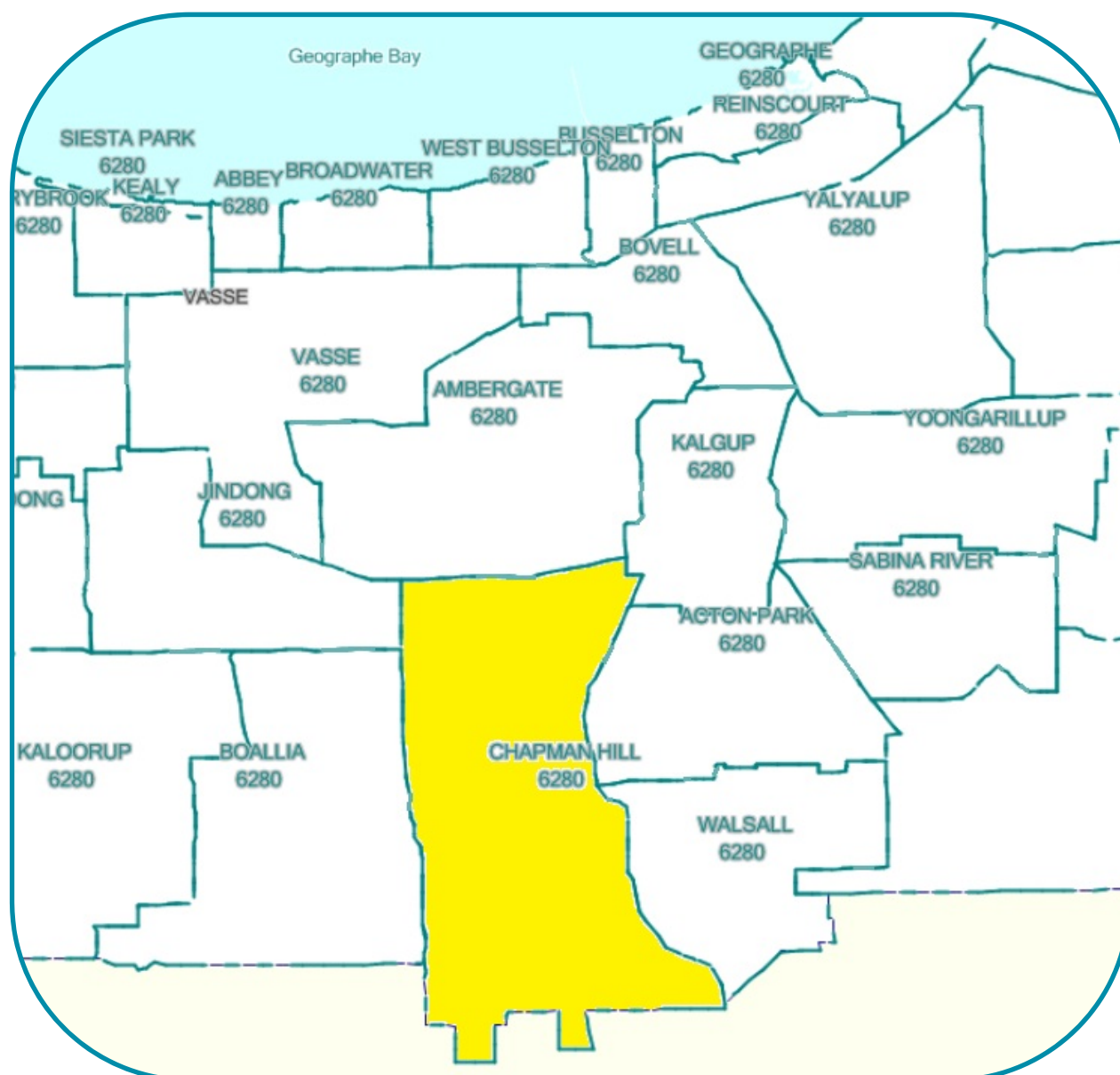
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## Chapman Hill



## Group 40 Memorial

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Chapman Hill Road, opposite Chugg Road, CHAPMAN HILL WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	Unknown
HCWA Number:	18175
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Other
Construction Date:	2003
Present Use:	Monument
Historical:	Monument
Description:	Commemorative plaque.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Stone, Bronze
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>WA was the only state to push ahead with a vigorous scheme of land settlement tied to immigration, both being government sponsored. Immigrants were given the chance to settle either on eastern wheat farms or on dairy farms in the undeveloped districts of the south-western region. Group settlers arrived in the area between 1920-30.</p> <p>A district office for Agricultural Bank opened at Busselton on 8 May 1923. The loans Department of Agriculture was a special fund administered by the Lands Department to provide loans recorded as average £50 per dwelling. The money was advanced for clearing and fencing of land. Theoretically, a group settler was deemed to be self-supporting when he was able to maintain a herd of 10 cows – the estimated limit for 25 acres of pasture.</p> <p>The Honourable Sir James Mitchell was the principal architect of the Group Settlement Scheme, to develop the south-western portion of the State by</p>
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	<p>establishing dairy farms in that area, which was inaugurated in WA in 1921. On 2 February 1923, by virtue of an agreement between the British, the Commonwealth and the WA Governments, the State undertook to settle in the South-West division about 75,000 migrants (men, women and children) from the United Kingdom over 3 years and to establish about 6000 selected men from among these migrants on about 600 farms in the division.</p> <p>The Scheme provided that these selected migrants were to be placed in groups of 20 or more under supervision. Each group was to clear or partially clear 25 acres on each farm. The group was also to erect the house and necessary outbuildings on each farm, put up fencing and arrange for a satisfactory water supply. Advances for sustenance at a rate not exceeding 10/- per day were to be made to settlers whilst engaged in clearing and the State was to provide the material for all buildings, fencing, etc. besides providing reasonable equipment and stock.</p> <p>The farms, when cleared to the extent of 25 acres, were to be allotted to members of the group by ballot. Of the first 16 groups organised, 9 were in the Busselton district, giving impetus primarily to the dairy industry. The Group Settlements afforded primitive and isolated living conditions, and the results were varying degrees of measured success and a high proportion of failure. All settlers were affected by the world-wide downturn in agricultural produce prices during the 1930's and many Group Settlement blocks were left idle, pastured but neglected.</p>
Description Notes:	Sponsored by the Bunbury Port Authority, the plaque was erected to commemorate the bravery of early settlers to the region in the 1930s. It is made from concrete and has all the names on a cast bronze plaque.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Group 40 Memorial has cultural heritage significance as it commemorates all those whose were part of the Group 30 Group Settlement Scheme.
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlements and Mobility (Settlements) and Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN169
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No

Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Site of Chapman Hill Communication Station

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 4367 Chapman Hill Road CHAPMAN HILL WA 6280
Owners Name:	Russell Craig Prideaux & Mary Cathryn Prideaux
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	536704
HCWA Number:	02934
Other Names:	World War Two Signal Station

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Communication Station
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Other)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Other)
Description:	Historic site with fragments of signal station.
Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Chapman Hill Communication Station was a signal station during the World War II and features have been largely removed.
Description Notes:	Fragments of timber are all that remain of the original installation.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Chapman Hill Communication Station, a historic site, has cultural heritage significance for its role as an early signal station during World War II, as part of the defence system.

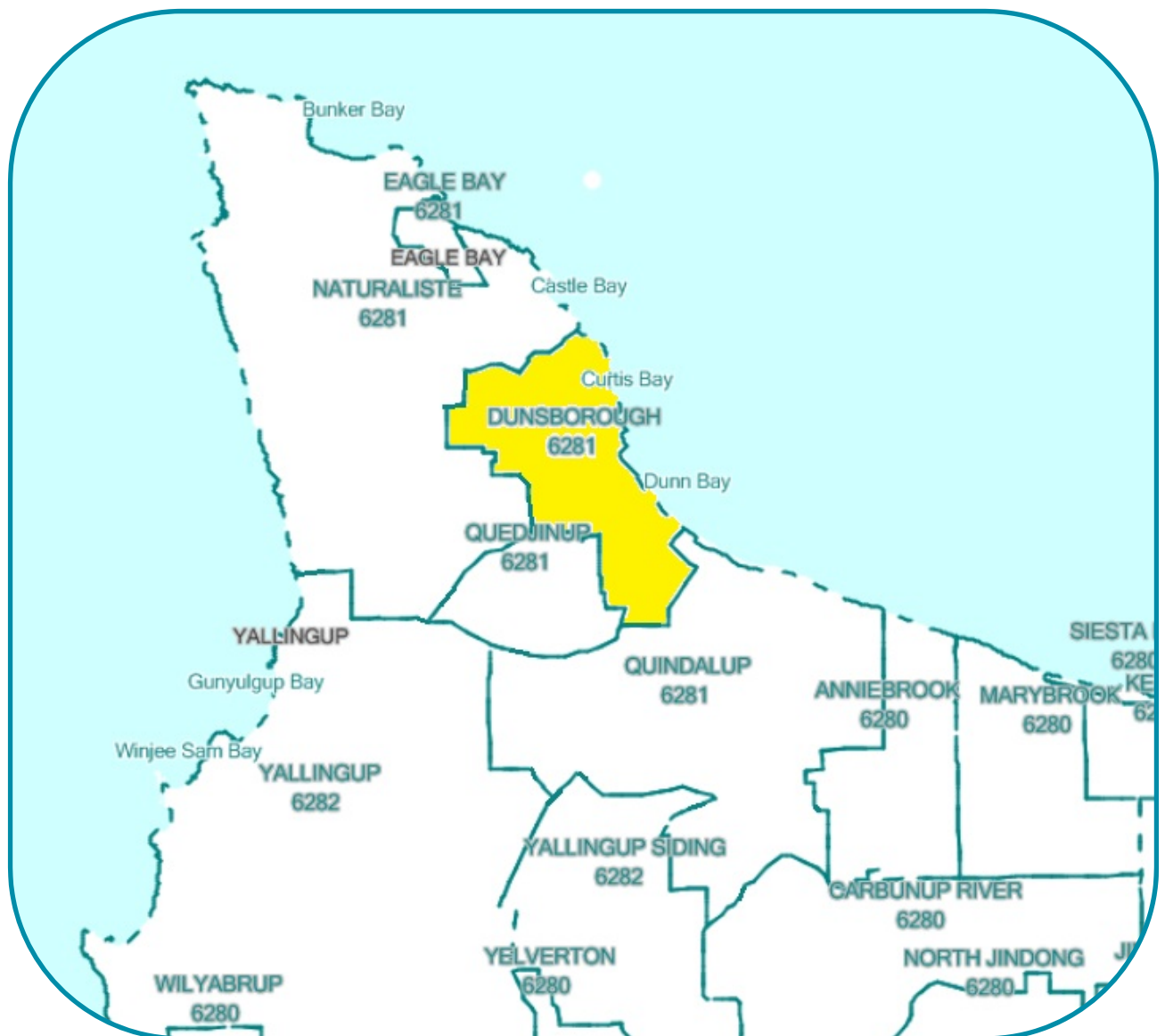








## Dunsborough



## St. George's Anglican Church

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	50 (Lot 105) Gibney Street DUNSBOROUGH WA 6281
Owners Name:	Crown Grant In Trust - Glebe Church of England
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and restricted public access.
Landgate Pin:	534997
HCWA Number:	05338
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Church
Construction Date:	Circa 1920
Present Use:	Religious (Church, Cathedral or Chapel)
Historical:	Religious (Church, Cathedral or Chapel)
Description:	Single storey timber, fibro and iron church
Walls:	Fibro Cement, Asbestos and Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Built in c1920 for a Group settlement in the district of Boallia, the Bush Brotherhood. Later it was moved to Marybrook to a farm and then it was transported to its current site in 1957. The building has a gable roof with a covered porch.
Description Notes:	A single storey building raised on timber stumps and designed in vernacular style, echoing a sense of simplicity in its exterior cladding of white asbestos sheeting. It has a gable roof with a Latin cross extending from the gable and a covered porch. It is a simple auditory plan church.
Condition Notes:	The place is in very good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity. Additions to the church occurred after 1996.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.



Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	St George's Anglican Church, Dunsborough, a simple vernacular style timber and iron church has cultural heritage significance for its role in the community as a place of worship, its social value, and its aesthetic value as a simply designed building in a vernacular style that was once commonplace in the south-west.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Religion)
Management Category:	3

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN080
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Hutchings Museum/ Blythe's House

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	8 (Lot 501) Newberry Road, DUNSBOROUGH WA 6281
Owners Name:	Lyal Anne Warren & Gregory Donald Warren
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Visual access from the street and restricted site access.
Landgate Pin:	11527058
HCWA Number:	05342
Other Names:	Harris Residence, Hutchings Museum, Newberry's Cafe and Bookshop and Blythe's house

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Unknown, various
Present Use:	Educational (Design Studio)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Single storey residence.
Walls:	Wattle and Daub, Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Asbestos
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The Harris family developed the place in the 19th Century as their residence. The Harris's were a prominent local family. Mr. K and Mrs. Hutchings ran a museum and antique shop in these premises for many years before closing the business in the 1990s and leasing the premises for a Bookshop Cafe. The cafe closed in 2003. The premises are currently used by Lynne Sheen as a design studio.
Description Notes:	<p>A single storey house that developed in stages and without strong aesthetic characteristics. The place is built from a variety of materials and does not display a particular style.</p> <p>The building originally extended across what is now Lots 501 and 502, and the original site included Lot 503 also. Following subdivision, the portion of the residence on Lot 502 has been demolished (2004-07) and the portion on Lot 501 is all that remains.</p>

	Landowner submission identifies Blythe's and Wilson's beachfront holiday cottages in this area however the exact details are unknown.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The house has been substantially altered over many years and retains very little of the original fabric. It appears that only one interior wall with fireplace remains of the Harris residence, with the house having been adapted for many uses since that period of residency. Part of the residence has been demolished.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The residence has cultural heritage significance as the home of the Harris family in the 19th century before it came to use as a museum. The prominence of the Harris family in local history contributes to the place's social significance.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	3

#### Registration Details

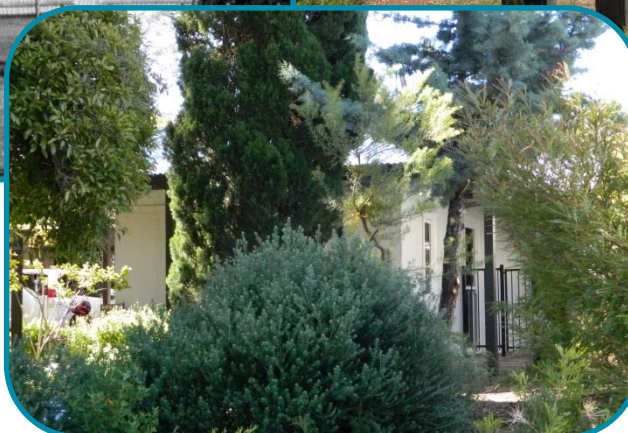
National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN087
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Harris Family
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Old Dunsborough Hall

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	44 (Lot 183) Gifford Road DUNSBOROUGH WA 6281
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	534985
HCWA Number:	TBA
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hall
Construction Date:	1957
Present Use:	Social and Civic Activities (Hall)
Historical:	Social and Civic Activities (Hall)
Description:	A simple weatherboard and iron hall.
Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Asbestos
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>In the 1950s the population of Dunsborough consisted of approximately 40 families. This small community had no communal building in which to meet or hold functions, dances, card evenings and community events so they worked together to raise a large amount of money by having garden parties, cake stalls and raffles.</p> <p>The community and the Dunsborough and Districts Progress Association (DPA) then approached the Roads Board (now the Busselton City Council) to provide a self-supporting loan to build a small hall on crown land at the corner of Gifford Road and Gibney Street.</p> <p>The hall was built in the mid-fifties using mostly volunteer labour. It consisted of a timber framed, asbestos clad simple hall (20m x 9m) with a fine black butt wooden floor and an iron roof. Originally unlined, the hall was used for badminton and the walls were decorated with the local peppermint tree</p>
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	<p>branches for functions. As more money became available the hall was lined, a low ceiling was put in (which spoiled the badminton!) and a lean-to kitchen complete with a Metters No 2 stove was added. The original toilets were an outdoor pan system – known as the ‘dunnies’. The Hall was opened on January 4 1957 by Sir Stewart Bovell. No S.E.C. power was available, and lighting for the event was provided by Allan Chapman’s shearing plant.</p> <p>The women of the Dunsborough area catered for a variety of functions and as a result raised enough money for an extension to the hall on the northern side.</p> <p>In addition to these improvements a brick extension to the back of the hall was added which included female and male flushing toilets and a storeroom.</p> <p>In 1972 the Country Club was formed and a golf course and bowling greens were built on the adjoining land. The Country Club used the new northern area of the hall as its clubrooms, using one area as the bar and the large room known as the Supper Room. The Country Club members finally raised enough money to build their own clubrooms. These were opened in October 1976, and members celebrated by playing the first game of golf (9 holes) on the new course.</p> <p>In 1983 at an annual Christmas school assembly parents and friends were packed in at the back of the hall, overflowing through the open doors in a futile attempt to see what was going on. It became very apparent that the hall was too small for the towns needs.</p> <p>It was at this stage the DPA members played an integral role in supporting the formation of the Naturaliste Community and Cultural Centre Committee, which aimed to build a larger facility to cater for public demand. It was this committee which worked consistently and devotedly for 20 years to raise money and which was instrumental in having the Naturaliste Community Centre finally built in 2004. Meanwhile the Dunsborough Hall was still inadequate.</p> <p>In about 1990 the City of Busselton provided funds to extend the hall on the southern side. This added another 6 metres of space along the full length of the hall. A section of this extension was enclosed and used as a dressing room. A small stage consisting of large movable boxes was placed at the eastern end of the hall behind a proscenium arch built by volunteers. The DPA purchased good quality heavy velvet curtains for the stage, and they have been in constant use ever since for theatrical and other musical productions.</p> <p>In 1991 the Dunsborough Art Society acquired the old Catholic Church building on the opposite side of Gibney St and relocated it to adjoin the hall. The existing electrical connections were used and the toilet facilities were shared by both groups.</p> <p>In 2007 and 2008 the Busselton City Council allocated funds to upgrade the kitchen and bar areas, paint the exterior walls and install toilet facilities for the disabled.</p> <p>All necessary repairs, electrical, plumbing or building, have been attended to either by volunteers or contractors.</p> <p>In 2009 the Dunsborough Theatre Group upgraded the stage area.</p>
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	<p>The Dunsborough community markets were held fortnightly up until 2010, but due to inadequate parking facilities at the Hall they have been relocated to the Naturaliste Community Centre.</p> <p>Dunsborough community groups such as CWA, Church groups and P&amp;C committees have held monthly community lunches in the Hall since the 1980's. Elsie Twaddle was one of the driving forces behind these traditional lunches and Elsie has recorded the details of over 300 lunches. Times have changed and with more places for lunches and coffees in Dunsborough this tradition was brought to a close in March 2010.</p> <p>Currently (2010) the Hall is used:</p> <p>Weekly for ballet classes, martial arts, band practice, carpet bowls and yoga.</p> <p>Regularly by the Dunsborough Theatre Group for rehearsal and staging of cabaret style theatre productions.</p> <p>Each year for the ANZAC DAY March and Commemorative Service (a tradition begun in 1980).</p> <p>Other occasional bookings include Blue Light discos, musical events, parties, weddings, public meetings, quiz nights and community functions.</p> <p>Since its inception, the hall has always been managed by the local committee of the Progress Association. The City has given maintenance funding at times, and the hall has always been vested in the City. The Progress Association continues to manage the hall.</p>
Description Notes:	Single storey timber framed hall clad with fibrous cement sheeting, and a hipped corrugated iron roof.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity as the original/significant fabric is largely intact.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Old Dunsborough Hall is of significance as evidence of the social and civic development of the town and for providing a sense of place for the Dunsborough community since 1957. Makes some contribution to the heritage of the locality but does not meet the threshold for entry in the Heritage List.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Community Services and Utilities)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	2013 – PN203

Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Dunsborough and District Progress Association
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Melaleuca Tree

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Peron Reserve, Lot 377 Peron Avenue, DUNSBOROUGH WA 6281 (Reserve 30148)
Owners Name:	State of WA (vested City of Busselton)
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Yes
Landgate Pin:	533469
HCWA Number:	17289
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Natural landscape feature
Construction Date:	Not Applicable
Present Use:	Park/ reserve
Historical:	Not Applicable
Description:	Melaleuca (paperbark) tree over 4 metres circumference in places, estimated over 100 years old. Located in road reserve between 18 and 7 Pimelea Parade, adjacent to Peron Reserve. Large hollow at base.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

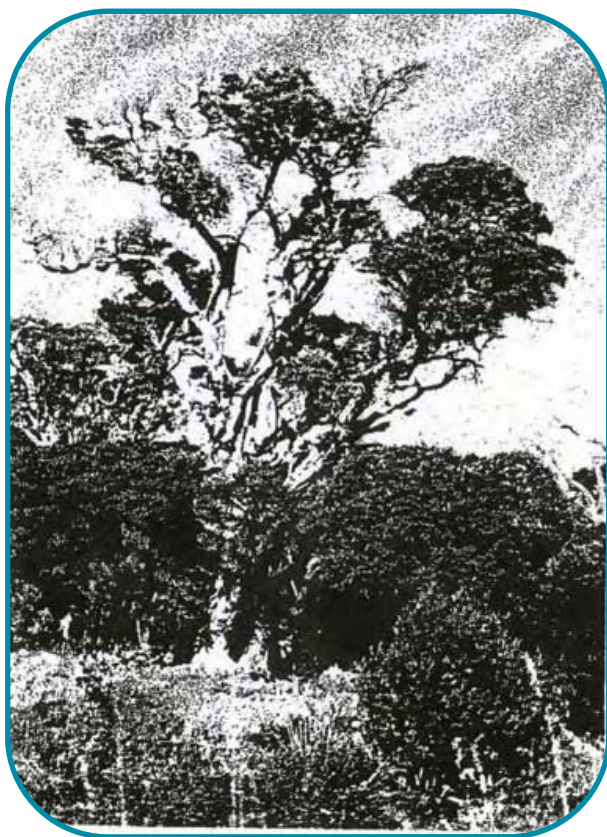
Historical Notes:	Not Applicable
Description Notes:	The tree appears to have suffered damage during subdivision of adjoining lots between 2004-07 but regrowth has occurred since this time. No longer within the natural setting when first listed, this tree retains its context by reference to the natural setting of Peron Reserve which is adjacent.
Condition Notes:	The tree is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological	Nil



Description:	
Statement of Significance:	Attractive old tree reflective of the local environment from an earlier period.
Historic Themes:	Environment (Tree)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN193
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of Seymour's Cottages (1)

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	95 (Lots 1 – 24) Gifford Road DUNSBOROUGH WA 6281
Owners Name:	Various
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	1099147 and 11059792
HCWA Number:	08778
Other Names:	Dunsborough Beach Cottages

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Cottages
Construction Date:	Circa 1920
Present Use:	Commercial (Other)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Cottage)
Description:	Site Only
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalows

### Site Assessment

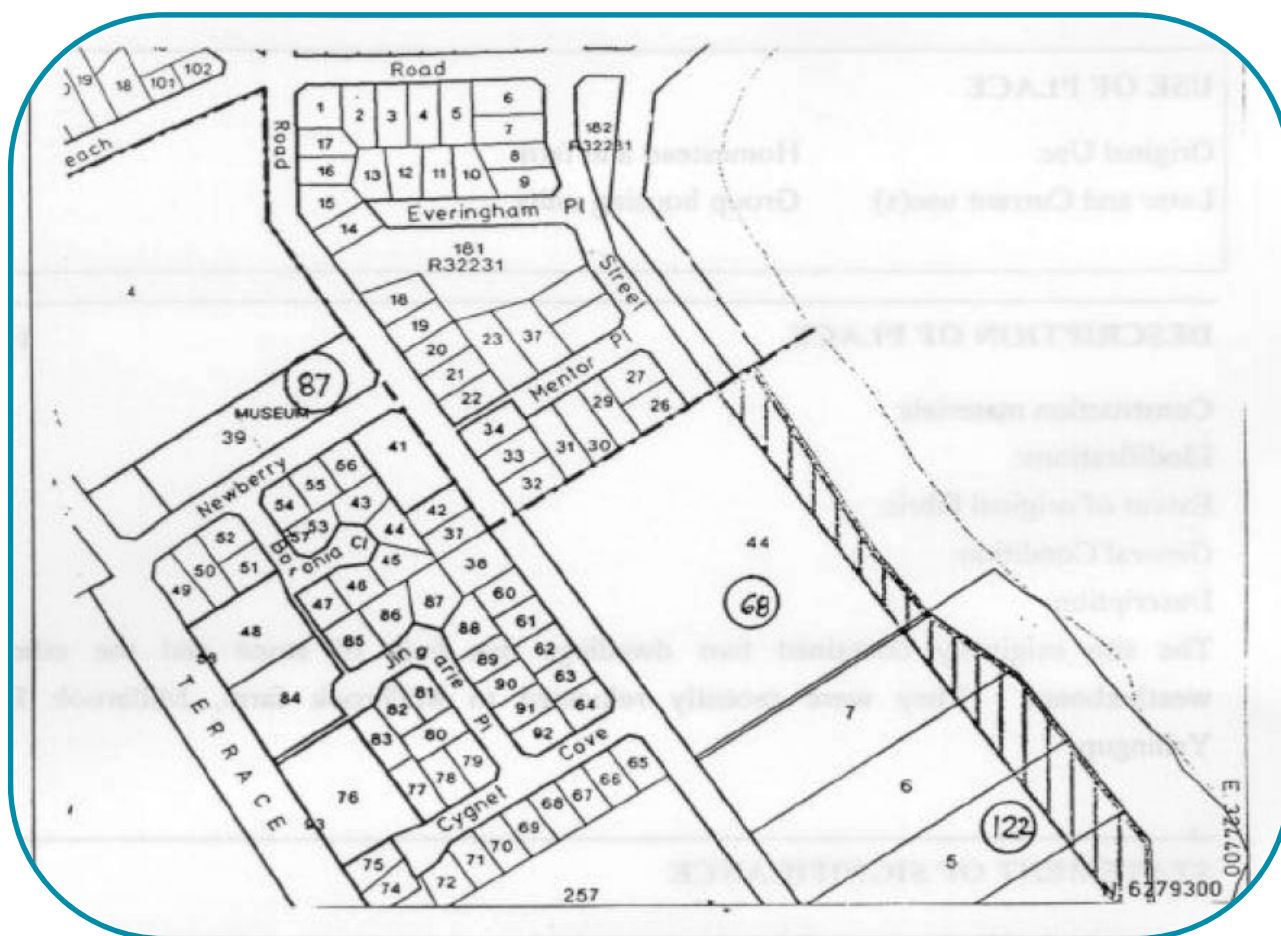
Historical Notes:	At the height of their lives, the cottages served as popular tourist accommodation for residents and visitors to the region in their beachfront location at Dunsborough. Subsequently, the buildings were relocated to the Millbrook Farm, Millbrook Road, and Yallingup.
Description Notes:	Nothing remains on site but the relocated cottages are Federation Bungalow timber and iron cottages.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil



Statement of Significance:	The site of Seymour Cottages has cultural heritage significance as the location of some of the earliest holiday houses in the area. Seymour's cottages played a fundamental role in the growth of the local tourism industry and the site retains historic and social value. The site of five former farm houses that became cottages has cultural heritage significance as a reminder of the simple beachside holiday lifestyle that has become uncommon in the Busselton region.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN122
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of the Seymour's Cottages (2)

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	77 Gifford Road, Dunsborough
Owners Name:	Various
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	11059792
HCWA Number:	05334
Other Names:	Greenacres Caravan Park (former), Regency Beach Club

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site only
Construction Date:	1920's
Present Use:	Tourism Development
Historical:	Chalets/ cottages site
Description:	Site Only
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

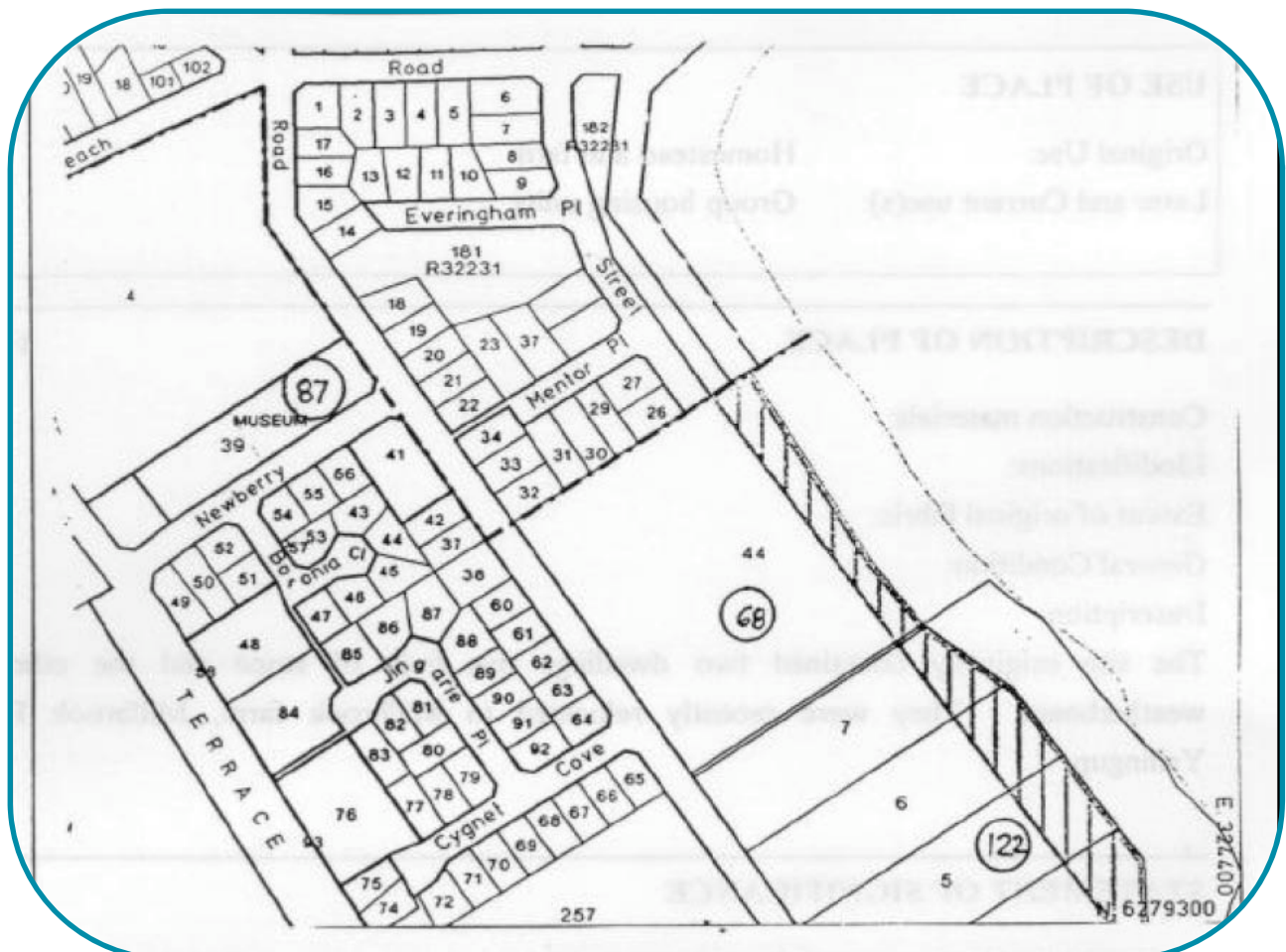
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The site was previously occupied by one of the district's early farmhouses (Seymour family). The buildings were later used for holiday accommodation. The cottages have since been demolished after the park's closure in March 2000. Applications for re-zoning and to re-locate property to Cape Naturaliste Road proved to be unsuccessful. In the past, permanent residents comprised mostly of retirees who contributed actively to the local sporting and social scene.
Description Notes:	Not Applicable
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	Seymour's Cottages, the site of five former farm houses that became cottages, has cultural heritage significance as a reminder of the simple beachside holiday lifestyle that has become uncommon in the Busselton region.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying), People (early Settlers)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Indicative Place
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN068
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	William Seymour & Family
Bibliography:	Busselton-Dunsborough Mail, Vol. 4, Ed. 13, 27 January 2000.



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## Site of the Seymour Homestead

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	3 (Lots 1 – 17) Dunn Bay Road DUNSBOROUGH WA 6281
Owners Name:	Various
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	523876
HCWA Number:	00415
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site only
Construction Date:	Circa 1860
Present Use:	Residence (Group Housing)
Historical:	Pastoral (Cottage)
Description:	Site Only
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The Seymour family were early settlers in the region. William Seymour arrived in Dunsborough in 1845-1846 to work for Lionel Sampson and Company's 'Castle Rock Whaling Company'.
Description Notes:	The two original dwellings designed in local vernacular style was previously located on this site before being relocated to Millbrook farm on Millbrook Road, Yallingup. One of them was made from stone and the other weatherboard.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	The site of Seymour Homestead has cultural heritage significance as the original location of the home to W. Seymour and his family. Seymour was connected with the Castle Rock Whaling Company that operated nearby and contributed to the region's growth.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying), People (early Settlers)
Management Category:	5

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN121
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	William Seymour & Family
Bibliography:	Nil

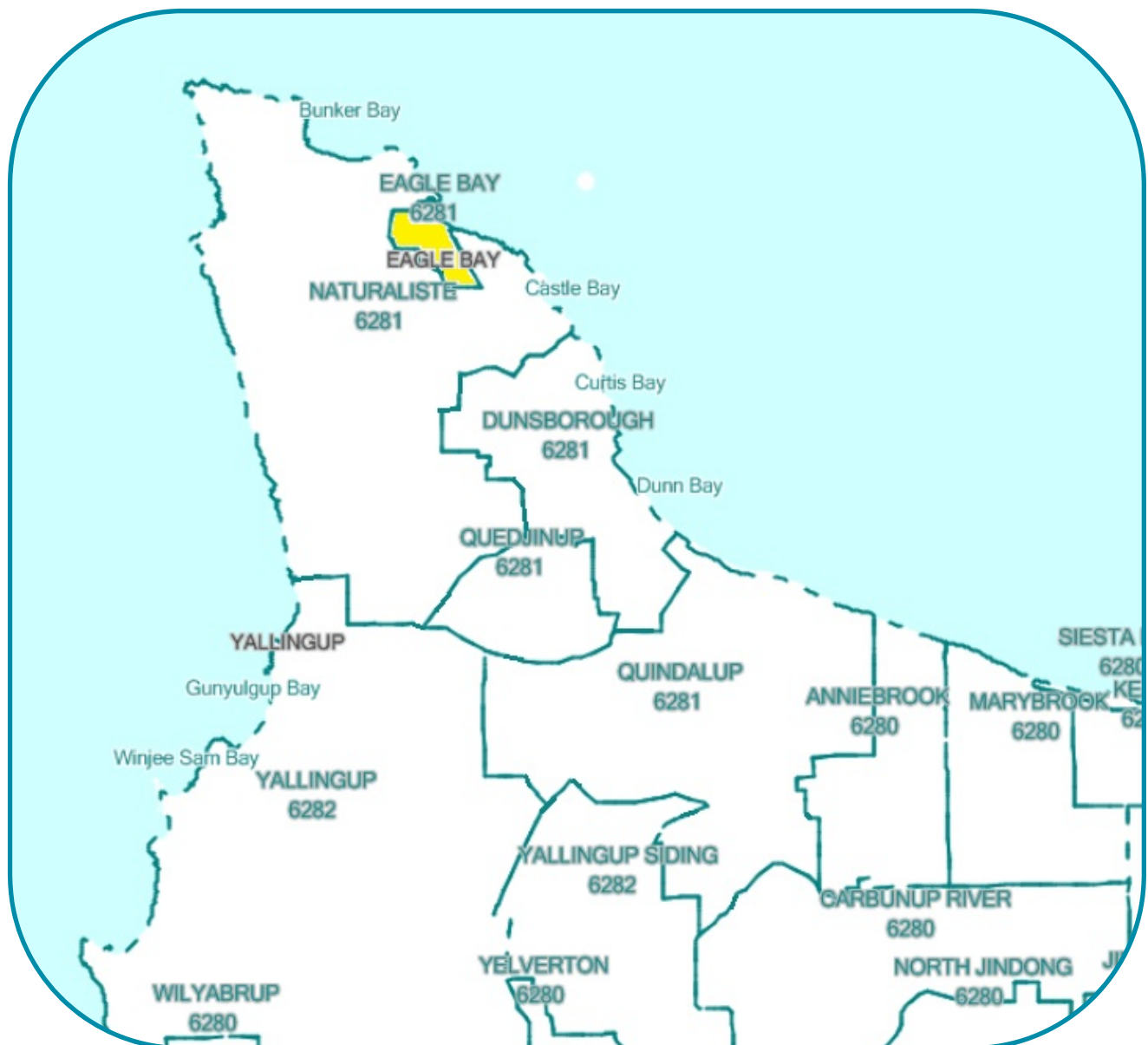


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## Eagle Bay



## Site of the Discovery of Strata Rock

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 4954 Fern Road EAGLE BAY WA 6281
Owners Name:	City of Busselton (Management Order) & State of WA
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	535343
HCWA Number:	05360
Other Names:	Eagle Bay

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Not Applicable
Present Use:	Scientific (Other)
Historical:	Scientific (Other)
Description:	Natural Site
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

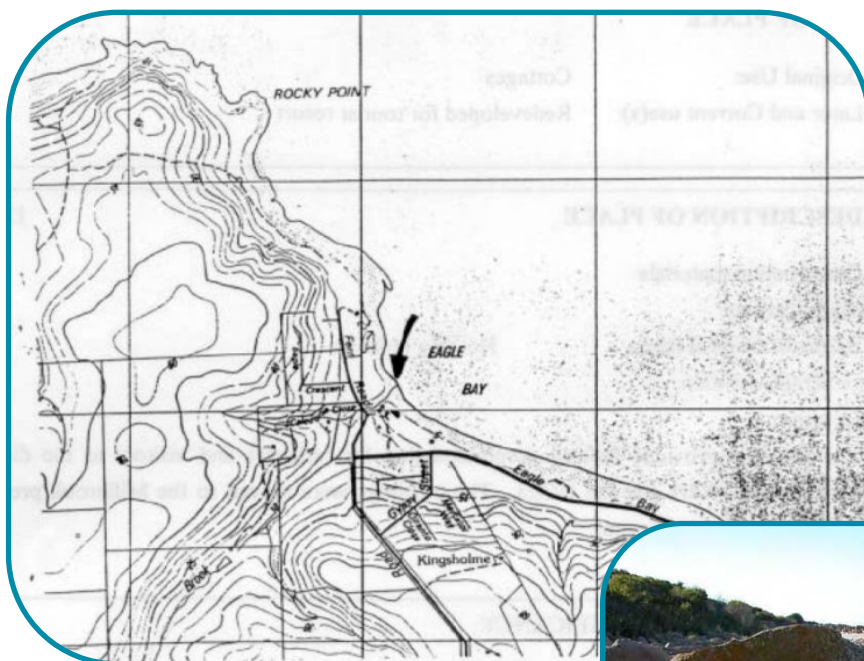
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Between 1801-04 Baudin's expedition of two ships, 'Geographe' and 'Naturaliste' explored Western Australia amongst other places. The party named Hamelin Bay, Cape Naturaliste, Vasse River, Geographe Bay and Cape Leschenault. With bad weather, the ships were separated and parties from the 'Geographe' landed near the future site of Wonnerup town. Baudin's other achievements include the efforts to improve navigational aids in waters of the south-west of Western Australia. This was given a boost by the construction of the Cape Naturaliste and Cape Leeuwin lighthouses in 1903-04, the former Cape receiving its name from the great explorer, Baudin.
Description Notes:	An outcrop of strata rock on the shore of Eagle Bay.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.

Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Site of the discovery of strata rock has cultural heritage significance as the location at which strata rock was discovered during Nicholas Baudin's 1801 expedition and was a phenomenon previously unknown to contemporary scientists.
Historic Themes:	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Exploration and Surveying)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN124
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	'The Geographe', 'The Naturaliste' and Nicholas Baudin
Bibliography:	Nil



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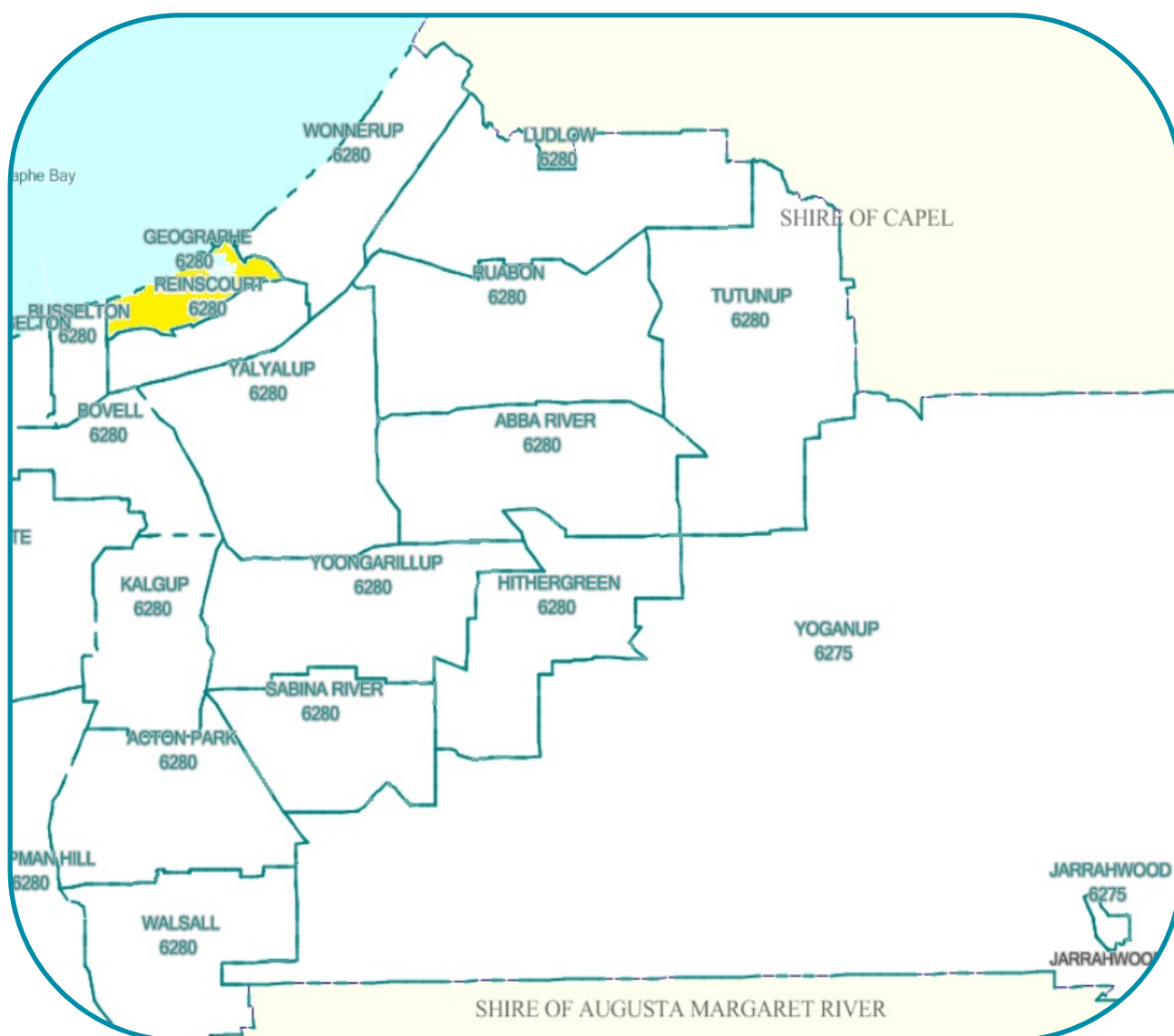
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## Geographe



## Sandilands

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	59 (Lot 9) Ford Road GEOGRAPHE WA 6280
Owners Name:	Isabel Ida Willmott
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	1017078
HCWA Number:	00394
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1840
Present Use:	Farming (Pastoral)
Historical:	Farming (Pastoral)
Description:	Single storey wattle and daub vernacular Victorian Georgian rural homestead.
Walls:	Plastered wattle and daub.
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Vernacular Victorian Georgian

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	<p>Sandilands was built by Charles Bussell, a younger brother of John Garrat Bussell and was originally intended as a wayside inn. Bussell died and the plan was not realised. Subsequently the place was bought by Frances Cookworthy, a stepdaughter of John Garret Bussell in 1856, and later married her first cousin Joseph Cookworthy. The original house was constructed of wattle and daub and was a modest six-room building and is believed to have been the third house built in Busselton.</p> <p>Cookworthy made extensive additions including the separate limestone kitchen and a dairy shed (removed in 1955). The house was unoccupied between 1926 and 1930 and then passed to the Willmott family, who took up residence there. The current owners, Mr. and Mrs. James Willmott took up residence in 1994 and added extensively to the gardens and made further additions.</p>
Description Notes:	Sandilands, a single storey wattle daub iron roofed Victorian Georgian style

	homestead set in a well-tended garden, with views framed by mature trees. The place comprises two main structures. The oldest structure lies to the north and is linked to the later structure to the south by a glazed walkway. The northern structure has a broken back hipped roof, with the main roof being steeply pitched to take either thatch or shingles. The walls are wattle and daub construction, and also stone and stud framed. Match boarding covers much of the external wall under the verandah. The roof scape is articulated with chimneys. The southern block is of rough coursed stone construction, with a massive central chimney that rises through a loft. The buildings and setting combine to make a picturesque overall composition.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Due to its long period of occupation, the place is likely to have archaeological potential.
Statement of Significance:	Sandilands, a single storey 1840s wattle and daub rural homestead in a vernacular Victorian Georgian style, extended in limestone and timber, has cultural heritage significance for its contribution to the community's sense of place as one of the oldest extant homes in the region and for its continuous occupation by the Bussell family and descendants. The place is historically significant in the development of Western Australia and for its links with the Bussell and Willmott families and indicative of the pattern of the early development of the region and colony. The numerous extensions are a record of historical change and the development of building technology. Finally the place has strong aesthetic values arising from the vernacular Victorian Georgian homestead in well-maintained gardens that make up a picturesque setting.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying), People (Local Heroes and Battlers)
Management Category:	1

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	Classified 04/10/1971
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN042
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Charles Bussell, Frances Cookworthy and the Willmott Family
Bibliography:	Conservation Plan for Sandilands 2001



*Heritage homesteads in Geographe – Sandilands (above) and Beachlands (below).*



## Beachgrove

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	49 (Lot 100) Ford Road GEOGRAPHE WA 6280
Owners Name:	Vernon Ashley Brockman
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Visually accessible from the street with no public access to the place.
Landgate Pin:	1345125
HCWA Number:	00393
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1910 Architect/Designer/Builder: Eustace. G. Cohen (Architect) and John Muir and Robert Donald (Builders)
Present Use:	Residence (Two Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Two Storey Residence)
Description:	Beachgrove Homestead is a two-storey house, the lower level built of limestone and the upper of timber. There is a verandah surrounding the ground floor. The house is U-shaped in plan on the upper floor with symmetrical front gables containing segmental bay windows. The roof and verandah covering are made from corrugated iron. The house is set in a large garden.
Walls:	Limestone and timber weatherboards
Roof:	Galvanised Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Beachgrove is a two-storey residence, completed in 1910, for Mrs. Edmund Brockman, by John Muir and Robert Donald, the former being responsible for the stone masonry and the latter for the carpentry. <sup>48</sup> It was designed by E.G. Cohen who established a practice in Bunbury and was a prominent Western Australian Architect.
Description Notes:	Beachgrove is a two storey Federation Bungalow with a limestone construction ground floor and verandahs to the front and both sides of the house. The second floor has jettied bay windows in gabled bays, with the whole of the first floor clad in weatherboards. Brick chimneys extend up through the painted galvanized iron



	roof.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place remains in use as a residence and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place appears to retain most of its original external feature and therefore retains a moderate to high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>Beachgrove, a two-storey limestone and timber construction Federation Bungalow has cultural heritage significance as a fine example of an individually designed Federation Bungalow style building in a generous garden setting.</p> <p>It is also significant as the place was built for Mrs. Edmund Brockman on the original land grant of John Garrat Bussell and was designed by E.G. Cohen, a prominent Western Australian Architect.</p>
Historic Themes:	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Settlements), People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	1

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	Classified 02/02/1978
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN005
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Interim 26/08/2011
Associations:	Mrs. Edmund Brockman (Owner), John Muir and Robert Donald (Builders) and E.G. Cohen (Prominent Western Australian Architect)
Bibliography:	Nil

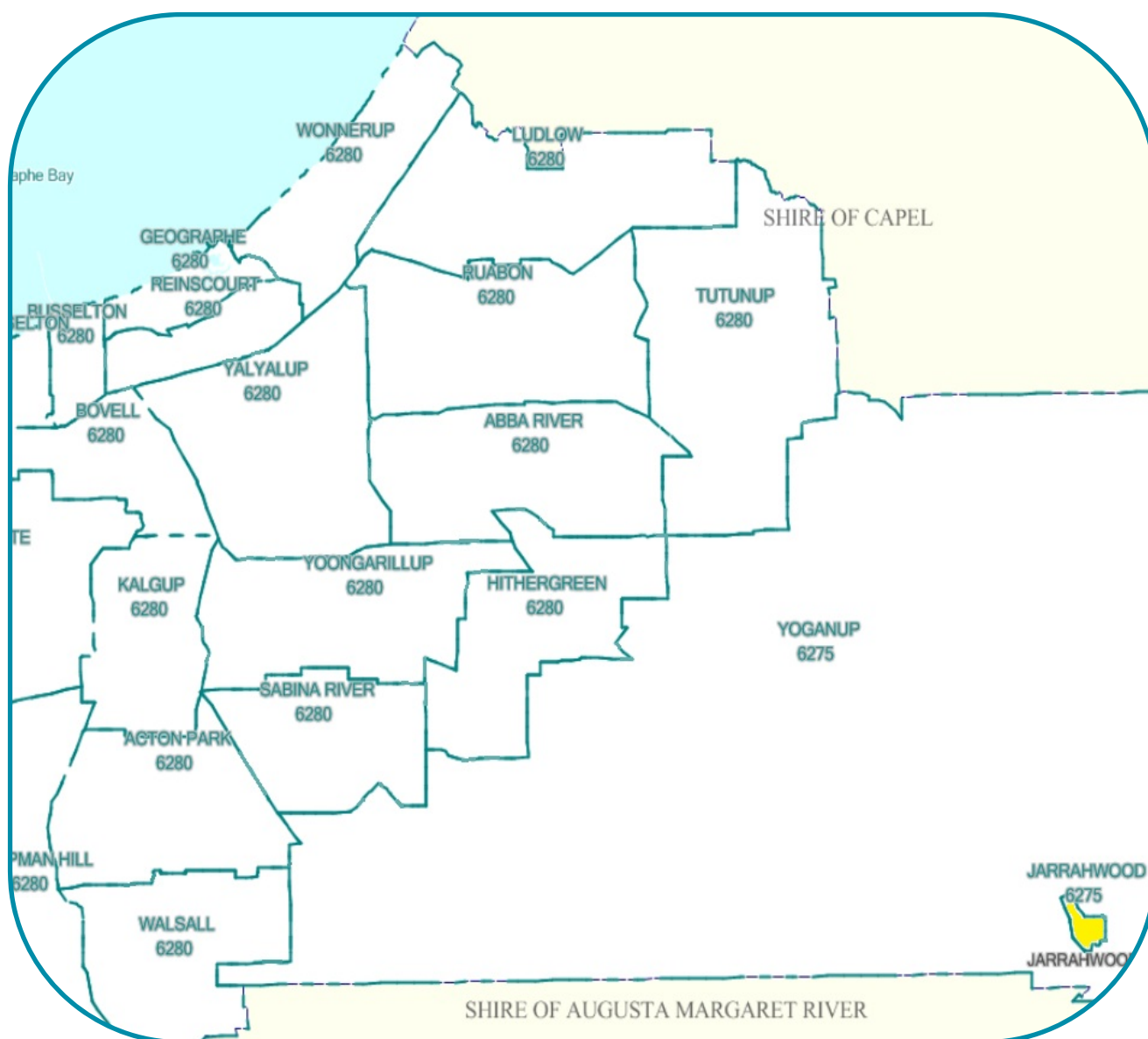


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## Jarraahwood



## Jarrahwood Townsite and Mill

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Old Vasse Highway, JARRAHWOOD WA 6275
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Public access to townsite, restricted building access
Landgate Pin:	511589, 511597, 511603, 1034065, 511596, 511592, 511606, 511598, 511605, 511594, 511590, 511595, 511604, 511601, 511593, 511602, 511599 and 1034064
HCWA Number:	05316
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	16 dwellings and timber mill.
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Various
Historical:	Forestry (Timber Mill) and (Housing or Quarters)
Description:	Jarrahwood Townsite & Mill comprise sixteen dwellings and a timber mill, well organized on a modest site.
Walls:	Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Standard pattern dwellings and especially designed mill sheds.

### Site Assessment

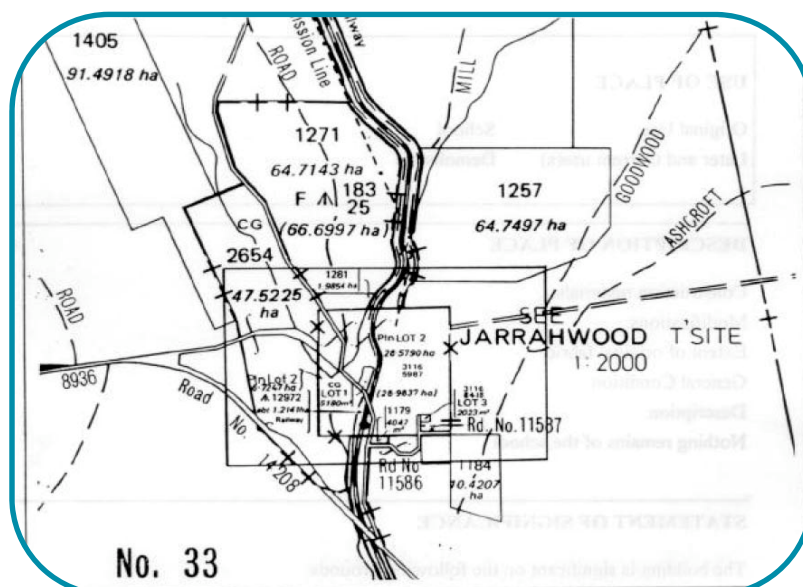
Historical Notes:	Timber milling continued as it had from the mid nineteenth century, as a main activity with the Jarrahwood and Sawmills Co (formed in 1902) continuing to operate at Jarrahwood until the 1970's 55 and the Wonnerup Mill starting in 1921 to mill mature Tuart Trees. With the Railways Department's orders for Tuart being filled, the mill temporarily closed, re-opening in 1924. After 1927, demand again dwindled and, with the onset of the Depression, the mill closed in 1930. A small spot mill had also been erected at Ludlow in 1928 to cut pine trimmings, closing in 1936 but, then, a decade later, another mill was erected. Jarrahwood mill closed finally in 1982 and continues as a small settlement in a forestry area.
Description Notes:	Jarrahwood is a forestry timber town comprising sixteen dwellings and a timber mill. The site retains an authentic timber milling settlement atmosphere and a



	leafy setting. The dwellings evoke a local architectural style in the form of modest gable roofed, timber weatherboard clad houses fronting the garden with the ubiquitous local architectural feature, the verandah. Most of the buildings are standard pattern dwellings reflecting practices from first half of the twentieth century with examples spanning almost this entire timeframe. A timber picket fence encloses the cluster of buildings on a tightly organized site. The mill still remains to the present day.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Jarrahwood Townsite & Mill, a complete mill and settlement in a leafy setting, has cultural heritage significance as one of the early forest settlements in the region, designed in local vernacular and standard pattern style. It is important because of its level of intactness and its close connection with the timber industry makes it significant in the milling history of Busselton.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Timber Industry)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN090
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Jarrahwood & Sawmills Company
Bibliography:	Nil



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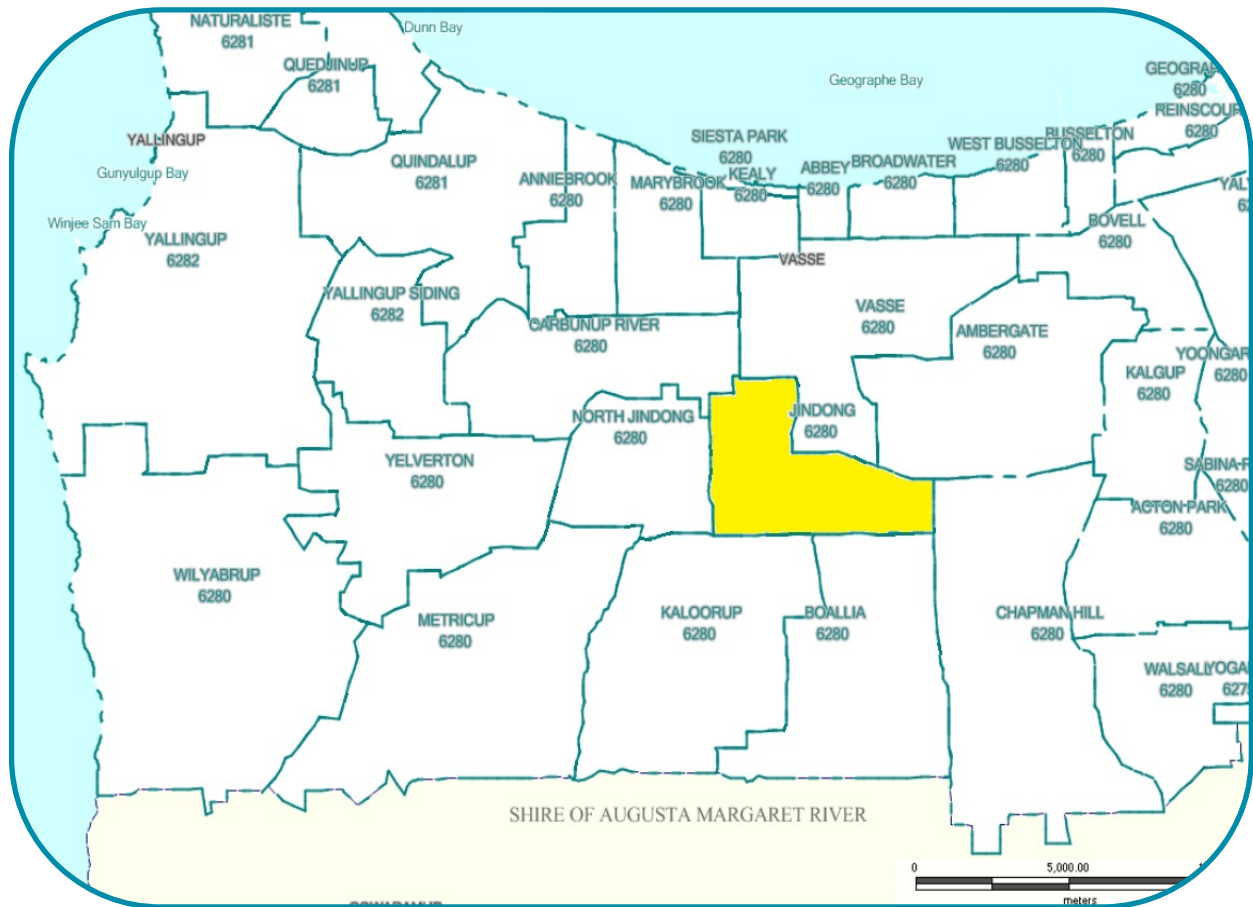


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# Jindong





**Jindong Hall (formerly School)***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	335 (Lot 1663) Payne Road JINDONG WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	536328
HCWA Number:	02933
Other Names:	Former Jindong School and Group 52 Lennox Memorial

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Hall
Construction Date:	Circa 1930
Present Use:	Social Recreation (Other Community Hall)
Historical:	Educational (Combined School)
Description:	Jindong School is a modest gable roofed hall with a partly enclosed entrance porch. Its simplicity is derived from its plain white asbestos cladding and timber weatherboards.
Walls:	Fibro Cement and Asbestos
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Nil
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

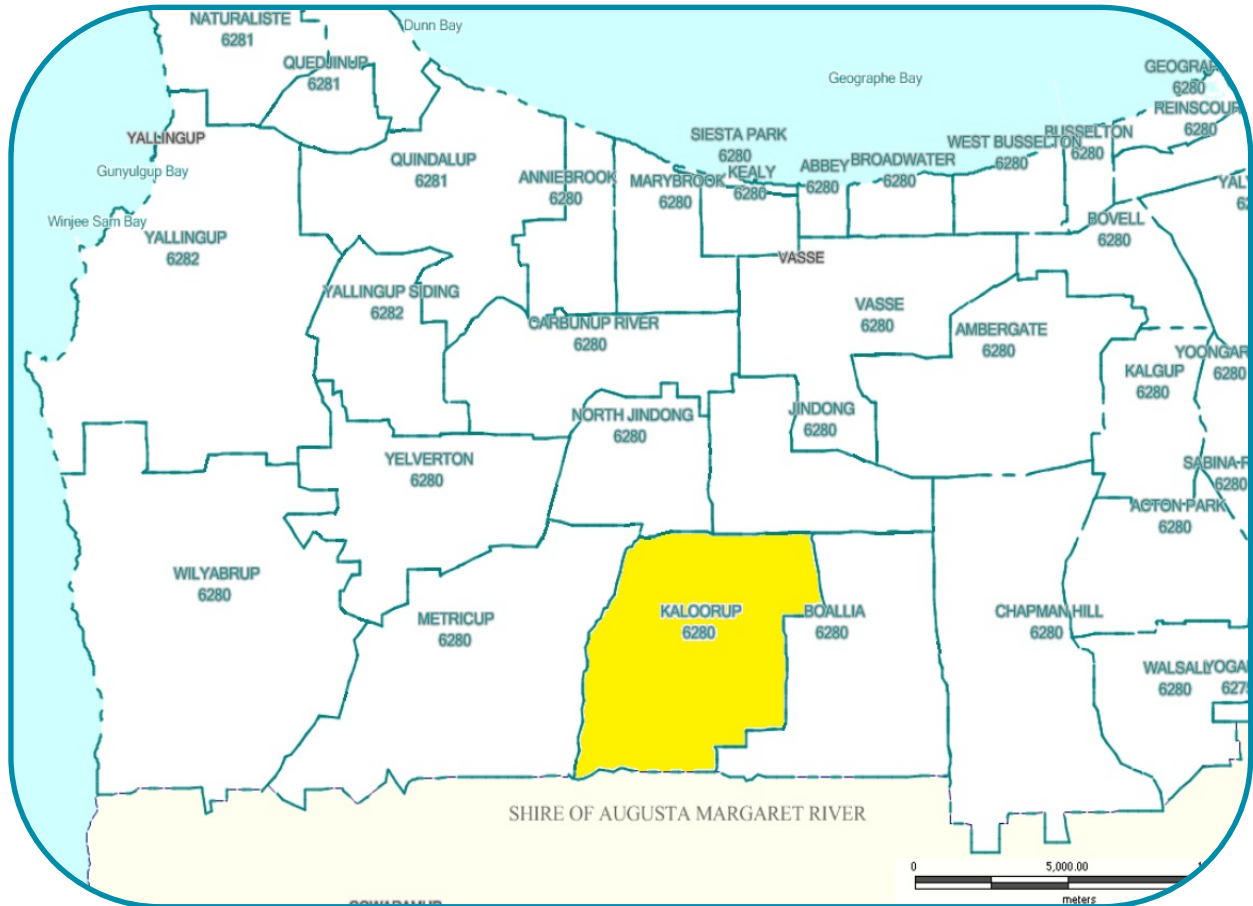
*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Jindong School was built for the Lennoxville Group Settlers (Group 52) as a part of the State Government's Group Settlement Scheme.
Description Notes:	A simple single room timber, fibro cement and iron, single room school building with a partly enclosed verandah. The building sits in an open setting. The school was a standard pattern Public Works Department framed construction one room school building. A plaque dedicated to Group 52, Group Settlement at Lennox has been fixed to a concrete marker.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.





## Kaloorup



## Old Railway Goods Shed

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	308 (Lot 3120) Payne Road KALLOORUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	Brookvale Nominees Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Visible from Payne Road and restricted site access.
Landgate Pin:	536348
HCWA Number:	17510
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Gabled Timber Goods Shed
Construction Date:	Circa 1890-1900
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Storage)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Other)
Description:	Gabled Timber Goods Shed
Walls:	1960s Jarrah weatherboard cladding (not original).
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Nil
Architectural Style:	Unknown

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Transported to existing site in 1960's from Busselton Railway Marshalling Yards. The shed was relocated from the Busselton Marshalling Yards (Railway) in the early 1960s by Edward (Ted) Lilly and was used for barn dances. Ted was a local saw miller and it appears the shed was re-clad in Jarrah weatherboards. Ted owned the shed until 1965. The height and length of the shed may have been changed from the original. It was owned by Charles Smith from 1965-1997.
Description Notes:	Visible from Payne Road, approx. 150m from Northern Boundary. Fifty metres from existing ex-group settlement cottage. Perimeter of shed is unimproved. Current use – shearing and farm storage.
Condition Notes:	1960s Jarrah weatherboard cladding is in poor condition.
Integrity Notes:	Low – used for farm storage and relocated from original site.
Authenticity Notes:	Moderate level of authenticity.



Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Notable as a historic fragment of the Busselton Marshalling Yards.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Rail and Light Rail Transport)
Management Category:	3

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN197
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



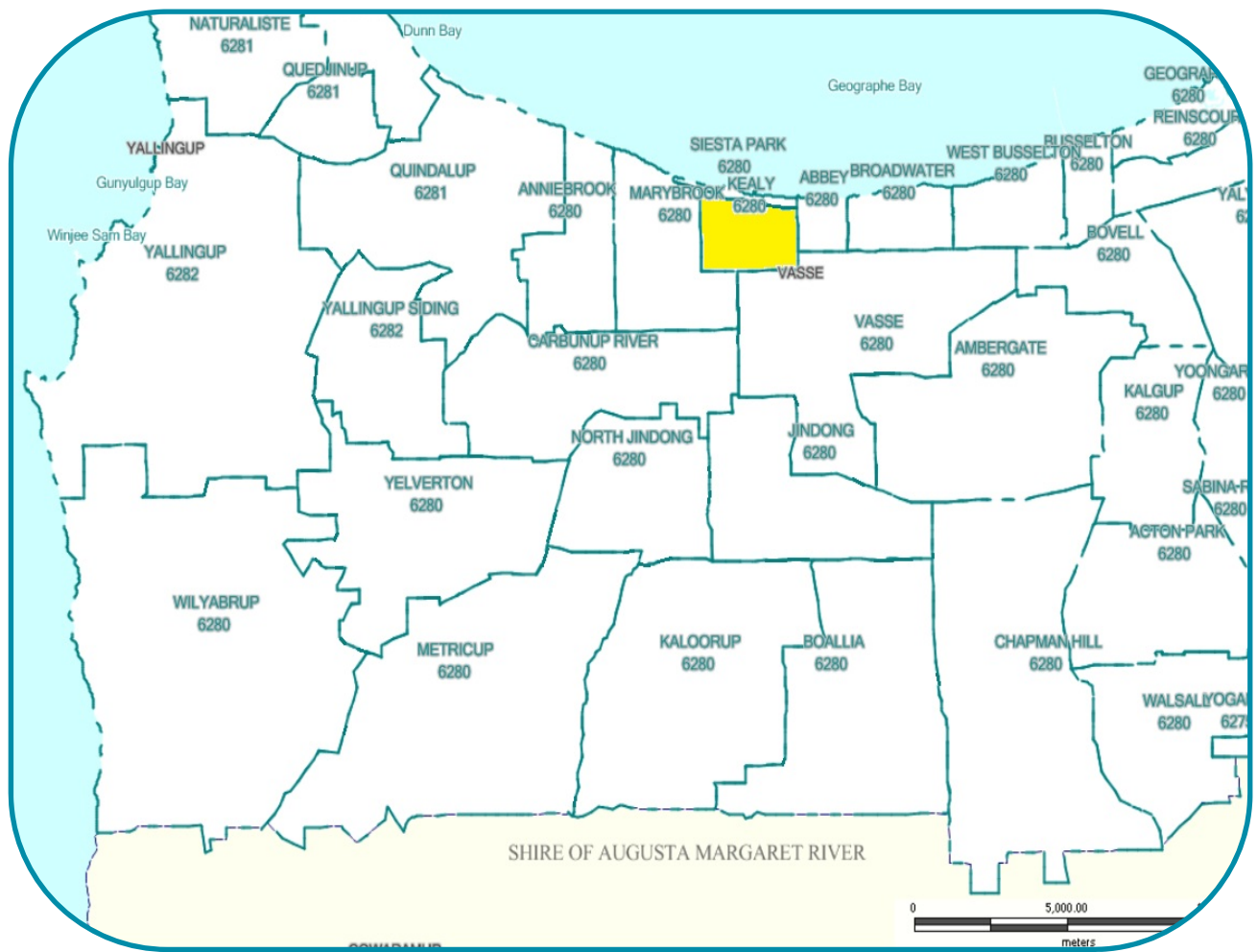
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## Kealy



**ABC Radio Transmitter***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	275 (Lot 4505) Caves Road KEALY WA 6280
Owners Name:	Broadcast Australia Pty Limited
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Visual access from Caves Road and no public access.
Landgate Pin:	524246
HCWA Number:	05301
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Radio Masts
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Other)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Other)
Description:	Compound with steel tower and ancillary equipment.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The transmitter provides a signal service to the regional community for entertainment and information. A second and taller tower was added between 1996 and 2005.
Description Notes:	The place comprises a fenced compound ancillary substation and elements and the central focus is the communication tower. The tower is steel lattice frame construction set on a concrete base, with stabilising guy cables. A second and taller tower has been erected on the eastern side of the original tower.
Condition Notes:	The place appears to be in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place continues to operate for its intended purpose and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place appears to retain a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological	Nil

Description:	
Statement of Significance:	The ABC Radio Transmitter, comprising two tall masts and ancillary equipment has cultural heritage significance as a local landmark and for its value to the community in providing radio entertainment and community information.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Other)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN063
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Broadcast Australia Pty Limited
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Locke Swamp Floodgates

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 45 Caves Road KEALY WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11777538, 524257 and 524254
HCWA Number:	17466
Other Names:	New River Floodgates

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Timber Flood Gates
Construction Date:	1948
Present Use:	Governmental (Reservoir or Dam)
Historical:	Governmental (Reservoir or Dam)
Description:	Historic timber floodgates across the New River.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>Several rivers ran through this area: the Vasse, Abba Sabina, New and Lennox. Often in the winter time these rivers would spread out over the low lying areas before finding their own way to the sea.</p> <p>Whilst the swampy nature of the area had initially attracted the first settlers, it was soon realised that larger areas of land could be brought under cultivation if only they could be drained and the detrimental effect of saltwater contamination (most problematical during the winter months), controlled. One of the first attempts at draining the land was made by Captain John Molloy sometime during the 1850s. The Lennox River, which flowed through his land, was originally prevented by sandbanks from flowing into the sea. Molloy made a cut between the river and the shore to allow the river to flow out to sea. This cut became known as "Molloy's Ditch".</p> <p>The Land Drainage Act was passed by Parliament in 1900, amendments to the Act</p>
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were made in 1902 and 1904. Following this Act, a number of drainage programmes were implemented throughout the South West. The creation of the Lennox Drainage District was approved in March 1910. This district covered land to the west and south of Busselton and included the New and Lennox Rivers. The Drainage District was governed by a Board comprising six elected members. Three of these members later resigned leading to the Board becoming unconstitutional. The settlers constructed a cut across the New River in 1914 and constructed floodgates across the cut to prevent saltwater flowing back down the new drain. As the cut crossed the main road to Yallingup (now Bussell Highway), the floodgates were attached to the new road bridge. However, the Board ran into difficulties when it attempted to collect rates (to pay for the construction of the gates and drain), from settlers living in the Lennox Drainage District. One of the settlers successfully took the Board to court which ruled that the Board was unconstitutional as it only had three members. This decision meant that as there was no Board, there was no authority to pay for the upkeep of the gates. Over the years, this legal problem led to the settlers sending numerous complaints about the condition of the gates to the Department of Water, Sewerage and Drainage who invariably replied that until the settlers appointed six members to the Board, it was not Perth's problem.

The provision of the ditch enabled the water to drain away thereby creating arable farmland. Flooding in the winter was also minimised by the ditch and floodgates, which were constructed near the ditch's exit point at Geographe Bay. The floodgates not only stopped saltwater running up the ditch at high tide (or during rough weather) and contaminating the valuable farming land with salt, but they also allowed any floodwaters to flow out into the Bay.

In 1919, the district engineer recommended that repairs needed to be made before they were undermined. Approval was finally given in February 1920 for £150 to be made available to repair the gates. At the same time, the Sussex Roads Board (later City of Busselton), wrote requesting that the Public Works Department complete the drainage works in the by upgrading and widening the ditch. This would enable more land to be drained and also extend the carrying capacity of the higher land nearby. In 1921, the Department of Water, Sewerage and Drainage, authorised a survey of the area to determine how best to drain the area.

By March 1921, the surveys had been completed and in December 1922, plans for a new set of floodgates and road bridge were drawn up. The new gates and bridge were completed by June 1923.

In 1947, new plans were drawn up to build a new set of floodgates on the drainage ditch. These were set back approximately 200 metres from the main road and the 1923 floodgates. The new gates were completed by 1948. The plans show that the piles, bracing, whaling boards and timber superstructure was all constructed from jarrah. The four flood gates were to be constructed using a steel frame which was then clad with Oregon planks. Oregon was considered to be the most resist to sea worm attack. Pairs of foot planks (jarrah), extended across the top of the structure to permit pedestrian access across the gates.

	<p>The gates which remain insitu across the cut appear to be exactly the same as those constructed in 1948, with the exception of the paired foot planks which are now missing. Photographs of these gates in January 2002, show these boards were still in place at this time.</p> <p>In 2004, the gates were still in use.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>The Locke Swamp Floodgates are located approximately 100 metres to the south of Bussell Highway in a flat, natural environment. Vegetation on either side of the drain is dominated by native peppermint trees (<i>agonis flexuosa</i>) with smaller understorey plants. At the time of the visit there was a large body of water on the upstream side of the gates and water was also present on the downstream side.</p> <p>The timber structure extends across the width of the drain which is approximately 8.5 metres wide. The sloping sides of the banks have been covered with stones and the plans indicate stones were also used to line the bottom of the drain around the gates. However, due to the depth of water it was not possible to determine if these stones were still present.</p> <p>The main structural components are the nine, 30cm diameter timber piles which stretch across the width of the river at approximately 2 metre intervals. These, together with an additional five piles placed upstream of the main row, provide the structural base to which the gate components have been added. The five upstream piles provide bracing support for the downstream piles. The four gates are positioned across the width of the ditch, low down near the bottom of the ditch. Vertical timber boards (whaling), using birdmouth sheeting to provide water tightness, extend out from each bank to approximately the bottom edge of the ditch. The four gates have then been evenly spaced across the width of the ditch between the whaling. Timber boards create a sill at the bottom of the ditch, directly beneath the gates.</p> <p>The gates are constructed with vertical timber boards which are attached to a steel frame. The gates are hung on the downstream side of the structure. A hinged component on the boards permits the gates to open when freshwater flows down the ditch, but when saltwater runs back up the ditch they are forced shut. Each gate has been equipped with a lever which is two steel bars, set at either end of the gate, which stretch up above the level of the pylons and are joined across the top with a steel bar. Hinges placed at the level of the pylons and also down near the top of the gate permit the gates to be hinged open if required. The top section of the hinge (which is at the same level as the tops of the pylons), is secured to timber cross pieces which formerly supported timber boards which ran across the width of the gate structure.</p> <p>Above the gates, horizontal boards close the gap between the vertical whaling, thus preventing saltwater entering the ditch.</p>
Condition Notes:	<p>The structure appears to be in good condition although the steel components are rusting. The removal of the footboards could have been done to prevent illegal access across the structure.</p>

Integrity Notes:	High – historic use remains unchanged.
Authenticity Notes:	Locke Swamp Floodgates have retained a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>The construction of the floodgates has led to the creation of a riverine environment, upstream of the weir, which is shaded by natural trees and shrubs.</p> <p>The construction of the floodgates demonstrates the importance that the government placed on the conversion of swampy land, which was constantly inundated by saltwater, into productive arable land. The Locke Swamp Floodgates were part of an extensive drainage programme in the South West which was first implemented in the 1910s.</p> <p>The Locke Swamp Floodgates are associated with the development of Busselton as an important agricultural district in the South West. The Locke Swamp Floodgates represent a technology which is no longer practised due to the high maintenance requirements of the various components.</p> <p>The Locke Swamp Floodgates show the changes in technological development which have occurred in designing efficient drainage systems in the South West area. Due to the intact nature of the gates, they provide an excellent teaching site for demonstrating construction techniques (such as the birdmouth sheeting), which are no longer practised.</p> <p>The Locke Swamp Floodgates are important to the people of Busselton as they were a vital component in creating larger areas of arable land which assisted in the agricultural development of the district.</p> <p>Locke Swamp Floodgates appear to be the only 1940s floodgates which have survived with such a high degree of intactness in the South West region. Locke Swamp Floodgates are representative of the floodgates that were constructed in the South West during the 1940s and 1950s.</p>
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and Mobility (Land Allocation and Subdivision)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 10/04/2006
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN196
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	On Assessment Program
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	De Gand, Danile M., Anthropologist and Jackson, Gavin, Archaeologist, 'Draft Preliminary Advice on an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the Proposed Works to replace the Vasse and Wonnerup Floodgates, Busselton, Western Australia', unpublished report prepared for WML Consultants and the Water Corporation of



WA, February 2003.

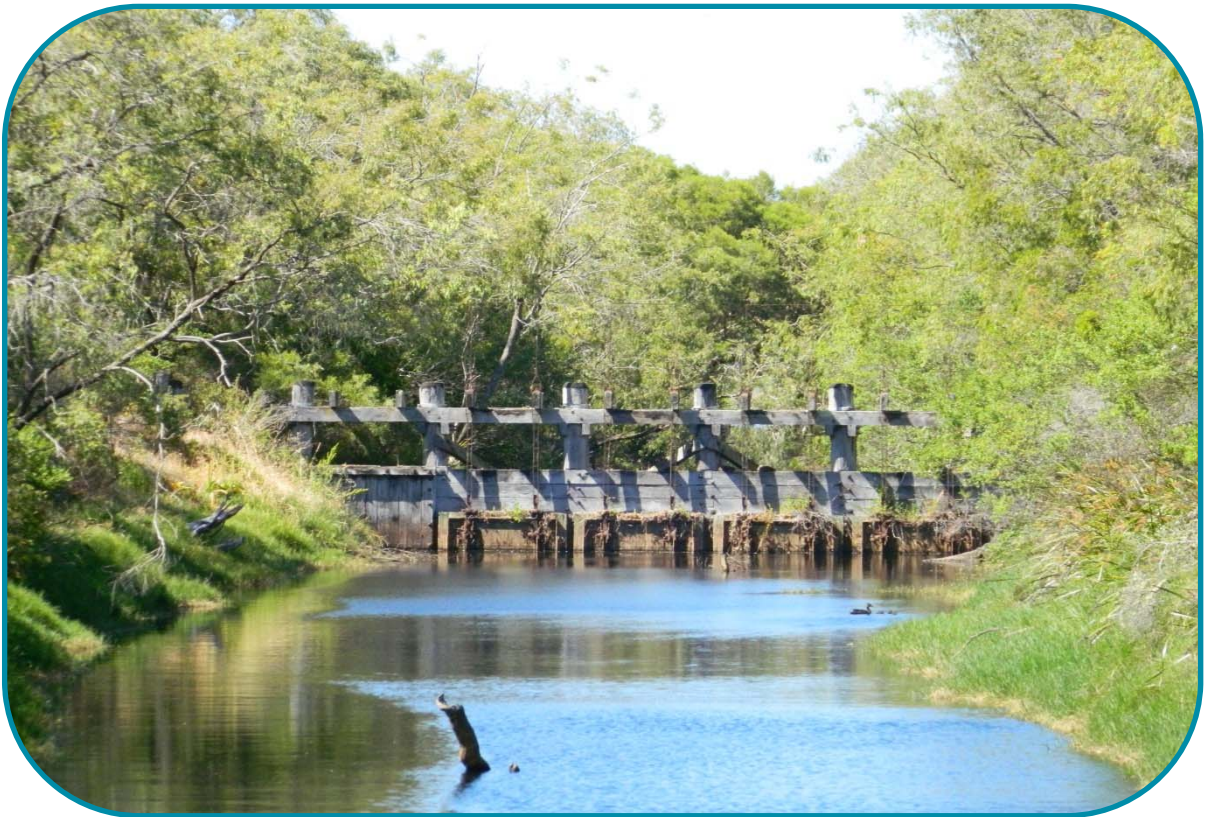
Jennings, R., Busselton, "...outstation on the Vasse" 1830-1850, City of Busselton, 1983. AN 7/WAT/1 Acc. 1109, 1918, Item 1767, SROWA.

AN 7/WAT/1 Acc. 1109, 1919, Item 283, SROWA AN 7/WAT/1 Acc. 1109, 1933, Item 834, SROWA.



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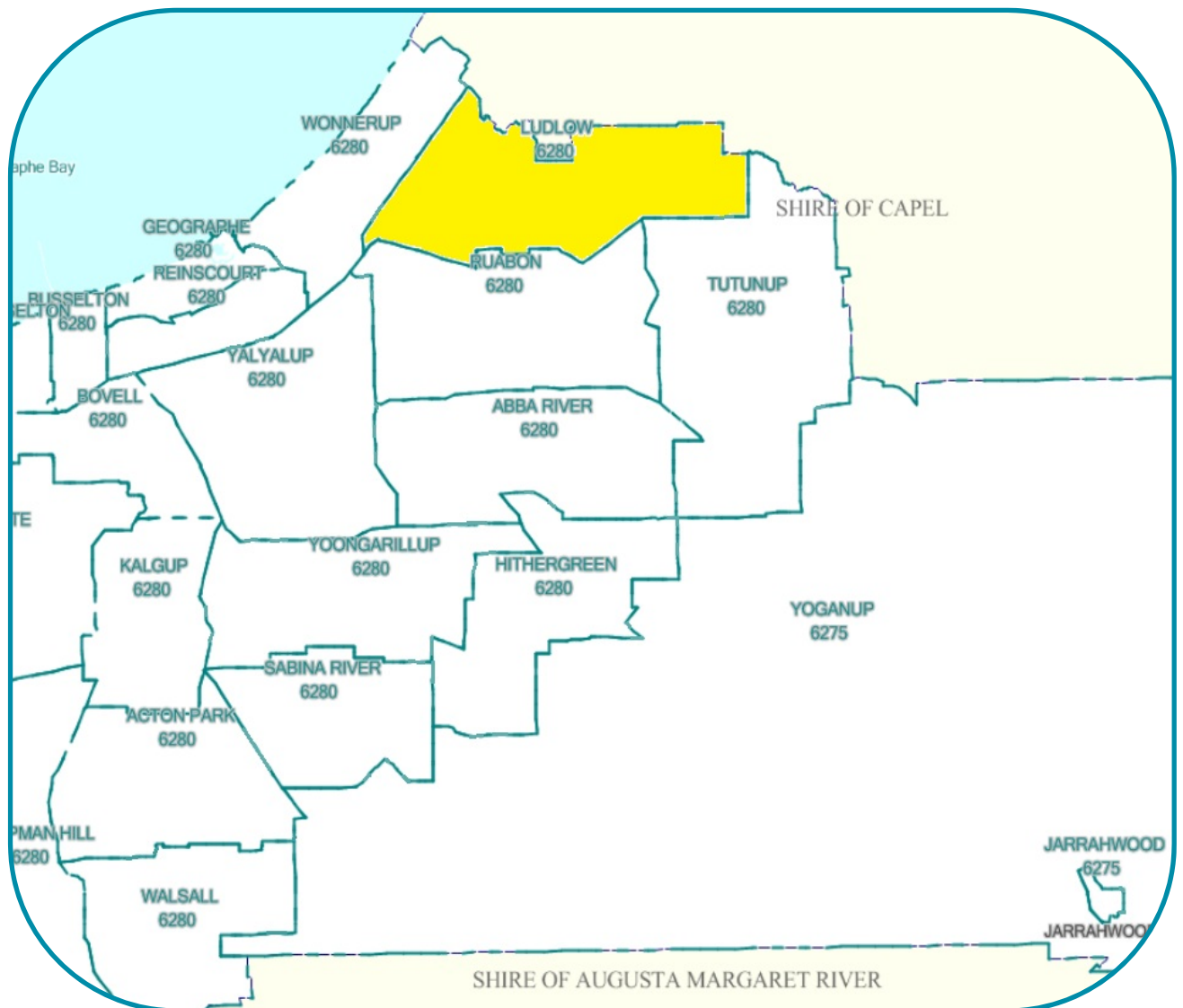








## Ludlow



## Ludlow Timber Mill and Townsite

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	18-20 (Lots 305, 306 and 4509) Ludlow Road North LUDLOW WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Open access to settlement and no access to buildings.
Landgate Pin:	11562909, 11562920 and 527170
HCWA Number:	04416
Other Names:	Ludlow Tuart Forest, Tuart Forest Landscape Area

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Forest Settlement
Construction Date:	Circa 1860
Present Use:	Educational (Conservation)
Historical:	Forestry (other)
Description:	A forest mill and settlement
Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Vernacular timber construction and standard pattern dwellings

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>Bunyip Road is the oldest unsealed road built by convicts in the district. The forest once contained Tuart timber mills, public halls and a railway station.</p> <p>A survey of the forest's growth is able to provide an understanding of the changes that occurred in other settled coastal areas of the south-west of the State ranging from Aboriginal occupancy, French exploration, early British settlement, timber milling and the development of coastal wetlands to inland areas for agricultural purposes. In today's context, it remains as an invaluable source of knowledge for students interested in a multitude of Nature-related fields.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>The area comprises the Vasse/Wonnerup Estuary, surrounding wetlands and coastal areas and the Ludlow and Minninup Tuart forests (Eucalyptus Gomphocephala) and the land between the two, which includes historic sites, associated with early agriculture, forestry and lime manufacture.</p> <p>The bird life of the wetlands is particularly rich in both variety and quantity. A</p>

	<p>total of sixty-eight species of water birds have been recorded here, including up to forty-eight species on a single survey. In particular, the forest is renowned as a breeding area for osprey.</p> <p>The forest contains rich understoreys of south-western WA species like Hibbertia hipericoides, Acacia Saligna and Phyllanthus Calycinus, jarrah/ marri and jarrah/ banksia woodlands. It is also home to the Eucalyptus Gomphocephala, named after a collection done by Leschenault at Geographe Bay in 1803. The southern part of the forest houses three rare species: two waders (the pectoral sandpiper and the long toed stint) and a species of jewel beetle, which is only known from the Ludlow tuart forest. The lush, dense canopy is dotted with peppermints and fossiliferous limestone outcrops on grassy parkland. The kaleidoscope of colours formed by the trees, low-lying vegetation, the yellow and brown hues of Cottesloe soil and the other water bodies make the place a truly significant landscape.</p> <p>Historic homesteads (including Wonnerup House and Lockeville which are listed in the Register) situated on the fringes of the wetlands, provide visual interest. On the inland side of this landscape unit, the Tuart Forest forms a prominent vertical wall. Low lying peppermint covered coastal dunes bound the ocean edge of the area. Jarrah/banksia woodland and coastal scrub of the flood plain have a diverse understorey with shrub species including representatives of the proteaceae (e.g. grevillea, hakea, dryandra), leguminosae (e.g. acacia, jacksonia) and representatives of many other families.</p> <p>In various parts of the tuart forest and on adjacent properties, there are the remains of old saw pits and lime kilns, evidence of the use of timber in the early days for building purposes and the quarrying and burning of limestone. The Ludlow Settlement has special significance for the history of WA's forestry and silvicultural activities, as it was the site of the first forestry school in the State.</p> <p>The settlement is the only substantial and the best developed of the world's remaining tuart forests. It is a unique ecosystem with very high conservation status. It is home to a diverse range of flora and fauna, in particular water bird species that demonstrates the richness of the Vasse/ Wonnerup Estuary. It is also rare as the only open savannah woodland in the southern part of WA.</p>
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	<p>Whilst the Ludlow tuart forests are the best remaining examples of tuart forest, they have been substantially modified over the years as a result of logging, silvicultural research, the establishment of pine plantations, grazing and changed fire regimes.</p> <p>As a result, the forest is now a mixture of natural tuart forest with a disturbed understorey, pine plantation and areas of eucalypt research plots. Grazing has reduced the forest fuel level to the point where it will not carry fires hot enough to create the ash bed conditions necessary for tuart recruitment and has resulted in the degradation of waterways within the forest.</p> <p>Most of the rivers have been channelised where they pass through the Ludlow/Wonnerup area and there has been considerable drainage of seasonally</p>



	<p>inundated areas to improve their suitability for agricultural use. However, the Vasse/Wonnerup Estuary continues to be nationally and internationally significant for the maintenance of populations of both resident and migratory water birds.</p> <p>The place retains a high degree of integrity.</p>
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>The Ludlow Tuart Forest and settlement, a mill and settlement in a forest settlement has cultural heritage significance as an impressive remnant native forest of great importance as the only substantial remaining Tuart forest in WA. It is also home to over 30,000 water bird species, thus according it worldwide-recognized scientific status.</p> <p>Its historic significance is also attributed to the role of Bunyip Road as one of the oldest unsealed roads constructed by convicts in the area. It was previously home to Tuart timber mills, public halls and a railway station.</p>
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and Mobility (Settlements), Occupations (Timber Industry)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 08/03/1988
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN096
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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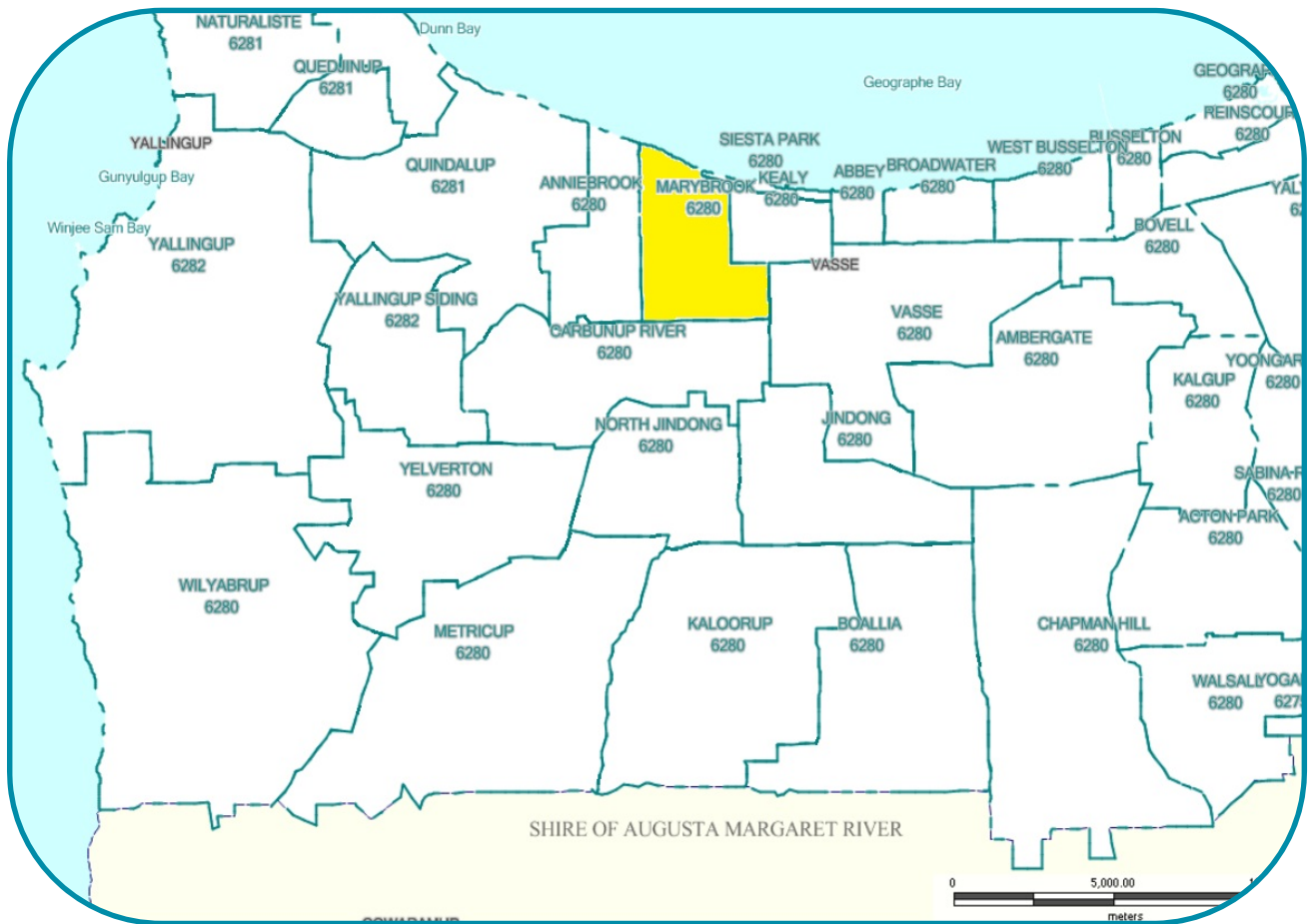


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## Marybrook



**'Marybrook' Farmhouse and Grave Site***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	197 (Lot 61) Chain Avenue MARYBROOK WA 6280
Owners Name:	Edward Vernon Richardson-Bunbury
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	11657383
HCWA Number:	02950
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Farmhouse
Construction Date:	Circa 1870
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Cottage)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Cottage)
Description:	Modest farm in a rural setting.
Walls:	Stone, Clay Brick and Mud Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	It was on 2 May 1830 that Augusta became the first settlement for Captain Molloy and his wife, Georgiana. Then in 1832 Molloy took up land in Vasse. Captain Molloy was transferred to Busselton as the area's Government Magistrate in 1839 56 and he moved with his family in May to their home "Fairlawn", built in 1839. Captain Molloy purchased 'Cometville' in 1852. Molloy acquired Marybrook and subsequently, it is thought, built the house. Ownership changed hands from Captain J. Molloy to the Richardson Bunbury family.
Description Notes:	Dwelling 'Marybrook' typifies a modest farmer's cottage, designed in local architectural style built in the 1870's.
Condition Notes:	The place is in poor condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.



Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Dwelling 'Marybrook' and grave site, a simple vernacular set of buildings in a rural setting has cultural heritage significance for its associations with the Molloy and Bunbury families and the early settlement of the region.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and dairying)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Recorded 02/02/1976
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN097
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Richardson Bunbury Family (Owner) and Captain J. Molloy (Builder)
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of the Trap Bridge

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	Lot 4795 Caves Road MARYBROOK WA 6280
Owners Name:	Water Corporation
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	524204
HCWA Number:	05370
Other Names:	Bridge No 4656

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Vacant Unused
Historical:	Military (Other) and Transport Communications (Road: Bridge)
Description:	Site Only
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The site is most well remembered for being the place where Captain Molloy set a horse trap. Consequently, the horses trapped were sent to India for the British Army as remounts.
Description Notes:	Not Applicable
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Trap Bridge Site has cultural heritage significance for its historic associations with the development of the remount industry.

Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Road Transport)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN136
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Captain John Molloy
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Lennox River Channel Weir

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 4794 Caves Road MARYBROOK WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	524221
HCWA Number:	17467
Other Names:	Lennox Floodgates

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Weir and Floodgates
Construction Date:	1940s Alteration/Additions Date: 1990s. Architect/Designer/Builder: PWD, Engineering Branch
Present Use:	Governmental (Reservoir or Dam)
Historical:	Governmental (Reservoir or Dam)
Description:	A historic floodgate across Carbanup River.
Walls:	Timber (Original Jarrah / Replacement Oregon), Concrete & Rubble, Steel.
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>Several rivers ran through this area: the Vasse, Abba Sabina, New and Lennox. Often in the winter time these rivers would spread out over the low lying areas before finding their own way to the sea - Whilst the swampy nature of the area had initially attracted the first settlers, it was soon realised that larger areas of land could be brought under cultivation if only they could be drained and the detrimental effect of saltwater contamination (most problematical during the winter months), controlled. One of the first attempts at draining the land was made by Captain John Molloy sometime during the 1850s. The Lennox River, which flowed through his land, was originally prevented by sandbanks from flowing into the sea. Molloy made a cut between the river and the shore to allow the river to flow out to sea. This cut became known as "Molloy's Ditch".</p> <p>The Land Drainage Act was passed by Parliament in 1900, amendments to the Act were made in 1902 and 1904. Following this Act, a number of drainage</p>
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programmes were implemented throughout the South West. The creation of the Lennox Drainage District was approved in March 1910. This district covered land to the west and south of Busselton and included the New and Lennox Rivers. The Drainage District was governed by a Board comprising six elected members. Three of these members later resigned leading to the Board becoming unconstitutional. The settlers constructed a cut across the New River in 1914 and constructed floodgates across the cut to prevent saltwater flowing back down the new drain. As the cut crossed the main road to Yallingup (now Bussell Highway), the floodgates were attached to the new road bridge. However, the Board ran into difficulties when it attempted to collect rates (to pay for the construction of the gates and drain), from settlers living in the Lennox Drainage District. One of the settlers successfully took the Board to court which ruled that the Board was unconstitutional as it only had three members. As there was no Board, the government was not keen to expend any further monies on drainage in the Lennox area and matters lapsed, although letters were frequently sent to Perth, by both settlers and the Sussex Roads Board, complaining about inundation of saltwater and freshwater flooding.

Problems with the Locke's Swamp floodgates finally led the Department of Water, Sewerage and Drainage to commission a survey of the whole area. In July 1927, the government approved the construction of several drainage ditches in the Lennox Drainage District and gazetted its intention to resume several portions of land in the area where the drains would be required. Sir James Mitchell, who owned Lot 9 was agreeable to the land resumption, however Mr. A.N.G. Rose, who owned Lot 10, was not satisfied that he would be able to access the land as a new drainage cut would create two islands on his property which would be hard to access. After months of negotiations, Mr. Rose finally ceded the land to the Government.

Work on the gates began sometime during 1928. The work involved cutting a new drainage channel on the southern side of the Lennox River and installing a weir. The present structure appears to date from the 1940s as the steel uprights suggest a construction date later than the 1920s. This new Weir, which was also fitted with a pair of floodgates, was originally fitted with jarrah stop boards. However, they were found to be too heavy to be moved easily and so were replaced with Oregon boards. The stop boards continue to be removed during the summer months.

During the 1990s, a new galvanised iron, mesh walkway and handrails were fitted across the Weir wall. Description Notes: The Lennox River Weir and flood gates are located some distance up the Lennox River near Busselton and can only be accessed by four wheel drives. The structure is located in a rural environment which is composed of farmland and natural bush.

The downstream sides of the river bank are inclined and faced with concrete. Short side walls, constructed from concrete, extend out from both sides of the river bank and in between these are the stop boards and floodgates. Running across the width of the river is a concrete sill. The timber stop boards run from the western riverbank to across to the eastern side. There are five sets of stop boards which are supported between grooved steel uprights. These uprights are



	<p>braced on the upstream side by pairs of steel plates. Wedges placed at either end of each top board ensure that the boards remain snug. The two floodgates are constructed with a steel frame which has been covered vertical Oregon boards. The tall gate levers are constructed from steel.</p> <p>The new steel mesh crosswalk is a cantilevered platform supported by timber beams placed on steel struts which extend outwards, on the upstream side, on the upright steel stop board supports. A diagonal steel strut provides additional support for the horizontal struts. The handrails are secured to the projecting ends of the timber beams. Due to the high level of the water on both sides of the Weir, it was not possible to determine what lining was used at the base of the Weir.</p>
Description Notes:	-
Condition Notes:	The structure appears to be in good condition structurally, although the steel supports are rusting.
Integrity Notes:	High – performing original function.
Authenticity Notes:	The structure has retained a high degree of authenticity despite the addition of new metal handrails to the superstructure during the 1990s.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p><b>Aesthetic Value:</b> The construction of a Weir across this area of the Lennox River has created a wide riverine environment upstream of the weir which is shaded by natural trees and shrubs.</p> <p><b>Historic Value:</b> The construction of the Weir and the floodgates demonstrates the importance that the government placed on the conversion of swampy land, which was constantly inundated by saltwater, into productive arable land. The Lennox River Channel Weir was part of an extensive drainage programme in the South West which was first implemented in the 1910s.</p> <p>The Weir and floodgates are associated with the development of Busselton as an important agricultural district in the South West.</p> <p>The Lennox River Channel Weir demonstrates construction techniques which are no longer practised by the Water Corporation, to solve the problems of drainage and flooding.</p> <p><b>Scientific Value:</b> The Lennox River Channel Weir demonstrates the engineering methods used by the Public Works Department in the 1940s to resolve issues of drainage and flooding.</p> <p><b>Social Value:</b> The Lennox River Channel is important to farmers in the Lennox Drainage area as it provides them with larger areas of arable land.</p> <p><b>Representativeness:</b> The Weir and the floodgates are representative of the style of floodgates that were constructed by the Department of Water, Sewerage and Drainage during the 1940s.</p>
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and Mobility (Land Allocation and Subdivision)
Management Category:	4

### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 10/04/2006
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN195
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Sir James Mitchell
Bibliography:	<p>De Gand, Danile M., Anthropologist and Jackson, Gavin, Archaeologist, 'Draft Preliminary Advice on an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the Proposed Works to replace the Vasse and Wonnerup Floodgates, Busselton, Western Australia', unpublished report prepared for WMI. Consultants and the Water Corporation of WA, February 2003.</p> <p>Jennings, R., Busselton, "...outstation on the Vasse" 1830 -1850, City of Busselton, 1983. AN 7/WAT/1 Acc. 1109, 1918, Item 1767, SROWA.</p> <p>AN 7/WAT/1 Acc. 1109, 1927, Item 614, SROWA.</p>



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The map displays the Shire of Augusta Margaret River with various towns and regions labeled. The town of Metricup is highlighted in yellow. Other towns shown include Naturaliste, Quindalup, Yallingup, Yallingup Siding, Yelverton, Wilbyrup, Kaloorup, Boallia, Chapman Hill, Walsallup, and others. The map also shows geographical features like Geographe Bay, Gonyulup Bay, and the Shire of Augusta Margaret River. A scale bar indicates 0 to 5,000 meters.

## St. John the Baptist Anglican Church

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	3 (Lot 3204) Metricup Road METRICUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	Diocesan Trustees
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	538532
HCWA Number:	00416
Other Names:	Group 60 (Boyndlie Park-later Metricup) Memorial

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Church
Construction Date:	Circa 1935
Present Use:	Religious (Church, Cathedral or Chapel)
Historical:	Religious (Church, Cathedral or Chapel)
Description:	Inter-War Carpenter Gothic Church
Walls:	Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Carpenter Gothic

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	St. John the Baptist Anglican Church was built to serve the small community of Boyndlie Park (later Metricup), which was the social centre for the Group Settlement Group 60 settlers. The church was built from funds sent from England to cater for the 'Group Settler' families. Metricup Church (St. John the Baptist) was built in 1935 and dedicated on 11 May of that year. The builder was Mr Les Harding, The corrugated iron and weatherboard structure initially had no interior wall linings – these were added later.
Description Notes:	St. John the Baptist Anglican Church designed in Inter-War Carpenter Gothic style has a simple gable roof with a small covered porch entrance. A modest white cross marks the front elevation as a place of worship. Lancet-shaped windows flank the side elevations. The cemetery is directly adjacent the building.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.



Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	St. John the Baptist Anglican Church, a timber and iron Inter-War Carpenter Gothic style church has cultural heritage significance as a demonstration of the style and as the social focus of the Group 60 settlers and later Metricup.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Religion)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

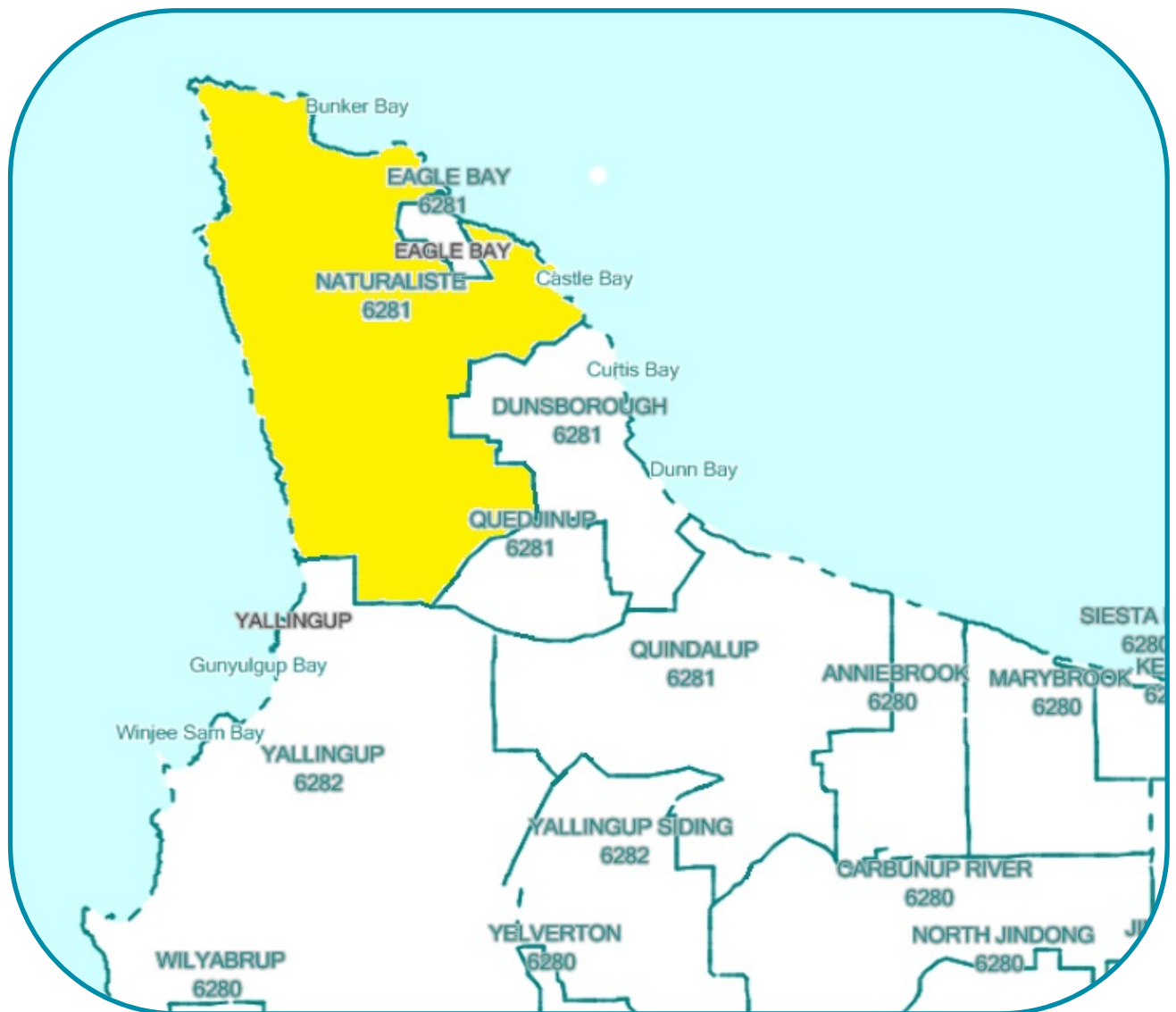
National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN126
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	On Assessment Program
Associations:	Mr Les Harding (Builder)
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Naturaliste



**'Wildcroft' Cottage***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	1972 (Lot 6) Caves Road NATURALISTE WA 6281
Owners Name:	Elsbeth Rankin Jodrell
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	531750
HCWA Number:	05308
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1910
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	The Wildcroft Cottage is a modest cottage.
Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	No Information
Description Notes:	The Wildcroft Cottage is a modest cottage designed in local architectural style, using local materials such as hand-hewn timber. The building sits partially enclosed by timber fences. The main rooms are set under a gabled roof, while the infilling of verandahs has provided further accommodation.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of	Wildcroft Cottage, a simple timber and iron cottage in a local vernacular style has

Significance:	cultural heritage significance as a good example of a simple residence and indicative of the kind of modest house built by farmers and group settlers in the early part of the 20th century.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN140
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Cape Naturaliste Lighthouse and Quarters

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	1267 (Lots 5051, 5052 and 300) Cape Naturaliste Road NATURALISTE WA 6281
Owners Name:	Geographe Bay Tourism Association & State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Managed public access to lighthouse and one quarters building.
Landgate Pin:	1260355, 1260354 and 11889375
HCWA Number:	-
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Lighthouse and Associated Dwellings
Construction Date:	1903
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Water: Lighthouse)(Water: Housing or Quarters)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Water: Lighthouse)(Water: Housing or Quarters)
Description:	Located on a 100m high bluffs overlooking Geographe Bay, the lighthouse, which is the eighth lighthouse in the state, sits as a visual landmark in an 8 ha reserve of the Cape Naturaliste area. It is situated within the Leeuwin/ Naturaliste National Park. The quarters comprise three stone residences and three fibro- cement clad buildings. About 140 m away, a chain mesh security fence separates the lighthouse, powerhouse, store and weather recording equipment from the quarters.
Walls:	Locally quarried limestone, moulded and rendered concrete, cast iron (light house), timber weatherboards (quarters' residence), random coursed stone, corrugated asbestos sheeting, fibre cement sheeting (quarters' services)
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular (Lighthouse), Victorian Georgian (Quarters' Residence)

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The cape was named by an early nineteenth century French explorer, Nicholas Baudin after his ships Le Naturaliste and Le Geographe. The construction of the lighthouse in 1896 was brought about by the pressing need for better naval navigational aids in waters of the south-west of Western Australia. Initial work was delayed by the lack of funds from the eastern colonies. The WA colonial government later decided to fund it.
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	<p>Apart from acting in his capacity as an engineer in the lighthouse project, the West Australian Engineer-in Chief, C. S. R. Palmer was the principle designer. He extended his expertise in the design and construction of lighthouses in other similar projects within the state. Completion was finally reached in 1904.</p> <p>The importance of lighthouses grew steadily; finally receiving a boost in 1909 when a bill was passed by the Deakin government to implement the formation of a steering group to increase knowledge of lighthouse requirements. Both the Cape Leeuwin and Cape Naturaliste lighthouses came under the ownership of the Commonwealth on 1 July 1915. In July 1978, the operation of the lighthouse was automated and gradually, public access was granted to view the place as a tourist attraction.</p> <p>From 1992 onwards, it was used as a museum and to house the Tourist Bureau Office. CALM leases the most southerly quarters.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>The 48,000 pounds lighthouse measures 20m high from the base to the vane. The 14ft diameter lantern sitting at the apex of the building is a replica of the one at Cape Leeuwin Lighthouse. It sits resplendent on a carefully detailed circular stone plinth. Locally quarried stones were used in a rough face coursing complete with tooled margins and quoins to openings, thus demonstrating characteristics of like local lighthouses. Above the moulded and rendered concrete sit the lantern house, made from cast iron.</p> <p>The quarters comprise equally spaced houses built in a row. All the houses designed in Victorian Georgian style, are mainly identical except for minor changes carried out over a period of time. The main architectural elements are the encircling verandahs that sit below the main hipped roof, two symmetrically placed brick chimneys and a corrugated iron roof margin that is supported on bracketed timber posts. The laundry and toilet sit to the rear of the house, built from random coursed stone, corrugated asbestos sheeting with skillion roofs. The utilities contrast against the main residences as they differ in size, form and materials. Their simple detailing articulates their function. The shed is fibre cement sheeting clad and gabled roof whereas the garage has a hipped roof. A corrugated asbestos fencing delineates the lot of each house.</p>
Condition Notes:	The place is in very good condition.
Integrity Notes:	All of the original stone structures of the lighthouse remain. Some changes have occurred to the quarters with the addition of tanks and fencing. The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	Most of the major architectural features such as chimneys, verandah posts and joinery have been retained during the modification process. The original casement windows in the quarters have been replaced with fixed glass; the ground floor oil tanks removed and aluminium mesh fencing placed around the balcony railing. The basic floor plan and internal finishes have not been significantly altered. The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	<p>The Cape Naturaliste Lightstation, a complex of lighthouse and quarters, has cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates finesse in the design of an early 19th and 20th century lighthouse using local methods and materials of construction. The year 1915 became a watershed for the evolution of lighthouse design and coastal navigation and marked the changeover of colonial/ state government involvement in lighthouse management to the Commonwealth government.</p> <p>A higher level of historical significance is accorded to both the lighthouse and quarters due to their present day integrity. Even the original lens array, rotation mechanism and internal details of the lighthouse have been retained.</p> <p>Its visually prominent location atop the Geographe Bay bluffs contributes to the community's sense of place. Aboriginal significance is further derived from the site's indigenous heritage values that have yet to be assessed by the Australian Heritage Commission.</p>
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Sea Transport)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN072
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Chance Brothers (Lighthouse Engineers of Birmingham), Nicholas Baudin ('Geographe' and 'Naturaliste'), CSR Palmer (WA Engineer-in-Chief), Anderson (Lighthouse Contractor) and Sir John Forrest (Premier)
Bibliography:	Conservation Plan Cape Naturaliste Lightstation Western Australia. Cape Naturaliste Lightstation: concept plan.



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## Point Picquet and Anse Depuch

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 351 Meelup Beach Road NATURALISTE WA 6281
Owners Name:	City of Busselton (Management Order) & State of WA
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11679908
HCWA Number:	13488 (Point Picquet) 03820 (Anse Depuch)
Other Names:	Anse Depuch, Baudin Memorial

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Natural Site
Construction Date:	2001
Present Use:	Park/ Reserve
Historical:	Park/ Reserve
Description:	Point Picquet: Small northern most point of a number of points in Meelup Reserve between Eagle Bay and Dunsborough. Sandy bay adjacent to the north of Point Picquet. 'Anse' is French for 'Cove'.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

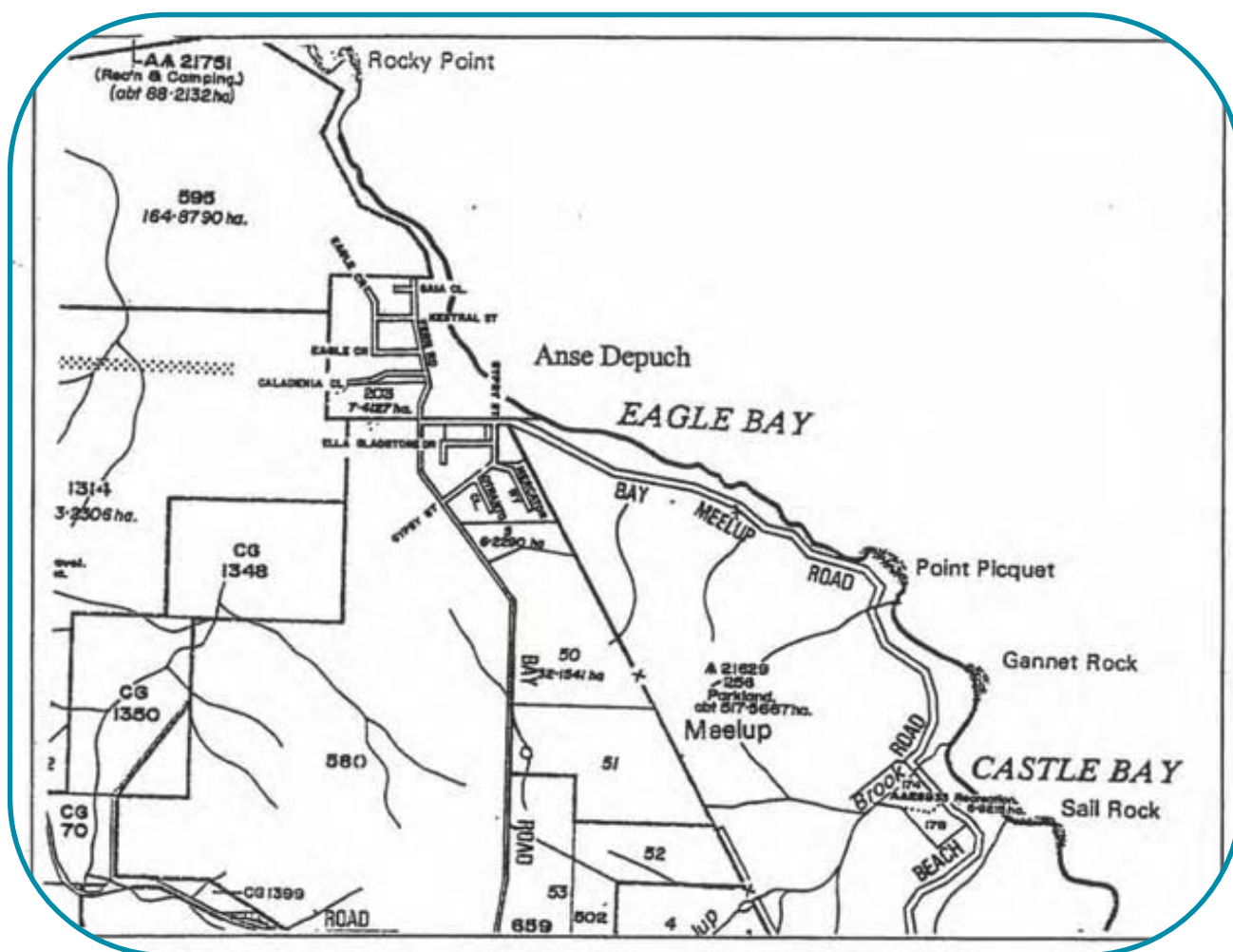
Historical Notes:	Landing places for French Explorer Baudin. Associated with early French exploration of WA. They are two of a number of areas first named by Nicholas Baudin in 1801. Point Picquet is named after a Lieutenant on the Geographe, Furcy Picquet. Baudin Memorial opened at Anse Depuch in June, 2001.
Description Notes:	Not Applicable
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil



Statement of Significance:	Significant as one of the first places where the French explorer Nicholas Baudin landed in Geographe Bay.
Historic Themes:	Outside Influences (Early French Visits)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN190
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nicholas Baudin
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Sugarloaf Rock

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 4581 Sugarloaf Road NATURALISTE WA 6281
Owners Name:	CALM
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11992856
HCWA Number:	05363
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Natural Site
Construction Date:	Not Applicable
Present Use:	Other
Historical:	Other
Description:	Natural rock formation.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	No Information
Description Notes:	Sugarloaf Rock was naturally formed and is home to red tailed tropical birds during the period between December and June. There are access roads and parking areas on the land side of the rock and walkways to the rock.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Sugarloaf Rock, a natural feature has cultural heritage significance as a tourist site and has scientific value as a nesting site for red tailed tropical birds; the site is

	scientifically significant particularly for ornithologists. As a prominent outcrop in the waters of Cape Naturaliste, the site sits as a significant visual landmark.
Historic Themes:	Other (Other Sub-Themes)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN128
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of Castle Bay Whaling Station and Lookout

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	Lot 351 Meelup Beach Road NATURALISTE WA 6281
Owners Name:	City of Busselton (Management Order) & State of WA
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11679908
HCWA Number:	05336
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	1845
Present Use:	Park/ Reserve
Historical:	Industrial Manufacturing (Tryworks)
Description:	A largely natural site with historic associations.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Castle Bay was an historic location for whalers in the region. William Seymour settled at Dunsborough in 1845-1846 to work for Lionel Sampson and Co.'s "Castle Rock Whaling Company", which was later taken over by J. W. Bateman. This enterprise had fluctuating success as it was affected by difficulties with drunkenness, absconding workers and bad language. In 1849, all boats and sheds were destroyed by fire. Castle Rock used to function as a lookout spot for whales. However, nothing remains of the original fabric in the present day.
Description Notes:	The place is largely a natural location used for recreation. There is a rock monument commemorating whaling activities.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a low degree of integrity as nothing of the original fabric remains.

Authenticity Notes:	Apart from the demolition of the original lookout station, the place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Castle Rock, largely natural location with a monument, has cultural heritage significance as the historic location of the Castle Bay Whaling Station and lookout site is derived from its close associations with whaling as an early industry in the area. The site's natural splendour contributes to its aesthetic significance as it enhances the beauty of the Cape Naturaliste area at a macro level.
Historic Themes:	Occupation (Fishing and Other Marine Industry)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN075
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Lionel Sampson, William Seymour and J.W. Bateman
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Curtis Bay

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 351 Meelup Beach Road NATURALISTE WA 6281
Owners Name:	City of Busselton (Management Order) & State of WA
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11679908
HCWA Number:	02948
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Landscape
Construction Date:	Not Applicable
Present Use:	Park/ Reserve
Historical:	Other
Description:	Small stretch of coastline on Geographe Bay
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

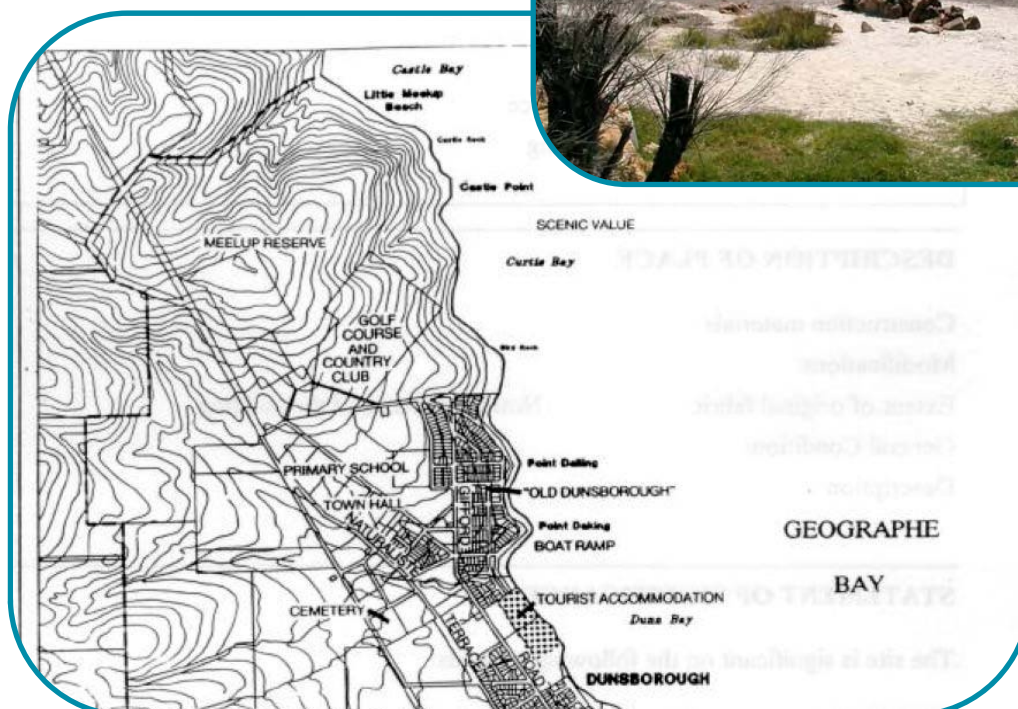
Historical Notes:	Curtis Bay is named after Anthony Curtis. Curtis was a master of a coastal trading vessel and later owner of the Vasse-Wonnerup Estate. He bought Inlet Park from the Chapman brothers. The place was an anchorage for early whalers. It was also a landing place for stock and in recent history has become a place associated with leisure and holidaymaking.
Description Notes:	A picturesque beach and bay with a sandy shoreline contained by rocky edges, with a bushland backdrop and beautiful views out to sea.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	Curtis Bay, a natural environment with no built features, has cultural heritage significance for its historic associations with the American whaling ships, a landing place for stock, and for its aesthetic value as a picturesque setting.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Fishing and Other Marine Industry), Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying) and Social & Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN082
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Anthony Curtis
Bibliography:	Nil

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**Naturaliste 'A' Hill***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	Lot 500 Cape Naturaliste Road NATURALISTE WA 6281
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11830294
HCWA Number:	05351
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Natural Site
Construction Date:	Not Applicable
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Other)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Other)
Description:	The Naturaliste 'A' Hill sits within a section of native bush land of a Crown reserve
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The place was used for a heliograph site and established as a trigonometrical reference point as part of the Statewide mapping system.
Description Notes:	The Naturaliste 'A' Hill sits within a section of native bush land of a Crown reserve. A trigonometrical and heliographic communications station sits atop the reserve.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of	Naturaliste 'A' Hill has cultural heritage significance as a historic navigational aid





## Lake Jingie

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	1010, 1012 & 1072 (Lots 50, 302 and 820) Cape Naturaliste Road NATURALISTE WA 6281
Owners Name:	Various
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	535314, 535318 and 535310
HCWA Number:	05344
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Landscape
Construction Date:	Not Applicable
Present Use:	Park/ Reserve
Historical:	Park/ Reserve
Description:	Lake Jingie is a freshwater lake.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

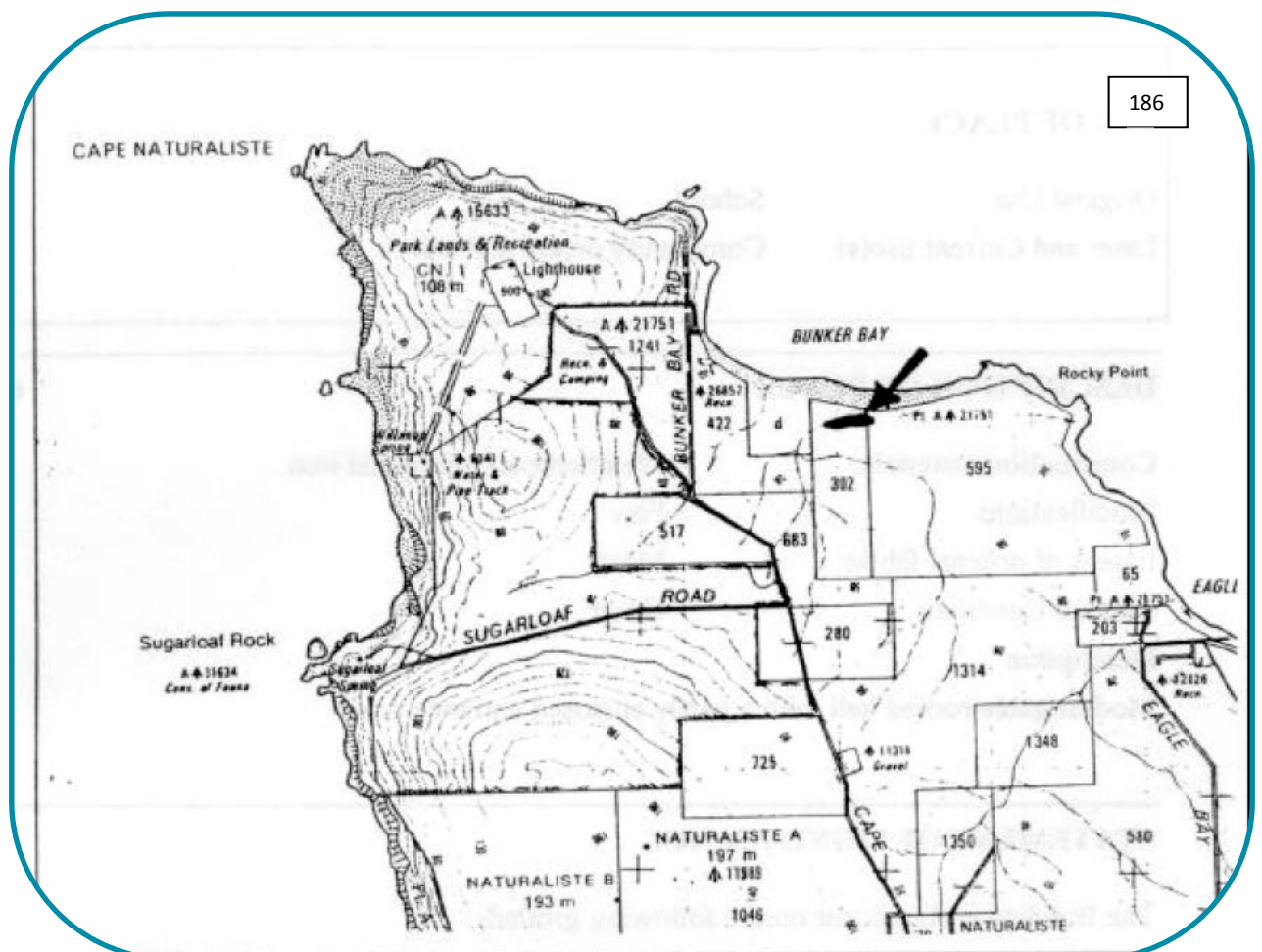
Historical Notes:	The place once served as a source of domestic water supply and holds historic associations with the nearby Cape Farm established in 1862.
Description Notes:	Lake Jingie remains to be one of the few freshwater lakes in the district. It sits near the beautiful coastal site of Bunker Bay. The lake boasts a large variety of native flora and fauna, contributing to the area's natural beauty. Its role has shifted from being a source of local water supply to a site that continually draws both nature-lovers and the commonplace visitor, mesmerized by the beauty of the place alike.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.



Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Lake Jingie, a freshwater lake in a natural setting, has cultural heritage significance as an early domestic water supply for Cape Farm. It remains to be a largely intact natural environment and one of the rare freshwater lakes around. It is closely associated with the nearby Cape Farm, established in 1862. The diversity of native flora and fauna adds to the scientific significance and rarity of the place.
Historic Themes:	Other (Other Sub-Themes)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN092
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Site of Cape Farm Ruins

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	1072 (Lot 50) Cape Naturaliste Road NATURALISTE WA 6281
Owners Name:	Farm Break Developments Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	535310
HCWA Number:	02949
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1861 Architect/Designer/Builder: William Curtis (Builder)
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Ruined chimney.
Walls:	Beach Stone, Wattle and Daub
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	William Curtis constructed the place in the 1870s for his family following his receipt of the place as a wedding gift in 1862, though the information on this story conflicts with records. The Curtis family retained ownership of the place until the 1920s when it was sold to Charlie King and then Griffin Coal.
Description Notes:	Only the chimney of the house remains.
Condition Notes:	The place is in poor condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a low degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	The site may have archaeological potential.
Statement of	Cape Farm Ruin, a standing chimney, has cultural heritage significance as

Significance:	evidence of the first house built in the Bunker bay area.
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and Mobility (Land Allocation and Subdivision)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 02/02/1976
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN070
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No (Assessed Below Threshold)
Associations:	William Curtis (Builder), Chapman family, Henry Chapman & Amelia (nee Glindon), Captain Curtis (owner of first ship built at Fremantle, the Lady Stirling) and William Curtis & Julia (nee Smith).
Bibliography:	Busselton Margaret River Times, 18 May 1995.



*Historic Cape Farm Homestead, built in wattle and daub by Henry Chapman in 1862.*

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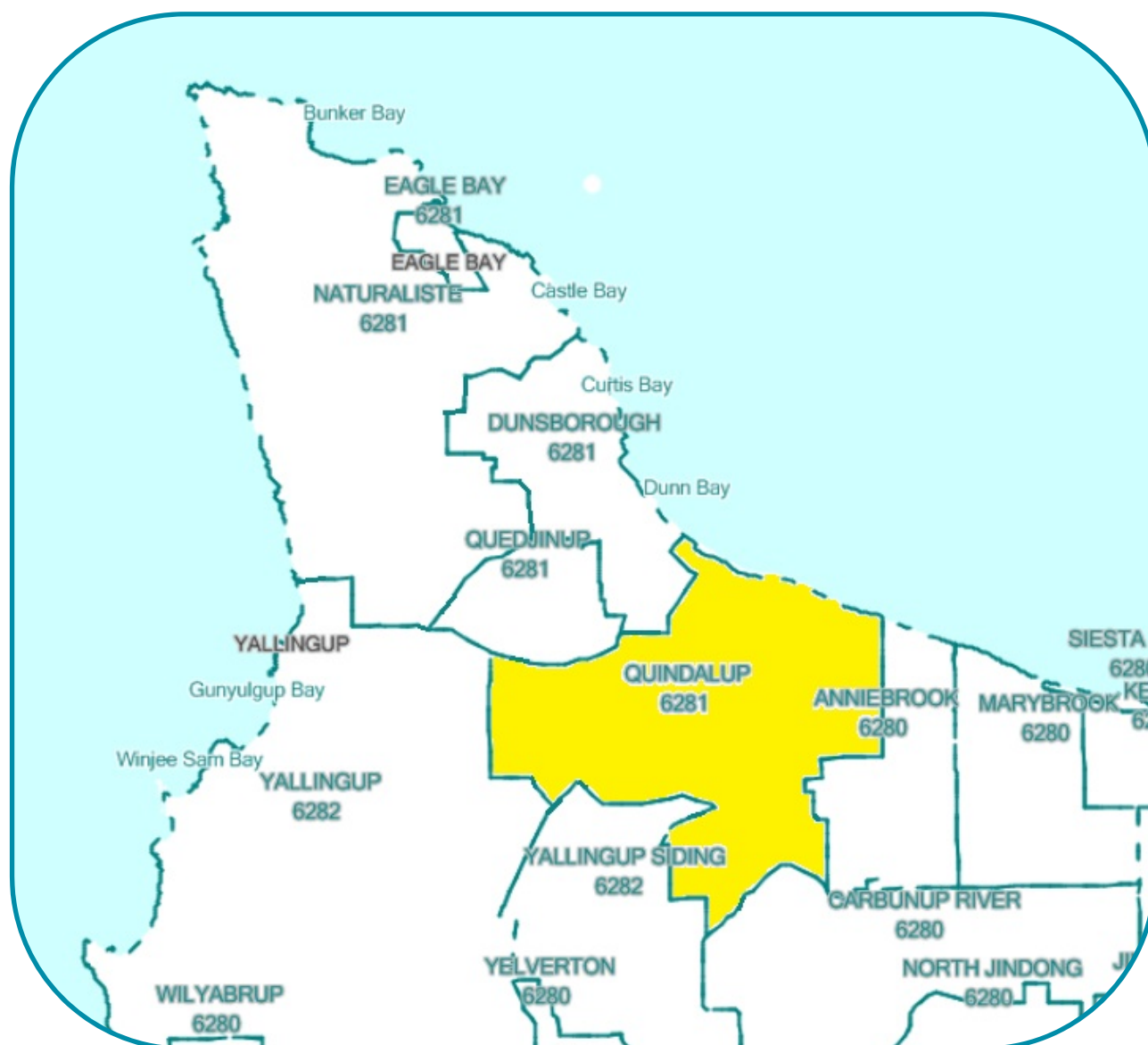
*Part of the large fresh-water lake behind the Bunker Bay dunes lies within the property.*

*J. Ewing*

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## Quindalup





## Slab Cottage, Harwood's Café and Quindalup Post Office

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	1087 (Lot 3) Caves Road QUINDALUP WA 6281
Owners Name:	Norma Blanche Andrews
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and limited public access.
Landgate Pin:	532509
HCWA Number:	03478
Other Names:	Inlet Villa, Hardwoods Beach Station (former), Beach Station (former), Old Quindalup Post Office (former)

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling and Commercial Buildings
Construction Date:	1860
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence), Commercial (Restaurant)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Post or Telegraph Office, Residence (Single Storey Residence), Industrial Manufacturing (Dairy, Butter or Cheese Factory) and Governmental (Gaol, Customs House or Bond Store)
Description:	<p>Slab Cottage comprises a split timber slab and weatherboard cottage, a freestanding weatherboard kitchen, a three room limestone and iron building (known as the government building) and a three sided rubble limestone barn.</p> <p>The Slab Cottage has a plain, unadorned and symmetrical façade topped by a spreading hipped roof. It is designed in Colonial style with a prominent front verandah.</p> <p>The patina of age that has accumulated on the exterior of the barn and Government Building contributes to a rich layering of colours and texture that not only speaks of the buildings' age but merges well with the surroundings.</p>
Walls:	Split timber slab, weatherboard (Slab Cottage), timber weatherboard (Harwood's Café), limestone (Quindalup Post Office)
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The buildings were close associated with the growth of the timber industry and
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	<p>the Quindalup jetty. Early evidence shows that the outbuildings were used as a bond store and a lock-up. During the period from 1923 to 1966, the Quindalup Post Office and telephone exchange centre were established on the site.</p> <p>The Harwood family, pioneers in the district occupied the Slab Cottage for approximately 100 years. They played a pro-active role in the local community development including managing the district's post office and telephone exchange.</p>
Description Notes:	Proposals have come about to breath a new lease of life into this group of buildings. The former Government Building is to be converted into an Interpretative Gallery/ Centre and the kitchen building into a Function Room/ Winter Dining Room. Also, a cool room may be added to the cottage café to cater for its commercial use.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition, undergoing restoration and conversion into a café in 2000.
Integrity Notes:	The Slab Cottage retains a high degree of integrity despite some changes to the western perimeter rooms. The kitchen building is in poor condition. The government building and barn are also in poor condition. The roof is also in poor condition due to neglect.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity, as although most of the original fabric remains intact with the finishes in deteriorated state, there have been considerable alterations to the building. The internal linings of the western rooms, weatherboards on the eastern side and corrugated iron roof were replaced. The ground level at the front of the cottage has been lowered, window sashes reconstructed and new electrical connections installed.
Archaeological Description:	The place contains potential archaeological findings that may shed light on the early domestic ways of the rural working class, in particular European settlers of the 19th century. Some of the artifacts include 19th and early 20th century ceramics and glassware in close proximity to the cottage.
Statement of Significance:	<p>Slab Cottage has cultural heritage significance, as it remains one of the few 19th century residences that are clad with split timber slabs and characterises vernacular cottages design during the colonial period. At a macro level, the group of buildings exemplifies a well-designed integrative design.</p> <p>The place is significant for its close association with the Quindalup timber mill and jetty. The oldest buildings serve as a reminder of the once bustling district that had a substantial population. Historical significance is also derived for the place's links to the operations of customs and the police during Quindalup's early life. In today's context, the cottage contributes to a community's sense of place.</p> <p>Furthermore, the buildings are linked to the Harwood family, early settlers of the region. John Harwood (B.1840) and wife were among the first settlers and he was said to teach at the neighbouring school. William Harwood (b. 1870) was a member of Quindalup Social Club in the 1930s. At a micro level, the internal planning of the cottage demonstrates a now defunct way of life.</p> <p>The Quindalup Post Office was significant in its role of providing postal and</p>

	<p>telephone services in the area between 1923 and 1966.</p> <p>The barn and government building represent colonial masonry work and construction detailing.</p>
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and Mobility (Settlements), Transport and Communications (Telecommunications), Transport and Communications (Technology and Technological Change), Transport and Communications (Mail Services, Transport and Communications (River and Sea Transport), Occupations (Timber Industry), Occupations (Rural Industry and market Gardening), Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying), Social and Civic Activities (Law and Order) and People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	1

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN170
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Harwood Family
Bibliography:	<p>Harwood's Cottage Quindalup conservation works: final report, 2002.</p> <p>Inlet Villa: 1002 Caves Road, Quindalup, W. A.: Conservation Plan, 2000.</p> <p>Slab Cottage, Quindalup: conservation and adaptive works (final report), 2004.</p>



## The Clamp's House

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	9A (Lot 2) Ollis Street QUINDALUP WA 6281
Owners Name:	Christine Anne Alexander
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	11911179
HCWA Number:	05365
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1870
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Cottage)
Description:	Stone, weatherboard and iron cottage.
Walls:	Stone and Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	It was first used as a farmhouse but currently has its use converted into a beach house.
Description Notes:	<p>The Clamp's House is a single storey timber, weatherboard and iron cottage constructed c. 1870. The cottage was originally a farmhouse for the Clamp family who were one the earliest settlers in the district.</p> <p>The land on which The Clamp's House is situated has been subdivided with the house now sitting on a rear battleaxe block and the original front of the building now facing to the rear of the lot. The farm like surrounding of the building has been compromised; however the house does sit within well-tended but small gardens.</p> <p>The house has undergone additions over time which could be removed as required if a newer addition to the cottage was planned.</p> <p>The original form of the cottage both internally and externally can still be easily</p>



	understood and much original detail still remains (although some has been lost and replaced with later detailing).
Condition Notes:	The Clamp's House appears to be in a good condition. Some rising damp in the chimney is evident.
Integrity Notes:	The Clamp's House has a moderate degree of integrity as its values could be retained, the place has been conserved and there is the ability for later additions to be removed.
Authenticity Notes:	The Clamp's House has been altered over time with several additions and the context of the place has been significantly altered, however the original sections of the building appear to have a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>The Clamp's House, a single storey timber and iron cottage has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <p>Constructed c. 1870 The Clamp's House is one of a very small number of buildings remaining from the early settlement and development years in Quindalup and as such has some rarity value; the place is associated with the Clamp family who were early settlers in the district; the place is an example of an early (c1870) vernacular farmhouse.</p>
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN129
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	The Clamp Family
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Parkfield

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	378 (Lot 182) Mewett Road QUINDALUP WA 6281
Owners Name:	Brian Williamson
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	532533
HCWA Number:	05356
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1880
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Small masonry construction cottage.
Walls:	Rendered Flemish Brick and Stone
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The place is associated with the Hardwood family who operated the post office in Caves Road. The Harwoods were amongst the early settlers in the Quindalup area and operated the post office and telephone exchange for many years (1923-66).
Description Notes:	Parkfield's modest outlook with a gable roof and dropped pitch verandah characterises the local architectural domestic style, based on Victorian Georgian principles. It sits partially enclosed with a white picket fence and a verandah front. The front section is constructed on Flemish bond brickwork, which has since been rendered and has a steeply pitched roof and robust chimneys that indicates that it originally had a shingled roof. The rear section is timber framed and clad and is a later addition.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.

Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Parkfield, a small masonry and iron cottage in the Victorian Georgian style has cultural heritage significance as a fine example of local building in the Victorian Georgian style from the period. Its close historic association with Bill Harwood, who ran the local post office on Caves Road, makes it significant in the annals of Quindalup history.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN113
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Harwood Family and William Harwood (Post Office)
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Third Quindalup Schoolhouse

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	201 (Lots 41, 42 and 43) Geographe Bay Road QUINDALUP WA 6281
Owners Name:	Youth Hostels of Australia & Minister for Works
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	1202429, 1202431 and 1202430
HCWA Number:	05379
Other Names:	Quindalup Youth Hostel

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	School and School House
Construction Date:	Circa 1864
Present Use:	Residence (Institutional Housing)
Historical:	Educational (Combined School)
Description:	Former timber construction school converted to a youth hostel.
Walls:	Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Standard Public Works Department Timber School Pattern.

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The building was opened in 1864 with an enrolment of 14 children under the care of Mr. James White. In 1869, it was reported that the enrolments remained the same under George Ashton.
Description Notes:	The Youth Hostel is a single storey gable roofed building with an encircling verandah. It nestles comfortably among some mature Norfolk Island Pines. The schoolrooms and master residence have been integrated to make up the youth hostel. The place, designed in standard public work pattern, exudes modesty and simplicity in its outlook. A fresh coat of brightly coloured paint and some decorative artwork has been applied to the exterior thereby adding a sense of playfulness to the building.
Condition Notes:	The place is in very good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of integrity.



Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Youth Hostel a timber and iron group of buildings has cultural heritage significance as the third school to be erected in Quindalup. During the first half of the 20th century, it played a significant role in the development of the local community as an important venue for learning.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN155
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Mr James White and Mr George Ashton (Teachers)
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of the Yelverton Mill Tramway

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	Lots 4731, 4804 and 300 Caves Road QUINDALUP WA 6281 and Lot 447 Mewett Road QUINDALUP WA 6281
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	532511, 532482, 11676813 and 532507
HCWA Number:	04227
Other Names:	Quindalup Jetty, Yelverton Tramway Earthworks & Toby Inlet Bridge

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Vacant Unused
Historical:	Transport Communications (Rail: Other)
Description:	Timber tramline route.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	In the past, the tramway carried timber from Yelverton Mill to the Quindalup jetty. The precinct was well known for its timber industry. The railway was a major connector between the forests and the mill thus enabling an efficient conversion of raw material into usable products.
Description Notes:	Route only.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	Yelverton Mill Tramway route has cultural heritage significance as the path of the historic tramline that linked Yelverton and Quindalup. It helped to develop and sustain a part of the State's early timber industry in the south-west.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Rail and Light Rail Transport)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN153
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Henry John Yelverton
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of the Old Quindalup Jetty

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Offshore from the Quindalup Boat Ramp, Lot 500 Geographe Bay Road QUINDALUP WA 6281
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11767347
HCWA Number:	TBA
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Former Jetty
Construction Date:	Circa 1850
Present Use:	Vacant Unused
Historical:	Transport Communications (Water: Jetty)
Description:	Former Timber Jetty. Partial structure remains offshore.
Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

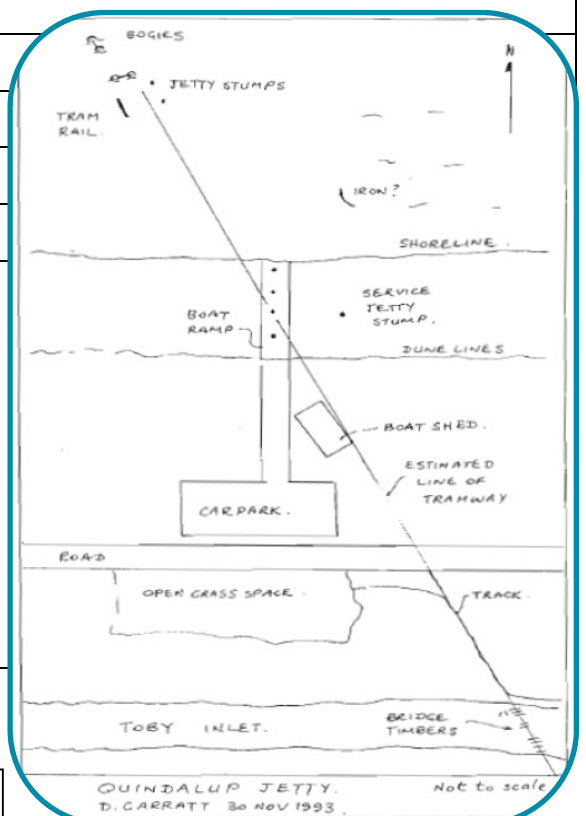
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The Quindalup jetty was built in 1855 by Henry Yelverton as a loading point for timber from his mills, situated about 1km inland. Between 1882 and 1885, twenty two ships carried 6076 cargoes of timber and in 1890 alone, 1438 loads of 50 cubic foot timbers were shipped from the jetty. The jetty remained in regular use until c1897, when the WA Government built a new 635 foot long jetty on the site at a cost of £949.</p> <p>The Jetty was still quite evident in 1950, and was probably removed entirely by cyclone Alby in 1978. It is now the site of the Naturaliste Sea Rescue.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>The remains of the Quindalup jetty lies 50 metres to the left of the boat ramp and approximately 100 metres offshore, and the remains of the smaller service jetty lies in front of the boat shed, off to the right of the ramp.</p> <p>A site inspection by maritime archaeologists in 1993 states that: "Generally, the</p>

	<p>two jetty sites appear to be well covered by sand. Two rail bogeys lie half buried in sand and the tops of two pile stumps are visible on the larger jetty site... Because of the extensive covering of sand over the area surveyed, it can be presumed that the jetty remains will be relatively stable and well protected. Scouring may occur during winter storms, exposing more material."</p> <p>For more detailed information on the site, refer to Quindalup Jetty Maritime Heritage Site Inspection Report by Dena Garratt, Consulting Maritime Archaeologist, December 1993, for Dept of Maritime Archaeology, WA Maritime Museum, Report No 74 .</p>
Condition Notes:	The place is in poor condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a low degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a low degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Old Quindalup Jetty is of significance as one of two jetties in the Geographe region in the 19th century before the Busselton jetty was built; and as representing the timber industry and development of the area through timber from the 1860s.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (River and Sea Transport) and Occupations (Timber Industry).
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	2013 – PN205
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Henry Yelverton
Bibliography:	<p>Quindalup Jetty Maritime Heritage Site Inspection Report by Dena Garratt, Consulting Maritime Archaeologist, December 1993, for Dept of Maritime Archaeology, WA Maritime Museum, Report No 74 .</p> <p>Government Gazette 1880, p 283.</p> <p>Le Page, Building the State, p 211.</p>



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**Site of 'Cometville'***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	231 (Lot 102) Quindalup Siding Road QUINDALUP WA 6281
Owners Name:	K D Power Pastoral Company Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	532536
HCWA Number:	02939
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Circa 1845
Present Use:	
Historical:	Transport Communications (Post or Telegraph Office)
Description:	Site of the 'Cometville' Post Office
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

*Site Assessment*

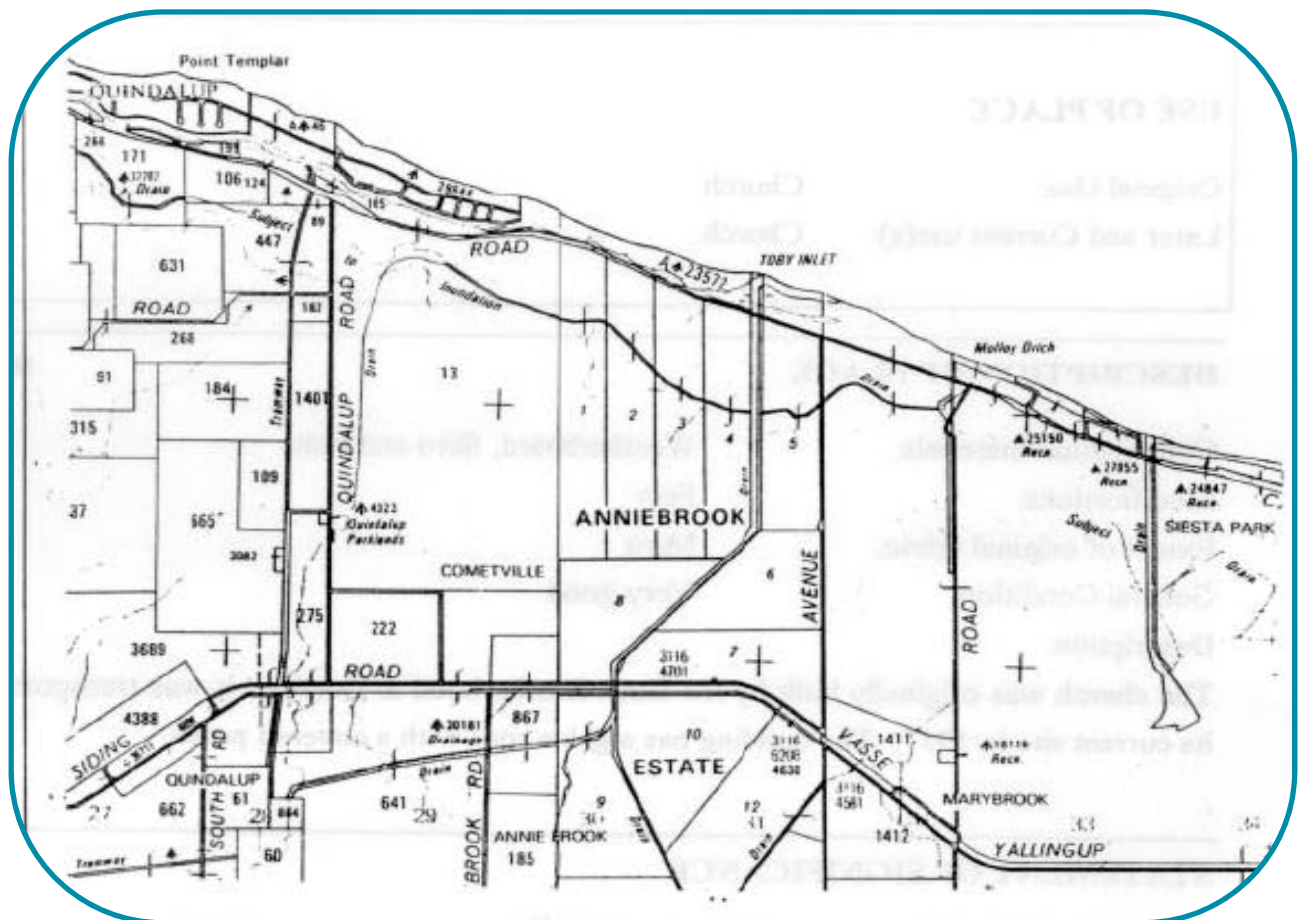
Historical Notes:	Settlement in areas of Dunsborough, Quindalup and Wonnerup were not stable, as the majority of people who lived there were reliant on fluctuating industries. Location 13, Quindalup, known as 'Cometville', was owned by Thomas Turner (son of James Turner, early settler of Augusta). He later moved to Toby's Inlet and Captain Molloy purchased "Cometville" in 1852. He, in turn, sold it to Daniel McGregor in 1856. The actual town site of Dunsborough was referred to as early as 1861. It was surveyed by J. S. Booking in March 1879 and gazetted on 29 April 1879.53
Description Notes:	Not Applicable
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable



Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Cometville, a historic site, has cultural heritage significance as a location of early settlement in the Dunsborough area and as the location of Gavin McGregor's Post Office in Quindalup.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Mail Services)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN081
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Captain James Malloy, Thomas Turner, Daniel McGregor and J.S. Booking
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of the Smith's House

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	122 (Lots 1 - 2) Geographe Bay Road QUINDALUP WA 6281
Owners Name:	Carole Joy Marvin & Hank Brian Marvin
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	532159
HCWA Number:	05369
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	1853
Present Use:	Residence (Group Dwelling)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	Site of the Smith House
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	It is believed that the Smith House was built in 1853. It was demolished in 1995. The patriarch of the family, William Henry Smith who was a farmer, labourer and miller had 12 children.
Description Notes:	The 'Smith House' was a modest hipped roof cottage built in the local vernacular style. It had a surrounding broken pitch verandah.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of	The site of the Smith House has cultural heritage significance as the residence of

Significance:	the Smith family who were renowned as some of the earliest settlers in the region.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying), People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	5

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1999 – PN135
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	William Henry Smith
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of the Harris' House

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	5 - 13 Marshall Street, 160 Geographe Bay Road QUINDALUP WA 6281
Owners Name:	Various
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	1219788 - 1219793
HCWA Number:	02562
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	1844
Present Use:	Residence (Group Dwelling)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	Site of the Harris's house, a single storey stone and iron Victorian Georgian style cottage now demolished.
Walls:	Limestone and fibro.
Roof:	Corrugated iron.
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian.

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The place was one of the first places to be built in Quindalup and was built by Charles Harris, an agricultural labourer and farmer. The place was built in 1844 and the family retained the place until 1949.</p> <p>Harris had arrived on the 'Diadem' in 1842 as part of the failed Australind scheme.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>Harris House, a Victorian Georgian style cottage is a modest hip roofed cottage with a broken pitch verandah. The front verandah and the rear of the buildings have been enclosed with fibro. The kitchen and store sit in isolation away from the main building. Till today, the original fig and mulberry trees remain on site. The building was demolished around 2000 following a Ministerial Decision to overrule the listing. The site now contains a duplex.</p>
Condition Notes:	Not applicable

Integrity Notes:	Not applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Harris House, a Victorian Georgian style cottage of stone and iron, has cultural heritage significance as a reminder of the farming and fishing village at Quindalup and as one of the early homesteads in the area. It is also significant as the residence of Charles Harris, an Australind settler. As an early residence it contributes to the community's sense of place.
Historic Themes:	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Settlements), Occupations (Grazing, pastoralism and dairying), People (Early settlers).
Management Category:	5

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1999 – PN132
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Charles Harris (previous owner)
Bibliography:	Nil



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**Site of 'Ridgeway'***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	218 (Lot 91) Mewett Road QUINDALUP WA 6281
Owners Name:	Thomas Leslie H O'Byrne
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	532525
HCWA Number:	05357
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Circa 1860
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Site of a small single storey stone residence.
Walls:	Stone
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	No information
Description Notes:	The 'Ridgeway' Site dwelling was a small dwelling, designed in the local vernacular style.
Condition Notes:	Not applicable
Integrity Notes:	The building retains a high degree of integrity, being used for its original purpose.
Authenticity Notes:	The building retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Site of Ridgeway has cultural heritage significance as the site of one of the earliest buildings in the area.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)

Management Category:	5
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#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN117
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



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## Site of the Mewett's House

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	151 (Lot 2) Mewett Road, QUINDALUP WA 6281
Owners Name:	K. N. Gardiner
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	1034790
HCWA Number:	05348
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site only
Construction Date:	Circa 1889
Present Use:	Vacant
Historical:	Residence
Description:	Site only, dwelling now demolished.
Walls:	Weatherboard, wattle and daub.
Roof:	Corrugated iron.
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Unknown

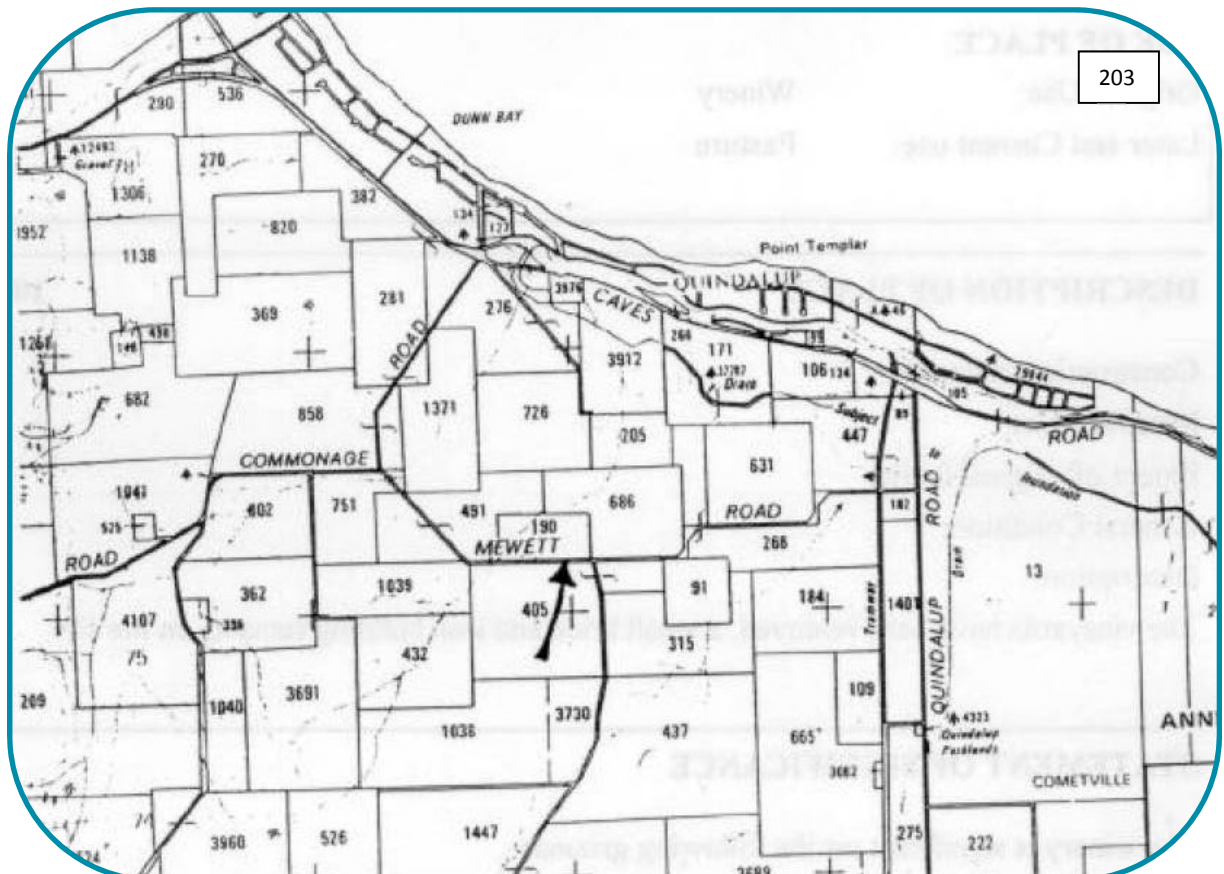
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The place was developed by the Mewett family who were prominent in the development of the Quindalup area.</p> <p>One of the original 40-acre titles granted in the area. Alfred and Caroline Mewett built a house in c1889 on the property. It consisted of weatherboard, wattle and daub and corrugated iron roof dwelling with two brick chimneys. A second house was built on the property when Alfred (jnr) married, however this building was moved to Mollita Grove in Quindalup. Alfred was born on 19th October 1859, married Carolyn (maiden name unknown) on 1st March 1886 and had three children. Alfred and Carolyn catered with mulberries and cream to customers who arrived from Caves House in Yallingup in horse drawn buggies. Often Alfred would call at Caves House to pick them up. (Thelma Mewett, 2005).</p>
Description Notes:	This place is the site of the Mewetts house. Nothing of the original building remains on the site.
Condition Notes:	Not applicable

Integrity Notes:	Not applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Mewett's house site has cultural heritage significance as the place where a socially prominent family who participated in the early growth of the Quindalup area lived. The site contributes to the community's sense of place.
Historic Themes:	People (Famous and infamous people)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

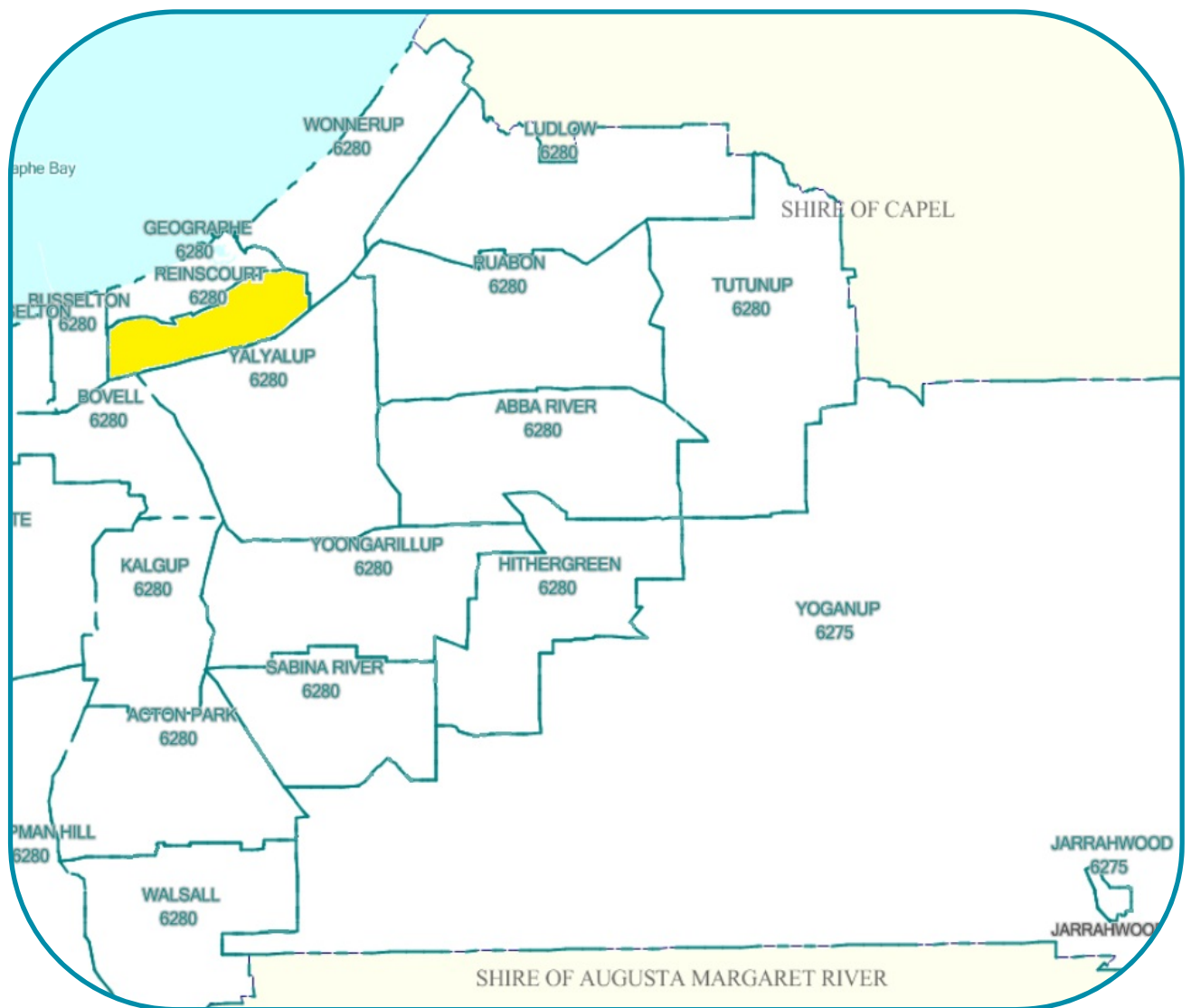
National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN101
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Mewett family (Previous owner)  Alfred John Mewett, born 14-10-1886, Arthur Henry Mewett, born 16-12-1889, Ethel Lilliam Mewett, born 21- 09-1891.  Ray Mewett, Cattleman, born 30-05-1926 died 6-05-1999.
Bibliography:	Busselton Margaret River Times, 13/5/2005, obituary for Ray Mewett.







## Reinscourt



## Chapman's Mill

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	71 (Lot 115) Tall Tree Crescent REINSCOURT WA 6280
Owners Name:	Malcolm Hugh Macpherson & Ruth Macpherson
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted visual access and no public access.
Landgate Pin:	1296930
HCWA Number:	00421
Other Names:	Inlet Park Farm

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Farmhouse and Flour Mill
Construction Date:	1843 (Farmhouse), 1850 (Flour Mill) Architect/Designer/Builder: Henry and James Chapman (Builders and Owners)
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence), Social and Civic (Community Services and Utilities), Activities (Exhibition Purposes)
Historical:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Description:	A group of buildings comprising a fragment of possibly the original farmhouse in limestone, the brick and iron farmhouse and additions and Chapman's Mill.
Walls:	Limestone (Original Farmhouse), Brick (Farmhouse), and Calciferous Stone (Flour Mill)
Roof:	Corrugated Iron (Original Farmhouse), Zincalume (Farmhouse) and Corrugated Iron (Flour Mill)
Other materials:	Hewn Tuart (Flour Mill)
Architectural Style:	Victorian Regency (Farmhouse)

### Site Assessment

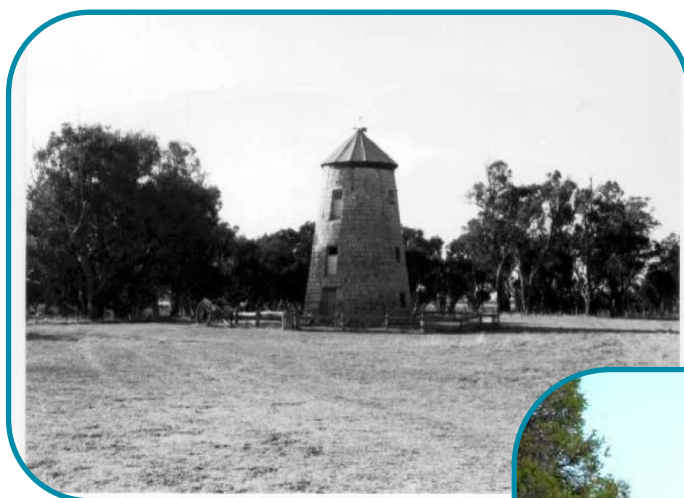
Historical Notes:	<p>The land was assigned to Henry and James Chapman, who had arrived per the Egyptian in 1839, in 1832 and the title issued in 1841. Henry Chapman developed Inlet Park, taking up the land in 1837 and Chapman remained at Inlet Park until his death in 1859.</p> <p>The date of the first building at Inlet Park is unknown. Inlet Park and Chapman's Mill farmhouse was erected in two stages – c. 1850 and c. 1970.</p> <p>In 1886, the place came under the ownership of Amelia Chapman's nephew, William Curtis. It remained as a Curtis's family property until 1995 before</p>
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	<p>ownership was transferred to Gabor Holdings of Peppermint Grove on 20 March 1995 and has since been sub divided. The mill and house remain on the same new lot and the subdivision has been gradually developed around the place.</p> <p>Chapman Mill has been identified as being the first commercial flourmill built in the State. There were futile early attempts for the millers to use it for wheat grinding. Consequently, it was used to ground locally grown grains like rye and other coarser grains.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>All that remains of the first farmhouse is a limestone construction wall north of the brick construction house. The two phases of construction of the farmhouse in c. 1850 and c. 1970 is physically evident in the roofline and external brickwork. The corrugated iron roof in the additions retains its original pitch whereas the verandah form is intact both on the east and south ends but has been altered substantially on the west and north sides. The original brick walls are of red bricks with lime mortar, done in English bond. The duality in styles is echoed in the use of two different window types: casement sash and timber frame. In the newer portion, bricks are of stretcher bond and were built with lime or white mortar.</p> <p>The circular three level mill is made from local rubble coursed calciferous stone. Topped with a domed corrugated iron roof (the roof was originally believed to be of shingles), it was built by the Chapman brothers. A doorway and windows service each level. Other local materials used include hewn tuart for the mill's mechanism. The original wind wheel has been removed.</p>
Condition Notes:	<p>The farmhouse is in moderate condition. Due to substantial renovation works in 1960s and moisture penetration problems in 1997, the original fabric has undergone major changes.</p>
Integrity Notes:	<p>The farmhouse retains a high degree of integrity despite a number of subsequent uses, some loss of fabric and serious structural problems. The mill retains a high degree of integrity.</p>
Authenticity Notes:	<p>Some of the original fabric of the farmhouse has been modified but most of the original fabric has been retained. The place holds a high degree of authenticity. The mill retains a high degree of authenticity.</p>
Archaeological Description:	<p>Due to the long period of occupation the site has archaeological potential.</p>
Statement of Significance:	<p>Inlet Park, a Victorian Regency brick and iron homestead of the 1850s, extended in the 1970s, and the adjacent limestone and timber construction Chapman's Mill of c.1850, have cultural heritage significance as a cultural environment that is indicative of early settlement of Western Australia and the region and in particular of a successful effort to undertake wheat farming and milling in the Busselton area.</p> <p>The place is closely associated with the Chapman and Curtis families who were early settlers in the area and who owned and worked the property for over 150 years.</p> <p>The mill, one of the few surviving early windmills in Western Australia, was an economically successful and technologically ambitious venture in its experimental</p>

	<p>use of local materials and rare as a largely complex example of a type of milling no longer practiced.</p> <p>The buildings contribute to the community's sense of place for their age and landmark value.</p> <p>The 1850s section of the farmhouse is a fine example of a Victorian Regency design and retains a high degree of authenticity. Being the first commercial flourmill built in the state, the Chapman mill is well known to have been used to ground locally grown grains such as rye for the district.</p>
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 10/06/1996
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN079
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Henry Chapman, James Chapman, Amelia Chapman and William Curtis.
Bibliography:	National Trust assessment of Inlet Park, National Trust of Australia (WA), 11 June 1973. Heritage Council assessment documentation 1999.



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**'Pigeon Grove' Homestead***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	26 (Lot 21) Barracks Drive REINSCOURT WA 6280
Owners Name:	Kevin Douglas Lawn & Wendy Anne Lawn
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the road and no public access to the site.
Landgate Pin:	527014
HCWA Number:	05355
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1854
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	Victorian Georgian style house with a surrounding verandah.
Walls:	Mud and Rushes
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	<p>The land was originally part of the grant made to the Chapman brothers in 1832, as part of Inlet Park. On the death of Henry Chapman in 1859, his widow was anxious to have some neighbours nearby and the land was given to Sergeant Guerin, who was in charge of soldiers in the district. When the house was first built, it had only three rooms and a surrounding verandah. (The verandah has since been closed off at several points.) The house was constructed from mud and rushes. The house was named "Pigeon Grove" because of the abundance of bronze-wing pigeons in the area.</p> <p>At about the turn of the century, "Pigeon Grove" became part of the Pries Estate owing to a default of mortgage payment and from that time on was leased to a number of different people among who were the Spurges, who started the first cheese factory in WA. Due to a lack of milk within a reasonable distance, the factory failed and the equipment was sold to a Nannup resident. Other lessees were Mr. Hugh Brockman, whose third daughter was born there, the Finlays,</p>
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	Savages, Kershaws, Boyles and others. Later it was sold to Mr. Jeff Wilkinson. Most of those who lived there were dairy farmers. The Vasse Estuary Grazing Company took over the estate in 1967.
Description Notes:	This place is a Victorian Georgian style house of wattle and daub and corrugated iron, with an encircling verandah that was a later addition. The place had extensive additions in the 1980s in a similar style to the original building. These additions tend to conceal the extent of the original building. The place sits in a well-maintained landscape.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place has a low degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place was extensively altered and added to during the 1980s concealing the extent of the original fabric. The place has a low degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Pidgeon Grove, a Victorian Georgian style house of stone and corrugated iron, has cultural heritage significance as a good example of a homestead from the mid-19th century and an example of a farmhouse.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN114
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Chapman Family, Sergeant Guerin, Pries Estate, Hugh Brockman, the Finlay Family, the Savage Family, the Kershaw Family, the Boyle Family, Jeff Wilkinson and The Vasse Estuary Grazing Company.
Bibliography:	Pigeon Grove, Loose Leaf, Busselton Historical Society.



**'Rushleigh' Homestead***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	46 (Lot 52) Rushleigh Road REINSCOURT WA 6280
Owners Name:	Graeme Frederick Cross & Sandra Mary Cross
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	527036
HCWA Number:	13482
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1850
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Two roomed Victorian Georgian stone cottage.
Walls:	Limestone
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular Victorian Georgian

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Built for Eugene Locke, son of John Bavage Locke, of "Lockeville" when he married Eva Reynolds and they made their home there in the two-room limestone cottage. Eugene and Eva had ten children and later moved to the wheatbelt in 1910. The property was bought by Mr. & Mrs. Craigie in 1973 and the house was considerably altered. The limestone walls were covered inside and out and a large extension was built on the east side of the building. During this period the only original fabric visible were the two chimneys built of cut limestone. The area was subdivided in the 1990s and the house was retained on a small holding to be sold during the development.
Description Notes:	Originally two roomed stone house.
Condition Notes:	Unknown
Integrity Notes:	Unknown

Authenticity Notes:	Unknown
Archaeological Description:	Unknown
Statement of Significance:	'Rushleigh' Homestead, originally a two-roomed limestone cottage has cultural heritage significance for its associations with the Locke family of Lockeville.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	3

#### *Registration Details*

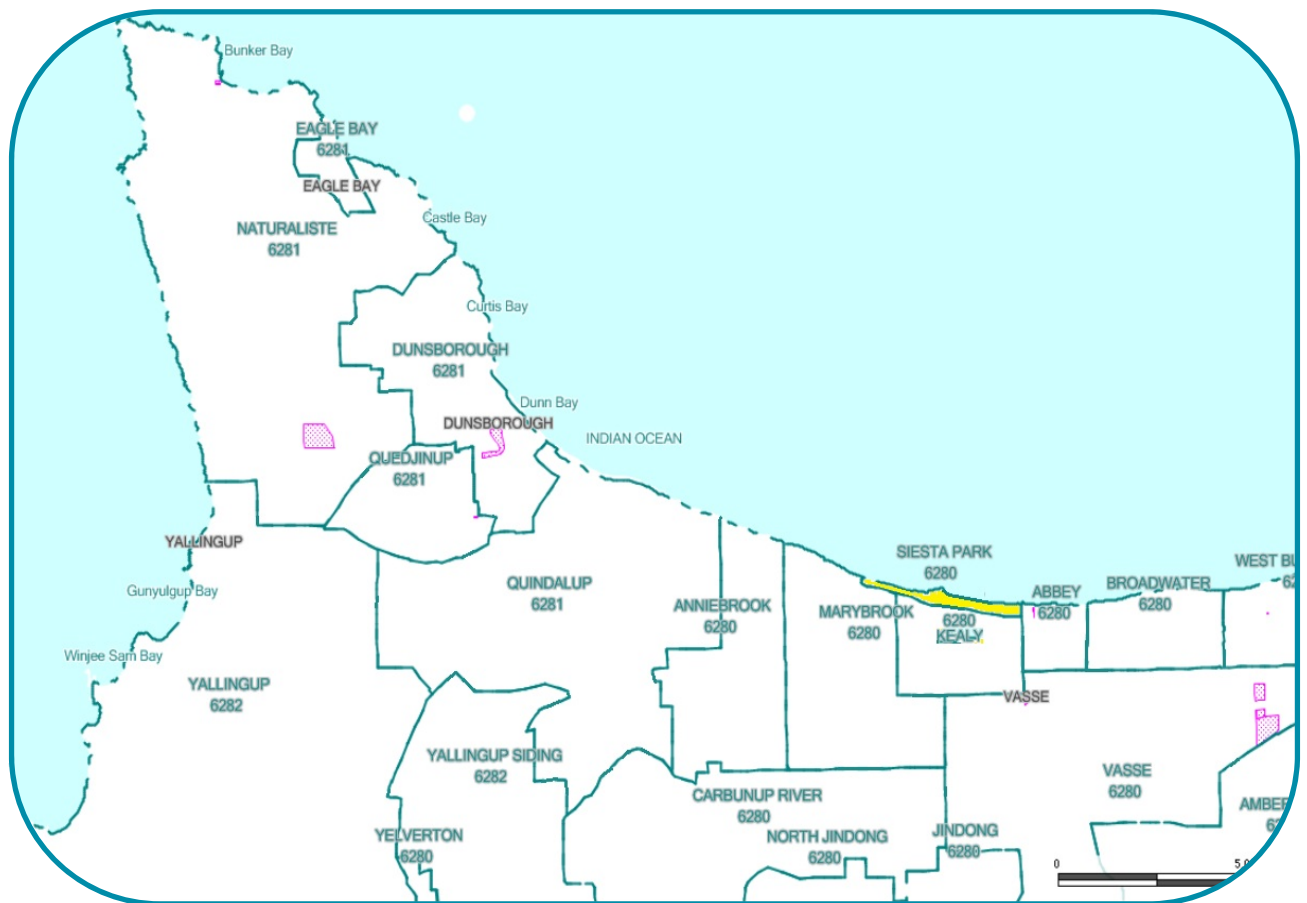
National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN182
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	John Bavage Locke and Mary Locke (nee Layman), Eugene Locke & His Family
Bibliography:	Nil







## Siesta Park



## Site of Six Mile Well

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 5302 Siesta Park Road SIESTA PARK WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11321557
HCWA Number:	05361
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Other
Historical:	Other
Description:	Well Site
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

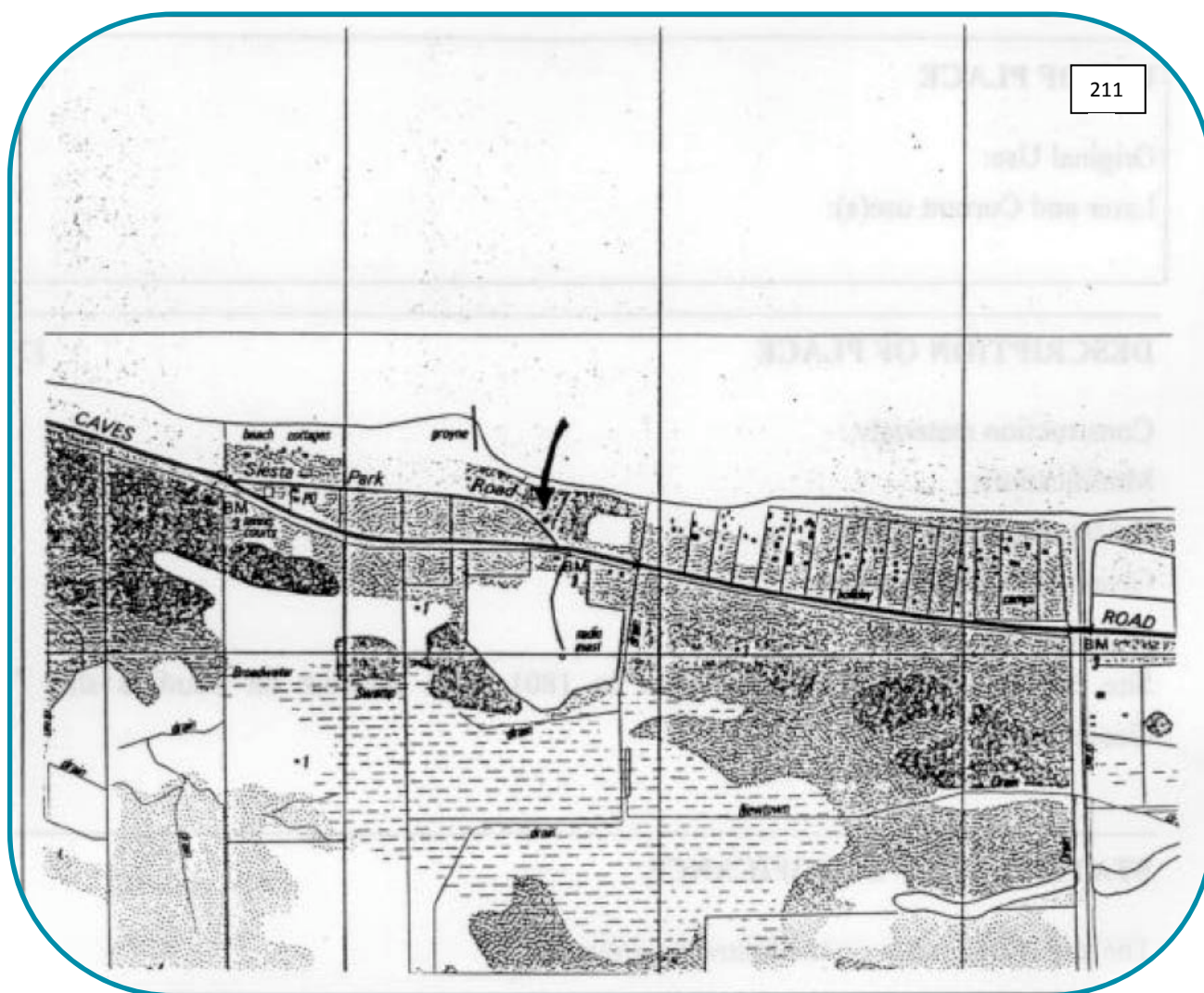
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The well was a watering place for stock and horses.
Description Notes:	The Six Mile Well was 12-14 foot deep. The windlass, posts and buckets have not survived and little fabric remains today.
Condition Notes:	The place is in poor condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place no longer serves its purpose and it retains a low degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Possible buried evidence of well.
Statement of Significance:	The site of Six Mile Well has cultural heritage significance as the site of an historic well that was an important source of drinking water for stock and horses.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Droving)

Management Category:	4
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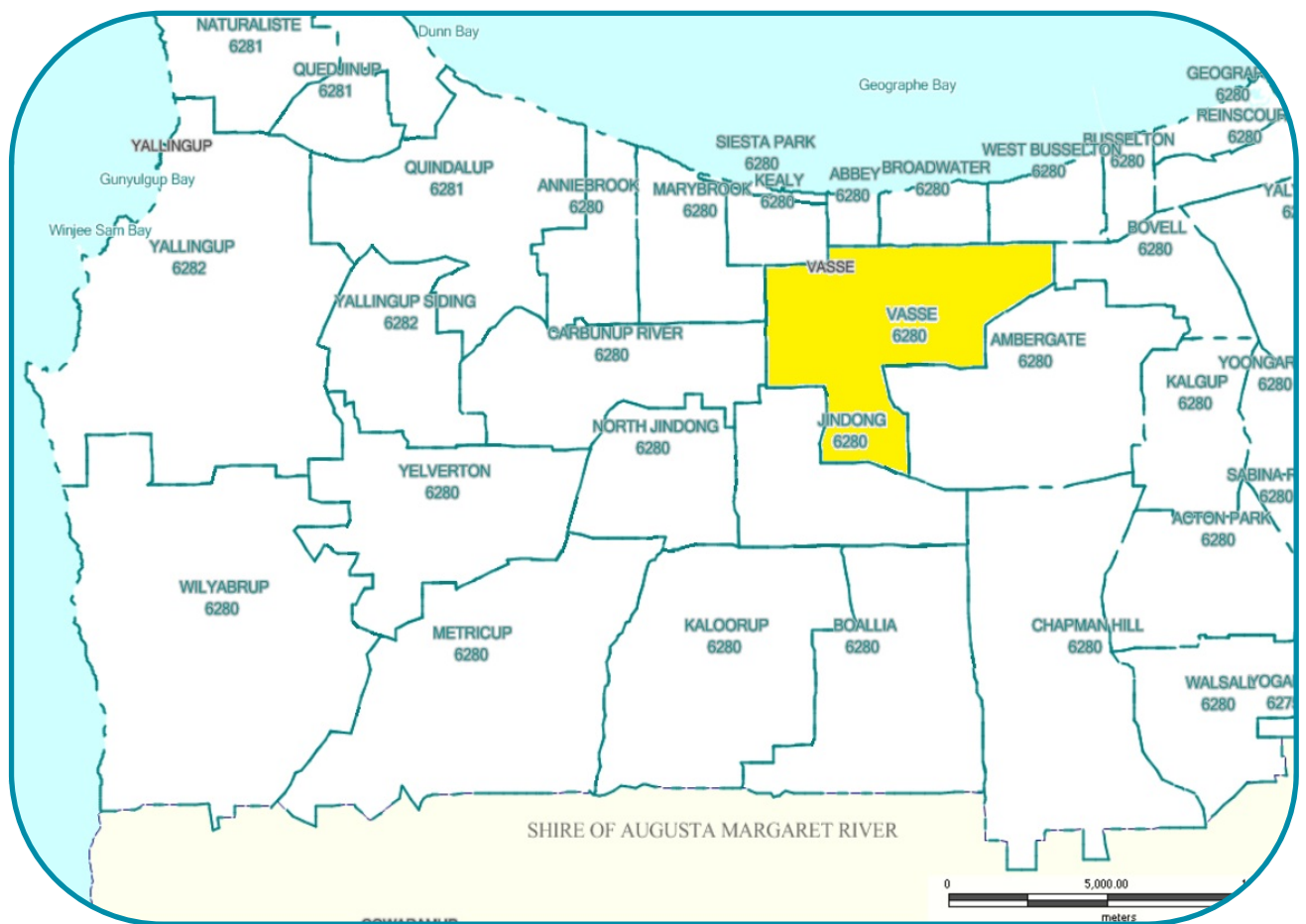
#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN125
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil





## Vasse





**'Westbrook' Homestead***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	24 (Lots 40 and 84) Westbrook Glen VASSE WA 6280
Owners Name:	Brian John Feutrill
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	535967 and 1276299
HCWA Number:	05372
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Farmhouse
Construction Date:	1863-1866 Architect/Designer/Builder: Dawson & Keyser
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	Dwelling in a rural setting.
Walls:	Brick and Timber
Roof:	Tiles
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Westbrook Homestead was built between 1863 and 1866 for the Dawson family. A slab cottage constructed in the 1850s stands at the rear of the house. Elijah Dawson arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1830 per the Warrior and had served with John Molloy at Waterloo. Dawson was indentured to Molloy and settled in Augusta and moved to Vasse with Molloy in 1834. Dawson purchased Westbrook from Thomas Turner in 1846. The place was sold to William Taylor in 1906 and in 1920, a dairy was added and then replaced with a new dairy in 1938. In 1964 the Feutrill family acquired the place.
Description Notes:	Westbrook is a simple Victorian Georgian style building constructed in soft red brick in English bond coursing, with a verandah on all four sides. The hipped roofs are covered with Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles. The building is surrounded by open farmland with plantings of fruit trees. There is an old timber slab kitchen to the south of the house.

Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity although there have been some modifications to the place.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	The place is likely to contain archaeological material and evidence.
Statement of Significance:	Westbrook Homestead, a single storey brick and tile residence in the Victorian Georgian style, together with a slab construction kitchen and a herringbone stall split timber dairy, has cultural heritage significance as an excellent example of a simple Victorian Georgian residence designed to take into account of the Australian climate. The place is a good indication of the early development of the Busselton area and has historical associations with Elijah Dawson, a Waterloo veteran who settled in the area. The place has strong archaeological potential. The herringbone stall dairy is rare and the collection of elements has high aesthetic value. The place also provides evidence of the adaptation of imported styles to suit the local environment.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 08/02/1999
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN139
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Dawson & Keyser (Builder), M. Dawson (Previous Owner), and W. D. Taylor (Previous Owner)
Bibliography:	Nil



**'Fernbrook' Cottage***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	663 (Lot 41) Rendezvous Road VASSE WA 6280
Owners Name:	Barbara Doris Home
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	12014677
HCWA Number:	TBA
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1890
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	A single storey residence in the Federation Bungalow style.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Limestone
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	<p>From 2011 Heritage Report by Judith Murray:</p> <p>The place known as Fernbrook consists of a largely intact late 19th century brick cottage constructed on the property on land taken up by John Dawson. According to the current owner, Barbara Home (nee Dawson), her 'Grandfather John Joseph Dawson paid £25 for the 40 acre block on a Land Grant made available in 1889 and constructed the house with Mr Finlayson who was a local builder.'</p> <p>John Joseph Dawson's father was an early settler in Vasse. John Dawson (snr) had travelled from England arriving in Fremantle in 1830. He built a cottage at Dunsborough in the 1840s (near Fred Seymour's house) however the place was later destroyed by fire. He moved to Newtown c1850 to a property he named 'Newbury'; married Mary Dooley and together they had two sons and a number of daughters. John Joseph, the older son, married Rebecca Roberts and together they bore eleven children. John Joseph built Fernbrook on property taken up at</p>
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	<p>Vasse in 1889 and as well as establishing the place as a farm, worked at the Yelverton Mill. He was known to have owned the first Model T Ford in the area and together with his brother Edward discovered 'Ngilgi', the renowned Yallingup Caves.</p> <p>John Joseph Dawson died in 1934. His youngest son, Kenneth Charles was born in 1907 and remained at Fernbrook until his death in 1989. Kenneth's daughter Barbara Home is the current owner of the place and one of her sons is in residence. Over the last 122 years the property has remained in the Dawson family and been continuously occupied by four successive generations of descendants.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>From 2011 Heritage Report by Judith Murray: Fernbrook originally operated as a dairy farm and later the family ran beef, while millet (grain) and potatoes were grown on the property. Besides the cottage, the property exhibits several other buildings including a detached, timber structure consisting of two mill cottages that were transported to the place several years ago (reputedly from Yelverton Mill) and sited at the rear of the existing house as a means of providing additional residential accommodation for the family. The relocated structures now cover the foundations of the former cookhouse; originally a separate kitchen built at the same time as the house and later burnt down. A laundry constructed on the external wall on the east side of the house is no longer extant. Remaining structures at Fernbrook include a detached WC as well as a number of sheds placed some distance from the house.</p> <p>The Fernbrook landscape contains a number of mature plantings. A large Palm Tree at the rear of the house (specimen unknown), a Camellia bush (sasangua), a Mulberry tree, a Carob tree (ceratonia siliqua) plus a large Peppermint tree (agonis flexuosa), which was planted near the front verandah to allow the family some protection from the wind when making use of the area, all appear significant. The most important specimen appears to be a heritage rose, that according to the owner, Barbara Home, was planted when the house was first built. The pale pink cabbage rose is growing close to the fence on the boundary with Rendezvous Road. Paperbark trees line a winter creek on the southern boundary of the house block.</p>
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity although there have been some modifications to the place.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	The place is likely to contain archaeological material and evidence.
Statement of Significance:	<p>Fernbrook has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <p>The place has aesthetic value as a mainly intact late 19th century vernacular and organic brick cottage set in a rural landscape;</p> <p>The place has historic value for the continuous occupation of four generations of the Dawson family. Historic value also exists through its association with the</p>

	<p>Dawson family and key individuals who are significant in the development of the area;</p> <p>The place has representative value as an early settler cottage built of local materials. The building demonstrates the evolution of vernacular homesteads and shows evidence of associated building phases; and</p> <p>Integrity values at Fernbrook remain due to the consistent use of the place as a farmhouse in a rural landscape since its construction in c1889 and for the ongoing use of the place as a residence for the Dawson family.</p> <p>The place is of exceptional significance and a rare or outstanding example and essential to the heritage of the locality.</p>
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	2013 – PN202
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	TBA
Associations:	John Joseph Dawson (Builder) and the Dawson Family; Yelverton Mill
Bibliography:	Judith Murray Cultural Heritage & History, Fernbrook Heritage Report, for the owner and HCWA, May 2011.







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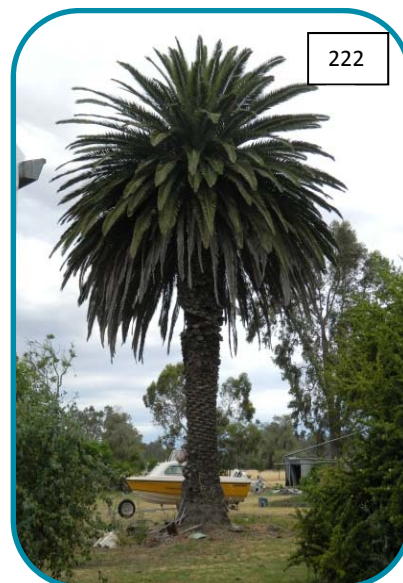
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## Old Vasse School

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	17 (Lot 4711) Kaloorup Road VASSE WA 6280
Owners Name:	Facilities Program Delivery Branch - Department of Education
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	536300
HCWA Number:	00418
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	School
Construction Date:	1901 Architect/Designer/Builder: Public Works Department
Present Use:	Educational (Library)
Historical:	Educational (Primary School)
Description:	The Old Vasse School is a single room school.
Walls:	Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Standard Pattern Single Room School.

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Old Vasse School was built to a Public Works Department standard pattern for single room schools. The schools were often transported to other sites when no longer required. This school survived and expanded and a replacement school was constructed on the same site in 1960.
Description Notes:	The Old Vasse School demonstrates local architectural style in an educational context. It has a simple, one room plan. A fresh coat of paint has been aptly applied to attribute a sense of playfulness to the building.
Condition Notes:	The place is in very good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil



Statement of Significance:	Old Vasse Primary School, comprising an original one roomed school in a landscape setting, has cultural heritage significance as one of the few remaining weatherboard and iron ore teacher school buildings remaining in the district that still functions for its intended purpose. It reveals the nature of educational buildings and the factors that historically were taken into account for the health and hygiene of the pupils. It is important to the history and development of the town with its long and continuous use and is highly valued by the community. The building and setting are aesthetically pleasing.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 10/06/1980
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN137
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Vasse Primary School Conservation Plan, 1998.



## Newtown Hall

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	8 (Lot 366) Kaloorup Road VASSE WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	11363125
HCWA Number:	02935
Other Names:	Vasse Hall

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hall
Construction Date:	Circa 1898
Present Use:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre)
Historical:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre)
Description:	Vasse Hall is a simple gabled, one room hall. Materials: Locally burnt bricks, cement rendered.
Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The place was built in 1898 and modified and extended in 1936. It has been an important local social focus since its construction. Used as a lesser hall.
Description Notes:	The place comprises a single room timber construction and iron roofed hall and a brick construction addition.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	Some modifications were made in 1936 but the place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	Newtown Hall, a timber and iron hall in a vernacular style with modest additions has cultural heritage significance as the social focus of the location since 1898, used for social and school functions. The place contributes to the community's sense of place.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

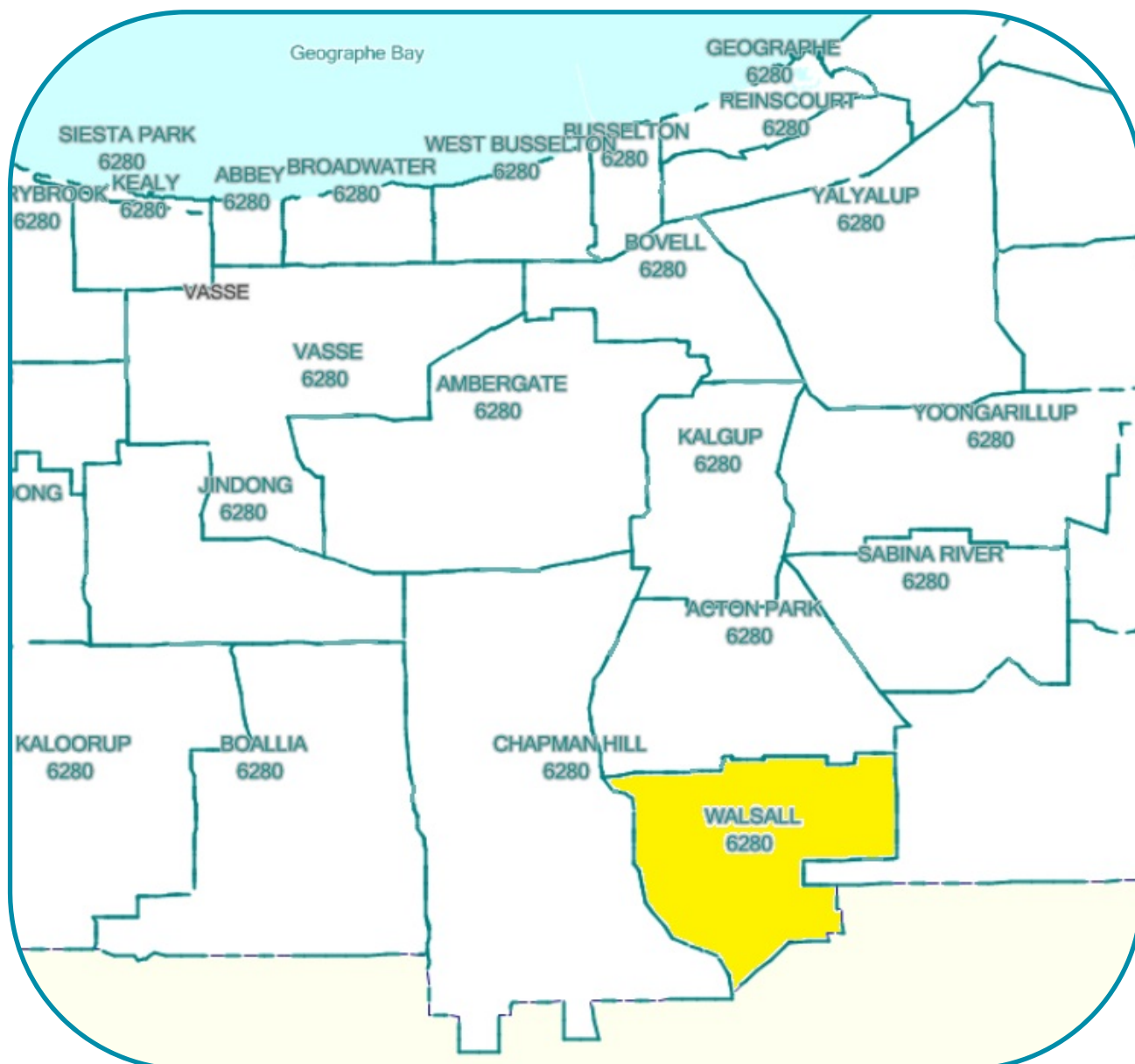
National Trust:	Classified 04/05/1992
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN109
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil







## Walsall



## Site of Jalbarragup School

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	Lot 3685 Walsall Road WALSALL WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	536731
HCWA Number:	05312
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	1917, 1919 and the group school constructed 1925
Present Use:	Vacant Unused
Historical:	Educational (Primary School)
Description:	Nothing remains of the school on the site.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

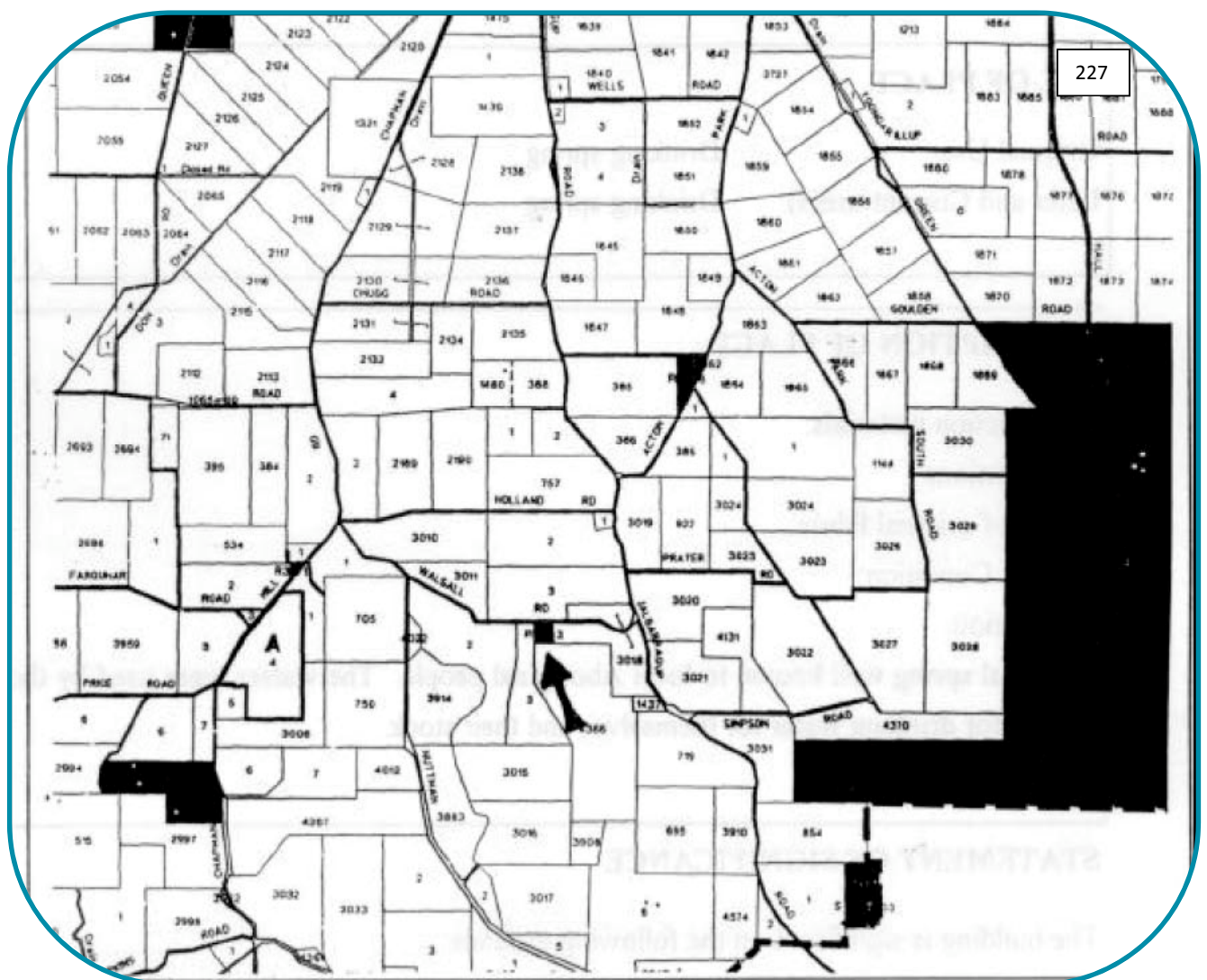
### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The Jalbarragup School was previously the learning venue of the early settlers of the region. Its role as a popular meeting place promoted the growth of a cohesive local community.
Description Notes:	Not Applicable
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The site of Jalbarragup School, a historic site, has cultural heritage significance as the location of the learning venue of early settlers in the region. Its role as a

	popular meeting place promoted the growth of a cohesive local community. It contributes to the social significance of the district.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

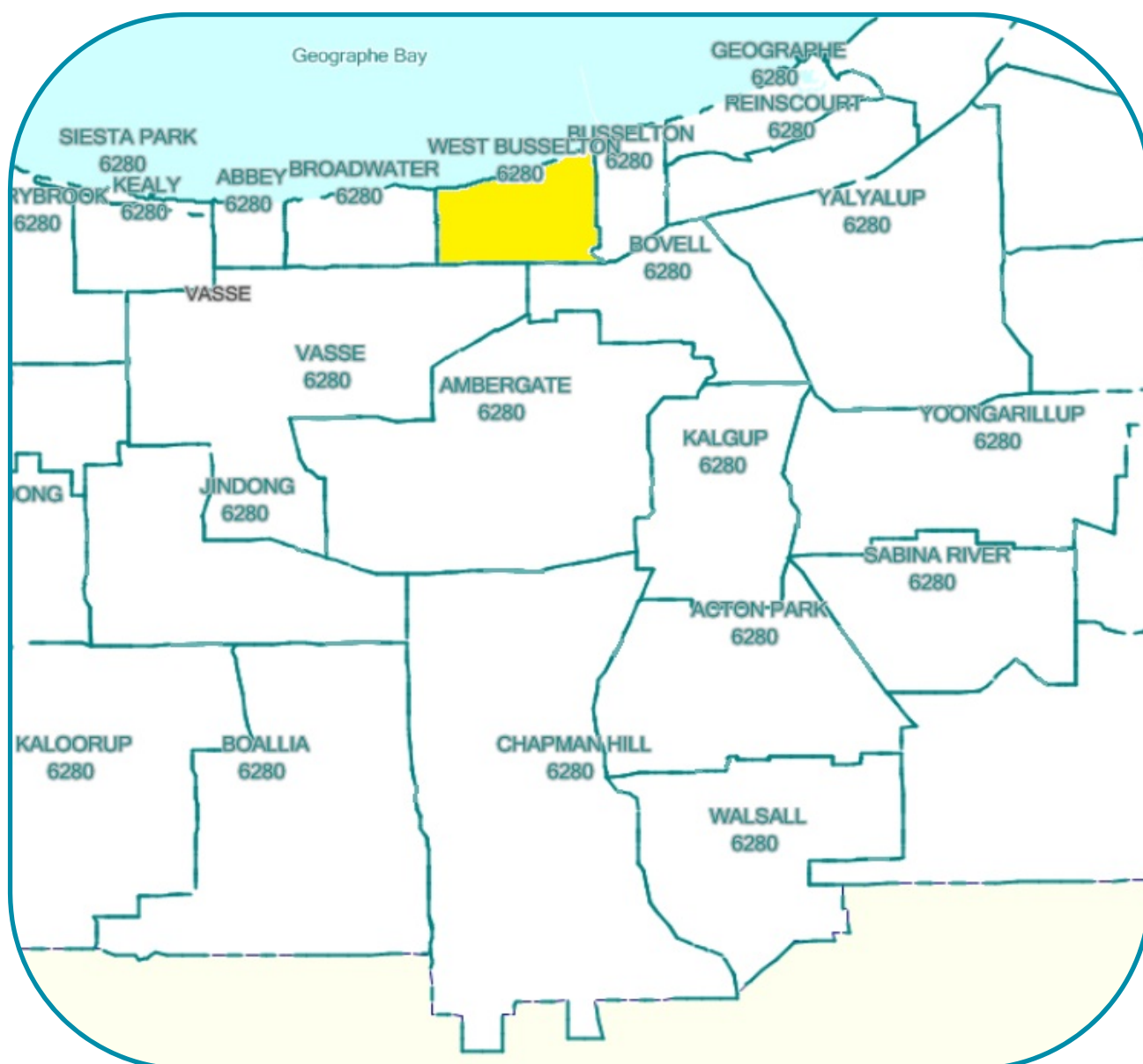
National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN089
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil







## West Busselton



**'The Gulch'***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	22 (Lot 27) Kent Street WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Duncan Ross Yates & Jane Abigail Yates
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Part visual access from the street and no public access to site.
Landgate Pin:	533348
HCWA Number:	00395
Other Names:	Former Bond Store, Resident Magistrates Office, Police Residence, Custom Officer's Residence

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	1854-1856 Architect/Designer/Builder: John Molloy (Builder)
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Governmental (Police Station or Quarters), Governmental (Customs House, Bond Store)
Description:	A rendered brick walled cottage with a steeply pitched iron roof at the rear of the lot and a timber framed and clad cottage at the front of the lot. There is also a low squat chimney located slightly off centre of the main ridge line.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian style cottage at the rear and Federation Bungalow style at the front of the lot.

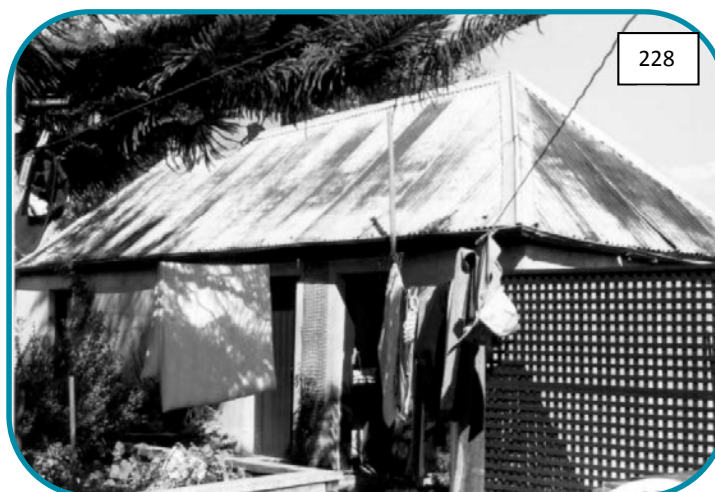
*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	According to Busselton Historical Society notes, the place was built in the convict period as a customs officer's residence and added to in 1906. John Molloy built the customs house during 1856, primarily as a warehouse space for bonded goods, with additional rooms for a guard and an office for the Resident Magistrate. Comments by the Colonial Secretary's Office and Molloy and delays relating to its completion indicate that the building was purpose built. Subsequently a larger bond store and office space was built for the Resident Magistrate elsewhere and the place appears to have been used for residential purposes from 1861.
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Description Notes:	A three-roomed cottage with rendered brick walls inside and out. It has a pressed metal ceiling and concrete flooring. The roof was framed for shingles, which have been replaced with iron.
Condition Notes:	Rear cottage in fair condition and front cottage in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The residential nature of the place remains apparent. The integrity of the place is moderate.
Authenticity Notes:	Both buildings have had minor modifications so that the place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>Custom officer's house and police station 'The Gulch' has cultural heritage significance as one of the few remaining early private buildings designed in Victorian Georgian style in the town centre.</p> <p>It is also significant for its association with the early government administration of Busselton, in particular Captain John Molloy and Joseph Strelly Harris who were both resident magistrates for the Sussex District.</p>
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Law and Order), Social and Civic Activities (Government and Politics)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 02/02/1976
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN021
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Joseph Strelly Harris, Police Constable then Resident Magistrate and John Molloy (Builder)
Bibliography:	Conservation Plan for The Gulch, 1999.







## Phoebe Abbey's House

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	42 (Lot 151) Seymour Street WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Prizeview Investments Pty Ltd
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	534105
HCWA Number:	00384
Other Names:	Weetman's House, Abbey Home

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Farmhouse
Construction Date:	1865 Architect/Designer/Builder: Christopher Weetman
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	A Victorian Georgian limestone, shingle and iron roofed farmhouse and accretions.
Walls:	Limestone
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Timber Shingles
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The Abbeyes were early farmers in the Vasse district. Nathaniel Abbey built the place in the 1870s. The Abbeyes were Irish immigrants who arrived in the Colony in the early 1840s. Thomas Abbey arrived in the Colony and worked for John Bussell at Vasse and later leased land at Wonnerup, then settled near Broadwater.
Description Notes:	Phoebe Abbey's House is a single storey limestone and shingle roofed cottage with an iron roof laid over it. It has a gabled roof and appears to have been built in a number of stages. There are twentieth century additions to the rear. A full width verandah extends across the front of the house. The setting has been stripped in recent times.
Condition Notes:	The place is in disrepair, but is capable of being conserved and adapted. The place is in fair condition.



Integrity Notes:	Though unoccupied at the time of the inspection, the intent of the place remains obvious so that the place retains a moderate to high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has been extended, altered and improved on a number of occasions, but there is a good deal of authentic underlying fabric.
Archaeological Description:	Because of its long occupation, the site is likely to have archaeological potential.
Statement of Significance:	<p>Phoebe Abbey's House, a limestone, shingle and iron roofed farmhouse in the Victorian Georgian style, has cultural heritage significance as a surviving farmhouse in the urban area, a good and complex example of the type and has historic value for its associations with the Abbeyes who were early Colonial arrivals and farmers in the district.</p> <p>It is a rare example of a 1860s building which has survived in the town of Busselton;</p> <p>It is an example of the expertise of early builders in the Swan River colony and the Busselton district;</p> <p>It is associated with Christopher Weetman, an early master builder and the Abbey family, one of the early pioneering families in the district;</p> <p>The building demonstrates physically the extent of the Busselton town site in the 1860s; and</p> <p>The place has retained a high degree of integrity.</p>
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying), People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 13/06/2005
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN038
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Christopher Weetman, Ellen & John Abbey, Christopher & Phoebe Abbey and G & R Powell & Family
Bibliography:	<p>National Trust, WA Historic Places Assessment, J. Murray, F. Bush April 2005.</p> <p>Erickson, R. The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, Vol. IV, UWA Press, Perth, 1988.</p> <p>Jennings R. Busselton, "A Place to Remember", 1850-1914, City of Busselton, 1999.</p> <p>'Memories of the Past' (1885), cuttings from the Busselton Historical Society; Information about the Abbey Family, read to the Busselton Historical Society by J.G. Taylor, 23 April 1967.</p>



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## Sussex Masonic Lodge and Hall

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	60 (Lot 42) West Street WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Grand Lodge of WA of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons Incorporated
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street and no access to building.
Landgate Pin:	1364911
HCWA Number:	00413
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Lodge
Construction Date:	1934 Architect/Designer/Builder: Robert Donald and Son (Builder)
Present Use:	Social Recreational (Masonic Hall)
Historical:	Social Recreational (Masonic Hall)
Description:	Brick and iron roofed Masonic Lodge, Hall and ancillary rooms.
Walls:	Stone, Brick and Stucco
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Free Classical

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The designer of the Masonic lodge and hall has not been determined. However, the building is recorded as having been built by Robert Donald and Son in 1934. Modifications to the exterior of the place appear to have been minimal.
Description Notes:	The hall has a starkly open setting. Sussex Masonic Lodge is a brick, stone, stucco and iron roofed lodge and lodge hall in the Inter-War Free Classical style. The lodge element thrust forward on the lot, with a hipped iron roof and a tall gable as its central feature. The entrance and hall are recessed and the entrance is emphasised by a pedimented porch carried on pairs of classically derived columns. The masons compass and divider symbol is set above the porch in bas relief. The footing is stone and the wall laid in stretcher bond brickwork. The large rose window in the lodge's eastern elevation has a canopy over it, bracketed off the wall with consoles. A Star of St. David is set in its centre and the whole of this arrangement is made of stucco. Finally there is a foundation stone



	set under the window.
Condition Notes:	The place appears to be in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place continues to function for its intended purpose and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place appears little changed and retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Sussex Masonic Lodge and Hall, a brick, stone, stucco and iron roofed lodge and lodge hall in the Inter-War Free Classical style, has cultural heritage significance as a fine and intact example of an Inter-War Free Classical style building and a good piece of Masonic architecture. It is also important as the meeting place for the Masons who have traditionally played a significant role in the community.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Institutions)
Management Category:	1

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN056
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	On Assessment Program
Associations:	Robert Donald and Son (Builder)
Bibliography:	Nil



## Broadwater Homestead

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	56 (Lot 9006) New River Ramble WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Michael Ross Hair & Carolyn Anne Packard
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	12023871
HCWA Number:	02955
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Farmhouse and Kitchen
Construction Date:	Circa 1860
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	Old farmhouse and out buildings
Walls:	Limestone and Brick
Roof:	Zincalume
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The place has been assessed for HCWA in 2003, but has not been registered, as the documentary and physical evidence presented, in particular that the house belonged to Alfred and Ellen Bussell, is disputed.</p> <p>However, it remains that the house seems to be a circa 1860s construction, and further research may uncover more about its origins.</p>
Description Notes:	Simple, single storey limestone house with a separate kitchen.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place has a medium level of integrity. The use has been altered, but the original use is still clearly evident through interpretation of the fabric.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has a low level of authenticity. The place has been considerably altered, with the loss of significant fabric. The original intent/character is no longer clearly evident.



Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Broadwater Homestead is of significance: As a rare extant example of a simply designed 19th century homestead; for representing the early agricultural settlement of Busselton; and for contributing to the community's sense of a place as a rural property dating from the early settlement of the area. The place has a considerable level of significance and it is very important to the heritage of the locality.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Domestic Activities), Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN007
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	TBA
Associations:	Unknown
Bibliography:	Nil



## Silver Chain Administration Offices

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	58 (Lot 39) West Street WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Silver Chain Nursing Association Incorporated
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street and no public access.
Landgate Pin:	533353
HCWA Number:	05328
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling/Office
Construction Date:	Circa 1900
Present Use:	Health (Hospital), Health (Office or Administration Building)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Federation Italianate style brick and stucco single storey dwelling.
Walls:	Brick and Stucco
Roof:	Tiles
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Italianate

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Built for Eleanor Guerin after she left Pigeon Grove, the place later passed to Mrs. M. Peake and Ms. Wilma Taylor. It was later used as the maternity hospital office and is now in use by the Silver Chain. Since 1996, much of the front garden has been removed for car parking.
Description Notes:	A single storey symmetrically planned villa in the Federation Italianate style. It has a full width front verandah, and a front elevation composed with a centrally located door, flanked by two bay windows. It is constructed in brick and has stucco trim to architraves and sills. The roof is articulated with two large gables. The full width verandah has a lower pitched roof. The brickwork has been painted obscuring the richness of detail.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place is no longer used as a house and retains a moderate degree of

	integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has been re-roofed and the brickwork painted, but much original detail remains. The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Silver Chain Administration Offices, a Federation Italianate style brick, stucco and tiled villa, has cultural heritage significance as a good example of the style. The place has been associated with a number of prominent Busselton families and with community services.
Historic Themes:	People (Local Heroes and Battlers)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN045
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Mrs. M. Peake and Ms. Wilma Taylor
Bibliography:	Nil



**No. 28 West Street***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	28 (Lot 1) West Street WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Richard Arthur Pennington & Helen Marie Pennington
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	533281
HCWA Number:	18165
Other Names:	Geographe Guest House

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1920
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	A single storey timber and iron residence with a verandah front topped by a gabled iron roof. Flanked by dense planting, a red brick pathway leads to the front entrance lending a domestic air to the residence.
Walls:	Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The West Street House belonged to the Sisters of St. Elizabeth of Hungary (Anglican Order) which came out in the 1920s. It is now Geographe Guest House. The extensions at the rear occurred about 1970s-1980s.
Description Notes:	A single storey timber and iron residence in the Federation Bungalow style with a verandah front topped by a gabled iron roof. Flanked by dense planting, a red brick pathway leads to the front entrance provides a fine setting to the residence.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological	Nil



Description:	
Statement of Significance:	House 28 West Street has cultural heritage significance as a good and well-kept example of a timber and iron Federation Bungalow.
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and Mobility (Settlements), Occupations (Domestic Activity)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN158
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil





## Paisley Cottage

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	37 (Lot 94) Bussell Highway WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Catherine Marjory Dhu & Alex John Dhu
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street and no public access to site.
Landgate Pin:	1055396
HCWA Number:	05300
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1895 Architect/Designer/Builder: John Muir, Builder.
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	A limestone cottage, with a shingle roof in the Victorian Georgian style.
Walls:	Limestone walls with soft brick quoins.
Roof:	Shingle roof to main house and zincalume roof to verandah.
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Paisley Cottage was built by John Muir, stonemason. Muir was also the gardener at Little Holland House; an extant homestead in Busselton that previously belonged to the Princep family. Paisley Cottage was built for Lucy (the daughter of John Muir) and Norm Rose, who lived there for many years. The house was bought and restored by Elizabeth Nelson in the 1990s, with a focus on retaining the original fabric. Nelson re-roofed the house with shingles during this period, planted the gardens and installed the post and rail fence. Nelson subdivided the block off the back in Joliffe Street from the title and sold Paisley Cottage c1998 when it was bought by E. & P. Trew, at auction.
Description Notes:	Paisley Cottage is a simple symmetrical Victorian Georgian style limestone cottage with brick quoins, double hung sash windows and a shingle clad hipped roof, in a richly planted cottage garden. There is a full width front verandah supported on square timber posts, with a corrugated zincalume roof.

Condition Notes:	The place is well maintained in a rich garden setting.
Integrity Notes:	Paisley Cottage remains in use for its intended purpose and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has been restored and it is not clear what the extent of original fabric remains.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Paisley Cottage, a simple stone, brick and shingle roof cottage in the Victorian Georgian style, has cultural heritage significance as a good example of its type and time, well conserved and in an appropriate garden setting.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN037
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	John Muir (Builder) and Lucy Muir and Norm Rose
Bibliography:	Nil



**No. 41 Bussell Highway***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	41 (Lot 100) Bussell Highway WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	David Pascoe Richards
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	1187871
HCWA Number:	18171
Other Names:	Former Finlayson Residence

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1890 Architect/Designer/Builder: John Muir, Builder.
Present Use:	Commercial (Vet Clinic)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Stone and stucco iron roofed cottage in the Federation Georgian style.
Walls:	Random limestone with ashlar coursed blocks to the front façade only.
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Georgian

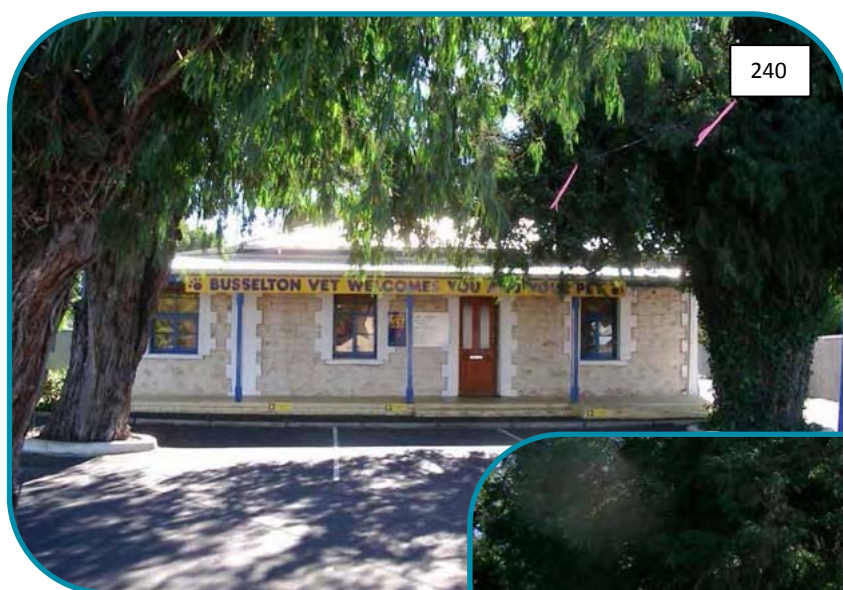
*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The house was built at the same time as and by the same builder, John Muir, as Paisley Cottage (37 Bussell Highway). It was home to the Finlayson family for many years.
Description Notes:	Busselton Vet is built of random limestone blocks, with ashlar marked lime mortar to the façade. The sides comprise random stone. The house has a hipped roof with chamfered verandah posts. The front windows have a fixed top light with a double casement below – from a distance they appear similar to sash windows. There are stucco quoins and a full width front verandah carried on stop-chamfered posts. A large addition from the 1990s to the rear relates to the place's use as a veterinary clinic. A large peppermint tree obscures views of part of the front of the place.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.

Integrity Notes:	The place remains legible as a house and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has been altered in a number of ways including a large addition, but retains a good deal of authentic fabric.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Busselton Vet, a stone, stucco and iron roofed former residence in the Federation Georgian style, has cultural heritage significance as a picturesque building that retains strong aesthetic value.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN184
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	John Muir (Builder) and the Finlayson Family
Bibliography:	Nil



## Busselton High School

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 5308 Bussell Highway WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Facilities Program Delivery Branch - Department of Education
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street and restricted access to the site.
Landgate Pin:	1313411
HCWA Number:	05298
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	School
Construction Date:	1958 and 1962 Architect/Designer/Builder: Architects Public Works Department of Western Australian, Architectural Division.
Present Use:	Educational (Secondary School)
Historical:	Educational (Secondary School)
Description:	A single storey group of connected buildings containing classrooms, assembly areas and administrative blocks. The grounds are grassed and landscaped.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Tiles
Other materials:	Timber and metal joinery
Architectural Style:	Standard School Pattern

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The school was developed in stages with the first three years accommodation being completed in 1958 in a period during which secondary education received a large investment from the state. A very large number of secondary schools were built in the post-World War II period following economic recovery. Many schools were commenced in the mid-1950s in a sustained program that ran through to the early 1960s. In 1962, accommodation was completed for all five years of high school and Busselton became a senior high school. In recent years the school has undergone significant upgrading and improvement.
Description Notes:	Busselton Senior High School was built to the then standard pattern that saw the administrative core built in the first stages and allow classrooms to be added to a simple plan in many stages. Later buildings were added as various government



	programs allowed. The basic architectural form was load bearing walls, large expanses of glass to outside walls and limited high level glazing alongside verandahs. Long verandahs provide access to the original rooms. Walls are of brick with some relief being provided by render. Roofs are tiled.
Condition Notes:	The place appears to be in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place continues to function for its intended purpose and retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place appears little changed and retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>Busselton Senior High School has cultural heritage significance as a good example of a standard pattern high school from the post-World War II period, set in generous grounds typical for the period.</p> <p>The place was the first high school in the region and the first senior high school established in the Vasse Region and is the place where many current residents of the City received their secondary education.</p>
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN009
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Busselton Hospital Nurses' Quarters

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	18-20 (Lot 500) West Street WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Visual access to site from street and no public access to building.
Landgate Pin:	11786769
HCWA Number:	00411
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Nurses Quarters
Construction Date:	Circa 1890
Present Use:	Health (Housing or Quarters)
Historical:	Health (Housing or Quarters)
Description:	A single storey painted and stucco finish brick and tile residential building in an indeterminate style.
Walls:	Brick and Stucco
Roof:	Tiles
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	No distinctive style discernible from the exterior.

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The house was originally built for Dr. N. L Hungerford, Resident Medical Officer at Busselton. In 1904 it was sold to Mr. Roberts of Capel who named it 'Ullesthorpe'. In 1915, after selling 'Fairlawn', Mr. Richard Gale purchased the property and renamed it 'Windhae' (pronounced Windy). Sir James Mitchell later purchased the property. It was then purchased by the Government to be used as the Nurses' Quarters for the Busselton Hospital, which was previously situated across the road in West Street. Extensive alterations and additions were made.
Description Notes:	The place is an adapted residence. The building fronts onto to West Street and presents a broad frontage, with a centrally located front entrance door flanked by double hung windows. It has a pitched hipped roof covered with Marseilles pattern autumn blend tiles and a replacement full width return verandah. A hipped roofed building with a return verandah and four sets of chimney

	articulate the roof scape.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair to good condition.
Integrity Notes:	Although built as a single residence the place served for many years as nurses' accommodation. The place retains a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	It appears that both roof and verandahs have been replaced and additions made to the rear of the building. The place would appear to retain a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Busselton Hospital Nurses Quarters has cultural heritage significance for being part of Busselton's historic architectural fabric that contributes to its streetscape setting and for its part in healthcare in the Busselton district over a sustained period of time.
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and Mobility (Settlements), Occupations (Community Services and Utilities)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN011
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Dr. N. L Hungerford, Mr Roberts and Mr Richard Gale
Bibliography:	Nil



## Busselton and Districts Community Youth Centre

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	47 (Lot 61) Bussell Highway WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and restricted public access.
Landgate Pin:	533187
HCWA Number:	00391
Other Names:	Former Sussex Road Board Office

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Former Road Board Office converted to Youth Centre
Construction Date:	1936 Architect/Designer/Builder: Donald and Son, Builders.
Present Use:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre)
Historical:	Governmental (Office or Administration Building)
Description:	Brick and stucco building with an iron roof in the Inter-War Functionalist style.
Walls:	Brick and Stucco
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Functionalist

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Donald & Son built the Sussex Roads Board Office in 1936. Until 1951, the district Local Government consisted of the Busselton Municipal Council, the boundaries of which were West St & Ford Road, and the Sussex Road Board. In 1951, the Municipality of Busselton was absorbed by a new Road Board to be called the "Busselton District Road Board". This remained until 1961, when it became the "Busselton Shire Council". In 1975, the new Civic Centre, housing the Busselton Shire Council, was opened on the corner of the Causeway and Southern Drive. The former Sussex Road Board office was re-opened as a Youth Centre.
Description Notes:	The place is a single storey rendered brick and iron roofed road board office in the Inter- War Functionalist style with its main façade overlooking the Bussell Highway. Subsequent plantings have obscured much of the façade. It has a central squared entrance panel and is flanked by fenestrated flanking bays. The render work is banded and in recent times has been painted to emphasise the

	horizontal banding.
Condition Notes:	The building appears to be in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The building no longer functions for its intended purpose but its presentation still belies its original use. The place retains a moderate degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	There have been some adaptations made for its present use, but externally the place retains a moderate to high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Busselton and Districts Youth Centre has cultural heritage significance as the office of the Sussex Road Board prior to the formation of full local government and has sustained its social value as a youth centre. It is also one of a small number of examples of Inter-War Functionalist style buildings in Busselton.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment), Social and Civic Activities (Government and Politics)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN019
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Donald and Son (Builders), Sussex Road Board and the Busselton Shire Council.
Bibliography:	Nil





**Site of 'Yarrie-Mia'***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	12 (Lot 144) Bussell Highway WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Bailmoor Pty Ltd & Stacey Pty Ltd & Peter Harold Stacey
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	534244
HCWA Number:	00392
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Former Dwelling Circa 1880's Demolished in the 1990's
Present Use:	Commercial (Car Yard)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Symmetrical in design it featured twin gables with corrugated iron on the roof. The entrance hall contained several magnificent leaded panels featuring Australian animals. The place was demolished to enable the building of Fennessy's car yard in the early 1990s.
Walls:	Cut limestone blocks with brick quoins and chamfered verandah posts
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Filigree

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	<p>Previous home of James Savage, who was a prominent builder in the south west during the second half of the 19th Century. Built c1880s of cut limestone blocks with brick quoins and chamfered verandah posts.</p> <p>Born in Norwich England in 1847, James arrived in Fremantle in the late 1860s after serving as a ship's carpenter for a number of years. The property is reputed to have been given to James, who was living in Nannup, after he swam across the Blackwood and walked about 65 kilometres to Busselton to find a doctor for the Nannup Policeman's wife, who was seriously ill.</p> <p>James married Hannah Grace Fordham, born Fremantle 1857. The newly married Savages took up a property about six kilometres west of town, naming the</p>
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	property Seaview. Several of the Savages 13 children were born at Seaview before it was burnt down. James Savage was a carpenter and wheelwright of outstanding ability and took on contracts to build houses, bridges, jetties, horse drawn carts and wagons. He worked for M.C. Davis of Karridale Timber mill and John Garrett Bussell at Cattle Chosen. He is reported to have won a contract for the Busselton Jetty extensions.
Description Notes:	Demolished early 1990s.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Not Applicable
Statement of Significance:	Site of 'Yarrie-Mia' has cultural heritage significance as the site of a once fine house and as the residence of James Savage a prominent Busselton builder who was active in the district in the second half of the 19th century.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 02/02/1976
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN183
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	James Savage (Builder)
Bibliography:	Monument to a craftsman of early Busselton, Busselton Margaret River Times, 10 May 1979.



## Site of the Aerated Water Factory

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	29 (Lot 433) Kent Street WEST BUSSELTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Facilities Program Delivery Branch - Department of Education
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	533301
HCWA Number:	TBA
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Circa 1920
Present Use:	Other
Historical:	Other
Description:	Site of the Aerated Water Factory operated by the Wilson Family.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	The Aerated Water Factory used to operate from the corner of Kent Street and West Street from circa 1920 until 1948. (This is a recollection of a student at the Kent Street school). It was then moved to Harris Road where is operated for another twenty or so years. The Wilson family operated it. (They also operated the Beach Shop for some time).
Description Notes:	Nil
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	Site of Aerated water Factory is of significance for its associations with early industry and business in the town, and its associations with the Wilson family.
Historic Themes:	Other
Management Category:	5

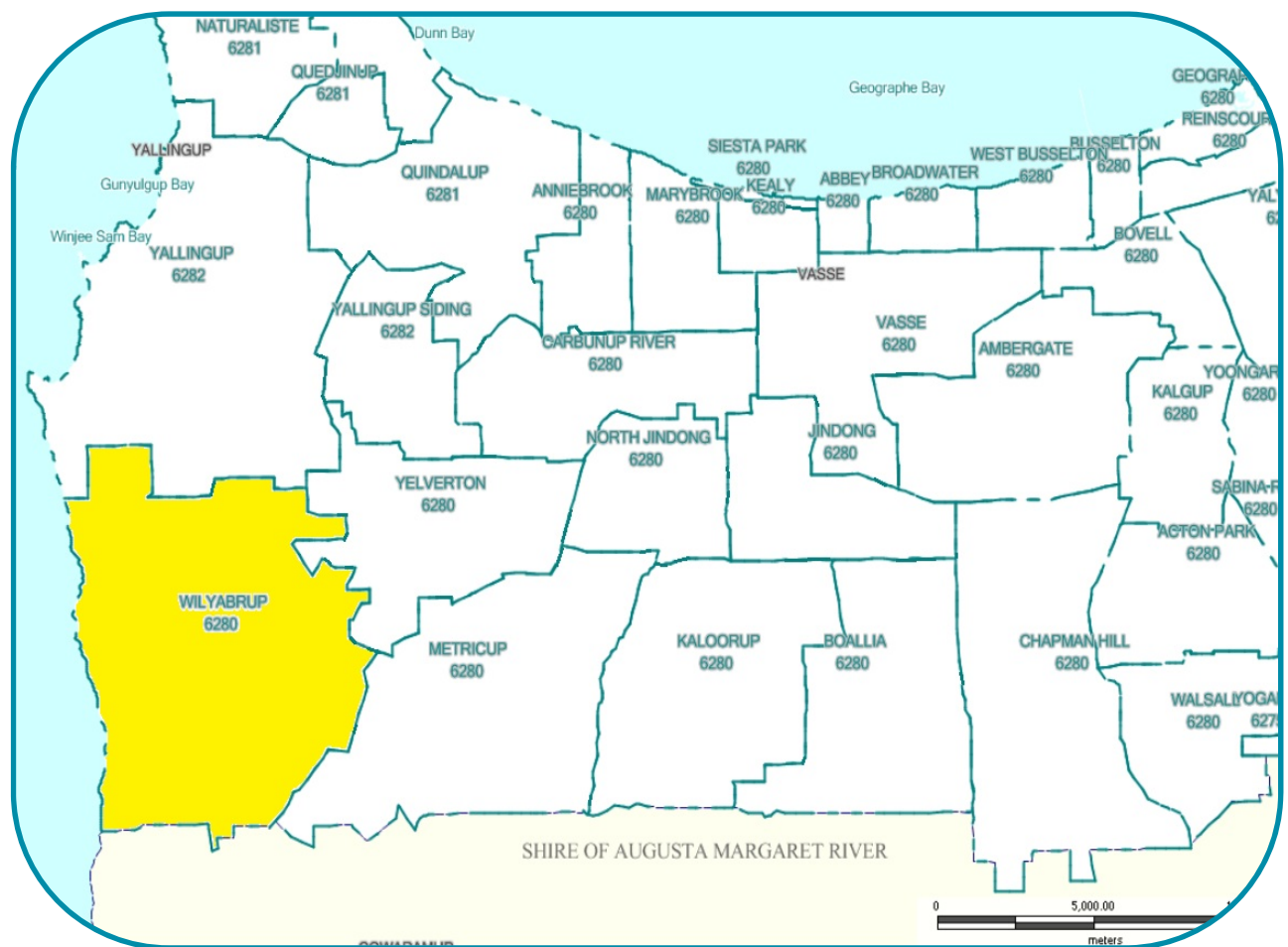
#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	2013 – PN201
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	The Wilson Family
Bibliography:	Nil





# Wilyabrup



## Wilyabrup Group Settlement Precinct

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Area of Puzey, Johnson and Yelverton Roads, Wilyabrup
Owners Name:	Various
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	Various
HCWA Number:	05373
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Precinct
Construction Date:	Circa 1920s
Present Use:	Residential
Historical:	Residential, various
Description:	The Wilyabrup Group Settlement Precinct comprises approximately 15 of the original houses.
Walls:	Timber weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

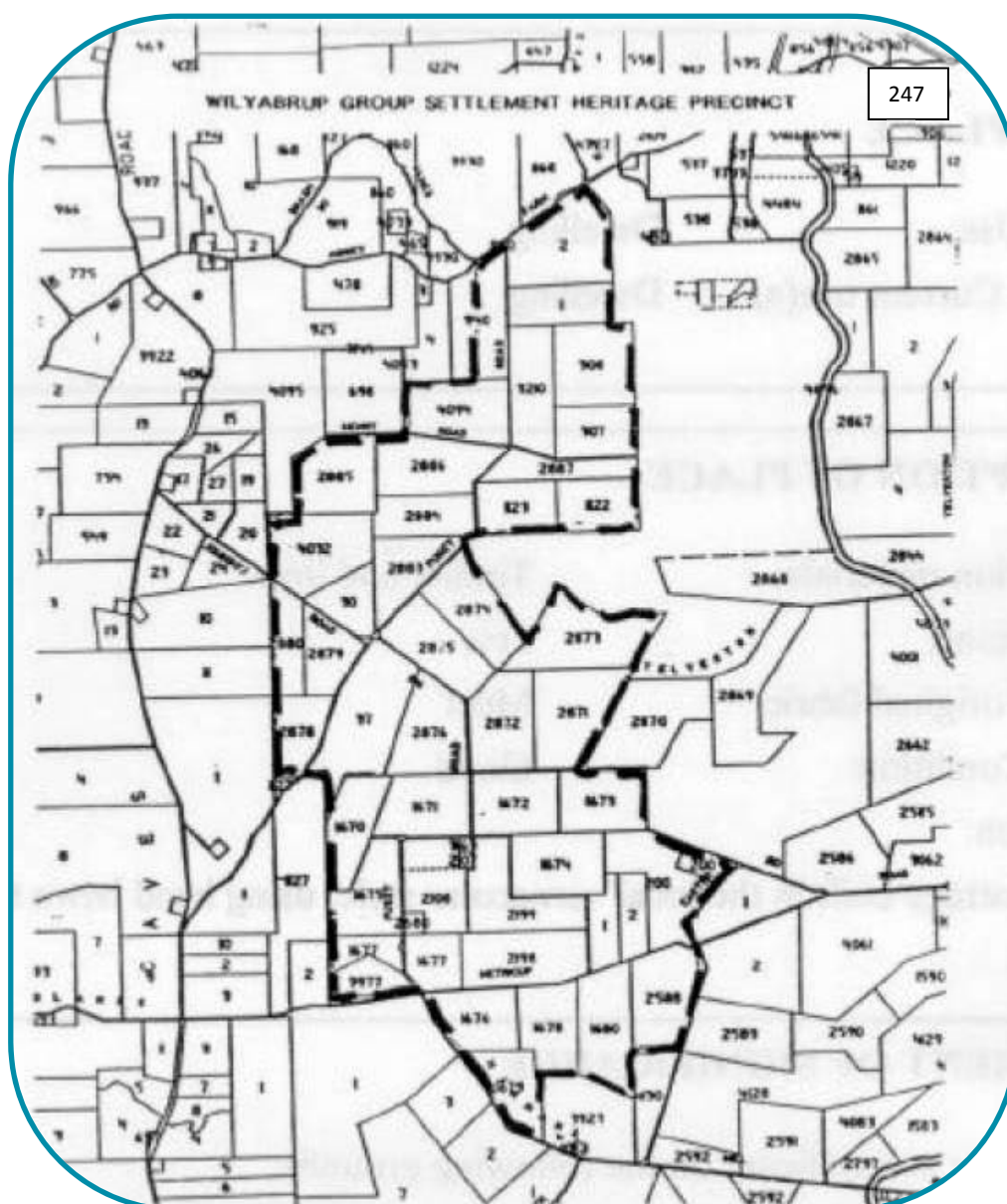
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Wilyabrup Group Settlement Precinct is one of a number of group settlement places that were occupied in the aftermath of World War I.
Description Notes:	The Wilyabrup Group Settlement Precinct comprises approximately 15 of the original houses. Community facilities were also built as part of the community-building process.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity despite some modifications carried out at various periods of time.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of	The Wilyabrup Group Settlement Precinct, a small settlement of about 15 buildings in timber-framed construction has cultural heritage significance as a

Significance:	representative group of places that provide evidence of the initial Government schemes to encourage settlement in the area.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN141
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Wilyabrup Hall

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	697 (Lot 501) Puzey Road WILYABRUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	11677492
HCWA Number:	05374
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hall
Construction Date:	Circa 1922
Present Use:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre)
Historical:	Educational (Combined School)
Description:	A simple asbestos clad single storey.
Walls:	Asbestos
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>Wilyabrup Hall was a former teachers quarters for the Wilyabrup government school established in 1928, before being extended and converted into a local community hall in the mid 1950s.</p> <p>The Wilyabrup school building existed on the site, in addition to associated outbuildings and a sports ground, until it was destroyed by fire in 1954,.</p> <p>Interpretive signage of the site and a plaque commemorating the Wilyabrup group settlement scheme exists on the site.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>A simple asbestos clad single storey with a gable roof and extended entrance porch designed in local vernacular style.</p> <p>The place was a simple Public Works Department building used as teachers quarters. The building exemplifies local architectural design reserved for school (and associated) buildings in the early 20th century. Its simplicity belies its significant use in association with the school on this site, which was important</p>



	within the region.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Wilyabrup Hall, a former teachers quarters school building, has cultural heritage significance as evidence of the Wilyabrup Group Settlement Scheme and serves as a reminder of one of the remaining local schools in the district.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN142
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil





## Site of House Buried Under Sand Dunes

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Near waterfall north of Moses Rock Road - Leeuwin Naturaliste National Park, Caves Road, Quinninup Area, WILYABRUP WA 6258
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Limited
Landgate Pin:	11638834
HCWA Number:	05339
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Other (National Park)
Historical:	Residential (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	A buried house sits on this site.
Walls:	Unknown
Roof:	Unknown
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Unknown

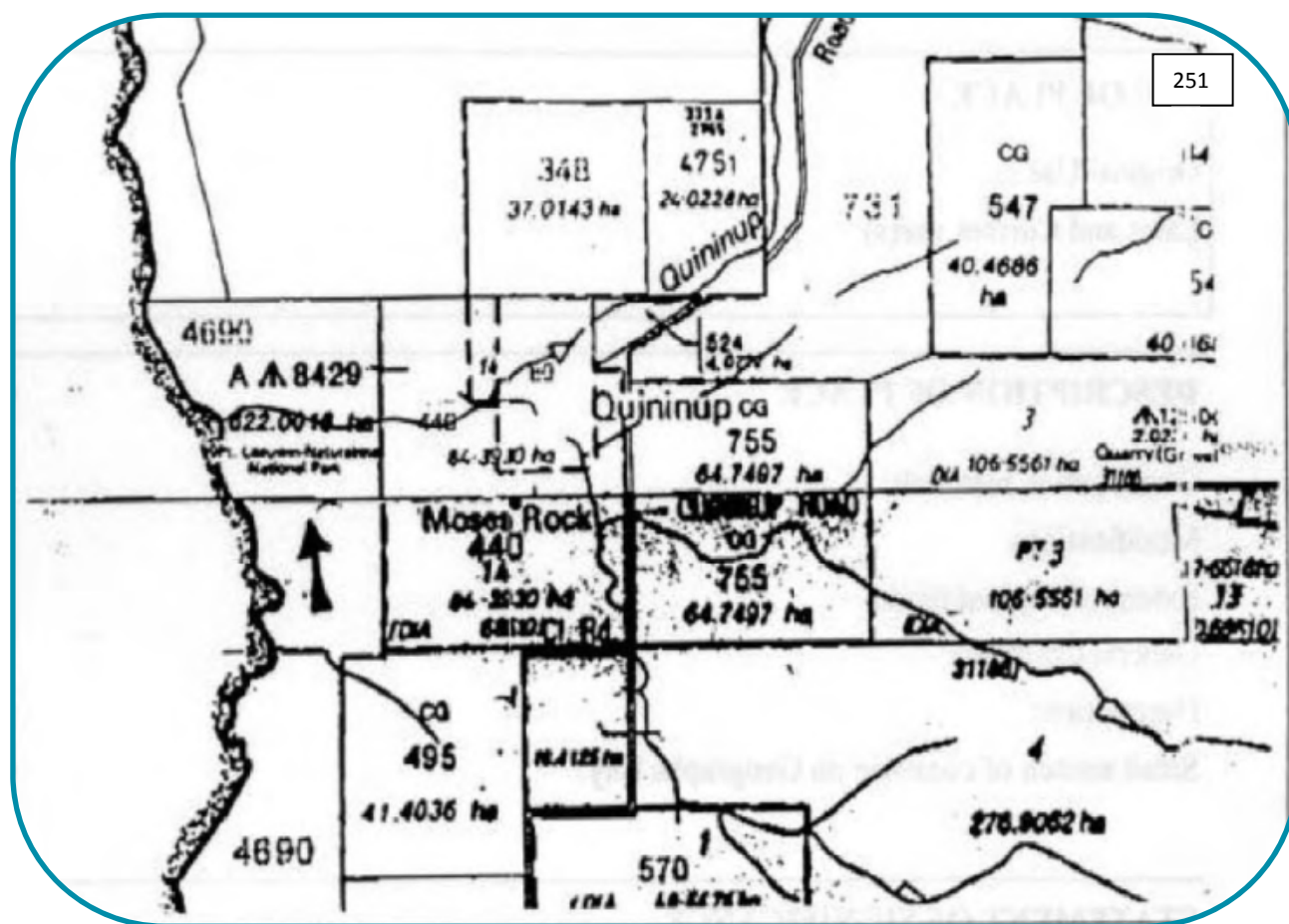
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	No information was located on this place.
Description Notes:	The place was not located for inspection.
Condition Notes:	Unknown
Integrity Notes:	Unknown
Authenticity Notes:	Unknown
Archaeological Description:	The place may have archaeological potential.
Statement of Significance:	Site of house buried under sand dunes, has cultural heritage significance for its archaeological potential.
Historic Themes:	Other

Management Category:	4
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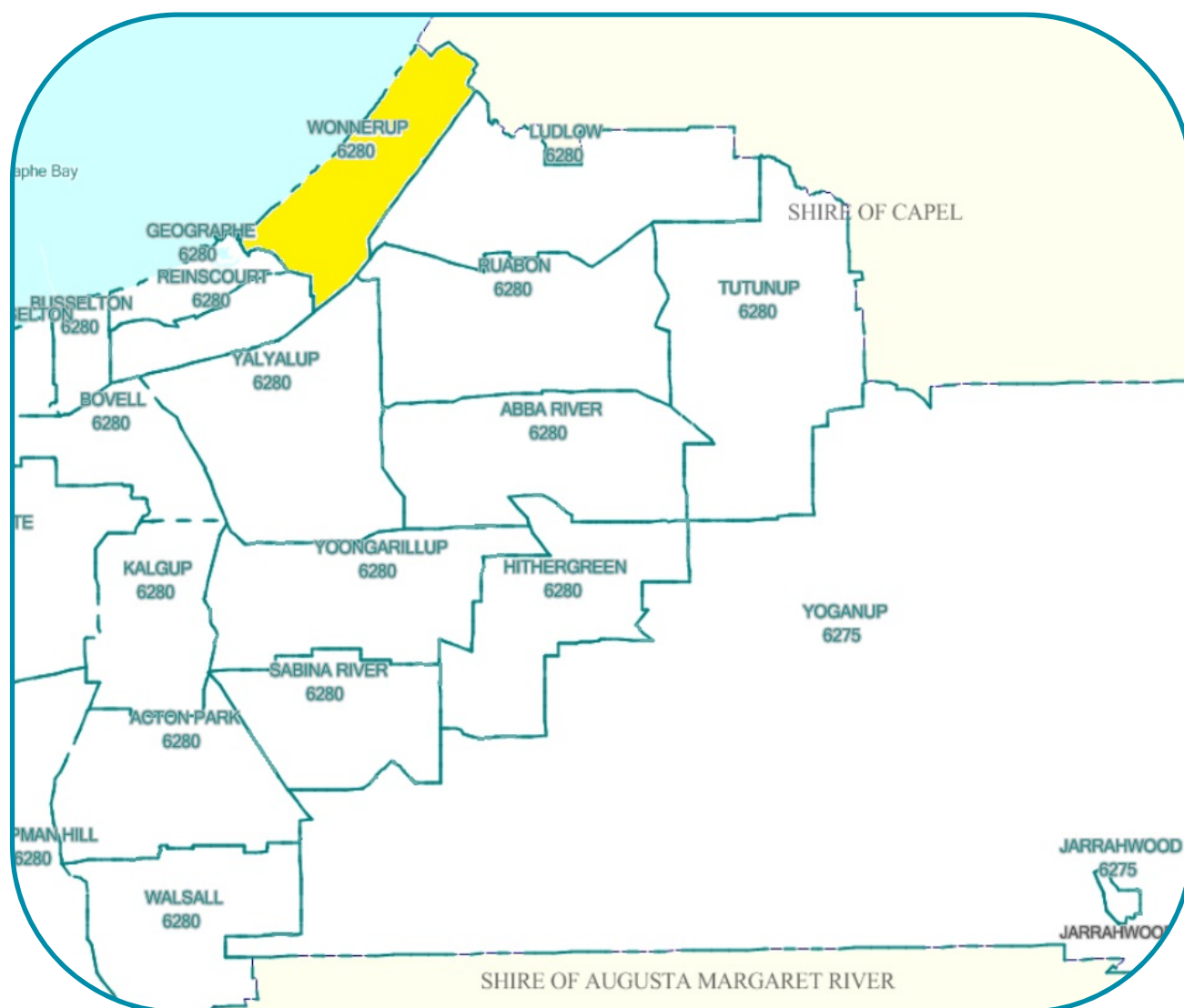
#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN083
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil





## Wonnerup



## Wonnerup House and Grounds

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	935 (Lot 2) Layman Road WONNERUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	National Trust
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and managed public access to various buildings.
Landgate Pin:	527041
HCWA Number:	00424
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling and Outbuildings
Construction Date:	Original Buildings: 1837 Current Buildings 1859
Present Use:	Educational (Museum)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead), Farming Pastoral (Farming)
Description:	<p>The building is a part of the Wonnerup Precinct comprising two farmhouses, a Blacksmith's Shop, stables, School Room, Teacher's House, Memorial Gates, Warden's Cottage, Tea Rooms, Albergeldie Cottage and the landscape. Wonnerup House consists of the main farmhouse, the kitchen and the barn and byre. The kitchen contains a bread oven, wooden washtubs and cheese press. Close by, mature Melaleuca trees sit at the edge of the estuary flats and landscaped gardens around the Homestead and School.</p> <p>At the entrance to the property, a pair of gates sits to commemorate George Layman.</p>
Walls:	Limestone and Brick
Roof:	Timber Shingle
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>George Layman first established the entire farming complex in 1837. The main farmhouse was erected using limestone and pit sawn timber in 1859. Subsequently, Jim Layman added the limestone stables in c. 1900. The second group of buildings consisting scullery, dairy, cellar and kitchen was added. The third building, the barn and byre were the last addition. In the late 20th century, other buildings were relocated to the place as listed below.</p>
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Description Notes:	The place collection of buildings comprising House (B1, pre 1859), a limestone and brick wall structure with a timber shingled roof, House (B2 1859+), a limestone walled structure with a timber shingled roof, Blacksmith's Shop (B3) a limestone structure with a corrugated iron roof, Stables (B4) a rubble stone walled structure with a corrugated iron roof, School Room (B7 1873) and Teacher's House (B8 1884), both timber framed and roofed with timber shingles, Memorial Gates B10 1934) of wrought iron, Warden's Cottage (B5 transferred to site 1972) a timber framed and corrugated iron roofed structure, Tea Rooms (B6 transferred to site in 1972) a timber framed and clad structure, Albergeldie Cottage (B9 1922, transferred to site 1984) a timber framed and corrugated iron roof structure in a well-kept landscaped setting. Other buildings such as toilets garage and workshop are also located on the site but are not considered to be important. The Ballaarat tramline plaque and wheel are now located at Wonnerup House.
Condition Notes:	The place is in very good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>The Wonnerup House &amp; grounds, a finely designed cluster of buildings in a well-kept landscape has cultural heritage significance because it demonstrates the principal characteristics of nineteenth century homesteads associated with the spread of European settlement throughout the State's south west. The schoolroom and teacher's house demonstrate Government involvement in education in the district between 1872 and 1912.</p> <p>The place is associated with the opening of the Ballaarat timberline in 1871 and the railway link to Busselton in 1895, events that had great impact on the development of local farming and timber industries.</p> <p>The place is significant as the site of the spearing of George layman (the elder) an event that demonstrates the mixed relationship and attitudes between the local Aborigines and the European settlers at the time.</p> <p>The place is significant for its close associations with the Layman family, with Robert Heppingstone and with the Molloy family. The whole of the place has aesthetic qualities that are valued by the community. The cultivated gardens around the homestead and the school precincts and the beauty imparted by the Tuart forest to the south and belt of Melaleucas at the edge of the edge of the estuary flats contribute to the aesthetic values of the setting.</p> <p>The homestead and school precincts have landmark qualities and the introduced buildings, while not being directly associated with the place have historical significance in their own right.</p>
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Rail and Light Rail), Occupations (Timber Industry), Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying), People (Early Settlers)

	and People (Aboriginal People)
Management Category:	1

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	Classified 11/06/1973
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN144
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	George Layman II (Builder), Robert Heppingstone and the Molloy Family
Bibliography:	<p>Conservation of Wonnerup House Busselton : conservation works. Heritage Study 1994.</p> <p>The story of Wonnerup House. Brochure 1973.</p> <p>Very much on watch : the Percy Willmott photos : Augusta, Margaret River, Busselton 1901 - 1919. Book 2003.</p> <p>Conservation Plan for Wonnerup Homestead Western Australia. Heritage Study 1995.</p> <p>A Nyungar interpretation of Ellensbrook and Wonnerup homesteads. Heritage Study 1994.</p>







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## Old Wonnerup School and Teacher's House

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	936 (Lot 4933) Layman Road WONNERUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	National Trust & State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	1159260
HCWA Number:	00425
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling and School
Construction Date:	1873 (School) and 1884 (Teachers House) Architect/Designer/Builder: Public Works Department
Present Use:	Educational (Museum)
Historical:	Educational (Housing or Quarters), Educational (Primary School)
Description:	Timber framed and timber shingled roofed buildings in a landscaped setting.
Walls:	Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Timber Shingle
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### Site Assessment

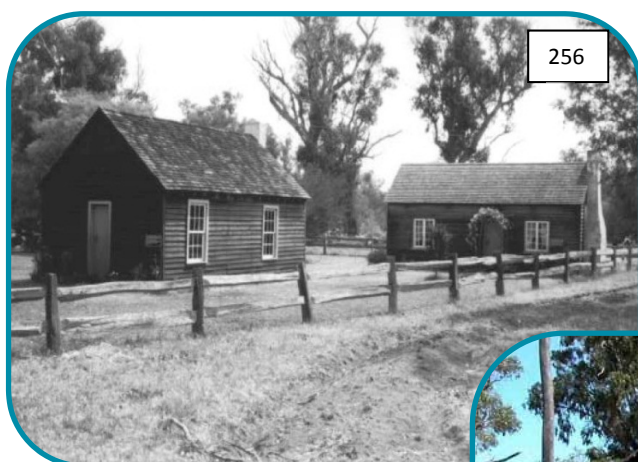
Historical Notes:	In 1873, the site was granted for educational use and upon completion the school became the bustling pedagogic venue for local residents. The teacher's house was added in 1884.
Description Notes:	The two buildings consisting the school and the teacher's house rest in a L-shaped manner within a timber fence enclosure. Both buildings were designed in the Victorian Georgian architectural style with timber weatherboard cladding and timber shingle roofing.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological	Nil



Description:	
Statement of Significance:	<p>Wonnerup School and Teacher's house, a set of timber buildings in the Victorian Georgian style has cultural heritage significance for their close historic associations with the Wonnerup House and its founders, the Layman family. They exemplify the local building style of the late 19th century, resting on land once belonging to George Layman, a local landowner. He was also one of the sponsors of the school that operated from 1874 to 1912. The growth of the school and teacher's house was a mirror of the development of the local farming and timber industries. The schoolroom and teacher's house demonstrate Government involvement in education in the district between 1872 and 1912.</p> <p>Today, the School Room Precinct remains to be a significant visual landmark.</p>
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 02/09/1974
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN146
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil





## Lockeville Farmhouse and Outbuildings and St. Mary's Church Hall

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	770 (Lot 26) Layman Road WONNERUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	Christopher Michael Murray & Judith Anne Murray
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	526977
HCWA Number:	00419
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling, stables, sheds and relocated hall
Construction Date:	Circa 1850, Hall circa 1910 Architect/Designer/Builder: John Locke, Builder
Present Use:	Residence (Two Storey Residence)
Historical:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre), Farming Pastoral (Shed or Barn) and Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	Lockeville Farmhouse's original building was built with wattle and daub. The later two-storey addition was limestone. The outbuildings are primarily single storey and the buildings are closely located on a tightly knit site. Other buildings include the relocated St. Mary's Anglican Church Hall.
Walls:	Wattle and Daub, Limestone and Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The farmhouse first belonged to John Babbage Locke, who arrived at the shores of Western Australia in 1842. The two-phased construction began with the small wattle and daub house in the 1850s and the limestone two-storey addition in 1870. The Locke family was well remembered for their racehorses in the early days, using the ace of clubs as their racing emblem. Their passion for the sport is translated into the integration of the club on the fascia board carving.</p> <p>St Mary's Hall was relocated to the site when it was proposed to replace it with the present parish family centre.</p>
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Description Notes:	<p>The buildings and landscape make up a picturesque setting.</p> <p>The earthiness of the limestone construction of the farm buildings contributes to the buildings' strong presence on its grassy site, undiminished by the sections built from wattle and daub. Despite being clustered tightly in a semi-enclosed area, the buildings speak boldly of a rich tapestry of history once belonging to the Locke family.</p> <p>The original section is built of wattle and daub whereas the later two-storey section was built of limestone.</p> <p>The relocated St. Mary's Anglican Church Hall is a gabled roof timber framed and clad hall with a steeply pitched iron roof.</p>
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>Lockeville Farmhouse, a homestead and relocated church hall in a rural setting, has cultural heritage significance as a homestead complex, which dates from the mid nineteenth century and is important for the way it demonstrates the characteristics of an early settler's dwelling of the region and its subsequent improvement.</p> <p>The homestead has historic associations with the Locke family, which was famous for their racehorses. It was originally built by John Locke, one of the pioneers who arrived from the failed Australian settlement scheme of 1842. The buildings' strategic location along the Layman Road on the Vasse Estuary contributes to community's sense of place.</p>
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying) and People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 12/06/1968
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN094
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	On Assessment Program
Associations:	John Babbage Locke (Builder)
Bibliography:	Nil

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**'The Island' Farmhouse***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	174 (Lot 6) Forrest Beach Road WONNERUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	Ellen Elizabeth Richardson Giles
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	527044
HCWA Number:	02953
Other Names:	'The Island' Homestead

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Farmhouse
Construction Date:	Circa 1907
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	Limestone and iron Federation Queen Anne style bungalow.
Walls:	Limestone
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Bill Moyes and Robert Donald built the place in 1907 for the Reynolds family who were prominent in the development of the area. The architect was E.G. Cohen. The planned house was only ever partially built, with the second stage shown on the plans not begun.
Description Notes:	'The Island' farmhouse designed in the Federation Queen Anne style has a hipped roof and an encircling verandah. Adjacent to the residence, sits a large peppermint tree.
Condition Notes:	Has considerable damp problem throughout the limestone building and a deteriorating corrugated iron roof.
Integrity Notes:	Very good.
Authenticity Notes:	Very high.
Archaeological	Nil



Description:	
Statement of Significance:	The Island, a stone and iron residence in the Federation Queen Anne style, has cultural heritage significance as a good example of a residence in the style and for its close association with the Reynolds family who featured prominently in the growth of the area and the architect E.G. Cohen.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	Recorded 02/02/1976
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN134
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Reynolds Family, Eustace Cohen, Bill Moyes and Robert Donald
Bibliography:	Nil



**'Membenup' Homestead***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	50 (Lot 1) Membenup Road WONNERUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	John Robert Hohnen & Ailsa Mae Hohnen
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	527047
HCWA Number:	02954
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1861
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Limestone and Iron Victorian Georgian style.
Walls:	Limestone
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Hewn and pit sawn timber
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	<p>A substantial limestone house built c1861 by J. G. Reynolds when he married Miss M.E. Morgan, after buying the property from Governor John Stirling. Mr. Reynolds ran a dairy and made butter on the farm, which he transported by donkey to Busselton. They raised a family of 12 children, nine daughters and three sons. Mary Llewellyn, the youngest, inherited the property and ran it as a farm until her death in 1964.</p> <p>Joseph Gardiner Reynolds was born in Doolittle, England, 15 June 1819. He first came to WA in 1848, settling in Gingin and leased farms together with Charles Bussell. He returned briefly to England in 1860 on his father's death, where he purchased the property at Wonnerup from the heirs of John Hurford (who had been murdered in 1855).</p>
Description Notes:	Membenup is constructed from a single storey of limestone rubble, marked and coursed with corrugated iron roof, previously shingled. The windows are sashed

	<p>and the doors four panelled with the front door being multipaned glass over panelled bottom. The verandah posts are original chamfered. The timber verandah floorboards are in a poor state.</p> <p>It is 'L' shaped in plan, with a kitchen, sleeping quarters, outside bathroom and laundry accessible by a verandah at the back of the house. Large extant trees, including a large palm tree remain in close proximity to the house. The Ludlow forest and wetlands are close to the house.</p> <p>Some alterations have been made to the laundry and kitchen to modernise. The kitchen range, known for its association with Membenup, has been donated to the Busselton Historical Society.</p>
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place has a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Membenup' Homestead, a simple stone and iron Victorian Georgian style residence, has cultural heritage significance as one of the survivors of the early period of development of the district, a good example of a simple Victorian Georgian style residence and for its associations with the Reynolds family.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 11/06/1973
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN180
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	On Assessment Program
Associations:	JG Reynolds and ME Morgan and Mary Llewellyn
Bibliography:	<p>Jennings R. Busselton, "A Place to Remember", 1850-1914, City of Busselton, 1999.</p> <p>The Reynolds Family of "Membenup" Busselton. Loose Leaf, Busselton.</p>



**'Beachborough' Homestead***Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	434 (Lot 101) Forrest Beach Road WONNERUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	James Noel Sullivan & Gail Sullivan
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	11917640
HCWA Number:	18174
Other Names:	Nil

*Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1880 Architect/Designer/Builder: William Forrest, Architect
Present Use:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	Limestone and iron Victorian Georgian style dwelling.
Walls:	Limestone
Roof:	The roof is finished in Marseilles tiles (a replacement material, as are the gutters) with timber vents set into half gables.
Other materials:	Iron Doric columns
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

*Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Built in c1880s by William Forrest at the same time as 'Seaview' was built further along Forrest Beach Road, in the Shire of Capel. Beachborough was lived in for many years by Annie Carter before the Forrest family moved back into the house.
Description Notes:	<p>The place is constructed of random limestone blocks (cut on the property) ruled into ashlar blocks after laying, with a concrete floor on the verandahs lining 3 sides of the house. Heavy cast iron Doric columns line the east and north sides of the verandah with the west side retaining timber verandah posts (kitchen end – or back of house).</p> <p>The front of the house faces south looking down onto the Wonnerup wetlands. Aside from a contemporary extension to the west side of the house, it appears to be in its original form.</p>
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.



Integrity Notes:	The place maintains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place has a fair degree of authenticity, with the roof being replaced.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	'Beachborough' Homestead, a stone and iron Victorian Georgian style house is significant as an example of Victorian Georgian residences in the district and for its relationship to the Forrest and Carter families.
Historic Themes:	People (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN176
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	William Forrest (Architect), Eustace Gresley Cohen, Annie Carter and John Forrest Junior
Bibliography:	Nil





## Site of Ballarat Timber Mill

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	685 (Lot 57) Layman Road WONNERUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	526935
HCWA Number:	08695
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Circa 1868
Present Use:	Park/ Reserve
Historical:	Forestry (Timber Mill)
Description:	No built features
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

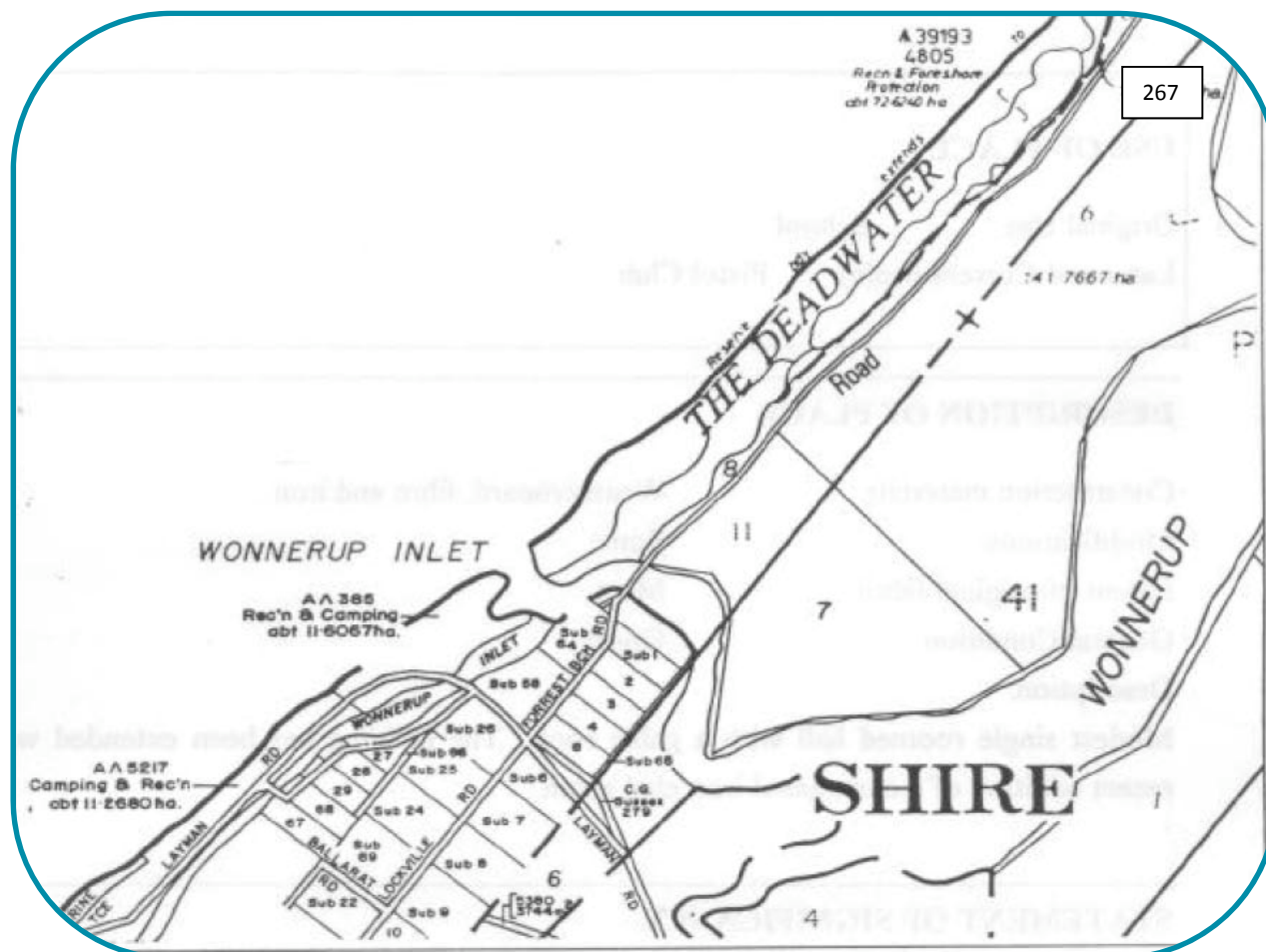
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	This is the site of a timber mill established in 1868 by John Ditchburn and 'Money' Mitchell. They secured a timber concession and set up the timber mill at the mouth of the Vasse Estuary. The railway opened in 1871 and despite the arrival of steam powered transport; horses were still used in the transport process. The company operated for about 30 years.
Description Notes:	Site Only
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	The site may have some archaeological potential.

Statement of Significance:	Ballaarat Timber Mill site is an historic site and has cultural heritage significance as the place where the first timber mill in the area was established and to which the first private railway line in Western Australia was built.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Timber industry)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN066
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	John Ditchburn and 'Money' Mitchell
Bibliography:	Nil



## Site of Wonnerup Jetty

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	685 (Lot 57) Layman Road WONNERUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	526935
HCWA Number:	02945
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	1870 to 1880
Present Use:	Transport and Communications (Water: Jetty)
Historical:	Transport and Communications (Water: Jetty)
Description:	Site Only
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

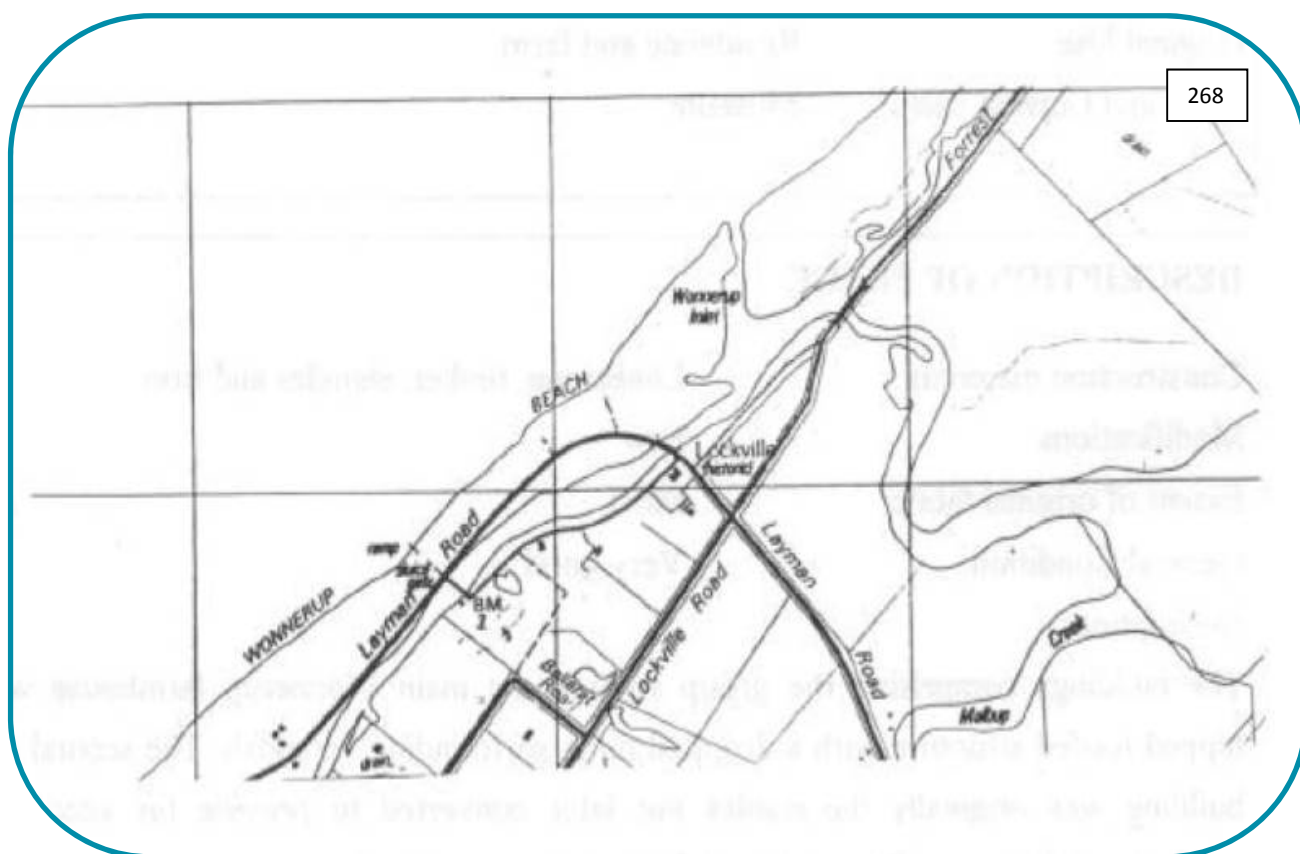
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The site is most well remembered to be the working route of the first steam engine in the state plying the Yoganup line. It carried a cargo of timber.
Description Notes:	Currently a beach with no physical evidence.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	There may be archaeological potential.
Statement of Significance:	Wonnerup Jetty Site has cultural heritage significance as the location of the historically important Wonnerup Jetty, the head of the Ballaarat line and an integral part of the development of the timber industry from the 1870s.

Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (River and Sea Transport)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN145
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Site of disappearance of the 'Geographe' Longboat

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 94 Layman Road WONNERUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	526940
HCWA Number:	05340
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Not Applicable
Present Use:	Transport and Communications (Water: Jetty)
Historical:	Transport and Communications (Water: Jetty)
Description:	Site of a Shipwreck
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

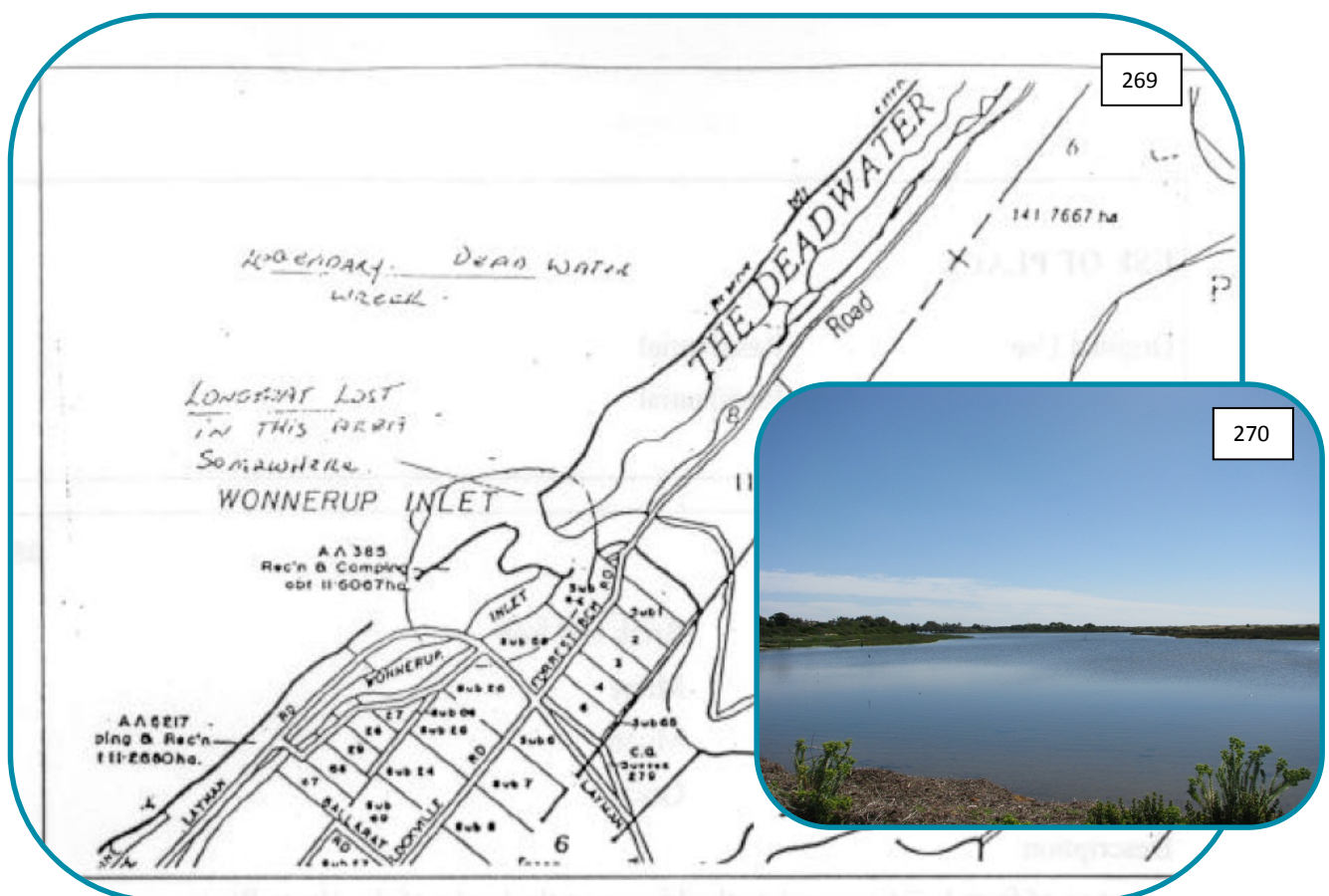
Historical Notes:	<p>This site was remembered for the unfortunate sinking of the ship 'Geographe' then navigated by French explorer, Baudin on 5 June 1801. Between 1801-04 Baudin's expeditions of two ships, 'Geographe' and 'Naturaliste' explored Western Australia amongst other places. The party named Hamelin Bay, Cape Naturaliste, Vasse River, Geographe Bay and Cape Leschenault. With bad weather, the ships were separated and parties from the 'Geographe' landed near the future site of Wonnerup town.</p> <p>The longboat, loaded with scientific instruments and supplies was never recovered after the storm. Another prominent explorer, Timothy Vasse and a sailor were casualties of that shipwreck. The fate of the French sailor, Vasse, after whom the area and river were named, has given rise to several interesting stories ... was he drowned, did he survive and live with Aborigines, was he speared?</p>
Description Notes:	The longboat remains have not been properly located



Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Potential unknown at present
Statement of Significance:	Site of disappearance of the 'Geographe' longboat has cultural heritage significance for its associations with Nicholas Baudin's voyage of exploration of the south-west in 1801 and for the loss of the 'Geographe's' longboat.
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlement and Mobility (Exploration and Surveying)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN085
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nicholas Baudin, the Baudin Expedition, the 'Geographe' and Timothy Vasse
Bibliography:	Nil



## Site of the 'Deadwater' Shipwreck

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 4805 Forrest Beach Road WONNERUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	City of Busselton
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	526948
HCWA Number:	05366
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Wrecked approximately 1650 and 1750
Present Use:	Other
Historical:	Other
Description:	Site of the wreck of a substantial ship of unknown origin.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

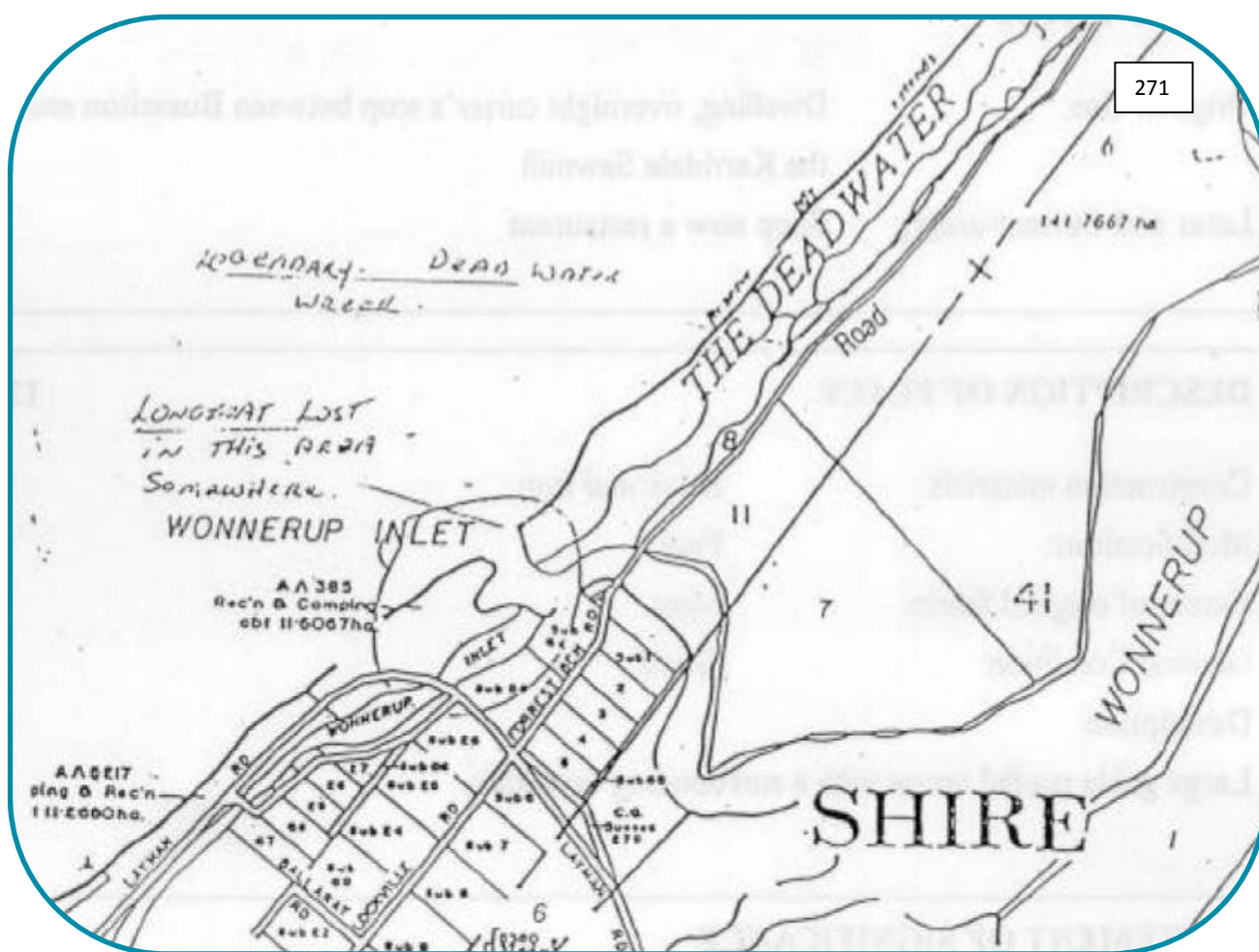
Historical Notes:	<p>The 'ship' which is most commonly referred to as the 'Deadwater Wreck' is reputed to be a substantial vessel of great age and unknown origin.</p> <p>According to local tradition this wreck was present when British colonialist first settled the district in 1834 although the earliest known reference to a wreck comes from George Layman II who, it is claimed, recalled playing on and fishing from a wreck in the 1840's.</p> <p>It was not referred to publicly until April 1856, however, when the <i>Inquirer</i> published a short report noting the presence of the wreck, supposed to be Dutch, and detailing an unsuccessful search for it.</p> <p>In 1861 surveyor and explorer F T Gregory published a further brief account of the stricken vessel, having visited the wrecksite in about 1846 or 1847. In this he alluded to a "vessel of considerable tonnage in a shallow estuary near the Vasse Inlet" which he "judged to have been wrecked more than two hundred years</p>
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	<p>ago". There are a number of conflicting reports claiming that the wreck was that of a masted vessel between 20m and 60m based on the size of the hulk described and the rudder. Only one ship approaching these dimensions is known to have sunk in the area, this being the <i>Mary</i> in 1879. However a rudder presumed to belong to the <i>Mary</i> has already been recovered, in Geographe Bay in 1965.</p> <p>Gregory's report was followed by a number of other eyewitness accounts and references to the vessel during the course of the 19th and early 20th Centuries. One of the most substantial of these was provided by the Receiver of Wrecks, Worsley Clifton, in 1876, describing an encounter he and George Eliot, Resident Magistrate of Bunbury at that time, had with the wreck in about 1846.6 In his communication Clifton described a wreck "covered with Water, Sand and Seaweed to the depth of about fourteen feet (14 ft) ... situated in ... the Dead Water...to the North of its present mouth ... 2 1/4 miles from the Jetty of the West Australian Timber Company".</p> <p>Precipitating Clifton's 1876 report had been a salvage claim made on the <i>Deadwater Wreck</i> at that time by a Thomas Bindloss. 8 Although the claim was disputed by J G Reynolds, the farmer who owned the surrounding land and claimed the wreck as a consequence of this, Bindloss was granted the salvage rights.</p> <p>At about this time (April 1876) surveyor Alfred Burt (later to become Registrar of Titles and Deeds) also visited the wrecksite, although his observations do not appear to have been reported until 1910. In an article in the Western Mail in that year, written by Dirksey Cowan, reference was made to "the hulk of an old ship" which Burt had been led to "in the middle of deep water about half a mile from shore".</p> <p>The wreck attracted little subsequent attention until 1902 when J G Reynolds applied for and was granted salvage rights, Bindloss' rights presumably lapsing or being forgotten by the authorities.</p> <p>The last direct eyewitness account of the Deadwater Wreck was provided by E L Grant Watson who was allegedly shown the wreck in 1910, although not recounting his experience until 1968.</p> <p>Cowan visited the area herself in 1914 but was not able to locate the wreck and all attempts to relocate it since that time have been unsuccessful.</p>
Description Notes:	No surface physical evidence remains.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Archaeological evidence may remain.
Statement of Significance:	The site of the wreck of the 'Deadwater' has cultural heritage significance as an early shipwreck site which represents one of the oldest mysteries in the Geographe Bay area.

Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (River and Sea Transport)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN131
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Ballaarat Tramline Plaque & Locomotive Wheel

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 5463 Ruabon Road, WONNERUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	Public Transport Authority of WA
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	11038157
HCWA Number:	05333
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Memorial plaque and wheel at historic site.
Construction Date:	Original line 1871 and memorial plaque 1971.
Present Use:	Reserve
Historical:	Railway
Description:	Engine wheel and concrete base, with plaque. The plaque and wheel are now located on the grounds of Wonnerup House.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The memorial commemorates the centenary of the first railway in Western Australia. The railway ran from Lockeville, Wonnerup to Yoganup and was operated by the WA Timber Company and opened in 1871.</p> <p>The Ballaarat engine was the first train to be used in W.A. It was manufactured in Ballaarat, Victoria in 1871. It was used by the West Australian Timber Co. for 15 years at Lockeville, Wonnerup to Yoganup, and eventually brought into Busselton for display and interpretive purposes.</p> <p>The commercial harvesting of fine hardwood timbers from the forests nearby Busselton began in the late 1840s with the logs being shipped from McGibbon's jetty near Quindalup. As the demand for timber increased its viability as an export commodity was soon recognized by the Colony's new Governor, Frederick Aloysius Weld, who arrived in 1869.</p> <p>The Jarrah, or Western Australian Mahogany, is only found in this Colony; it is unrivalled for railway sleepers; it is extraordinarily durable; in water it resists the</p>
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	<p>attacks of the Teredo Navalis, and on land those of the white ant.</p> <p>There is a very large demand for it from India and the neighboring Colonies, which cannot be supplied from want of facilities for conveying the timber from the forests, and for shipping it.<sup>49</sup></p> <p><i>Weld wanted to encourage large-scale development of the State's massive timber resources by replacing the existing system of short-term licenses with long-term leases or concessions that would attract outside investors, in particular from Victoria where considerable wealth had been generated from the gold rushes of the 1850s and 1860s.<sup>50</sup> Following negotiations with the syndicates involved, the Home Office granted three concessions.</i></p> <p>Each company had to provide its own mill, railway and port for shipping the timber. The West Australian Timber Company (referred to as the Ballaarat Company in one contemporary account)<sup>51</sup> was granted a concession of 181,500 acres at Yokanup (now referred to as Yoganup) with its seaport at Lockeville. The other syndicates were the Canning Jarrah Timber Company that was granted a concession on the Canning River where an existing wharf was used, and the Rockingham Jarrah Company's concession at Jarrahdale with its port at Rockingham.</p> <p>The agreement between the West Australian Timber Company and the government was signed on 29 July 1871. John McNeil operated as the company's agent in Western Australia and was based at Lockeville, where he oversaw the construction of the jetty and railway, which would have included the building of the railway bridge over the Vasse estuary in order to take the line across to the jetty. To date, no reference has been found for the construction of the railway bridge that carried the rail line across the narrow channel (where the Vasse estuary joins the Wonnerup Inlet) to the jetty. It was a matter of local satisfaction that the Vasse could boast having the first locomotive and railway line in the State. In describing how the mill was progressing, a 'correspondent' in the 21 April 1871 edition of <i>The Inquirer</i> remarked:</p> <p><i>We are anxiously looking for the arrival of the vessel from Melbourne bringing the locomotive for the W. A. Timber Coy railway. The works are progressing rapidly and it is rumored and generally believed, that His Excellency the Governor will pay us a visit for the purpose of opening the railway and saw mills on the 1st May. This will be a happy May Day for us and it may be easily imagined that we feel no small satisfaction in having this first railroad of the Colony within our district.</i></p> <p>Governor Weld officially opened the railway line on 23rd December 1871, while the Jarrahdale-Rockingham line was opened in November 1872. The Mayor of Melbourne originally named the locomotive 'Ballaarat' after the original spelling of the town of Ballaarat where it was built by James Hunt at the Victoria Foundry (now Phoenix Foundry). 'It had a horsepower of 16 and had two cylinders of 7 inch diameter and a 14 inch stroke.</p> <p>Three wagons without springs were used on the timber train.'<sup>52</sup> The timber had been hauled along the rails, originally made of jarrah, by horses before the arrival of the locomotive. Horses and later bullocks continued to be used in conjunction with the engine.</p>
Description Notes:	Engine wheel and concrete base, with plaque.

Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	The railway permanent way may have some archaeological value.
Statement of Significance:	Ballaarat Tramline Plaque & Wheel (Locomotive) has cultural heritage significance as a memorial to the introduction of new technology in the timber industry and the expansion of the state's infrastructure.
Historic Themes:	Transport & Communications (Rail and light rail transport); Occupations (Timber Industry).
Management Category:	5

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN067
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Wonnerup Wetlands

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 5907 Layman Road, WONNERUP WA 6280 (Reserve 44838)
Owners Name:	State of WA (Vested in the National Parks and Conservation Authority of WA)
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Yes
Landgate Pin:	533469
HCWA Number:	05376 (wetlands) and 16727 (site of Ballaarat Bridge, Vasse Floodgates & Wonnerup Floodgates)
Other Names:	Site of Ballaarat Bridge, Vasse Floodgates and Wonnerup Floodgates (demolished 2004)

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Landscape site
Construction Date:	Not Applicable
Present Use:	Park/ Reserve, floodgates
Historical:	Grazing, Railway line/ bridge
Description:	Managed wetlands with some cultural features.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Ballaarat Bridge (1871, ca.1896), Vasse Floodgates (c.1907,1929, 1942, 1991) & Wonnerup Floodgates (c.1907,1929, 1942, 1991), were timber and metal structures erected in the Vasse and Wonnerup Estuaries. Ballaarat Bridge was the first railway bridge constructed to carry a steam locomotive in Western Australia. Vasse Floodgates & Wonnerup Floodgates remained in continuous operation since their installation in 1907/8 until 2004. (Heritage Council WA)
Description Notes:	The Wonnerup Wetlands form an extension to the Wonnerup estuary. They act as a sanctuary for endemic species of flora and fauna.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable

Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Wonnerup Wetlands have cultural heritage significance for their scientific as a teaching site to provide an understanding of the diversity of flora and fauna that inhabit it.
Historic Themes:	General (Specific), Demographic Settlement & Mobility (Settlements).
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

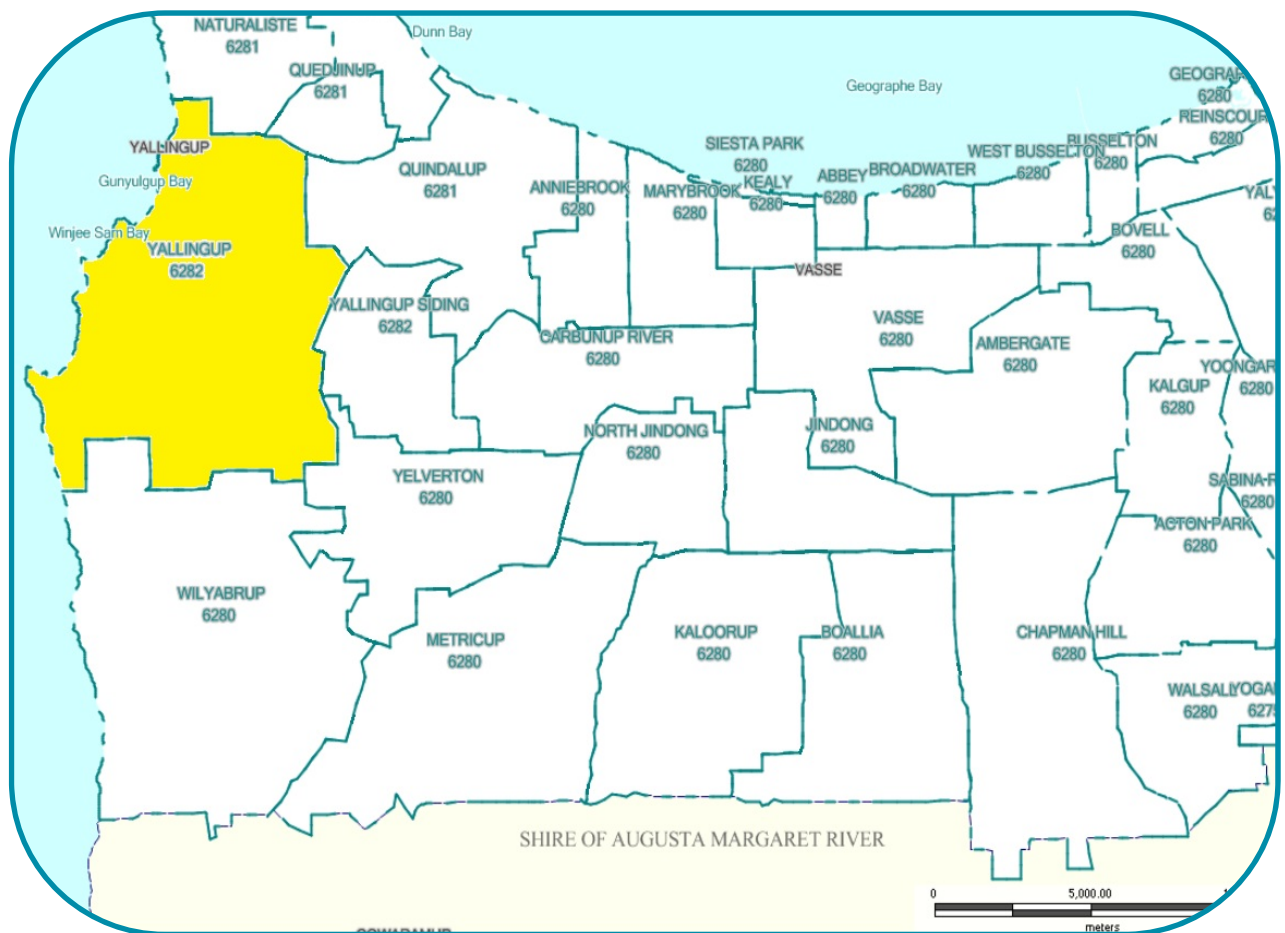
National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN148
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Heritage Council of Western Australia, <i>Documentation of Places for Entry in the Register of Heritage Places</i> , Place 16727.







# Yallingup



## Abbey Farm

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	57 (Lot 7) Abbeys Farm Road YALLINGUP WA 6282
Owners Name:	Robert Peter Cockburn Salmon & Julie Kathleen Salmon
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	No visual access from the road and no public access to site.
Landgate Pin:	534960
HCWA Number:	00426
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Two Farmhouses
Construction Date:	1864 and Circa 1870-1877 Architect/Designer/Builder: George Guerner (1st house), Nathaniel Abbey (2nd house)
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	Two adjacent farmhouses in a rural setting.
Walls:	Jarrah Plank (Cottage 1), Brick (Cottage 2)
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Vernacular (1864) and Victorian Georgian (1870s)

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>Abbey Farm, situated about 8 kilometres south of Yallingup townsite, has two adjacent farmhouses, one built by George Guerrier in 1864 and the other by Nathaniel Abbey in the 1870s.</p> <p>Guerrier arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1845 as a sergeant in the 21st Regiment, found work in the colonial police force and then tried his hand at farming. By the 1840s he was farming in the Vasse district and in 1864 took up the land on which Abbey farm is located. There he built the Jarrah plank and shingled roof farmhouse.</p> <p>In 1871, his third daughter, Adela, married Nathaniel Abbey whose parents had migrated from Ireland and worked for John Bussell from the 1840s. The Abbeys had four children and Nathaniel and his brother John were twins. Nathaniel and Adela took over Guerrier's property and built the second house in the 1870s.</p>
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	<p>This house was constructed with limestone footings, solid brick walls and had a shingled roof. The Abbeys remain childless and eventually retired to Busselton.</p> <p>The place was then taken over by Major Daniel who sold it to the government after World War I at which point the land became part of the soldier settler scheme.</p> <p>The place was then acquired by H. Curtis and was later acquired by Robert and Julie Salmon and has been conserved and adapted by them.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>The early farm group consists of two adjacent buildings in a rural setting. The buildings were set about 2m apart and there is a difference in floor levels to each house.</p> <p>The original house (1864) is designed in a vernacular style and had two rooms; one had stamped earth floor, the other jarrah floorboards. External walls are jarrah planks, and partly wattle and daub. The roof was originally shingled, later sheeted with corrugated iron and has been re-shingled. The verandah extends around three side of the house and the roof over the verandah is set very low.</p> <p>The second house (1870s) was designed in the Victorian Georgian style and has solid brick walls, a high-pitched roof that was intended for attic rooms though this plan was not realised in the Abbeys time. The roof was originally shingled and is now corrugated iron.</p>
Condition Notes:	The place has been conserved and adapted and is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The places continue to be used for residential purposes and retain a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The places contain much original and early material and the underlying fabric is authentic.
Archaeological Description:	Due to the long period of occupation the place is likely to have archaeological potential.
Statement of Significance:	<p>Abbey Farm, consisting of two adjacent single storey farmhouses, the original timber construction two room farm house in a vernacular style and the second brick construction farm house in the Victorian Georgian style, has cultural heritage significance as one of the first houses in the district and one of the places that relates to opening up the district to small farms in the 1860s.</p> <p>It is significant for its associations with George Guerrier, an early settler in the Vasse district, and with the Abbey family who were early farmers in the district.</p> <p>The original farmhouse is important as a demonstration of construction techniques that are no longer practiced.</p> <p>Both places are important for their intrinsic aesthetic appeal and as a pair in the juxtaposition.</p> <p>The places are also important for their contribution to the community's sense of place and for their capacity to demonstrate the life ways of early settlers.</p>
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)

Management Category:	1
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#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 02/02/1996
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN062
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	George Guerrier (Builder), Nathaniel Abbey (Builder), Abbey Family, Major Daniel, H Curtis and Robert & Julie Salmon.
Bibliography:	Abbey Farm, Busselton, Western Australia: conservation plan. June 2001.



## Caves House and Surrounds

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	18 & 23 (Lots 1-38 & 5037) Yallingup Beach Road YALLINGUP WA 6282, 2305 (Lot 1178) Caves Road YALLINGUP WA 6282
Owners Name:	Various
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access and restricted public access.
Landgate Pin:	11479898, 1150256, and 523410
HCWA Number:	00428 and 05377
Other Names:	Yallingup Precinct

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hotel, Hall, Store, Farm and Power Station
Construction Date:	1905, 1907, 1912, 1938, 1939, 1950s and 1980s. Architect/Designer/Builder: A. E. Clare & S. B. Cann, A. M. Campbell/ Robert Donald, Hough & Donald, R. Donald & Son, T. J. Carrick, W. Jilleys, E. Jewells, H. Parker.
Present Use:	Commercial (Hotel, Tavern or Inn), Social Recreation (Other Community Hall), Transport Communications (Other) and Commercial (Shop Retail Store)
Historical:	Commercial (Hotel, Tavern or Inn), Social Recreation (Other Community Hall), Transport Communications (Other) and Commercial (Shop Retail Store)
Description:	A group of two Federation Filigree Bungalow style buildings set adjacent to an Inter - War Old English style hotel. The group of buildings sits next to carefully executed Edwardian terraced landscaped gardens (Caves House). Other main facilities like the local store, the power station, Yallingup hall and Mulberry Lane farm was built to draw visitors to the area. They form a centralized self-sufficient precinct that is at the same time commercially viable.
Walls:	Common Brick, Timber Weatherboard (Caves House), Timber Weatherboard (Yallingup Hall, General Store, Generator Shed and ancillary buildings)
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Filigree and Federation Bungalow (Main Buildings) Inter- War Old English (Hotel) and Local Vernacular (Yallingup Hall, Yallingup Store)

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The place was first called Yallingup Cave Accommodation House, then Cave House Yallingup, and subsequently Caves House. However, all three names were
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	<p>used almost interchangeably at various times in the first half of the twentieth century. In the Documentary Evidence, the place is referred to by the name employed in the respective sources at that period.</p> <p>In September 1899, the Yallingup Cave was discovered by Edward Dawson, who notified the State Government of his find. The Cave was subsequently opened to the public, with Dawson as guide. The Cave is variously mentioned as the Cave or the Caves. The terminology used in the assessment is that used in the source documents.</p> <p>In early March 1902, the Government considered the building of an accommodation house to cater for visitors to Yallingup Cave, and the Caves Board discussed the matter. The estimated cost was £2,000 to erect and to furnish the accommodation house. The Board was divided over the issue of whether a license should be granted near Yallingup Cave, and also regarding the relative merits of a hotel or accommodation house being built by the Government or private enterprise.</p> <p>In January 1903, Caves Accommodation House, the first Caves House, was opened to the public. It was a two storey, timber building, with an iron roof. The accommodation included nine single and three double bedrooms, a smoking room, dressing rooms, with toilets and bathrooms. All rooms were accessed from the internal corridor, and most opened to the exterior. In 1904, additions and improvements were made to Cave House, Yallingup, including Engineer's Quarters, and stables.</p> <p>The tourist attraction of the caves in the Yallingup and Augusta-Margaret River area was well recognized from the outset, and the Government developed accommodation for visitors to them, with 'Burnside', 'Wallcliffe House', and Cave House all open by December 1904. The location of 'Burnside' and 'Wallcliffe House' was not given and no further information was available. The benefit of good roads from Busselton to Yallingup, and from Yallingup to Margaret River was recognized, and improvements were made in 1904, with the latter road nearing completion in late December.</p> <p>In May 1905, tenders were called for the construction of a billiard room and a tennis court at Yallingup Caves Accommodation House.</p> <p>In 1905, the number of daily visitors increased, so 'it was found necessary to make some preparation for them, and to this end a large picnic ground was fenced in abutting on the road close to the Cave House.' and 'a four-winged fireplace built of stone' was erected, as shown in a photograph in 1905. A water trough for horses with a buggy stand close by were also put up in the picnic ground. Swings and other amusements for young children were being set up in the south part of the picnic ground. A 1905 photograph of the cleared picnic ground shows the horse trough, post and single rail timber fencing around the ground, timber seating, and indigenous trees. Another photograph shows a large painted sign 'Public Camping Ground' at the entrance to the ground from 'the high road', and the gravel approach.</p> <p>On 4 December 1930, a fire caused extensive damage to 'the old wing of Cave</p>
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	<p>House, Yallingup', estimated at £5,000. It was reported that 'a little more than half the wing comprising the basement, the store-rooms, the dining room, the hall and the staircase, two drawing rooms and six bedrooms' were 'totally destroyed. A portion of the kitchen, the bar, and several other bedrooms were damaged. To accommodate guests for the peak Christmas season, the new lounge, formerly the billiard room, was furnished as a dining room, and provision was made for a temporary bar.</p> <p>The new hotel (1938-39) was built by R. Donald &amp; Son. Principal Government Architect A. E. Clare was responsible for the design of the new hotel. Clare was assisted by S. B. Cann, who later became Principal Architect. The new hotel (1938-39) is a very fine and substantial example of the Inter-War Old English style, designed and executed to high standards internally and externally, and was an outstanding achievement in the Inter-War period, when the Public Works Department of Western Australia was responsible for a number of fine buildings.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>A cluster of buildings comprising two timber-framed main buildings built in the Federation Filigree and Federation Bungalow styles respectively. The hotel, a two storey hipped roof building with a verandah at both levels is elegantly done in Inter-War Old English style; using brick and tile construction. The innovative use of Inter-War Art Deco style for the interior sets it apart from its counterparts. The original hotel that existed on the site burnt down in 1935.</p> <p>Adjoining the building is an Edwardian terraced landscaped garden. The clever merging of Man and Nature is apparent in the manner that the garden was set harmoniously with the dramatic natural landscape.</p>
Condition Notes:	The Caves House is in good condition. Yallingup hall is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity, with the exception of the Summer House beside the power house and two garden sheds in the main grounds below the hotel, garden sheds are ephemeral and are considered to have low significance. The beer garden bar, concrete unit pavings, and present treatment of the main driveway in front of the hotel are considered intrusive.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	<p>Caves House Group, a collection of buildings comprising two timber-framed main buildings constructed in 1912 in the Federation Filigree and Federation Bungalow styles respectively, and the hotel constructed of brick and tile in 1938-39 in the Inter-War Old English style, together with a range of supporting function buildings, set in a culturally modified landscape, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <p>The hotel of 1938-39 is a very fine and substantial example of the Inter-War Old English style, designed and executed to high standards internally and externally, and was an outstanding achievement in the Inter-War period, when the Public Works Department of Western Australia was responsible for a number of fine buildings. The use of the Inter-War Art Deco style for the interior is unexpected.</p>

	<p>The garden setting of Caves House Group is an exceptionally fine example of an Edwardian terraced garden. With its diverse collection of buildings, cultural landscape and surrounding bushland it is a significant cultural environment.</p> <p>As a health resort, a holiday and honeymoon destination, and in association with the experience of visiting Yallingup Cave, the place has been highly valued by visitors since the early twentieth century, and it has become a cultural icon.</p> <p>Owned and developed by the Government of Western Australia from 1902 to 1968, to provide accommodation for visitors to the Yallingup Cave, the development of the place as a resort is one of the earliest and longest enduring examples of the State's ownership and development of a place as a tourist destination.</p> <p>Since the construction of the Accommodation House in 1902-03, together with the Yallingup Cave, the place has played a central role in the development of the Yallingup and Busselton area, of the South-West, and of the State as a tourist and holiday destination.</p> <p>Builder Robert Donald of Busselton was responsible for the first and last major buildings at the place, as Hough &amp; Donald in the former, and R. Donald &amp; Son in the latter, as well as the 1905 additions. Principal Government Architect A. E. Clare was responsible for the design of the new hotel in 1938, together with S. B. Cann.</p>
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation and Entertainment) and Occupations (Hospitality, Industry and Tourism)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 07/09/1993
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN077
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	<p>A. J. McWhinney, Other Association.</p> <p>Robert Donald - Billiard Room &amp; Tennis Court, Builder. Hough &amp; Donald - Accommodation House, Builder.</p> <p>R. Donald &amp; Son, Builder.</p> <p>T. J. Carrick – Engineers Quarters &amp; Outbuildings, Builder. W. Jilleys – Caretakers Residence, Builder.</p> <p>E. Jewells – Renovations, Builder. H. Parker – Additions, Builder.</p> <p>E. Clare &amp; S. B. Cann, Architect.</p> <p>A. M. Campbell – Power House, Architect.</p>
Bibliography:	Caves House, Yallingup: Archival Record, Heritage Study, 2004. Caves House,

	<p>Yallingup WA: Conservation, Heritage Study, 1996.</p> <p>Caves House, Yallingup: Proposed Expansion and Redevelopment Report, 2001.</p> <p>Proposed Strata Subdivision: Loc. 5115 Report, Yallingup Beach Road, Yallingup, 2002. The Ridge Development Application: Drawings, CD-ROM, 2001.</p> <p>Caves House Drawings: Supporting development application and development guide plan, CMP Architects, CD- Rom, 2001.</p> <p>Caves House Plans, 2001. Caves House Plans, 2002.</p>
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## Millbrook Farm

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	70 (Lot 30) Millbrook Road YALLINGUP WA 6282
Owners Name:	Kevin Dale Merifield
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Little visual access from the road and no public access to the site.
Landgate Pin:	11319544
HCWA Number:	00429 and 00415
Other Names:	Millbrook Farm, Millbrook Mill and Lime Kiln, Millbrook Water Mill

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Farm and Associated Buildings
Construction Date:	Barn (1924); Dairy (1930); Robert Donald's House (1929); Jack Donald's House (1927); Water Wheel, Mill Race and Dam Wall (1922); Saw Pit (circa 1922); and Lime Kiln (circa 1920)
Present Use:	Educational (Museum)
Historical:	Forestry (Timber Mill), Residence (Single Storey Residence), Industrial (Dairy, Butter or Cheese Factory), Manufacturing (Other), Farming Pastoral (Shed or Barn) and Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	A group of associated farming buildings set in a valley around a mill pond, comprising living and working buildings.
Walls:	Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron and Timber Shingles
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular (South-west vernacular–Seymour Houses). The barn and buildings constructed by the Donald family in the 1920s and 1930s are representative of the type of timber buildings constructed in rural Western Australia during the inter-war period.

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The sawmill and limekiln constituted part of an ingenious land clearance operation during which the timber from the Donald's property was milled and local limestone burnt for lime. Both were consequently sold to finance the family during the land clearing and construction of the buildings. The two buildings were in use till 1938.</p> <p>The timber water wheel, designed and built by Robert Jack Donald in 1922 is one</p>
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of the few still connected to a drive shaft with pulleys still remaining. It demonstrated the clever use of gravity fed water as a source of power. This further exemplified the innovative ways of the Donald's as early settlers to the forested area that sought site-specific alternatives to traditional farming techniques. The Millbrook Water Mill comprises a water powered local timber mill. The two-storey mill is attached to the water wheel that has since been restored to its original condition. The barn is sited to the north of the water wheel made from timber frame and clad with weatherboards. The building was topped with a hip roof and clad with timber shingles. Below the upper level on the eastern side sits the mill machinery.

Comparisons of the wheel in 1998, with photographs taken shortly after the wheel was completed indicate that the restoration work carried out by Don House appears to have been faithful to the original appearance. In the same year, the cement and stone mill race, which is approximately 1 m deep, was built.

The construction of the barn soon followed in 1924. It was sited to the north of the water wheel made from timber frame and clad with weatherboards. The building was topped with a hip roof and clad with timber shingles. A stone chimney is spotted towards the western end of the barn. Below the upper level on the eastern side sits the mill machinery. During the 1920s, the saw pit and lime kiln were added. The former is essentially a long narrow hole in the ground, which has been shored up with timber planks whereas the latter is built from random rubble stone walling.

In 1927, the Jack Donald House was erected using timber frame and weatherboard cladding. In recent times, the interior of the building has undergone substantial renovations. The layout of the house was mostly retained except for the addition of a new room to the back and a new bathroom and walk-in-robe to the larger eastern room.

The second of the Donald's residence, the Robert Donald House utilized similar building materials and architectural language. Drawing parallels with the first Donald's House, the ceilings and walls were re-clad with plaster board and the cornices replaced.

Another building using similar construction materials, the dairy was built in the 1930s.

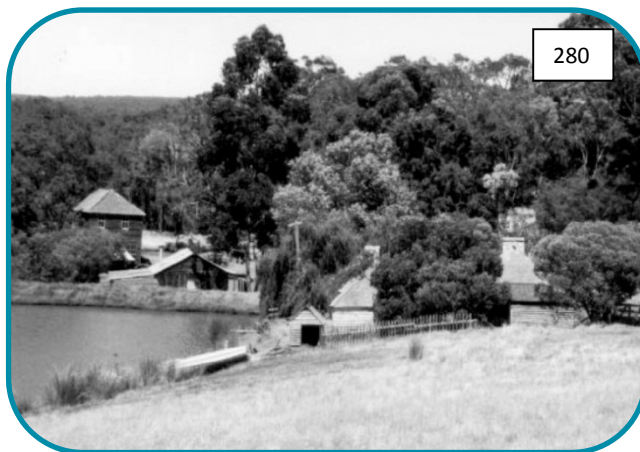
In 1978-79, the Donald's House was reconstructed using timber frame and weatherboard cladding. The timber framed, weatherboard clad stables were another addition during the same period of time. The gable roof is clad with corrugated galvanised iron. The interior has a dirt floor with workbenches on the northern side. On the eastern side of the building is an enclosed yard with stalls to the south, an open central space and cement troughs on the north side. During the same period of time, the Blacksmithy was erected. It is a timber-framed building clad with weatherboards and topped with a corrugated iron gable roof. Its design mimics a blacksmithy also done by the Donalds in the past. On the northern end, there is a lean-to open section. However, access is only via double doors to the west. An earth dam wall was also built around the same period of

	<p>time.</p> <p>A distinctly different group of buildings were the Seymour buildings. They have been relocated but the original materials were retained in their reconstruction. Only the old timber shingles for the roof was replaced but they were produced in-house. All three buildings are of wattle and daub walls clad with weatherboards except for Building C, which has no cladding. The roofing material is a combination of shingles and corrugated iron.</p> <p>New subdivision has been carried out over the periods of 2004 to 2005 and the buildings have been re-located on site.</p>
Description Notes:	<p>The group of buildings are a collection of three different groups, the sawmill and other working units, the Seymour houses and the Donald's residences. The two-storey mill has barn storage on the second floor, originally used as a living space. A small limekiln sits close by replicating other kilns in the south of Fremantle. Adjacent to it sits a lime storage shed.</p> <p>Access to the property is via the car park that sits on a sloping site to the creek, running in a westerly direction. Following the path, the bandstand is the first buildings to be reached, located on the eastern side of the path, while further on, on the western side are the toilets. At the bottom on the path in a flat area, is the reconstructed Donald house. The millrace runs east west just to the south of this building. East of the race is the dam. The smithy is located on the western side of the dam wall and on the southern side of the millrace. The water wheel and barn are located in a flat area on the northern side of the creek, while the Seymour buildings are located to the east of these buildings on the northern side of the dam. The stables are located on the western side of the barn in a re-generated bush. Jack Donald's house is located about 100m east of the dairy, and Robert Donald's house is located 100m further east on slightly higher ground. On the southern side of the creek the land has been cleared for pasture.</p> <p>To the west of the barn and stables, the forest has regenerated and the lime kiln is located in this area approximately 400m west of the stables. The kiln has been built into the side of a hill, on the northern side of the creek.</p>
Condition Notes:	<p>The water wheel and lime kiln are in poor condition. Upgrading works to the water wheel undertaken in 1998 were assessed to be faithful to its original appearance. The barn, millrace, saw pit, dairy, gift shop and workshop are considered to be in a fair condition. The dam wall, stables, blacksmithy, reconstructed Donald house, toilets, bandstand, Jack Donald House and Robert Donald House are all considered to be in good condition. All of the Seymour buildings are in poor condition.</p>
Integrity Notes:	<p>Of the buildings constructed by the Donalds, the water wheel, millrace, dam wall, lime kiln and two residences are considered to have retained a high degree of integrity, while the barn and the dairy have retained only a moderate degree of integrity. All of the recent structures (the stables, blacksmithy, reconstructed Donald house, toilets, bandstand, workshop and gift shop) have a high degree of integrity.</p>
Authenticity Notes:	<p>Although the water wheel has had some of its timber components</p>

	replaced, it is considered to have retained a moderate to high degree of authenticity as these replacements are considered to fall into the category of ongoing maintenance. The barn and the kiln have also retained a high degree of authenticity. Only the exterior of the Jack Donald's house has retained a high degree of authenticity, while the interior is considered to be low. Robert Donald's house is considered to have low authenticity. All of the recent structures (the stables, blacksmithy, reconstructed Donald house, toilets, bandstand, workshop and gift shop) have a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	The site contains potential archaeological findings that provide an understanding of the life of the Donald's family. This will provide invaluable insight as to how early settlers adapted to their environment.
Statement of Significance:	<p>Millbrook Farm, a group of living and working buildings in a picturesque setting has cultural heritage significance as an important visual landmark. Clever integration of the main Donald residences above the mill buildings have enabled them to be physically isolated but yet visually connected to their surroundings via a vista towards the paddocks to the south and forested ridges and valley to the east. Each building displays finesse in the design during the period of their construction, relating well to one another and merging harmoniously with the site. Its historic significance stems from its role as a teaching site to illustrate farm life and the timber industry during the turn of the century. It is also significant in its use of design to create a visual hierarchy to separate working – living areas in a town like setting.</p> <p>The sawmill still gives an example of the original timber milling methods and the novel use of gravity fed water as a source of power. Use of such cutting edge technology exemplified the innovativeness of farming families who unaccustomed to the ways of the forest had to seek alternatives to conventional farming methods. The limekiln is technologically significant in demonstrating the application of a high turnover industrial design to small-scale domestic/commercial use. Both mill and kiln demonstrate innovative adaptation of industrial technology to solve small-scale land settlement problems. The site is also historically significant due to its diversity. Early settlers combined a range of activities such as timber felling and shingle splitting on a single site.</p> <p>Robert Donald and Jack Donald continued to feature prominently in the local construction industry, with buildings like the Vasse Hotel, Busselton Hotel, Busselton Council Chambers and the Busselton Jetty to their names.</p> <p>At a micro level, the use of traditional techniques like cutting large timbers in a sawpit while preparing building material for the water wheel provides the mill increased historic significance. Use of the water wheel in a dry area has never seen similar success as in Millbrook. The water wheel is one of the few that is still connected to a drive shaft with pulleys still in situ.</p>
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Timber Industry) and Outside Influences (Tourism)
Management Category:	1

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	Classified 18/04/1984
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN102 & PN103
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	Yes
Associations:	Robert Donald (Architect), Jack Donald
Bibliography:	<p>Millbrook Farm, Yallingup, Western Australia : conservation plan. Heritage Study 2002.</p> <p>Millbrook Farm, Yallingup, Western Australia : conservation of barn and water wheel. Conservation works report 2004.</p> <p>Preliminary report on sub-floor restoration at Millbrook farm, Wildwood Road, Yallingup. Heritage Study 2002.</p>





## Yallingup Precinct

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Caves Road/ Yallingup Beach Road, YALLINGUP WA 6282
Owners Name:	Various
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Various
Landgate Pin:	523226 and others
HCWA Number:	05377
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Precinct
Construction Date:	Various
Present Use:	Various
Historical:	Local community precinct.
Description:	Variety of natural and cultural modified landscape, caves, and built features. The group of buildings comprising Caves House, and other main facilities like the local store, the power station, Yallingup hall and Mulberry Lane farm was built to draw visitors to the area. They form a centralized self-sufficient precinct that is at the same time commercially viable.
Walls:	Common brick, timber weatherboard (Caves House), timber weatherboard (Yallingup Hall, General Store, Generator Shed and ancillary buildings)
Roof:	Corrugated iron and tiles (Caves House), corrugated iron (Yallingup Hall etc)
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Federation Filigree, Federation Bungalow and Inter-War Old English (Caves House), local vernacular (Yallingup Hall)

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The place was first called Yallingup Cave Accommodation House, then Cave House Yallingup, and subsequently Caves House. However, all three names were used almost interchangeably at various times in the first half of the twentieth century. In the Documentary Evidence, the place is referred to by the name employed in the respective sources at that period.</p> <p>In September 1899, the Yallingup Cave was discovered by Edward Dawson, who notified the State Government of his find. The Cave was subsequently opened to the public, with Dawson as guide. The Cave is variously mentioned as the Cave or the Caves. The terminology used in the assessment is that used in the source documents.</p>
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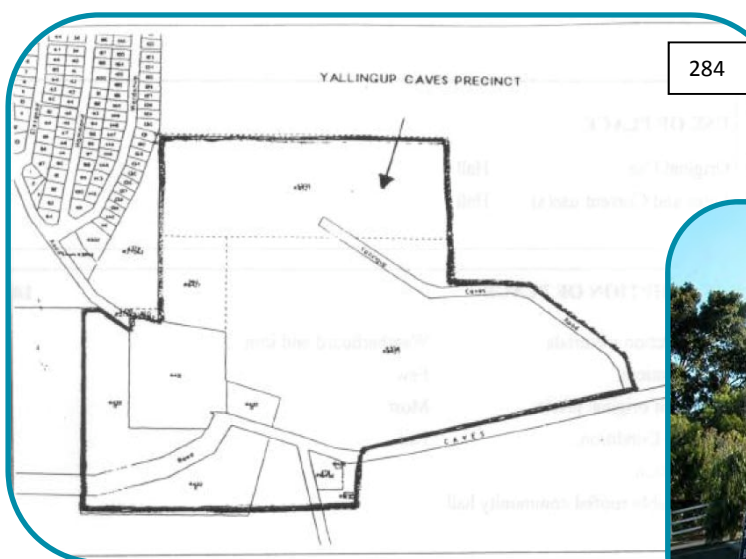


	<p>In early March 1902, the Government considered the building of an accommodation house to cater for visitors to Yallingup Cave, and the Caves Board discussed the matter. The estimated cost was £2,000 to erect and to furnish the accommodation house. The Board was divided over the issue of whether a license should be granted near Yallingup Cave, and also regarding the relative merits of a hotel or accommodation house being built by the Government or private enterprise.</p> <p>In January 1903, Caves Accommodation House, the first Caves House, was opened to the public. It was a two storey, timber building, with an iron roof. The accommodation included nine single and three double bedrooms, a smoking room, dressing rooms, with toilets and bathrooms. All rooms were accessed from the internal corridor, and most opened to the exterior. In 1904, additions and improvements were made to Cave House, Yallingup, including Engineer's Quarters, and stables.</p> <p>The tourist attraction of the caves in the Yallingup and Augusta-Margaret River area was well recognized from the outset, and the Government developed accommodation for visitors to them, with 'Burnside', 'Wallcliffe House', and Cave House all open by December 1904. The location of 'Burnside' and 'Wallcliffe House' was not given and no further information was available. The benefit of good roads from Busselton to Yallingup, and from Yallingup to Margaret River was recognized, and improvements were made in 1904, with the latter road nearing completion in late December.</p> <p>In May 1905, tenders were called for the construction of a billiard room and a tennis court at Yallingup Caves Accommodation House.</p> <p>In 1905, the number of daily visitors increased, so 'it was found necessary to make some preparation for them, and to this end a large picnic ground was fenced in abutting on the road close to the Cave House.' and 'a four-winged fireplace built of stone' was erected, as shown in a photograph in 1905. A water trough for horses with a buggy stand close by were also put up in the picnic ground. Swings and other amusements for young children were being set up in the south part of the picnic ground. A 1905 photograph of the cleared picnic ground shows the horse</p> <p>trough, post and single rail timber fencing around the ground, timber seating, and indigenous trees. Another photograph shows a large painted sign 'Public Camping Ground' at the entrance to the ground from 'the high road', and the gravel approach.</p> <p>On 4 December 1930, a fire caused extensive damage to 'the old wing of Cave House, Yallingup', estimated at £5,000. It was reported that 'a little more than half the wing comprising the basement, the store-rooms, the dining room, the hall and the staircase, two drawing rooms and six bedrooms' were 'totally destroyed. A portion of the kitchen, the bar, and several other bedrooms were damaged. To accommodate guests for the peak Christmas season, the new lounge, formerly the billiard room, was furnished as a dining room, and provision was made for a temporary bar.</p> <p>The new hotel (1938-39) was built by R. Donald &amp; Son. Principal Government Architect A. E. Clare was responsible for the design of the new hotel. Clare was assisted by S. B. Cann, who later became Principal Architect. The new hotel (1938-39) is a very fine and substantial example of the Inter-War Old English style, designed and executed to high standards internally and externally, and was</p>
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	an outstanding achievement in the Inter-War period, when the Public Works Department of Western Australia was responsible for a number of fine buildings.
Description Notes:	Although the various buildings differ in styles, they complement and relate functionally and visually to one another, enabling the local tourism industry to thrive. Visitors are provided with accommodation whilst at the same time afforded different points of interest that illustrate local farming culture and ways of life.
Condition Notes:	The Caves House is in good condition. Yallingup hall is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Since the early 20th century, Yallingup has carved a name for itself as a popular tourist destination. Caves House demonstrates a fine example of a substantial hotel building from the 1920s that have met with considerable success to date. Therefore, the precinct holds high historic significance.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Hospitality industry and tourism)
Management Category:	2

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/6/1996 – PN150
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Robert Donald (Caves House Builder)
Bibliography:	Nil



## Yallingup Steiner School

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	1721 (Lot 40) Wildwood Road YALLINGUP WA 6282
Owners Name:	Yallingup Steiner School
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	11396763
HCWA Number:	05362
Other Names:	Yallingup School

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	School
Construction Date:	Circa 1920 Architect/Designer/Builder: Public Works Department, Architects.
Present Use:	Educational (Combined School)
Historical:	Educational (Combined School)
Description:	Timber and iron one room school and later buildings.
Walls:	Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Utilitarian

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The place was built as a one room school for pupils in the Yallingup area. In the 1930s to the 1950s, there was only one school teacher, Richard Dugdale. The school closed and was re-opened as the Steiner School in the 1990s.
Description Notes:	The former Yallingup School (Steiner School) characterises local architectural language employed in an educational building. The modest outlook of the single room, gable roofed building does not detract from its significance as the first Government School in the 1920s.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	The former Yallingup School (Steiner School) a single room timber and iron utilitarian school building has cultural heritage significance as the first Government school in the area. It exemplifies the design of local schools during the 1920s.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN127
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Richard Dugdale (Teacher)
Bibliography:	Nil



## Sienna Restaurant

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	2 (Lot 10) Canal Rocks Road YALLINGUP WA 6282
Owners Name:	Ursa Major Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Good visual access from the street and restricted internal access.
Landgate Pin:	11973218
HCWA Number:	05364
Other Names:	Formerly The Crayfish Inn, Formerly The Lobster Pot

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1901
Present Use:	Commercial (Restaurant)
Historical:	Residence (Single Storey Residence)
Description:	A simple, single storey brick building with an iron roof and surrounded by a verandah.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	During its early life, it was used as an overnight carter's stop between Busselton and the Karridale Sawmill. The place has been used as a house and more recently as a series of restaurants under the names of The Crayfish Inn, formerly The Lobster Pot, and now the Sienna Restaurant.
Description Notes:	Sienna Restaurant is a modest building designed timber and iron building in local architectural style. The restaurant sits nestled on a grassy patch housed under a large gabled roof. It has an encircling verandah that has been aesthetically enhanced, presumably for its commercial role in attracting customers. One of the modifications to the place is the enclosure of the verandahs.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.



Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity. Despite its conversion of use from residential to commercial, the modesty of the domestic architectural language has not been diminished.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Sienna Restaurant, a timber and iron dwelling converted to use as a restaurant, has cultural heritage significance for its prominent presence on Caves Road, vestiges of the 1901 house and for its historic value as a carters' overnight stop.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Commercial and Service Industries)
Management Category:	3

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN130
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Yallingup Hall

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	2305 (Lot 1178) Caves Road, YALLINGUP WA 6282 (Reserve 15458)
Owners Name:	State of WA (vested in the City of Busselton)
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Yes
Landgate Pin:	523410
HCWA Number:	00427
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hall
Construction Date:	Circa 1920 (on present site)
Present Use:	Hall
Historical:	School building, community hall
Description:	Timber construction iron roofed hall.
Walls:	Timber weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Local Vernacular

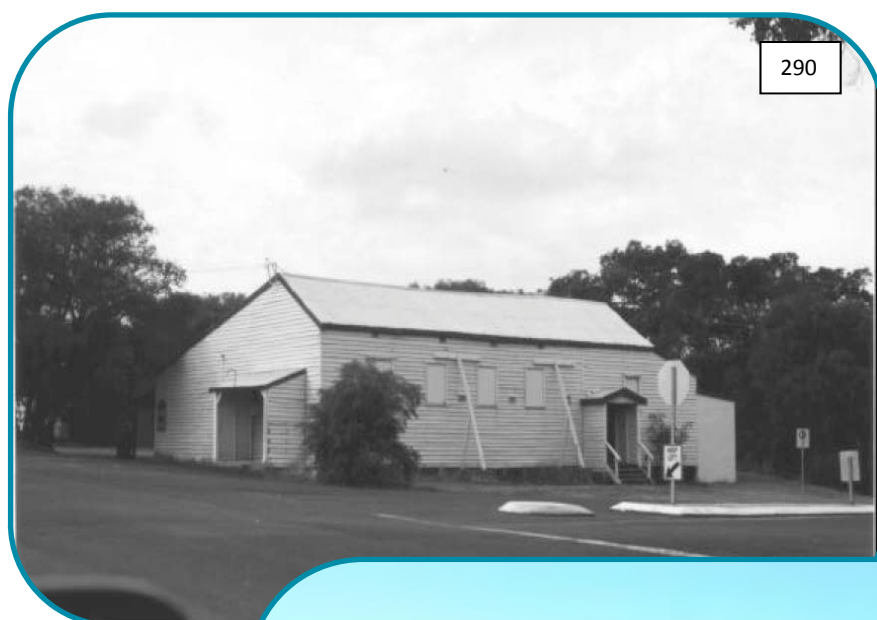
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The hall was originally a school building in Karridale. It was disassembled and transported by horses and drays to Yallingup c1920. The local community worked together to reconstruct the hall. The hall was used for church services and also meetings for the local Country Women's Association and Parent's and Citizens groups. The hall has been conserved and temporary propping removed to re-reveal the place.
Description Notes:	The Yallingup Hall is a substantial gable roofed community hall with extended porched entries.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	Yallingup Hall has cultural heritage significance as a local landmark and for its significant contribution towards promoting social cohesiveness as an important venue for local social events and get-togethers.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Sport, recreation and entertainment)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/6/1996 – PN149
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Busselton Margaret River Times, 12/8/1999.



## Injidup Spring

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 302 Injidup Spring Road YALLINGUP WA 6282
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11638834
HCWA Number:	05343
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Natural Site
Construction Date:	Not Applicable
Present Use:	Park/ Reserve
Historical:	Park/ Reserve
Description:	Natural spring
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Injidup Spring is a natural spring well known to local Aboriginal people. The waters were a source of drinking water for early settlers and their stock.
Description Notes:	The place is a natural spring that discharges across the beach. Condition Notes: The place is in good condition.
Condition Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Authenticity Notes:	Nil
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Injidup Spring, a natural spring, has cultural heritage significance as a place of local Aboriginal significance and as a place where early settlers would stop for





## Canal Rocks and Footbridge

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 302 Injidup Spring Road YALLINGUP WA 6282
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11638837
HCWA Number:	13486
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Other
Construction Date:	1919
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Road: Bridge)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Road: Bridge)
Description:	Natural site and footbridge.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Concrete, steel, local stone, other timber
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	In June 1997, the footbridge was closed as CALM identified it unsafe for public use. A new \$100,000 footbridge was constructed and opened in 1999 to enable fishing enthusiasts, visitors and locals alike to continue using the area along the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park coastline.
Description Notes:	The footbridge sits amongst some rocky outcrop near the Geographe Bay. The meandering structure allows visitors to venture further to capture the magnificent views of the ocean and shore alike.
Condition Notes:	The place is in good condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	Canal Rock and Footbridge has cultural heritage significance as an important visual landmark that contributes to the community's sense of place. Its association with tourism as a developing industry in the district and the rarity of such a structure in the south-west of WA add to its significance.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Other)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 23/04/1999 – PN171
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Robert Donald
Bibliography:	Nil



## Site of the Meleri's Winery

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	796 (Lot 3965) Commonage Road YALLINGUP WA 6282
Owners Name:	Jonathan Ridgeway Nicol & Annabel Nicol & Jennifer Wynne Nicol
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	534823
HCWA Number:	05347
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Circa 1920
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Other)
Historical:	Industrial Manufacturing (Winery)
Description:	Site Only
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Meleri winery was one of the first in the district. Jimmy Meleri and family arrived in Yallingup in the 1920s – 1930s with a number of fellow Italian migrants who used the skills they had acquired in their home land to develop a wine industry in the area. Meleri bought a property of 560 acres and eventually cultivated 10 acres of vines.
Description Notes:	The vineyards have been removed.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	Meleri Winery, a remnant feature of an early winery, has cultural heritage significance as evidence of the early development of the viticulture industry in the region.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Rural Industry and Market Gardening)
Management Category:	5

#### *Registration Details*

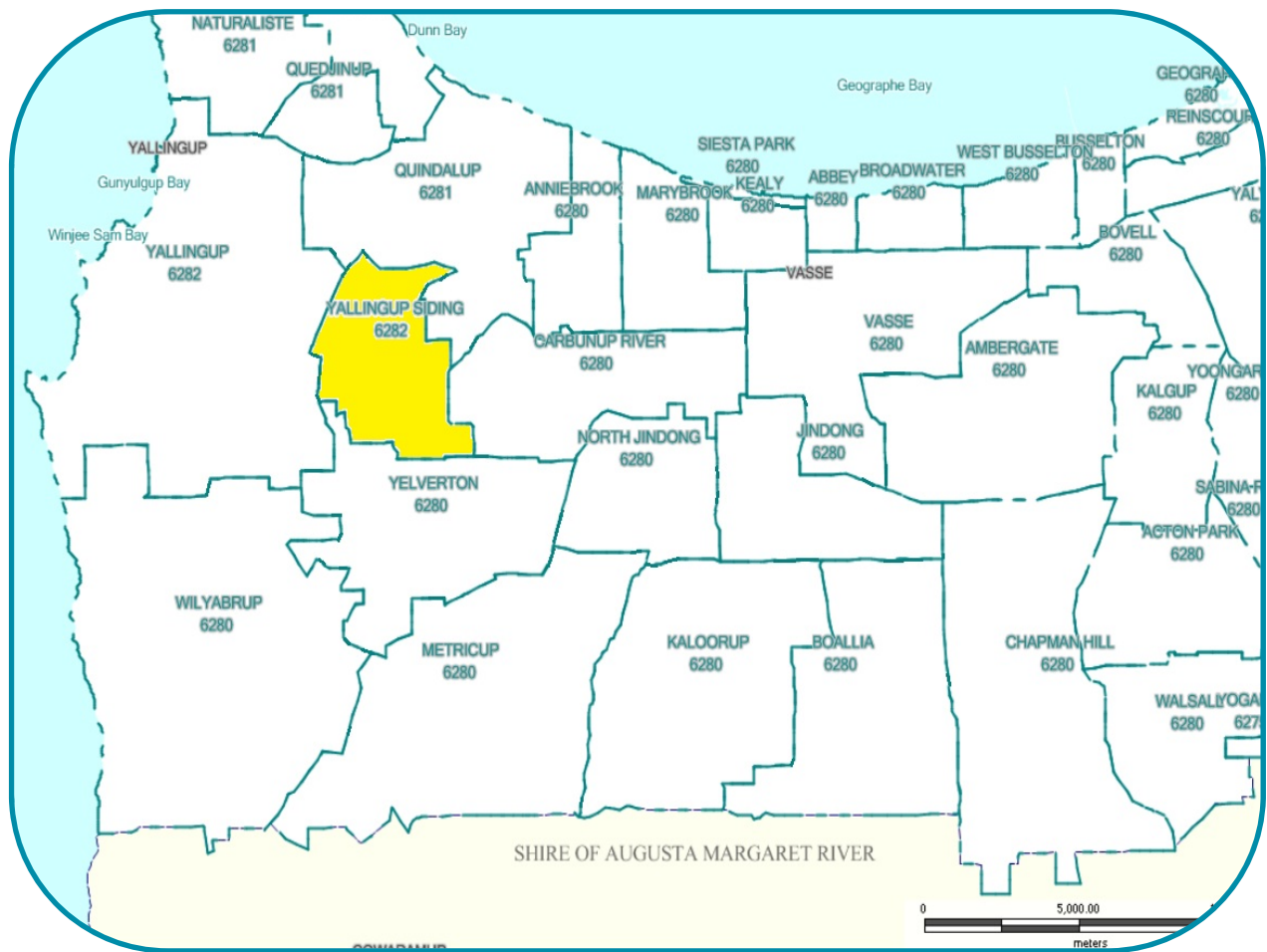
National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN100
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Jimmy Meleri & Family
Bibliography:	Nil







## Yallingup Siding



## Site of Lucy Isaacs' Graveyard

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 5502 Blythe Road YALLINGUP SIDING WA 6282
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11091709
HCWA Number:	03440
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Monument Cemetery
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Pasture)
Description:	The site contains the graves of three generations of the Isaacs' family
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

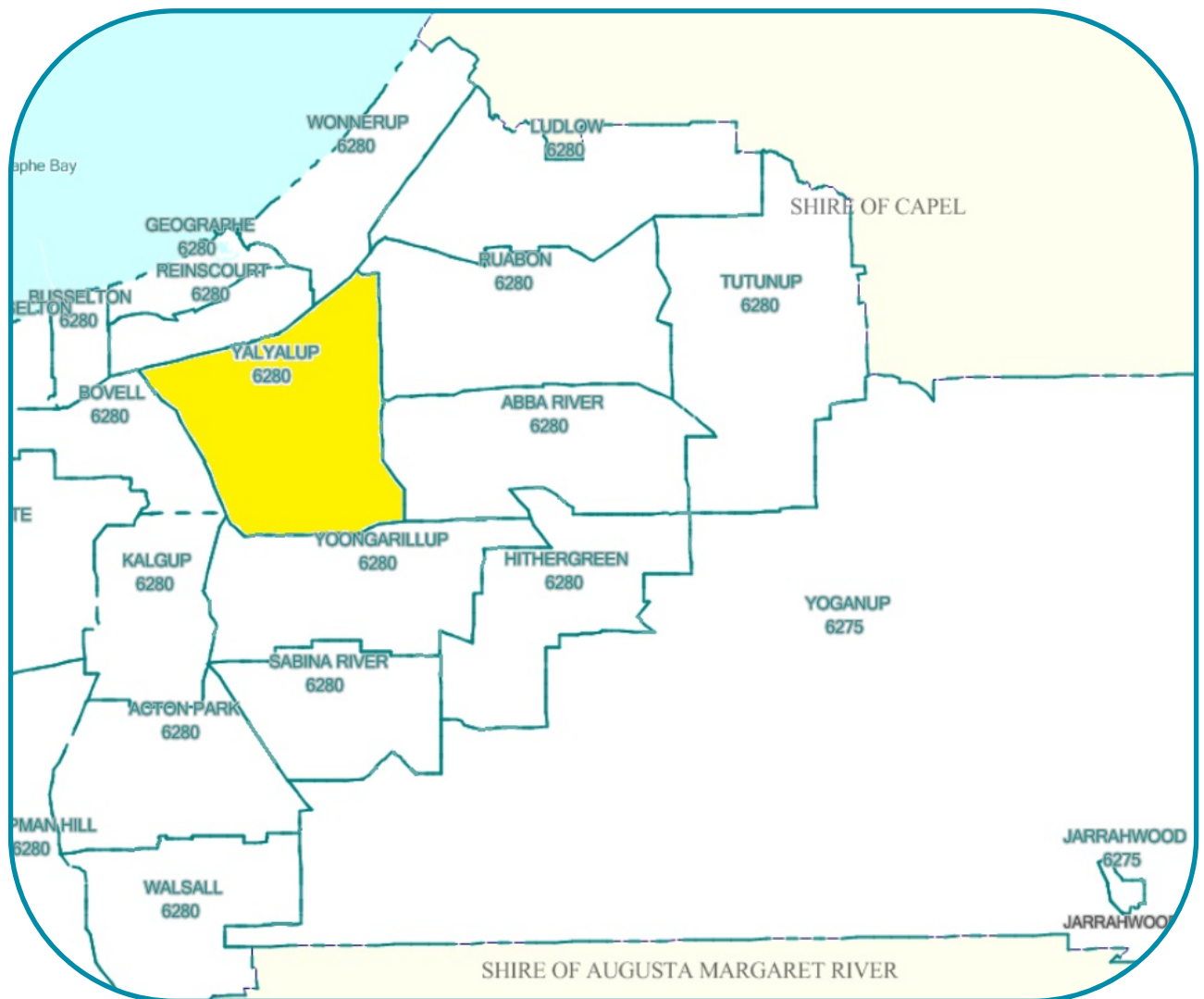
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The site was originally used as a pasture but became the burying ground for three generations of the Isaacs' family. Sam Yeseble Isaac was a renowned Aboriginal settler who worked as a stockman for the Bussell family on their Margaret River property.</p> <p>Lucy Isaacs' husband, Sam was notable in the history of Busselton, in particular the timber industry. He was most well remembered for risking his life to save the passengers of the ailing ship, the 'Georgette' in 1876. The steam sailing ship departed from Fremantle, carrying a load of jarrah timber bound for the Eastern States only to meet with flooding problems at the ship's hull as it approached the shores of Busselton. The heroic and quick actions of Sam together with 16-year old Grace Bussell saved many grief-stricken passengers of the shipwreck. The 'Georgette's rare mission to transport human cargo comprising a small group of Fenians, members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood from Fremantle to Adelaide drew worldwide attention to this incident.</p>
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## Yalyalup





## Former Mullgarnup Aboriginal Mission

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 8 Wonnerup South Road YALYALUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	Graham Charles Oates
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	534612
HCWA Number:	05350
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Dwelling
Construction Date:	Circa 1887
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Pasture)
Historical:	Religious (Other)
Description:	The ruins of the former Mullgarnup Aboriginal Mission.
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Unknown
Other materials:	Timber
Architectural Style:	Vernacular

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The site was once occupied by the Mullgarnup Aboriginal Mission. The name is said to derive from the Aboriginal word 'Mullgarnup' meaning place of medicine, however A W Reed's 'Aboriginal Place Names' (p63) says that the name means 'a cold place.' Previously, the area was occupied by members of the Wardandi tribe that ranged the coastal strip between Augusta and Bunbury.</p> <p>A mission school was first conducted by Eleanor Guerin at her home in Pigeon Grove. The mission was later moved to Mullgarnup when Miss Guerin's sister Catherine married Charles Layman in 1887. The property was one of Layman's original location 3 &amp; 4.</p> <p>The mission was apparently subsidised by the government and the church, and children were brought from as far away as Esperance to the mission and christened.</p> <p>The original house was built of mud bricks. The second house was a four-roomed</p>
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	<p>brick construction with verandahs on three sides. The remains of this building, minus the verandahs, is still evident. Other buildings on the site including a school room and first house, have been removed.</p> <p>Many goods were produced at the mission, such as wine, butter, fruit and vegetables, and cattle and sheep were run on the property.</p> <p>The mission ran for about 10 years, at a time when the Government policy of Assimilation was in practice.</p>
Description Notes:	Brick and timber ruins from the former Mullgarnup Aboriginal Mission.
Condition Notes:	The place is in poor condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a low degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a low degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	The place has high potential for evidence of the occupation of the place during the mission years.
Statement of Significance:	<p>Mullgarnup Aboriginal Mission is of significance:</p> <p>For its associations with the Wardandi tribe and evidence of their treatment at a time when the Government policy of Assimilation was implemented;</p> <p>For representing a policy and way of life that no longer exists; and</p> <p>For its archaeological potential to reveal evidence of the occupation of during the mission years.</p>
Historic Themes:	Demographic, Settlements and Mobility (Other)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN105
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Charles Layman
Bibliography:	<p>'Flashback: Traces of Mullgarnup mission remain today.' by Merle Emery, Busselton-Margaret Times, Thurs 5 March 1992 p 11.</p> <p>Reed A.W. 'Aboriginal Place Names,' National Library of Australia, Sydney 1980.</p>





## Former Yalyalup Mill and Associated Cottages

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	15 (Lot 31) Lyddy Road YALYALUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	Dodd and Dodd Pty Ltd
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	1047557
HCWA Number:	TBA
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Saw Mill
Construction Date:	1962
Present Use:	Vacant Unused
Historical:	Forestry (Timber Mill)
Description:	Former saw mill and cottages associated with the local timber industry.
Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Unknown

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The mill at Yalyallup was one of the early timber mills in the area, similar to Ludlow and Yelverton Mills.</p> <p>Now operating as Swan Timber Company, a new mill was built in 1962 with the latest 'push button' technology, and was the biggest in the Busselton and Margaret River districts.</p> <p>A pine mill operating as Consolidate Pine Industries adjacent to the site started operations in October 1963, boosting Busselton as a timber export port.</p> <p>The Yalyallup mill was later run as Millars (WA) Pty Ltd. It unexpectedly closed in 1979; the reason given by Millars to their 26 employees was due to the depressed state of the housing industry. Some employees were able to work at one of Millars' seven other mills in the area (Jarrahwood, Nannup, Jarrahdale, Yarloop, Jardee, Quinninup and Palgarup).</p>
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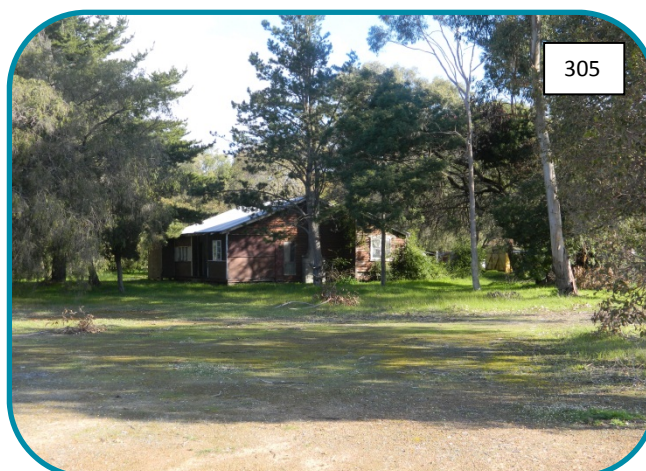
Description Notes:	The site comprises buildings associated with the former mill, including large timber and corrugated iron sheds a two storey structure for the conveyor belt, and several associated workers' cottages. There is also a fibro structure that looks like a former shop. A former timber railway carriage is also abandoned on the site. The site is adjacent to the former railway line.
Condition Notes:	The place is in poor condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a medium degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity as the original/significant fabric is intact.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Former Mill and Associated Cottages, Yalyalup is of significance for its associations with the timber industry in the district.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Timber Industry)
Management Category:	2

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	2013 – PN204
Heritage List:	Yes
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Swan Timber Company
Bibliography:	South West News 12.9.1963. Busselton-Margaret Times 12.9.1963; 21.5.1964. Busselton Historical Society notes, 2012.

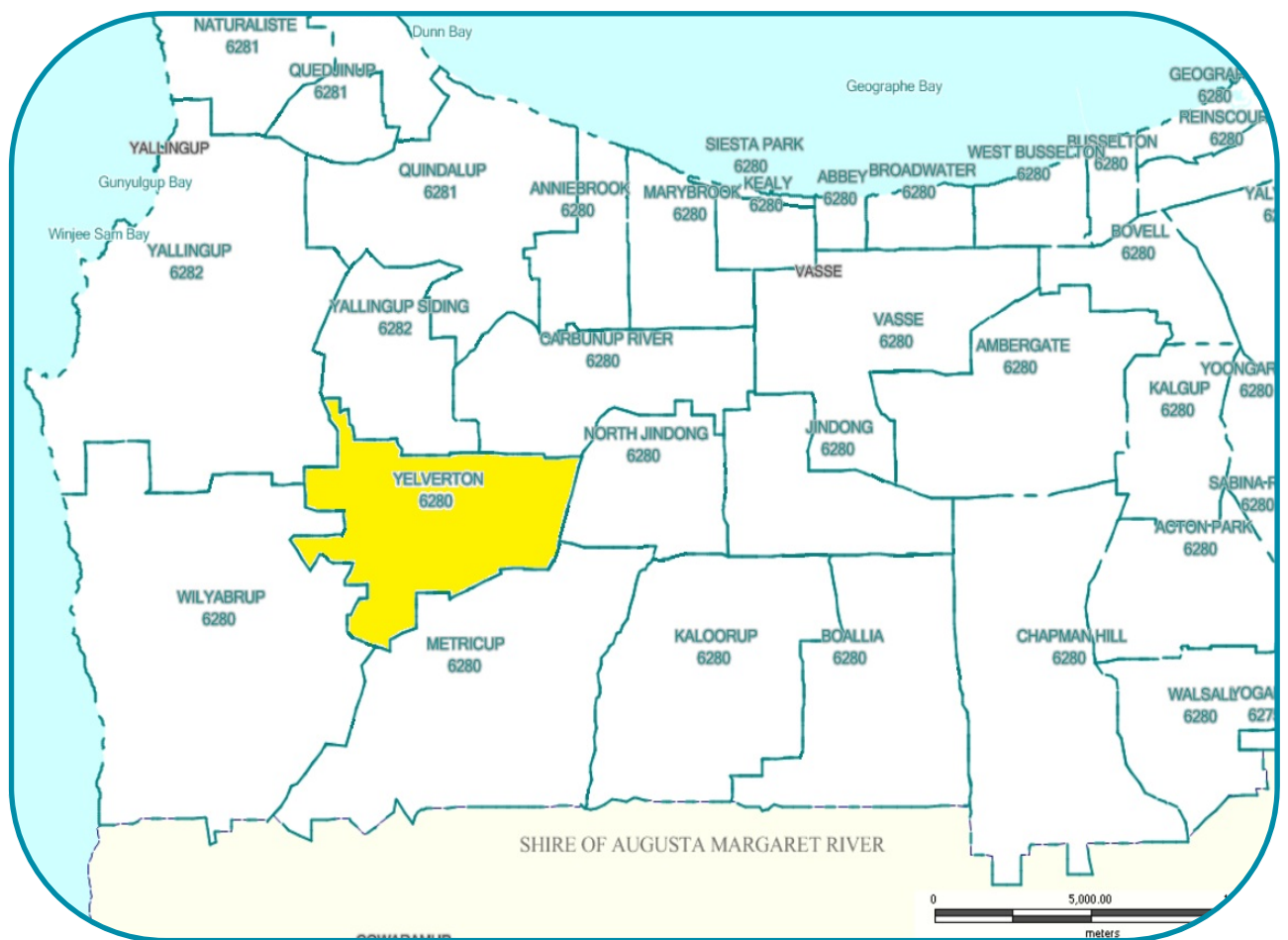








# Yelverton





## Yelverton Mill Precinct

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Various, YELVERTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA, various
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Yes (State Forest)
Landgate Pin:	1117550 and others
HCWA Number:	05378
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Building ruins
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Park/ reserve, timber reserve
Historical:	Timber mill, timber reserve and settlement.
Description:	The Yelverton Mill Precinct is a fragment of the original mill site.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

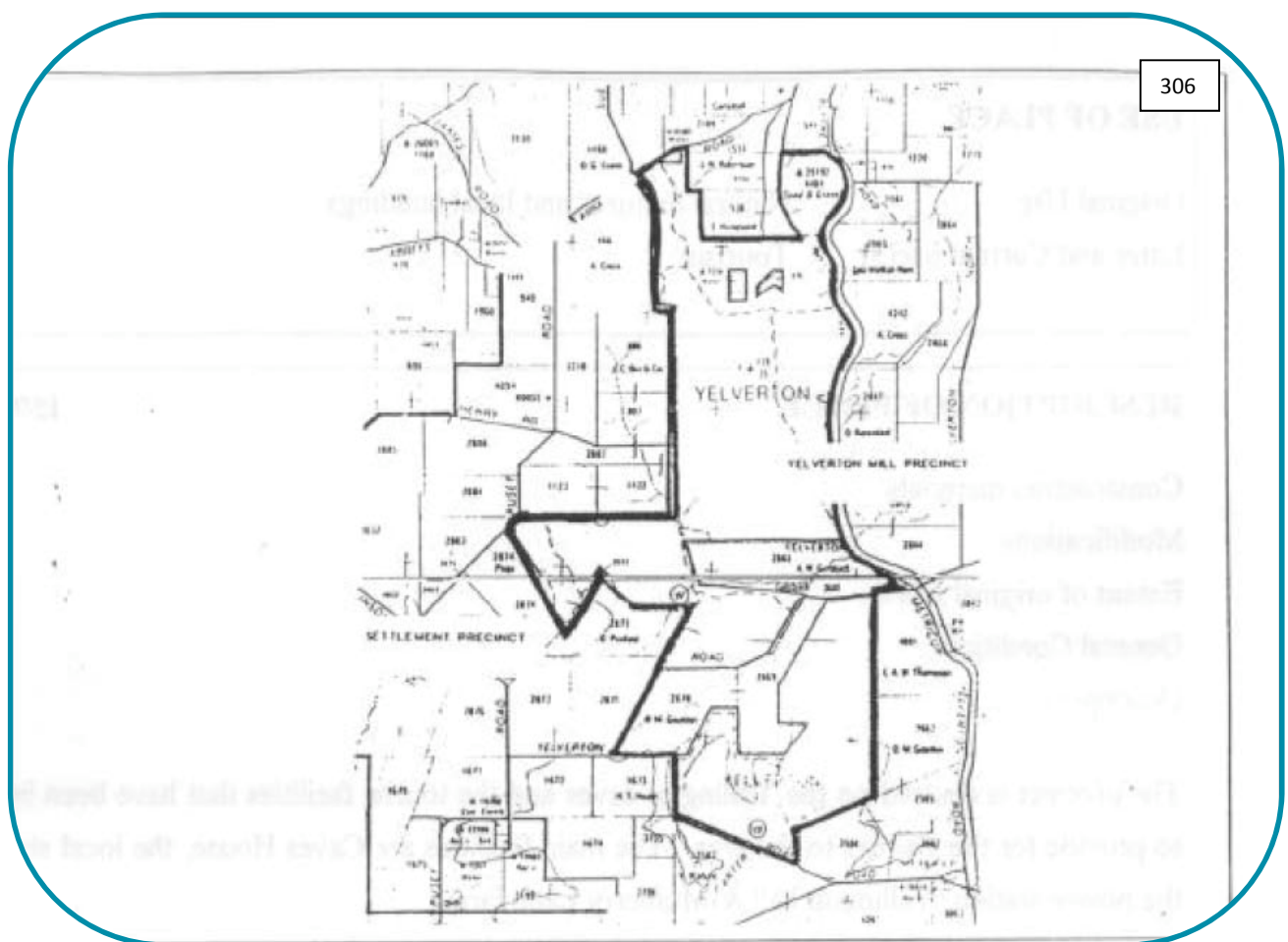
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Yelverton Mill Precinct was well known for its timber industry and commenced operation in 1856. The timber logs were transported from adjacent forests to the mill for processing and then carried by rail tramway to the Quindalup jetty. Yelverton is named for Henry Yelverton, a Fremantle timber merchant.
Description Notes:	Little remains of the mill or settlement.
Condition Notes:	Not applicable
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a moderate degree of integrity since only some of the ruins of the settlement exist.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Yelverton Mill Precinct has cultural heritage significance for its historic value as one of the early timber mills and settlements in the region.

Historic Themes:	Occupations (Timber industry)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN152
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Henry Yelverton
Bibliography:	Nil





## The Holes

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	466 (Lot 4) Metricup-Yelverton Road YELVERTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Ruth Poole & Robert George Poole
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	532697
HCWA Number:	05380
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Water Holes
Construction Date:	Not Applicable
Present Use:	Other
Historical:	Other
Description:	Natural Water Holes
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The Holes once served as a popular resting spot for early settlers to the area. It was also a source of drinking water for horses.
Description Notes:	Not Applicable
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Water Holes, Yelverton has cultural heritage significance as a historic water stop used by pioneers, especially during summer periods.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Droving)

Management Category:	5
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#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN133
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Harry Adams' House

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	135 (Lot 25) Puzey Road YELVERTON WA 6280
Owners Name:	Julimar Holdings Pty Ltd
Occupied:	No
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	1378896
HCWA Number:	05341
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Farmhouse
Construction Date:	Circa 1880
Present Use:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Historical:	Farming Pastoral (Homestead)
Description:	A farmhouse in a rural setting.
Walls:	Brick and Timber Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Unknown
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	No historic information located.
Description Notes:	Harry Adams' house is an early farmhouse built in the Victorian Georgian style. Its significant architectural feature is a broken pitch verandah topped with a hipped roof.
Condition Notes:	The place is in poor condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Harry Adams' house, a single storey mud brick and iron house in the Victorian Georgian style, has cultural heritage significance as a fine example of a building

	done in local vernacular version of the Victorian Georgian style. It is one of the few remaining early farmhouses.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)
Management Category:	5

#### *Registration Details*

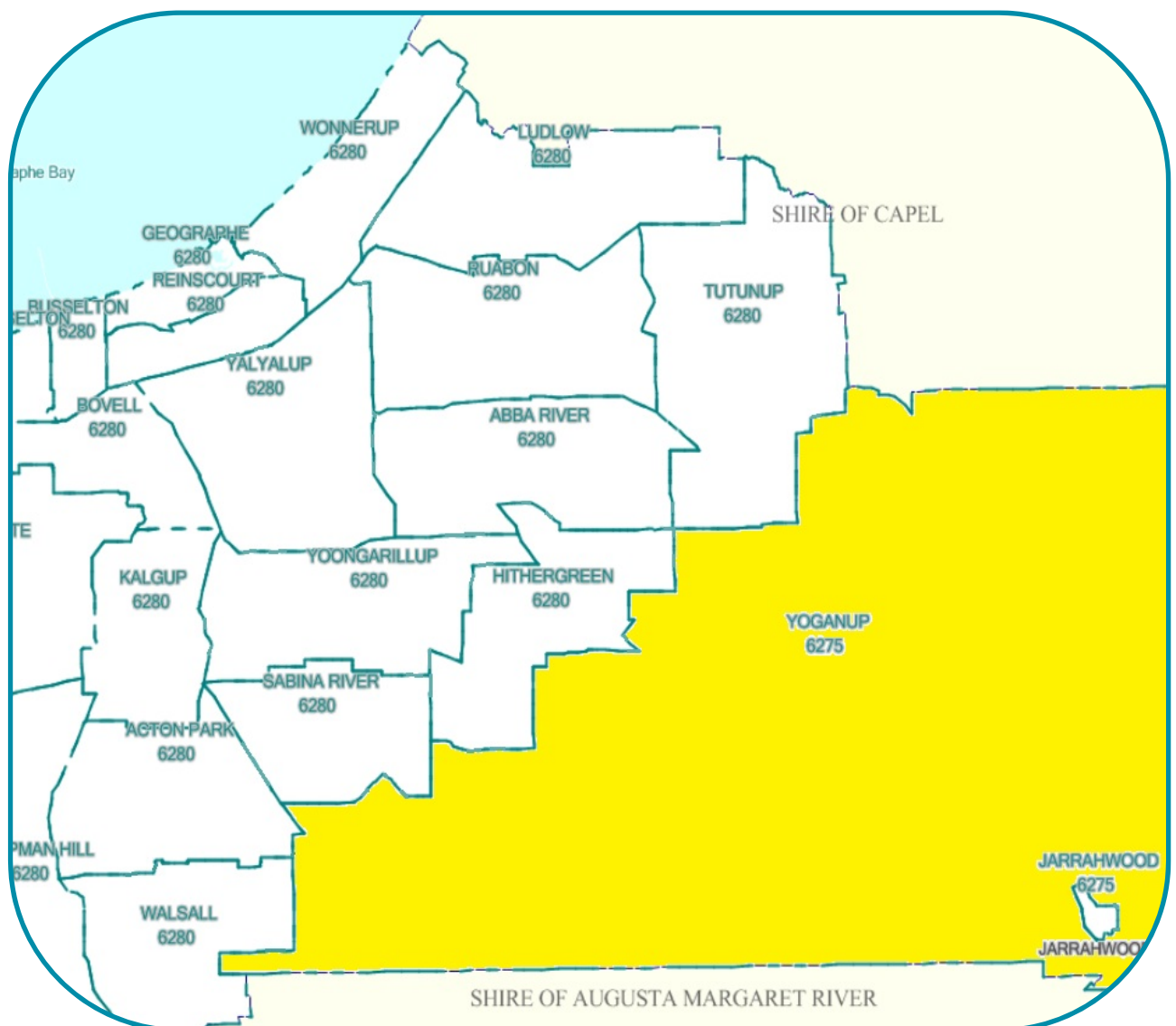
National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN086
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil







## Yoganup



## Mount Seaview Firetower

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 1151 Vasse Highway YOGANUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
Landgate Pin:	511307
HCWA Number:	05349
Other Names:	Happy Valley

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Fire Tower
Construction Date:	Circa 1940
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Comms: Other) and Governmental (Fire Station)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Comms: Other) and Governmental (Fire Station)
Description:	The Mt Seaview Firetower (Happy Valley) is a forest lookout tower.
Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Functional

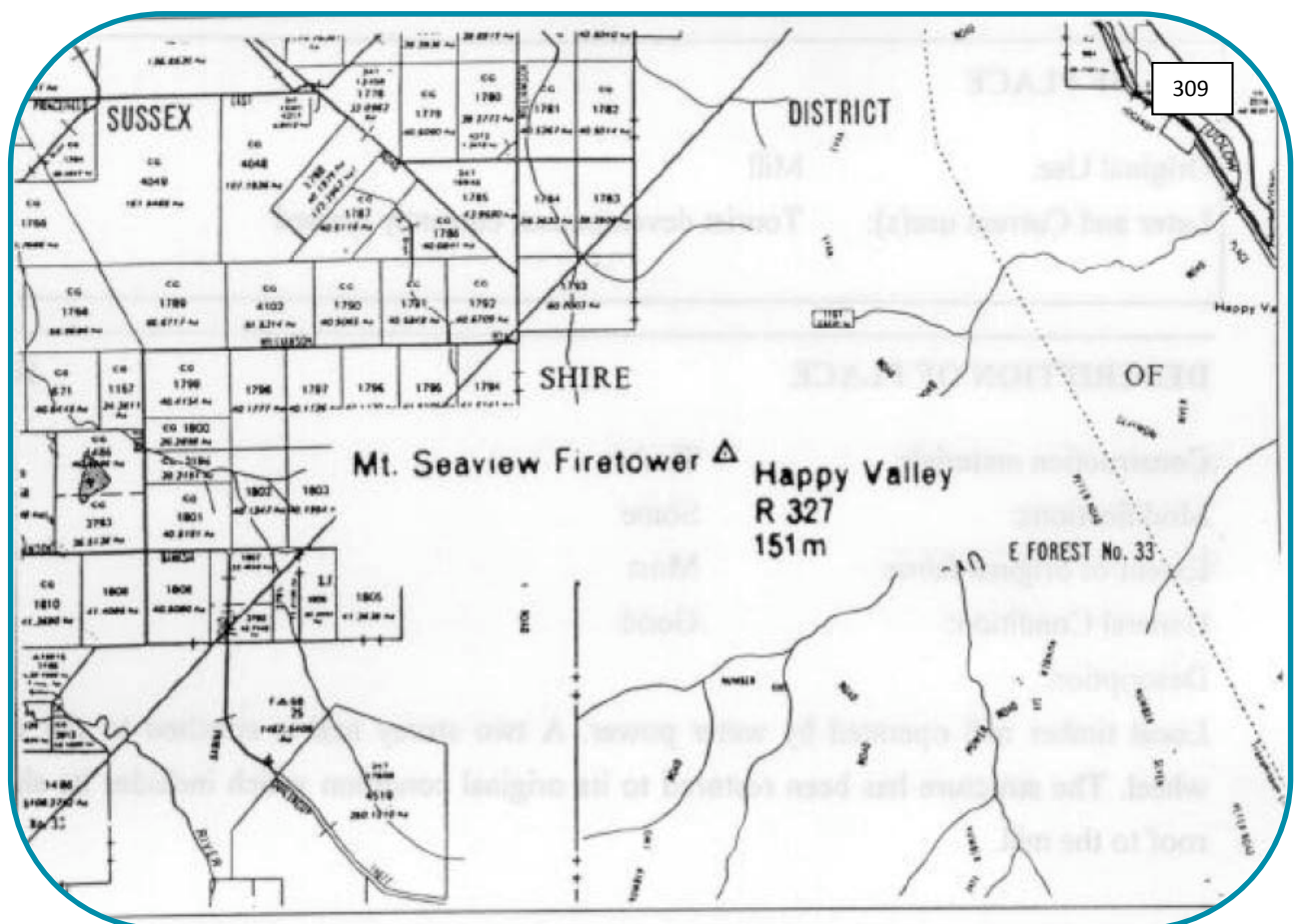
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The tower was built c.1940 to assist with the detection and management of forest fires.
Description Notes:	Approximately 30-35m jarrah-construction tower with lookout cabin at the top; 7 ladders and 6 landings.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Fire Tower has cultural heritage significance as it has contributed scientifically to the social community of Busselton in fighting bush fires. It also

	acted as a trigonometric and heliographic station during the 20th century.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Telecommunications) and Outside Influences (Natural Disasters)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN104
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil



## Yoganup Townsite

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Lot 2704 Yoganup Place, YOGANUP WA 6280 (on Ludlow River)
Owners Name:	D. N. Turner
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	511446
HCWA Number:	02944
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Remains of dwellings (ruins)
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Vacant
Historical:	Timber workers cottages
Description:	Ruins of dwellings at former Yoganup townsite.
Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Not applicable
Other materials:	Not applicable
Architectural Style:	Not applicable

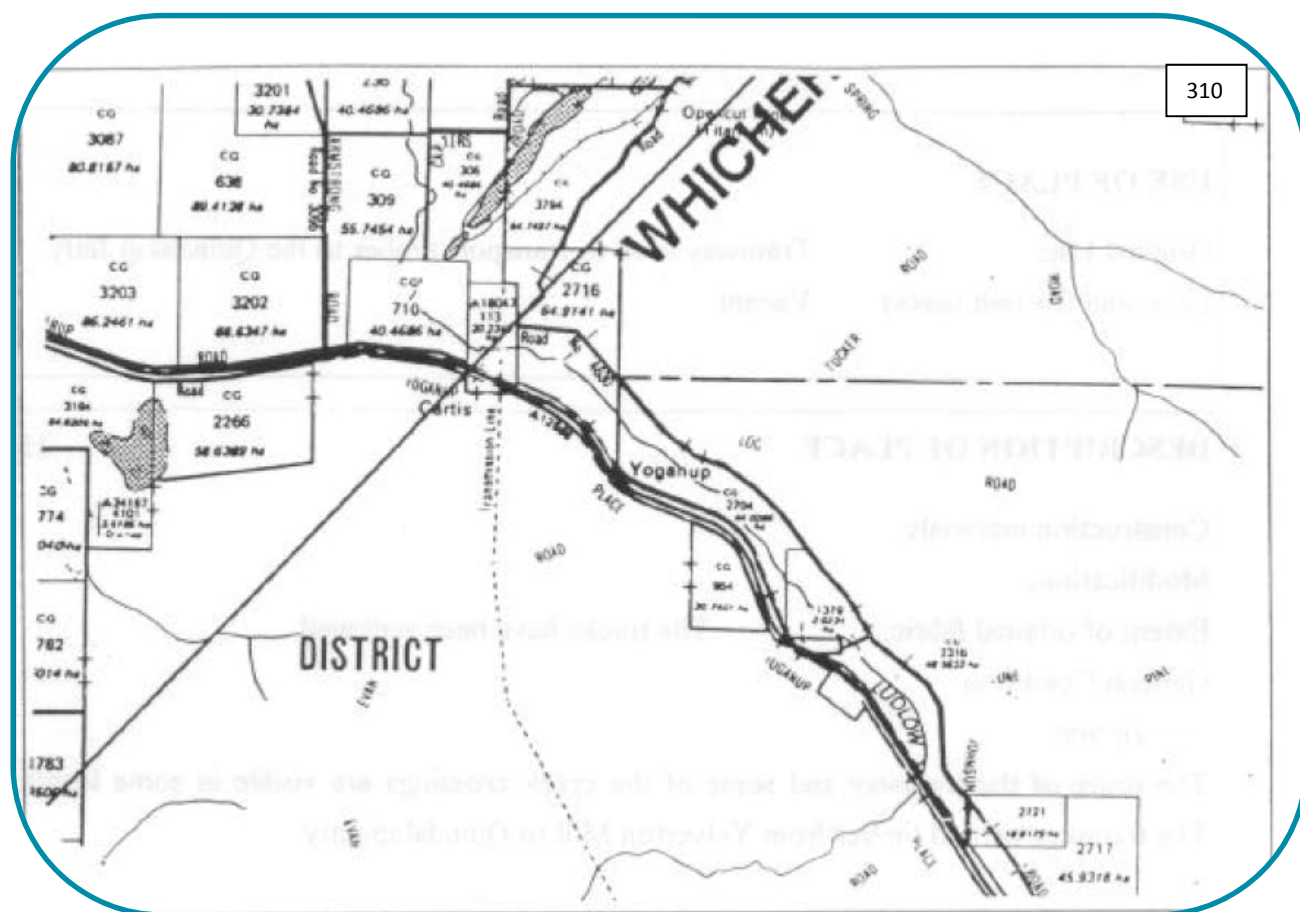
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The townsite was previously used as an outstation for timber workers. The mill is not currently operating.
Description Notes:	The site contains foundations of some of the original buildings, some fruit trees and grape vines. These serve as nostalgic reminders of the original Yoganup townsite that contained a timber mill and various huts, located next to the Ballaarat Railway Line.
Condition Notes:	The place is in fair condition.
Integrity Notes:	The place retains a low degree of integrity.
Authenticity Notes:	The place retains a high degree of authenticity.
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	Yoganup townsite site has cultural heritage significance as an outstation for timber workers and for its connections with the Ballaarat Railway Line that linked

	Yoganup with Wonnerup.
Historic Themes:	Occupations (Timber industry)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

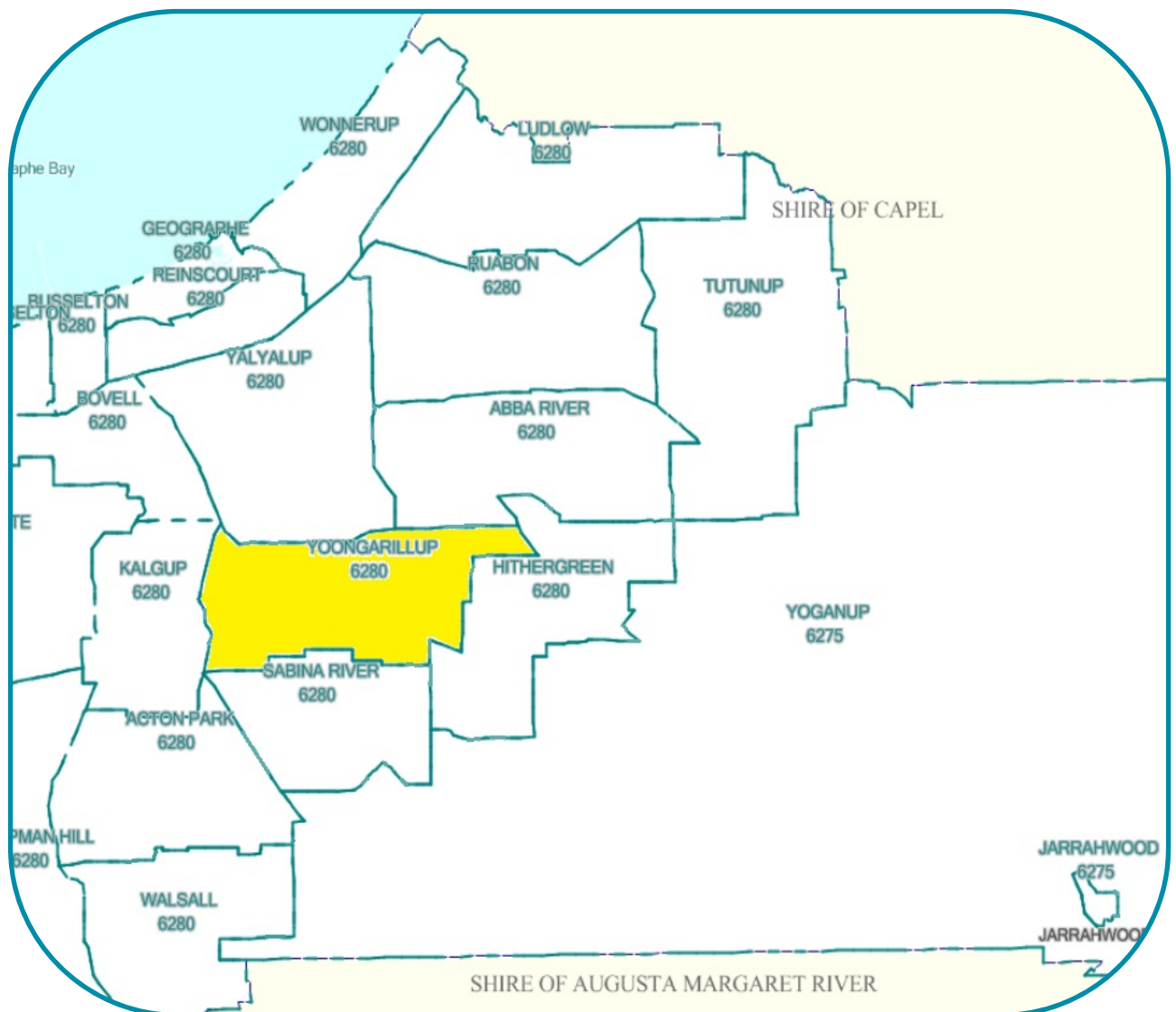
National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN154
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Ballaarat railway line
Bibliography:	Nil







## Yoongarillup



## Yoongarillup Hall and Reserve

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	3 (Lot 884) Yoongarillup Road YOONGARILLUP WA 6280
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	526384
HCWA Number:	13489
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Hall
Construction Date:	1923
Present Use:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre)
Historical:	Social Recreational (Other Community Hall Centre)
Description:	Rectangular hall 18.7 x 10.8m with Kitchen 7.7 x 4.4m
Walls:	Brick and Timber
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Other materials:	Timber
Architectural Style:	Unknown

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	Built in 1923 by local residents during the Group Settlement period.
Description Notes:	A brick and timber hall. The surrounding reserve is predominantly bushland and a bushfire service shed, but previously included local sporting facilities.
Condition Notes:	Unknown
Integrity Notes:	Unknown
Authenticity Notes:	Unknown
Archaeological Description:	Unknown
Statement of Significance:	Built in 1923 during the Group Settlement period as a district focal point for community purposes. It provided an important venue for social activity during the difficult years of Group Settlement and the Depression in the 1920's and

	1930's. It was built and paid for by local residents.
Historic Themes:	Social and Civic Activities (Community Services and Utilities)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 23/04/1999 – PN191
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Group Settlement Scheme
Bibliography:	Nil







[illegible]

## Site of No. 1 Government Road (Strelley Street to Chapman Hill Road) and Heritage Trail

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Track running from Vasse to Augusta following the alignment of Strelley Street and Chapman Hill Road
Owners Name:	State of WA and City of Busselton
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	Various
HCWA Number:	08697
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Established 1832
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Road: Other)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Road: Other)
Description:	An historic track between Busselton and Augusta
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

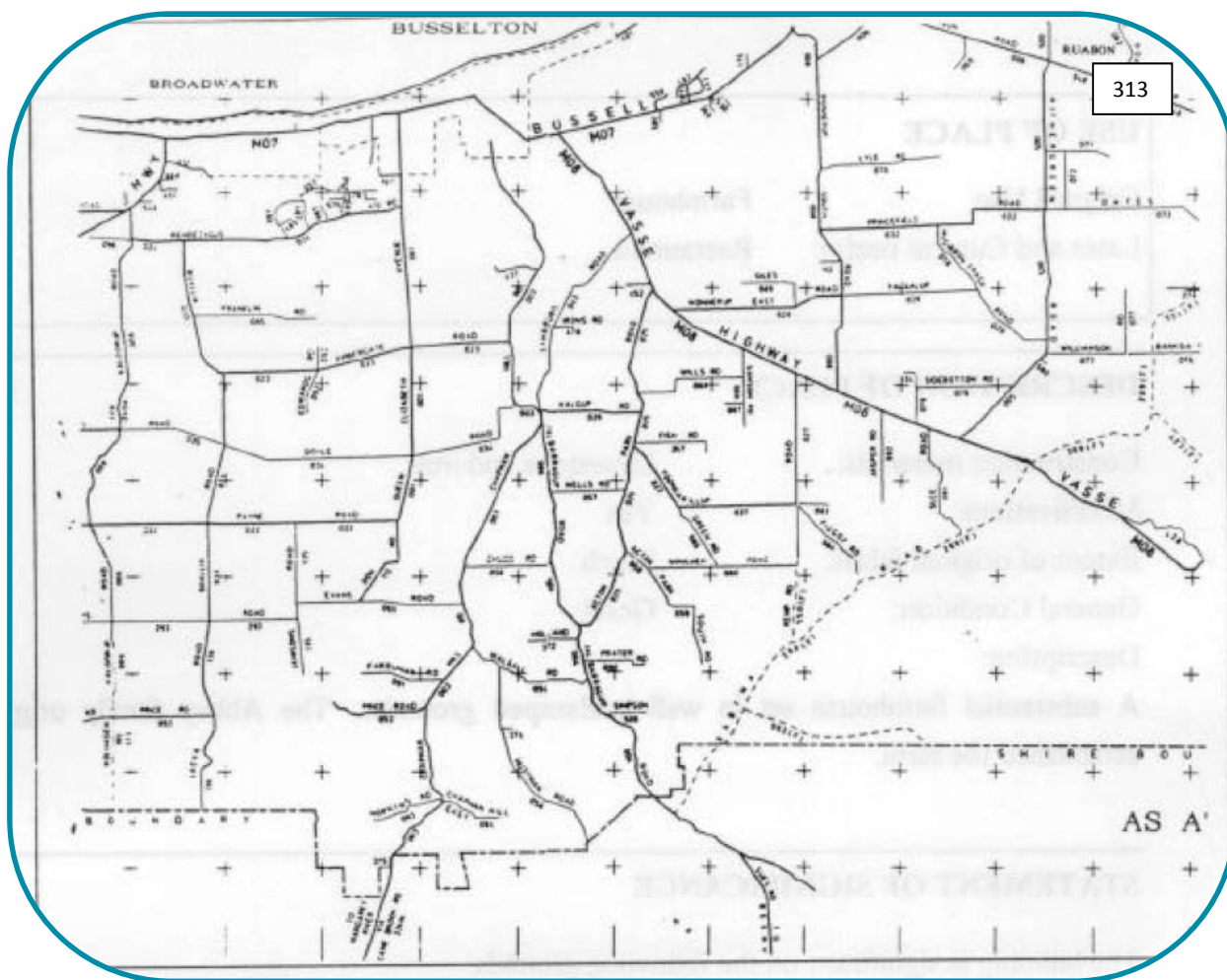
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The track was pioneered by John Bussell in 1832 and used as a traffic route for about 30 years joining the original settlement of Augusta to Vasse. It is approximately 100 km long. In 1988 it was accorded the status of a heritage trail.
Description Notes:	Not Applicable
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	No. 1 Government Road (Strelly St. to Chapman Hill Road) and Heritage Trail, has cultural heritage significance for its historic value as an early transport thoroughfare since the 1830s and its close historic association with John Bussell, one of the earliest settlers in the region.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Droving)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN111
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	John Bussell
Bibliography:	Nil



## Route of Busselton to Augusta Railway Line

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Various
Owners Name:	State of WA
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	Various
HCWA Number:	05359
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Circa 1920
Present Use:	Vacant Unused
Historical:	Transport Communications (Rail: Other)
Description:	This site encompasses the route from Busselton to Augusta by rail. However, the line is no longer in use.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

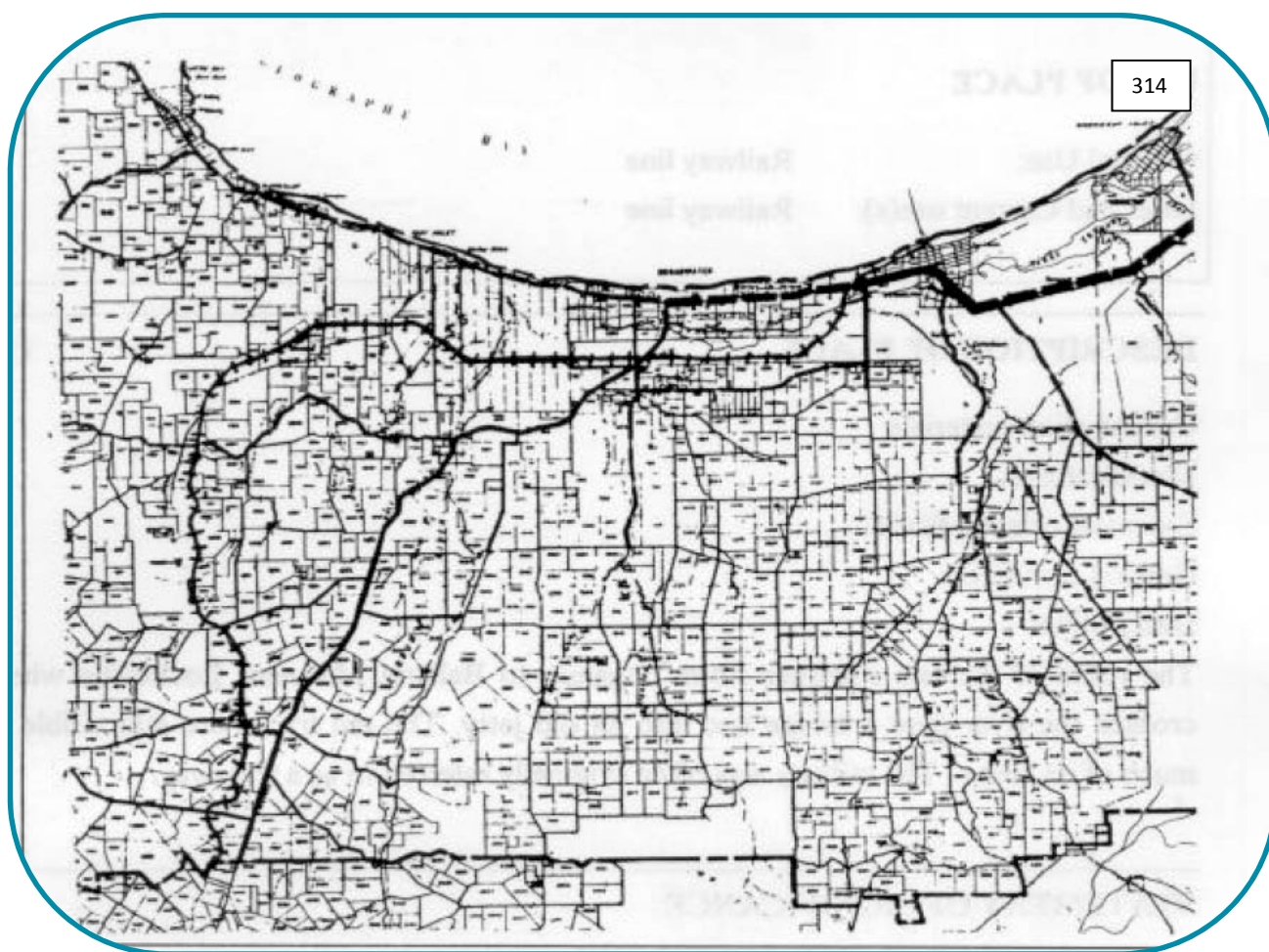
### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	The line was established in the early 20th century and was an important means of transport until road transport improved and became competitive. The rail link assisted in allowing industry to develop and to provide the community with a better standard of living.
Description Notes:	Historic railway formation
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	The Busselton to August railway route has cultural heritage significance for its historic value in the early 20th century development of the district its opening provided a boost to the local industries as this meant that local traders had means of exchanging goods with their counterparts in other regions.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Rail and Light Rail Transport)
Management Category:	4

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN119
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil





## Site of McGibbon's Track

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	McGibbon Track Road Reserve ABBA RIVER WA 6280, Yalyalup & Princefield Rds, HITHERGREEN to WONNERUP
Owners Name:	Various
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Restricted in parts.
Landgate Pin:	Not Applicable
HCWA Number:	13483
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Not Applicable
Construction Date:	Unknown
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Road: Other)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Road: Other)
Description:	Natural Bush Track.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

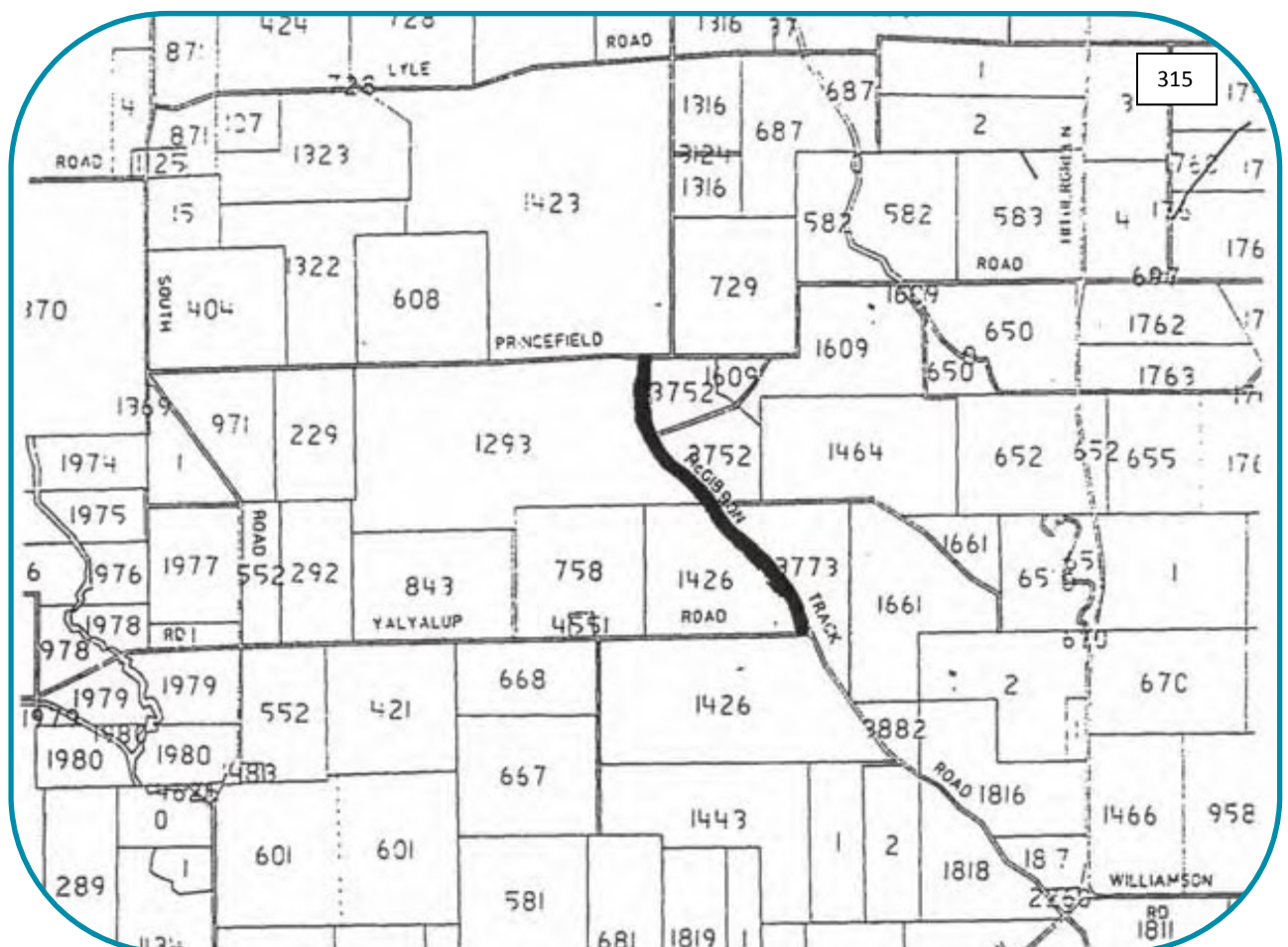
### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Early transportation route established in the late 19th Century for transport of timber by bullock team from the Hithergreen area to the Wonnerup jetty.
Description Notes:	Natural bush track within road reserves which contain unspoiled Jarrah/Marri forest and Banksia scrub.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of	Early transportation route established in the late 19th Century for transport of timber by bullock team from the Hithergreen area to the Wonnerup jetty. Portion

Significance:	<p>of the track is currently named McGibbon Track Road and also follows Yalyalup Road and Princefield Road.</p> <p>Named after early settler Sam McGibbon, a sleeper cutter, who was prominent in the development and progress of the timber industry in the Hithergreen area. Local residents also used this track to gain access to Wonnerup.</p>
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communication (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 13/09/2006 – PN186
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Sam McGibbon
Bibliography:	Nil



## Site of Keenan's Track

### *Site Details and Ownership*

Address/Location:	Various from Bussell Highway, Metricup through Yallingup Siding, Quindalup, Quedjinup, Natraliste and ending at Eagle Bay-Meelup Road, Eagle Bay
Owners Name:	Various Public and Private Owners
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Restricted and Open in various sections
Landgate Pin:	Various
HCWA Number:	13484
Other Names:	Nil

### *Particulars of Building/ Site*

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	1898
Present Use:	Transport Communication's (Other)
Historical:	Transport Communication's (Other)
Description:	Site of a Natural Bush Track
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

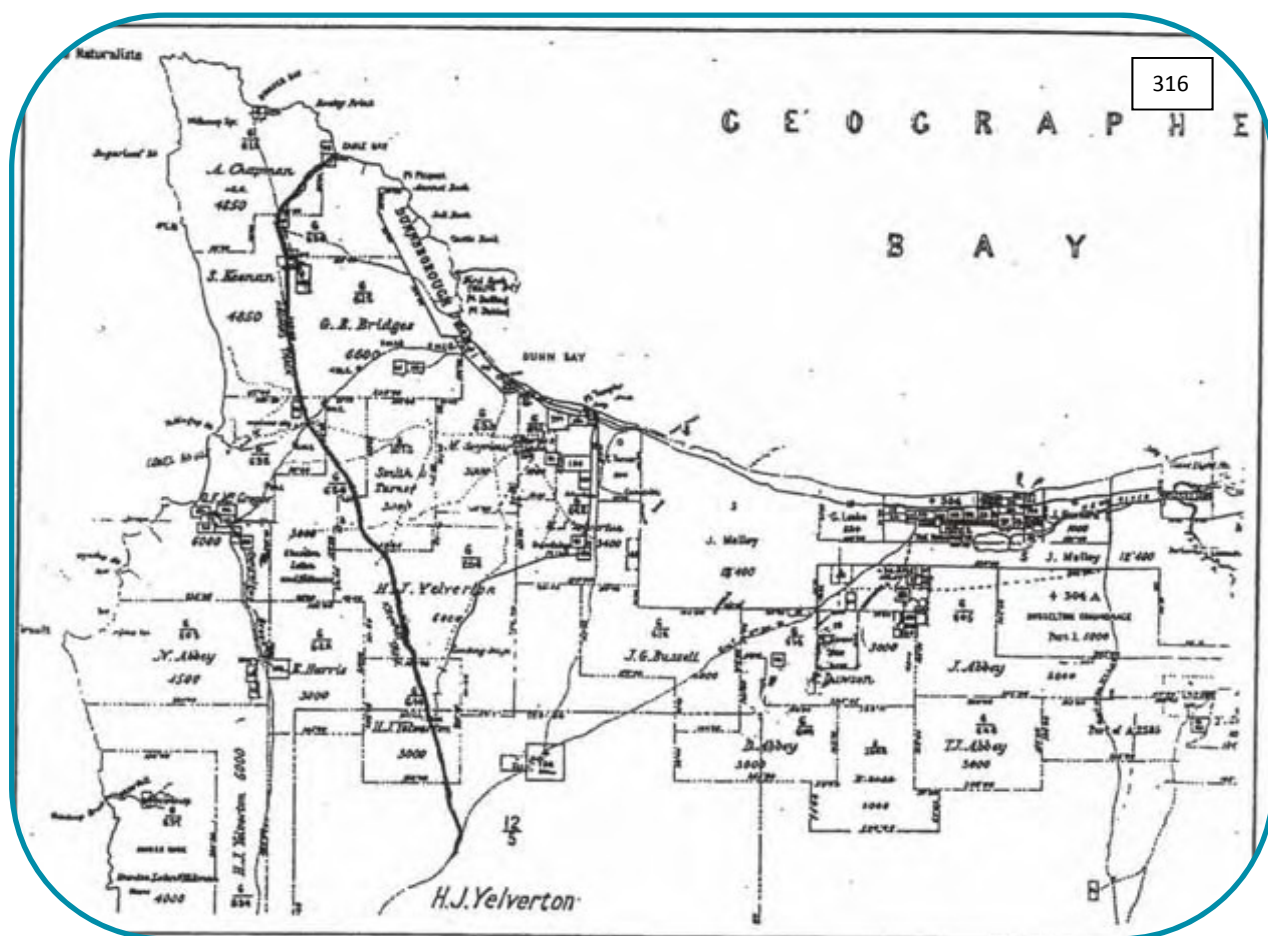
### *Site Assessment*

Historical Notes:	Before 1900 Stewart Keenan of Eagle Bay developed "Keenan's Track" to trade farm produce with Yelverton's Timber Mill community and also to access his second farm on the Margaret River, at the bridge on Caves Road as it is known today. The earliest route was found to be along the ridges, so eliminating bridges and streams to a great extent.
Description Notes:	Nil
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil

Statement of Significance:	<p>Early transport route established in late 19th Century to cart produce and timber between Eagle Bay and Yelverton (and on to Margaret River).</p> <p>Named after builder of track, Stewart Keenan, a farmer of land at Eagle Bay and Margaret River. The track was also used as a carriageway by other settlers at the time.</p>
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Early Settlers)
Management Category:	4

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 23/04/1999 – PN187
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Stewart Keenan
Bibliography:	Nil



## Route of the Ballaarat Railway Line

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	From Yoganup to the Site of Ballaarat Mill
Owners Name:	Various
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Restricted
Landgate Pin:	Various
HCWA Number:	05358
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	1871
Present Use:	Various
Historical:	Transport Communications (Rail: Other)
Description:	The route runs from Yoganup to the Site of Ballaarat Mill (See Map)
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	<p>The agreement between the West Australian Timber Company and the government to take timber was signed on 29 July 1871. John McNeil operated as the company's agent in Western Australia and was based at Lockville, where he oversaw the construction of the jetty and railway, which would have included the building of the railway bridge over the Vasse estuary in order to take the line across to the jetty. To date, no reference has been found for the construction of the railway bridge that carried the rail line across the narrow channel (where the Vasse estuary joins the Wonnerup Inlet) to the jetty.</p> <p>It was a matter of local satisfaction that the Vasse could boast having the first locomotive and railway line in the State. In describing how the mill was progressing, a 'correspondent' in the 21 April 1871 edition of The Inquirer remarked:</p> <p><i>"We are anxiously looking for the arrival of the vessel from Melbourne bringing</i></p>
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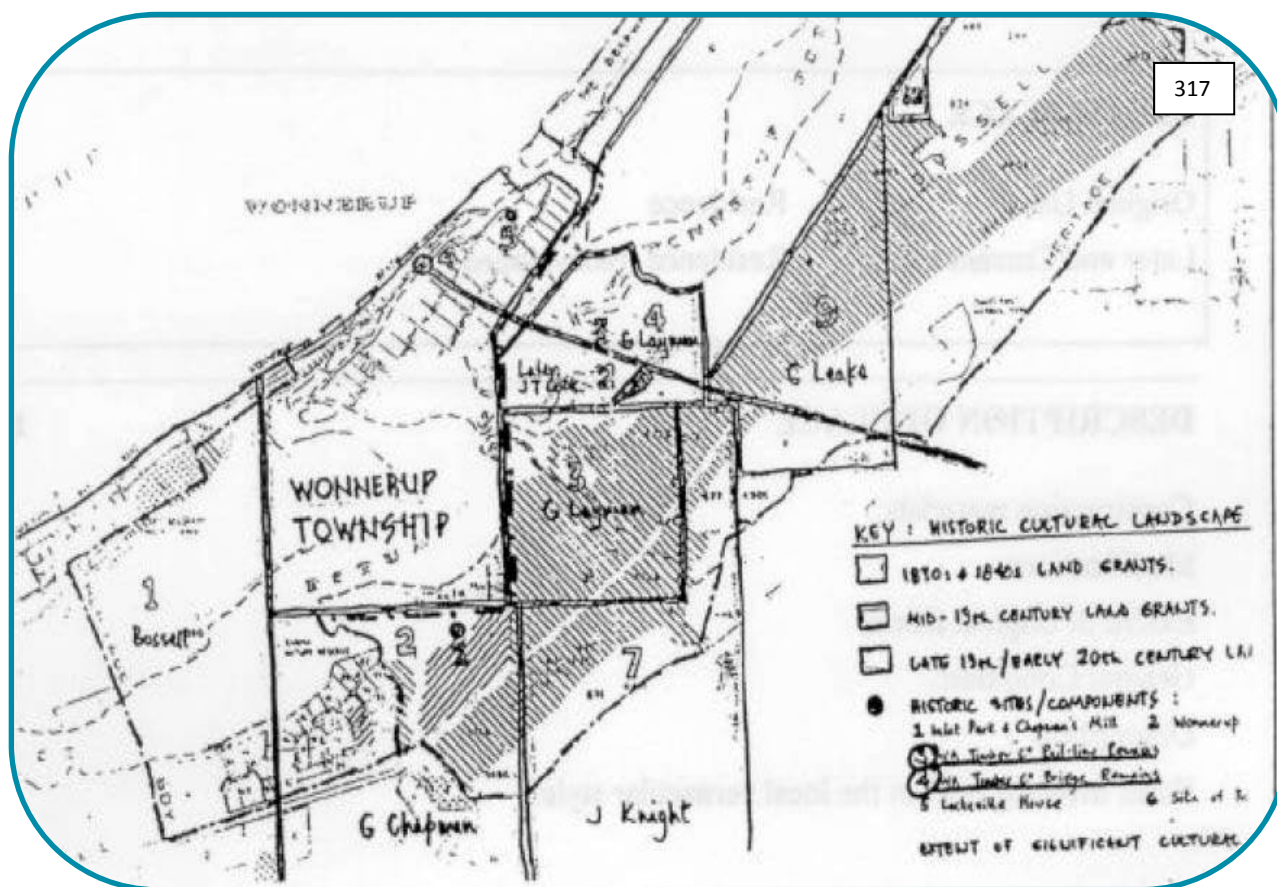


	<p><i>the locomotive for the W. A. Timber Company railway. The works are progressing rapidly and it is rumored and generally believed, that His Excellency the Governor will pay us a visit for the purpose of opening the railway and saw mills on the 1st May. This will be a happy May Day for us and it may be easily imagined that we feel no small satisfaction in having this first railroad of the Colony within our district”.</i></p> <p>Governor Weld officially opened the railway line on 23rd December 1871, while the Jarrahdale-Rockingham line was opened in November 1872. The locomotive was originally named ‘Ballaarat’ by the Mayor of Melbourne after the original spelling of the town of Ballaarat where it was built by James Hunt at the Victoria Foundry (now Phoenix Foundry). ‘It had a horsepower of 16 and had two cylinders of 7 inch diameter and a 14 inch stroke. Three wagons without springs were used on the timber train.’ The timber had been hauled along the rails, originally made of jarrah, by horses before the arrival of the locomotive. Horses and later bullocks continued to be used in conjunction with the engine.</p>
Description Notes:	The railway route runs from Yoganup to Ballaarat Mill near Lockeville. It is still mostly visible. Its unique route travels across the bridge over the Vasse River and into an old jetty. In its early days, the railway was known as a tramway.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of Significance:	The Ballaarat railway line has cultural heritage significance as the first railway to be built in WA dating over 130 years old in the present day. During the establishment of the timber industry in the region, the railway featured prominently as a means of transportation and proved to be an excellent source of mobility. Rapid growth of the timber industry soon followed, as the millers did not have to operate in isolation within the Busselton area. It also helped to consolidate the local settlements.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Rail and Light Rail)
Management Category:	5

#### Registration Details

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN118
Heritage List:	No
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	West Australian Timber Company, John McNeil (West Australian Timber Company Agent), Governor General Weld and Henry Condell (the First Mayor of

	Melbourne)
Bibliography:	Centenary of the State's First Railway', in W.A.G.R. Newsletter, May 1971.



## Site of Busselton to Boyanup Rail Line

### Site Details and Ownership

Address/Location:	Various
Owners Name:	Westrail, various
Occupied:	Not Applicable
Public Access:	Open
Landgate Pin:	11971859, 526208, 534540, 11653631, 11653630, 11653629, 11653628, 11518985, 527131, 11593260, 1292468, 1039754, 11797521, 1159257, 11535674, 534439, 11520249, 11797522, 1248175, 11381065, 11064396 and 11380765
HCWA Number:	02946
Other Names:	Nil

### Particulars of Building/ Site

Building Type:	Site Only
Construction Date:	Circa 1895
Present Use:	Transport Communications (Other)
Historical:	Transport Communications (Other)
Description:	Historic railway route.
Walls:	Not Applicable
Roof:	Not Applicable
Other materials:	Not Applicable
Architectural Style:	Not Applicable

### Site Assessment

Historical Notes:	No Information
Description Notes:	Remains of the railway line can still be seen.
Condition Notes:	Not Applicable
Integrity Notes:	Not Applicable
Authenticity Notes:	Not Applicable
Archaeological Description:	Nil
Statement of	The Site of Busselton-Boyanup Rail Line has cultural heritage significance for its

Significance:	historic value in the development of the local timber and dairy industry.
Historic Themes:	Transport and Communications (Rail and Light Rail Transport)
Management Category:	5

#### *Registration Details*

National Trust:	No
Municipal Inventory:	Adopted 20/06/1996 – PN120
Heritage List:	Adopted
State Heritage Register:	No
Associations:	Nil
Bibliography:	Nil









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- PN198 – Nautical Lady Tower
- PN199 – Old Beach Shop
- PN200 – Busselton Show Grounds
- PN201 – Aerated Water Factory
- PN202 – Fernbrook Homestead
- PN203 – Old Dunsborough Hall
- PN204 – Former Mill and Associated Cottages
- PN205 – Old Quindalup Jetty
- PN206 – Site of the Old Police Station and Court House

## *Site Listings combined in 2013 review*

- PN044 – Ship Hotel Stables (with PN043)
- PN103 – Millbrook Water Mill (with PN102)
- PN206 – Site of the Old Police Station and Court House (with PN035)

## *Site Listings removed by recommendations of 2013 review*

- PN003 – Ballaarat Engine
- PN027 – Old WA Government Railway Precinct
- PN031 – Mitchell Park Precinct
- PN050 – St Joseph's Precinct
- PN069 – Bunker Bay Reserve
- PN071 – Cape Naturaliste Area
- PN098 – Meelup Brook
- PN099 – Meelup Reserve Precinct
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PN138 – Vasse River & Estuary  
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91	138	Entry to Old Gaol Cells, City of Busselton, 2013.
92	138	Courtyard between gaol and stables, City of Busselton, 2013.
93	141	Busselton Pioneer Cemetery, City of Busselton, 2013.
94	141	Entrance to Busselton Pioneer Cemetery, City of Busselton, 2013.
95	141	Old Busselton Cemetery, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
96	143	War Memorial, Queen Street. Philip Griffiths Architects. 2005.
97	145	Weld Hall, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
98	145	Weld Hall Theatre, City of Busselton, 2013.
99	147	Nautical Lady Tower (from Marine Terrace), City of Busselton, 2013
100	149	Old Beach Shop after fire, Busselton Historical Society, no date.
101	149	Old Beach Shop/ Busselton Foreshore, Busselton Historical Society, 1932.
102	151	Kookaburra Caravan Park Office, City of Busselton, 2013.
103	151	Kookaburra Caravan Park, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
104	153	Sun Dial, Signal Park, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
105	155	Churchill Park, City of Busselton, 2013.
106	155	Churchill Park, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
107	157	Site of the Busselton Hospital, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
108	159	Fairlawn Lane Crossing, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
109	159	Fairlawn Lane Crossing, Original Gaol in Strelly Street c1830s, Busselton Historical Society.
110	161	Ford Road Causeway, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
111	161	Ford Road Causeway, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
112	163	Fourth Bridge, New River Ford over West Street, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
113	165	Site of the first Busselton School, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
114	167	Old Post Office Site, City of Busselton, 2013.
115	167	Old Post Office Site and Post Box, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
116	169	Site of the Power Station, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty, 1996.
117	171	Barnard's Hall site, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
118	171	Barnard's Hall, Busselton Historical Society.

119	173	Convict Hospital site, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
120	175	St Vincent de Pauls, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
121	177	Commercial Building, 60-66, Queen Street, Hocking Planning and Architecture, 1996.
122	181	St. Mary's Anglican Church Hall (relocated), Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
123	181	The current St. Mary's Anglican Church Family Parish Centre, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
124	183	Busselton Primary School, Hocking Planning and Architecture, 1996.
125	187	Carbunup Shop, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
126	187	Carbunup Shop, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
127	189	Carbunup Hall, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
128	189	Carbunup Hall, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
129	194	Group 40 Memorial, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
130	196	Chapman Hill Communication Station, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
131	201	St. George's Anglican Church, Dunsborough, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
132	201	St. George's Anglican Church, Dunsborough, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
133	203	Hutchings Museum (fmr), Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
134	203	Lynne Sheen Design Studio, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
135	203	Remaining portion of Harris' House (Lot 501), City of Busselton, 2013.
136	207	Dunsborough Hall, City of Busselton, 2013.
137	207	Dunsborough Hall, City of Busselton, 2013.
138	209	Melaleuca Tree, Peron Reserve, Shire of Busselton 1998.
139	209	Melaleuca tree, City of Busselton, 2013.
140	211	Seymour's Cottages Site, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
141	213	Seymour's Cottages (Greenacres Caravan Park), Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
142	215	Site of the Seymour Homestead, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
143	219	Site of the discovery of strata rock, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
144	219	Site of the discovery of strata rock, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
145	224	Sandilands, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
146	224	Beachgrove, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
147	226	Beachgrove, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
148	231	Jarrahwood Townsite & Mill, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
149	232	Jarrahwood Townsite & Mill, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
150	232	Jarrahwood Townsite & Mill, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
151	232	Jarrahwood Townsite & Mill, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
152	237	Jindong Hall, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
153	237	Group 52 Lennox Memorial, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
154	241	Old Railway Goods Shed. Jamie Patton, May 2006.
155	241	Old Railway Goods Shed. Jamie Patton, May 2006.
156	245	ABC Radio Transmitter, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
157	245	ABC Radio Transmitter, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
158	250	Locke Swamp Floodgates. View of west bank. Fiona Bush, May 2004.
159	250	Locke Swamp Floodgates, City of Busselton, 2013.
160	257	Ludlow Tuart Forest (Heritage Precinct), Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.

161	257	Ludlow Tuart Forest (Heritage Precinct), Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
162	257	Ludlow Tuart Forest (Heritage Precinct), Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
163	257	Ludlow Tuart Forest (Heritage Precinct), Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
164	257	Ludlow Tuart Forest (Heritage Precinct), Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
165	257	Ludlow Tuart Forest (Heritage Precinct), Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
166	261	Dwelling 'Marybrook' and Grave Site, Busselton Historical Society.
167	261	Dwelling 'Marybrook' and Grave Site- Bunbury Family, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
168	261	Marybrook Dwelling ruins, City of Busselton, 2013.
169	263	The Trap Bridge, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
170	267	Lennox River Channel Weir downstream side of gates from west bank. Fiona Bush, May 2004.
171	271	St. John the Baptist Anglican Church, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
172	275	'Wildcroft' Cottage, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
173	279	Cape Naturaliste Light House, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
174	279	Cape Naturaliste Lighthouse, City of Busselton, 2013.
175	279	Lighthouse Keepers Quarters 1 & 2 Outbuildings, City of Busselton, 2013.
176	279	Lighthouse Keepers Quarters 1 & 2, City of Busselton, 2013.
177	279	Lighthouse Keepers Quarters 3 (rear), City of Busselton, 2013.
178	279	Lighthouse Keepers Quarters 1 (inside right), City of Busselton, 2013.
179	281	Location of Point Picquet, Shire of Busselton 1998.
180	283	Sugar Loaf Rock, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
181	285	Castle Bay Whaling lookout site, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
182	285	Castle Bay Whaling lookout site, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
183	287	Curtis Bay, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
184	287	Curtis Bay, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
185	289	Naturaliste 'A' Hill, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
186	291	Lake Jingie, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
187	293	Cape Farm Homestead (fmr), Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
188	293	Cape Farm Homestead (fmr), Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
189	299	Slab Cottage, Harwood's Café & Quindalup Post Office, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
190	299	Slab Cottage, Harwood's Café & Quindalup Post Office, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
191	301	The Clamp's House, Kristy Bizzaca, July 2005.
192	303	'Parkfield', Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
193	303	'Parkfield', Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
194	305	Youth Hostel - 3rd Quindalup Schoolhouse, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
195	305	Youth Hostel - 3rd Quindalup Schoolhouse, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
196	307	Yelverton Mill Tramway route, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
197	309	Site of the Old Quindalup Jetty, D. Garrett, 1993.
198	311	Site of 'Cometville', Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
199	313	'The Smith House' (dwelling) Site, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
200	315	Harris House, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
201	317	Dwelling - 'Ridgeway', Busselton Historical Society.
202	317	Dwelling - 'Ridgeway', Busselton Historical Society, 2003.
203	319	Site of the Mewetts House, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
204	324	Chapman's Mill (Inlet Park Farm), Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd,

		1996.
205	324	Chapman's Mill (Inlet Park Farm), Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, 2005.
206	325	Inlet Park Homestead, Philip Griffiths Architects 2005.
207	325	Inlet Park Original Homestead, Philip Griffiths Architects 2005.
208	327	Pidgeon Grove, Harcourts Busselton, date unknown.
209	327	Pidgeon Grove Homestead, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
210	329	Rushleigh Homestead, no reference (2007 MHI).
211	333	Six Mile Well (Siesta Park), Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
212	337	Westbrook Homestead, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 2005.
213	337	Westbrook Homestead, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
214	337	Westbrook Homestead, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
215	340	Fernbrook Cottage (front), City of Busselton, 2013.
216	341	Fernbrook Cottage (from NE), City of Busselton, 2013.
217	341	Fernbrook original outbuildings, City of Busselton, 2013.
218	341	Fernbrook Cottage rear (former kitchen) on right and relocated mill cottage on left, City of Busselton, 2013.
219	341	Fernbrook kitchen early plasterwork, City of Busselton, 2013.
220	341	Fernbrook Cottage (inside rear), City of Busselton, 2013.
221	341	Fernbrook relocated mill cottage, City of Busselton, 2013.
222	341	Fernbrook early palm planting, City of Busselton, 2013.
223	343	Old Vasse School, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
224	343	Old Vasse School, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
225	345	Newton Hall (Vasse Hall), Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
226	345	Newton Hall (Vasse Hall), Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
227	349	Jalbarragup School Site, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
228	353	Custom Officer's House and Police Station, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
229	354	Custom Officer's House and Police Station, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
230	354	Custom Officer's House and Police Station, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
231	357	Phoebe Abbey's House, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
232	357	Phoebe Abbey's House, City of Busselton, 2013.
233	357	Phoebe Abbey's House (Western side), City of Busselton, 2013.
234	359	Sussex Masonic Lodge, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
235	361	Broadwater Homestead, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
236	363	Silver Chain Administration Offices, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
237	365	West Street House, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
238	367	Paisley Cottage, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
239	367	Paisley Cottage, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
240	369	Busselton Vet Clinic, Busselton, Judith A. Murray, 2005.
241	369	Busselton Vet Clinic, Busselton, Judith A. Murray, 2005.
242	371	Busselton High School, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
243	373	Former Busselton Nurses Quarters, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
244	373	Former Busselton Nurses Quarters, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
245	375	Busselton Community Youth Centre (former Sussex Road Board Office), City of Busselton, 2013.
246	377	'Yarrie-Mia' Demolished, Busselton Historical Society.
247	383	Wilyabrup Group Settlement Precinct, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.

248	385	Wilyabrup Hall, City of Busselton, 2013.
249	385	Wilyabrup Hall, City of Busselton, 2013.
250	385	Wilyabrup School Site, City of Busselton, 2013.
251	387	Site of house buried under sand dunes, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
252	392	Wonnerup House & Grounds, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
253	393	Wonnerup House & Grounds, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
254	393	Wonnerup House & Grounds, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
255	393	Wonnerup House & Grounds, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
256	395	Wonnerup School and Teachers House, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
257	395	Wonnerup School and Teachers House, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
258	398	Lockeville Farmhouse, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
259	398	Lockeville Farmhouse, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
260	399	Lockeville Farmhouse, Judith A. Murray, 2005.
261	399	Lockeville Farmhouse, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
262	399	St Mary's Church Hall (relocated), Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
263	401	The Island Farmhouse (front), City of Busselton, 2013.
264	401	'The Island' Farmhouse (rear), Judith A. Murray, 2005.
265	403	'Membenup' Homestead, Wonnerup, Judith A. Murray, 2005.
266	405	Aerial photo of Beachborough Homestead, City of Busselton, 2013.
267	407	Ballarat Timber Mill site, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
268	409	Wonnerup Jetty site, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 2005.
269	411	Site of disappearance of the 'Geographe' longboat, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
270	411	Wonnerup estuary, Geographe longboat site, City of Busselton, 2013.
271	414	The Shipwreck Site, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
272	417	Ballarat Tramline Plaque and Locomotive Wheel, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
273	419	Aerial photo of Wonnerup wetlands, City of Busselton, 2013.
274	419	Wonnerup wetlands, City of Busselton, 2013.
275	424	Abbey Farm, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
276	424	Abbey Farm, State Heritage Register, date unknown.
277	429	Caves House, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
278	429	Caves House, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
279	429	Caves House, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
280	434	Millbrook Precinct, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
281	434	Millbrook Water Mill, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
282	434	Millbrook Precinct, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
283	434	Millbrook Precinct, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
284	437	Yallingup Precinct, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
285	437	Caves House Generator Shed in the Yallingup Caves Precinct, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
286	439	Steiner School, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
287	439	Steiner School, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
288	441	Sienna Restaurant, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
289	441	Sienna Restaurant, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
290	443	Yallingup Hall, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
291	443	Yallingup Hall, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
292	445	Injidup Spring, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.



293	447	Canal Rocks Footbridge, Philip Griffiths Architects, 2005.
294	449	Site of the 'Meleri' Winery, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
295	453	Lucy Isaacs Graveyard, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
296	458	Ruins of Mulgarnup Mission house, City of Busselton, 2013.
297	458	Ruins of Mulgarnup Mission house, City of Busselton, 2013.
298	460	Yalyalup Mill, City of Busselton, 2013.
299	461	Yalyalup Mill office, City of Busselton, 2013.
300	461	Yalyalup Mill yard, City of Busselton, 2013.
301	461	Yalyalup Mill tower, City of Busselton, 2013.
302	461	Yalyalup mill cottage 1, City of Busselton, 2013.
303	461	Yalyalup mill cottage 2, City of Busselton, 2013.
304	461	Yalyalup mill cottage 3, City of Busselton, 2013.
305	461	Yalyalup mill cottage 4, City of Busselton, 2013.
306	465	Yelverton Mill Precinct, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
307	467	The Holes, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
308	469	Harry Adams house, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
309	473	Mt Seaview Firetower, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
310	474	Yoganup townsite site, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
311	479	Yoongarillup Hall, City of Busselton, 2013.
312	479	Yoongarillup Hall, City of Busselton, 2013.
313	483	No. 1 Government Road (Strelly St. to Chapman Hill Road) and Heritage Trail, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
314	485	Route of Busselton to Augusta Railway line, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
315	487	Location of McGibbon Track, Shire of Busselton 1998.
316	489	Location of Keenan's Track, Shire of Busselton 1998.
317	492	Route of the Ballarat railway line, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.
318	494	Route of rail line, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1996.

## Our Vision

A vibrant and cohesive community that protects its natural environment meets the needs of its population and ensures that future development maintains the City's unique character, lifestyle and community values

**The  
best place  
to be.**

## Our Values

- > Honesty
- > A 'can do' attitude
- > Openness, transparency and accountability
- > Mutual respect in everything we do
- > Striving for excellence