

### **7.3 Rural Place Records**

R1 MANDALUP	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	
Location/Address	Lot 739 (RSN 123) Mears Road, Winnejup, WA 6255
Map Reference	P.251941 Vol/Fol 2105/405 439231E 6241772N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A24804
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or Group
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoral (Shed) Farming/Pastoral (Shed)
Ownership Details	Mandalup Farm Pty Ltd (or private)
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Blackwood Bend Farm (R10)
Nominee	M Mears
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3186 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey





Photograph(s):

Courtesy of the Meares Family; c.2010 & c.1940

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Materials:  
Roof  
Walls  
Other

Iron  
Timber (Jarrah)

Architectural Style

Vernacular (functional barn design)

Physical description

The original house at Mandalup was situated near the remaining two-storey slab (shearing) shed, where some remnant timber and roof iron remains on the ground. A later built garage of little significance remains standing nearby. Toward the river, approximately 150m to the north of the shed, lay the remains of a small foundry.

The shed has an original two storey portion, with the lower, rear portion housing the stable and chaff processing area. A separate verandah awning facing south houses machinery while to the north is a later semi-enclosed extension of timber frame and corrugated iron walls.

The shed is now used predominantly for shearing, with the shearing board at the lower front of the shed, adjoining the outside pens. The skirting table sits adjacent in the single storey extension to the north, and the wool baling machine sits on the top floor, with the fleeces being thrown up by hand.

A new two storey house of iron frame and timber cladding was built around the 1970's and is situated uphill of the shed.

Condition

Fair

<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	Occupation (Rural industry; Grazing & pastoralism) Demographic Settlement and Mobility People (Early Settlers)
Construction Date(s)	c.1917
Year of Demolition	Original House & foundry: Unknown; Shearing Shed: NA
Associations	Walter Goldsmith Meares Snr (1886-1978)
Historical Notes	<p>Blackwood Bend Farm (R10) was originally taken up by Police Constable George Meares c.1892. Mandalup Farm was formed as a subdivision of Blackwood Bend Farm c.1917-1922, for George's eldest son, Walter Goldsmith Meares (Snr). The original house at Mandalup was situated near the remaining two-storey slab (shearing) shed, with the tennis court opposite.</p> <p>The unmilled lengths of timber roof framing in the top storey of the shed were also used to hang and dry animal skins. The top floor of the shed was originally used for fruit (predominantly apples) sorting and packing, which made packing into the truck easier as the truck was backed up to the top floor opening. (See photo above).</p> <p>Presumably the farm was also used for farming stock in those early years, as an old butcher's shed once stood near the foundry. The farm is still used for grazing stock.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Mandalup is significant for its historic and social values as a working farm.
Aesthetic Value	Mandalup has aesthetic value for its original two storey jarrah and tin shed and its idyllic rural setting beside the Blackwood River.
Historic Value	Mandalup has historic value for its remaining original shed, remnant materials of house and foundry, and for its historic context within the development of the orcharding and pastoralism activities within the district.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Mandalup was of social value as a working orchard, providing employment for fruit pickers. Its social value remains for the shearing teams that continue to work and camp seasonally at the shed.
Integrity	<p>Medium</p> <p>Although the farm no longer produces fruit for market, Mandalup remains a productive farm with a farm homestead.</p>
Authenticity	<p>High</p> <p>Despite a change in predominant use over the years and the extension of the shed to the north, the original portion of the shed is of high authenticity.</p>
Rarity	This shed being of core current use on the farm and being in good condition, as compared to other sheds of similar age in the district, Mandalup shed will potentially become a rarity.

Representativeness	<p>The shed is representative of the building and construction techniques used in rural Australia in the early 1900's and the infrastructure associated with the apple industry in the district at that time... The remnant materials and positioning of the foundry along with the shed represent a way of life no longer practiced. The adaption of the building as a shearing shed is representative of the decline of the local apple industry over time and the associated evolution of the use of rural properties.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	<p>Mal and Kris Meares, Meares family and current tenant Bridgetown The Early Years (Book Two) – Fran Taylor</p>



**R2 DALMORE****PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	
Location/Address	Lots 71 & 72 (RSN 719) Dalmore Road, Winnejump
Map Reference	P.20981 Vol/Fol 2066/199 436600E; 6244983N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A48478
Place Type	Individual Building (or Group)
Use: Current Original	Farming (Homestead, Shed & Shearers Quarters) Farming (Homestead, Shed & Shearers Quarters)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	For business purposes
Associated place(s)	Falnash (R3) and Warraninni farms
Nominee	Sean Grant
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3188 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey



Photograph(s): date taken	10 October 2016
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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Colorbond
Walls	Rendered Brick
Other	
Architectural Style	Inter-War California Bungalow
Physical description	<p>Dalmore farm currently consists of the 1920's house, the original fruiting packing/shearing shed (now gymnasium), the worker's cottage and various other outbuilding of less significance. The house is somewhat typical of a 1920's California Bungalow, with a rendered brick façade, triple casement windows (each divided into small leadlight panes), half-timbered gables and robust verandah piers with stone plinths and rendered tapered posts. The terracotta tiled roof has been replaced with a red Colorbond roof in recent years, and extensions have been made to the southern side and rear of the house.</p> <p>The original packing shed has been modernised and adapted to a high standard for use as a gymnasium and function room, however it retains many of its earlier features including double action catching pen doors and exposed steel truss framing. The shearers'/worker's quarters remain in situ to the east of the shed. An old barn began collapsing only a few years ago and has since been removed.</p> <p>The house backs onto an all year round creek, an important water supply for the farm.</p> <p>Near the shearers'/worker's quarters is a very large cork tree, thought to be an early planting.</p>
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Settlements) People (Early Settlers)
Construction Date(s)	c.1920
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	WP (Bill) Scott and Family – Land owner and Chairman of the Bridgetown Roads Board
Historical Notes	<p>Robert Purdom Scott purchased a large parcel of land from Sir James George Lee-Steere's 'Jayes' property c.1897. This was occupied by his sons, and Robert (snr) continued to work as a bank manager in South Australia until his retirement in 1919. His obituary (1929) and other newspaper notices of the period indicate he then settled on a property named Warraninni, which was near the farm he had established for his sons at the end of the nineteenth century. Warraninni was later occupied by his daughter, Kate Louise, and her husband, Basil Wardell-Johnson.</p> <p>Newspaper notices and advertisements dating from c.1903-1911, refer to various members of the Scott family as living on</p>

	<p>a property known as 'Dalmore' (including Robert Purdom Scott's 3 sons Robert Wooley, Alexander 'Alec' Bell, and William 'Bill' Purdom). Another newspaper report, dated 1930, states that a partnership between RW and WP Scott was dissolved in 1913, and that the property was subdivided as 'Dalmore' and 'Falnash' at that time.</p> <p>Local history suggests that their brother, Alec, occupied another local property, 'Weroona'. However, entries in the Electoral Rolls suggest that he was a storekeeper of Fitzroy Crossing by 1912 and was later a hotel keeper (variously in the north-west of WA and the Northern Territory).</p> <p>The current Dalmore homestead was built c.1920. It has since had additions to the rear and a number of modern modifications, however retains many of its early details and features and retains its 1920's character.</p> <p>An original packing shed still exists on the property. This was later used as a shearing shed and now used as a gymnasium (fitness studio).</p> <p>The property also contains shearer's/worker's quarters which were also used to house Italian World War II POW's who worked on the farm.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Dalmore is of aesthetic value for its design and setting. It is also of historic, and social value for both its past and present activities. It still has a number of significant farm buildings and the original homestead.
Aesthetic Value	Dalmore is of aesthetic value for the quality of its buildings, farm setting and the early plantings near the house and quarters, particularly the old cork tree.
Historic Value	Bill Scott's farm, once the most productive orchard in the Bridgetown District, is of historic value for its forward thinking farming methods introducing fertilisers to the soils before others in the district.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	<p>High</p> <p>Dalmore was of high social value as a highly productive orcharding property, requiring numerous workers to pick the crops. In later years shearing teams were required on the property.</p> <p>The farming is now of a somewhat smaller scale using modernised methods, requiring less labour, however the old packing/shearing shed is now used as a yoga/fitness studio, providing a modern social value.</p>
Integrity	<p>Moderate</p> <p>The property is still both a working farm and residence.</p>
Authenticity	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Significant buildings remain and despite many changes and additions to them, the original character of the buildings is still clearly recognisable.</p>



Rarity	NA
Representativeness	Dalmore farm demonstrates early farming practices and architecture in the district through its cluster of buildings, including the early cottage which also represents the use of WWII POW labour and housing on farms.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Current Owner Bridgetown The Early Years, People of the Warren Blackwood District - Fran Taylor South Western Times 15 January 1927 pg. 6 Southern Times 16 January 1908 pg. 5 The Advertiser 1 February 1929 pg. 22 Western Mail 10 April 1930 pg. 34

**R3 FALNASH****PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	
Location/Address	Lot 3 (House), Lot 728 and Lot 1141 Falnash Road, Winnejump
Map Reference	D.13858 Vol/Fol 1331/123A 436054E 6246115N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A23870
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or group
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoral (vacant house) Farming/Pastoral (Homestead)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	J G Lee Steere's Jayes (Original landowner) Dalmore (R2) and Warraninni farms
Nominee	Sean Grant
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3187 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey





Photograph(s): date taken 26 October 2016

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

##### Construction Materials:

Roof

Iron

Walls

Stone and weatherboard

Other

Brick with rendered quoining

##### Architectural Style

This house is built in a style that continued the tradition of the Colonial and Victorian Georgian farmhouse in the early Federation era

##### Physical description

This homestead appears to have begun as a large single room using stone from the farm, which is a mixture of laterite and granite. The corners and openings were finished with brick and cement rendered quoins and the walls were ruled with mortar to imitate a higher quality ashlar stonework (a common finish at that time). A second room appears to have been added alongside a short time later, in the same style. A separate room of the same style on the northern side appears to have been used as a cool store for produce. Heavy hooks still exist in the ceiling beams.

Later additions to the house on the eastern side are of timber and weatherboard construction and include plasterboard lining of internal walls. The corrugated iron roof incorporates the original and later portions. Portions of the verandah and roofing are collapsing and the inside of the house is now derelict.

A large barn located between the house and Falnash Road collapsed sometime between 2010 and 2013. Portions of the roof and wall structures have remained intact, albeit on the ground, however these are soon to be deconstructed with some of the wood to be stored and retained by the owners. A water tank set high on a timber structure remains in place, however this is at risk of falling in the near future.

	A number of early plantings remain, including nine oak trees, which are scattered either side of the original driveway, as well as two pine trees. A substantial portion of the original orchard also remains approximately 150m south east of the house.
Condition	Poor Note: The stone walls on the original portion of the homestead remain in fair condition at present, despite some small cracking and compromised footings.
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility People (Early Settlers)
Construction Date(s)	c.1897
Year of Demolition	NA (Deteriorating with time)
Associations	RP Scott and Family
Historical Notes	<p>Robert Purdom Scott purchased a large parcel of land from Sir James George Lee-Steere's 'Jayes' property c.1897. This was occupied by his sons and Robert (snr) continued to work as a bank manager in South Australia until his retirement in 1919. His obituary (1929) and other newspaper notices of the period indicate he then settled on a property named 'Warraninni', which was near the farm he had established for his sons at the end of the nineteenth century. Warraninni was later occupied by his daughter, Kate Louise, and her husband, Basil Wardell-Johnson.</p> <p>Newspaper notices and advertisements dating from c.1903-1911, refer to various members of the Scott family as living on a property known as 'Dalmore' (including Robert Purdom Scott's 3 sons, Robert Wooley, Alexander 'Alec' Bell, and William 'Bill' Purdom). Another newspaper report, dated 1930, states that a partnership between RW and WP Scott was dissolved in 1913, and that the property was subdivided as 'Dalmore' and 'Falnash' at that time.</p> <p>Local history suggests that their brother, Alexander Bell Scott, occupied another local property, 'Weroona'. However, entries in the Electoral Rolls suggest that he was a storekeeper of Fitzroy Crossing by 1912 and was later a hotel keeper (variously in the north-west of WA and the Northern Territory).</p> <p>The house now known as 'Falnash' (which was named after a village in southern Scotland where Robert Purdom's father was once a tenant farmer) is reputed to have been the first place of settlement for the Scott family in this district, and the style of the house is consistent with the reported construction date of c.1897.</p> <p>The 1953 obituary for Robert Scott's wife, Ellen ('Nell'), confirms that they occupied Falnash in 1913 and remained here until their retirement in 1948. The orchard was planted c.1915 and Falnash became a large producer of apple and pears and was a large exporter of pears to the London Market.</p>

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Despite being derelict, Falnash remains significant as a late nineteenth century pastoral homestead associated with the opening up of the Blackwood district. It retains associated outbuildings and orchard, and is significant for its historic, aesthetic and social values.
Aesthetic Value	The restrained Georgian style detailing of the stone house remains aesthetically pleasing.
Historic Value	Falnash is historically significant as an early settler's farm, which ran one of the most successful orchards in the district. Along with Dalmore farm, Falnash was well-known for the Scott Bros' knowledge and use of fertilisers and pest control to produce high yield crops.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Falnash was of high social value as a highly productive orcharding property, which would have required numerous workers to pick the crops.
Integrity	Medium While the house is now derelict, the land is still used for grazing. Although a portion of the orchard exists it is unkempt.
Authenticity	Medium Although built in two or three stages and now being in a poor state, the building is still of medium authenticity. The original building and the sequence of development can be readily understood from the surviving fabric.
Rarity	To be further assessed.
Representativeness	Falnash is representative of an early farming property with homestead, remnant outbuildings, water tanks, associated early plantings and orchard all visible, if not in good condition.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Online newspapers ( <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper">trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper</a> ), including: South Western Times 15 January 1927 pg. 6 Western Mail 10 April 1930 pg. 34 The Blackwood Times 28 January 1949 pg. 11 The Blackwood Times 25 September 1953 pg. 1



R4 DONNELLY WELL	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	
Location/Address	Reserve 1672, Lot 11860 South Western Highway, Yornup
Map Reference	P.210135 LR3003/601 424165E 6229466N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A22814
Place Type	Other built type
Use: Current Original	Vacant/unused Transport/Communications (Water - Other)
Ownership Details	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	Donnelly River
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3197 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey





Photograph(s): date taken 30 November 2016

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

##### Construction Materials:

Roof

Walls

Other

Well Walls: Timber

Whip-pole: Timber; Trough: Timber

##### Architectural Style

NA

##### Physical description

Donnelly Well reserve is located 15 kilometres south of Bridgetown and 17 kilometres north of Manjimup on the South Western Highway. At the northern corner of the reserve abutting the highway, there remains the timber lined well, restored whip-pole and a tree trunk watering trough. The whip-pole is a Y shaped pole set at the head of the well with a bar bolted between the forks. Water still fills the well with a metal grate cover. A short distance further south east into the reserve, you can find old fence posts which would have once created a large stock pen for holding cattle on an overnight stop.

In the wet months, large portions of the reserve are wetlands and a dam fills with water for stock.

##### Condition

Good

#### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION


##### Historic Theme

Demographic Settlement and Mobility

Transport and Communications (Droving, Road Transport and Mail Services)



Construction Date(s)	c.1890
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	NA
Historical Notes	<p>Donnelly Well is one of a chain of wells sunk in the 1890's primarily to provide an assured permanent fresh water source for the mail coaches, farmers and other travellers, regardless of the dry summers. This well gave all travellers (and their animals) access to fresh water, halfway between Bridgetown and Manjimup. The well is approximately 80 feet (24m) deep and the water was of good quality, so was also used by the local farmers for both household use and stock water.</p> <p>The associated whip-pole would have had a long rope threaded through and attached to the well bucket. This would be harnessed to a horse, enabling the horse to walk back and forth to draw water. This was an efficient means of drawing large quantities of water needed for watering stock, and much easier than two men on a windlass (cranked cylinder winch).</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Donnelly Well is significant to the early settlement of the district as it supported travel between farms and towns, particularly in dry seasons.
Aesthetic Value	NA
Historic Value	Donnelly Well is of historic significance, demonstrating a way of life before motor vehicle transport replaced the need for watering travelling stock.
Research Value	The whip-pole and well remain, being of research value as to the construction techniques of each.
Social Value	Wells were often a place of social value as they were a resting point and a place of social interaction between people either travelling together or crossing paths.
Integrity	Low No longer in use.
Authenticity	High The original well, whip-pole and watering trough remain in situ, as well as some stock fencing poles.
Rarity	Donnelly Well is the only well in the district known to have a remaining whip-pole.
Representativeness	Donnelly Well is representative of a public watering point which allowed people to more easily traverse the countryside over long distances, watering stock and refilling their own water cans.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Shire Visitors Website: <a href="http://www.bridgetown.com.au">www.bridgetown.com.au</a>

R5 EIGHT MILE WELL	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	Eight Mile Spring
Location/Address	Lot 11333 corner Greenfields and Bridgetown-Boyup Brook Road, Winneup. A' Class Reserve No. 680
Map Reference	P43131 LR3087-63 427367E 6250051N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A48185
Place Type	Other Built Structures
Use: Current Original	Vacant/Unused (Reserve) Transport/Communications (Water - Other)
Ownership Details	Department of Lands (Management Order to Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes)
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	Eight Mile Well School (adjoining Lot 1334 - now removed)
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3196 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	





Photograph(s): date taken

Aerial Photograph 2013

Remnant stock fence posting 30 November 2016

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Materials:

Roof

Walls

Other

NA

Architectural Style

NA

Physical description

Eight Mile Well is part of a natural water course without a man-made well. Nearby and still visible, just a short distance into the bush, are some of the large jarrah fencing poles which made a holding yard for horses and stock. However it is difficult to traverse to what is left of the water course due to overgrown vegetation.

Condition

NA

#### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Historic Theme

Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Immigration; Racial Contact and Interaction)

Transport and Communications (Droving; Mail Services)

People (Aboriginal People; Early Settlers)

Construction Date(s)

c.1890's (establishment as part of chain of roadside watering places for mail coaches, farmers and other travellers)



Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Indigenous massacre at Eight Mile Well c.1860's. (Hadley 1995, McDonald Hales and Associates 1995).
Historical Notes	<p>Eight Mile Well is thought to have originally been used as a traditional watering hole by the local indigenous Kaniyang people. Interceding use of this precious resource by European settlers may have led to the conflict between the two groups at this site in the 1860's. <i>"The attack reportedly took place prior to any police being stationed in Bridgetown and was carried out by a group of settlers. The survivors of the attack were reported to have relocated to Three Acre Pool on the Blackwood River above Bridgetown. They subsequently caught chicken pox and in an attempt to cool their fever, they bathed in the Blackwood River, which in turn gave them pneumonia that eventually killed them"</i>. (Hadley 1995)</p> <p>In the 1890s it became one of a chain of watering points which served mail coaches, farmers and other travellers, regardless of the dry summers. Amongst others, this served an early Mail Coach route, which included the run to James Lee Steeres 'Jayes' property and the Blackwood Police Station No. 2.</p> <p>In 1924, the Eight Mile Well area became part of the Group Settlement Scheme. A newspaper report at that time speaks of the Eight Mile Well already being in use, with more wells being made to suffice the new landowners until their water tanks had time to fill up. The increase in farmers in this district led to a school being built within the same reserve (now separate reserves) named 'Eight Mile Well School'.</p> <p>The site was also used as a place of recreation for the local community. An example of this was the annual picnic held by St Pauls Church, Bridgetown, in January 1925, when it was reported that <i>"upwards of seventy children spent and enjoyable outing"</i> at the <i>"8-Mile Well, Jayes Road"</i>.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	<p>Eight Mile Well is of significance as a place of conflict between early settlers and the local indigenous people.</p> <p>Eight Mile Well is significant to the early settlement and development of the area as it supported travel between farms and towns, particularly in dry seasons. It also supported the establishment of small farms in the immediate area, under the Group Settlement Scheme of the 1920s.</p>
Aesthetic Value	NA
Historic Value	<p>Eight Mile Well is of historic value concerning the conflict reported to have taken place at this site in 1860, between the local indigenous Kineyang people and European settlers</p> <p>Eight Mile Well is of historic significance, demonstrating a way of life before motor vehicle transport replaced the need for watering travelling stock.</p> <p>It is also associated with the development of the associated school and nearby farms of the Group Settlement Scheme.</p>
Research Value	NA

Social Value	Wells were often a place of social value as they were a resting point and place of social interaction between people either travelling together or crossing paths. The Reserve later became of high social value as a school site and as a place of public recreation.
Integrity	Eight Mile Well is no longer used as a watering hole, although it remains a nature reserve with seasonal water flow.
Authenticity	Any or all tracks which were once used within the reserve are no longer visible due to lack of use and vegetation regrowth.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	Eight Mile Well "...is representative of the conflict between Aboriginal groups and Wadjella in the early years of colonial settlements in Australia, as a result of the displacement of the Aboriginal peoples from their traditional lands and attempts by Europeans to secure the expansion and development of Australia". Eight Mile Well reserve once incorporated both the Well and the school, representing the necessities of the early settlers for the development of the area, as well as the earlier needs of travellers.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	<p>Hadley 1995</p> <p>McDonald Hales and Associates 1995</p> <p>South Western Times 27 December 1924 pg. 2</p> <p>South Western Times 31 January 1925 pg. 6</p> <p>Register of Heritage Places Assessment Document 'Pinjarra Massacre Site' Dec 2007</p>

**R6 TROTT'S COTTAGE****PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	
Location/Address	Lot 29 (RSN 23975) South Western Highway, Bridgetown
Map Reference	Plan 3662 Vol/Fol 1825/253 419399E 6244724N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A22814
Place Type	Individual Building (s) or group
Use: Current Original	Residential – Single storey residence Farming/Pastoral (Cottage)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Trott's Hill; Astley Farm.
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 1575 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey

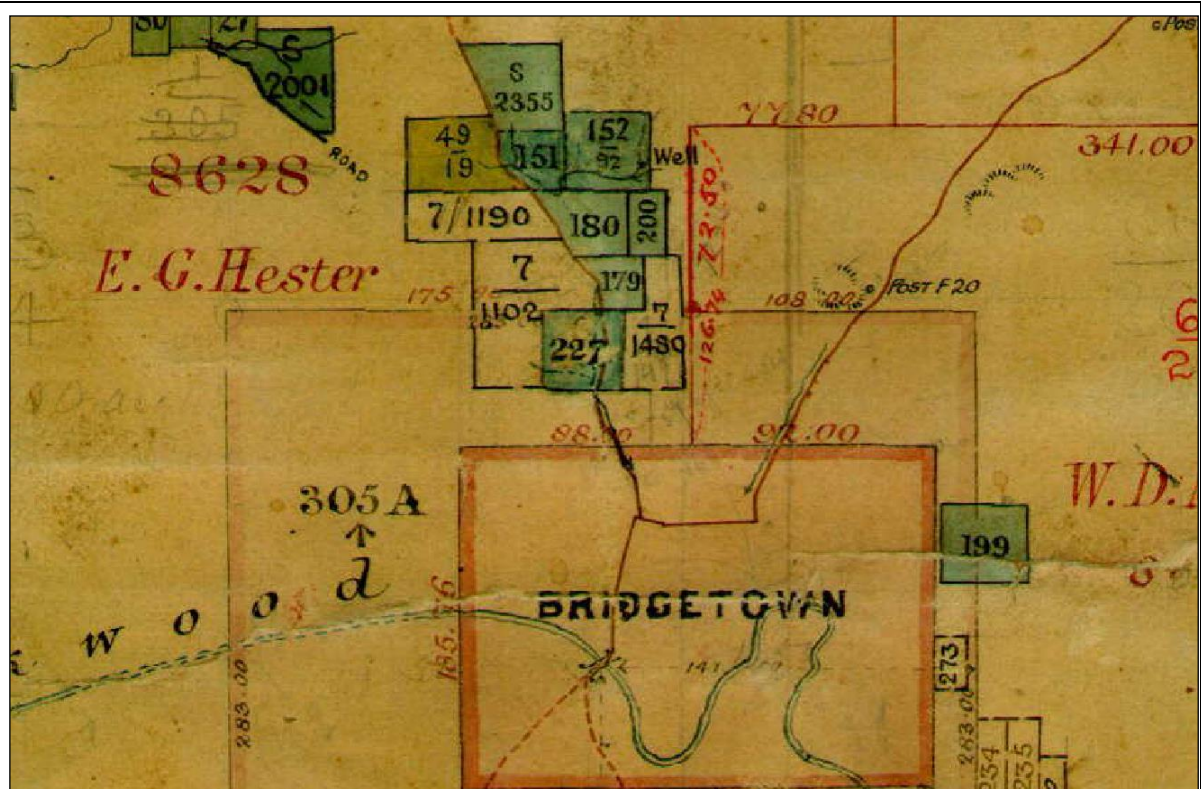






Photograph(s): date taken

14 March 2017



#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Materials:	
Roof	Corrugated iron over shingles (cottage)
Walls	Stone and mud mortar with lime and horse hair render. End wall and gable of handmade bricks (cottage)
Other	Weatherboard and Colorbond (house)
Architectural Style	Vernacular Cottage
Physical description	<p>Trott's Cottage includes the original (c.1890) stone cottage with iron roof. Standing alongside to the south is a c.1930 weatherboard house. Both the cottage and house have an extension to the rear.</p> <p>Trott's Cottage is constructed of local stone (exposed portions show local granite and red mud mortar/coating), covered both internally and externally with a traditional plaster which appears to be of lime and horse hair. Some re-plastering appears to have been redone with a stronger concrete type bonding. The southern end appears to have an original or very early handmade brick wall, gable and chimney.</p> <p>An approved plan to enclose the front verandah of the original cottage, for the formation of the restaurant, never eventuated. However a commercial kitchen to the rear of the weatherboard portion of the home was constructed in c.1992 and adjoined an enclosed rear portion of the original cottage. A stone wall 'lean to' addition (of unknown date) to the north western wall of Trott's Cottage, sympathetic in materials to the existing character, contains the toilets which were approved for the former restaurant.</p> <p>The weatherboard house dates from circa 1920's to 1930's (inter-war era). It originally consisted of two bedrooms, a</p>



	kitchen, lounge and enclosed back verandah. A bed & breakfast wing of bedrooms and bathroom to the rear of the weatherboard house were added in c.1992 (owner builder) and the front lounge was enlarged out at some point. The patio addition to the rear of the restaurant (original cottage) was built in 1993 and the garage and workshop added 2009.
Condition	Original Cottage - poor to fair; Inter-War era Weatherboard House - Good
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility
Construction Date(s)	Trott's Cottage c.1890s; Weatherboard House - Inter-War era
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Abraham Walter Moulton; Melrose Estate Subdivision.
Historical Notes	<p>An early map of Bridgetown shows the owner of the site of Trott's Cottage (Lot 151 or Lot 152) as AW Moulton, Bridgetown's first permanently appointed policeman. Moulton resigned from the police force in 1877, opening a general store on Lot 11 Hampton Street (south east corner of Stewart Street), where he also built a residence for his family.</p> <p>Moulton faced bankruptcy proceedings in the period c.1891-1894, and newspaper advertisements for land sales under his bankrupt estate do not refer to any buildings on the well fenced property he held near Bridgetown. Newspaper articles also suggest that all of his assets had been vigorously pursued by the trustees by the end of that period. It therefore seems possible that Trott's Cottage may have been built by the next owner, in the latter part of the 1890s. AW Moulton</p> <p>Local oral history suggests that Trott's Cottage was a stopping point for travellers, or at least mail coaches and police officers, due to having a good well. In association with this, a stone built room on the end of Trott's Cottage is reputed to have been used for temporary accommodation for prisoners being transported from the Warren District to Bunbury. The material and construction of this portion, while similar, does vary somewhat from the rest of the Cottage, however it is difficult to date at this stage.</p> <p>As seen on the above map, Lot 152 did contain a private well, nearby the unnamed creekline. Its clear identification suggests that it was significant and popularly used.</p> <p>The current owners have, in recent years, had a visit from a traveller reporting that the property was occupied as her Uncle and Aunty's dairy when she was a young girl, thought to have been around the 1940's to 1960's. In the 1980's, a restaurant and tearooms was run from Trott's Cottage. After being rented for some time in the 1990's, the Cottage and House are now a private owner/occupier home.</p> <p>Note: Previous research suggests that the house took its name from the nearby Trotts Hill and that members of the Trott family (who were farming nearby in the 1890s) did not live here.</p>

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Trott's Cottage is significant for its historic and aesthetic values as c.1890's cottage and for its social value.
Aesthetic Value	Trott's Cottage is of moderate to high aesthetic value, as a modest late nineteenth century cottage that was enlarged in several stages. The original cottage is of particular aesthetic value for its construction type and age. It is also a strong landmark on the entry toward Bridgetown, where it has stood for around 130 years.
Historic Value	Trott's Cottage is of moderate to high historic value as a local example of a c.1890's stone cottage, which was possibly also used as a travellers resting point. Also for its strong association with the highly respected AW Moulton, first permanent Policeman in Bridgetown.
Research Value	The original cottage is of research value as to the early construction techniques and materials.
Social Value	Trott's Cottage is of moderate to high social value for its associated well on adjoining Lot 152 which made it a meeting point for travellers in its early days.
Integrity	Medium The original stone cottage was originally a two room house and is now one open room. It was used as the dining room of the restaurant in the late 1980's and early 1990's. It has since been used as a recreational living space.
Authenticity	High Despite a stone addition to the end (north-western) wall of the original cottage, the replacement of doors (somewhat in character) and adjoining rear additions, the cottage remains largely authentic both internally and externally. Many original materials remain exposed and unaltered by renovation.
Rarity	The original cottage is somewhat rare for its construction materials and type, with such visible authenticity.
Representativeness	The original cottage represents building styles and techniques for the period (late nineteenth century).
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: Southern Times 11 May 1891 Southern Times 19 January 1891 pg. 5 Southern Times 16 September 1893 pg. 3 The Inquirer and Commercial News 12 October 1894 pg. 17 Bunbury Herald 9 February 1899 pg. 3 Melrose Estate Subdivision Plans (1914)

R7 ORANGE GROVE FARM	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	Wheatley's Orange Grove
Location/Address	Lot 6361 (RSN 11347) Brockman Highway, Wandillup
Map Reference	P.252370 Vol/Fol 4/7A 416142E 6240288N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A32893
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or group.
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoral (Homestead) Farming/Pastoral (Homestead)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Parkville (Park Farm) R8, Greystones (B8), Silverlands (R9), Donnelly Mill (Wheatley townsite)
Nominee	Mr J Williams
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3192 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey





Photograph(s): date taken 7 March 2017

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

##### Construction Materials:

Roof

Short sheet corrugated iron and Colorbond

Walls

Local stone, hand-made brick and fired brick

Other

Stone foundations; brick and rendered concrete pillars.

##### Architectural Style

The style of this house has evolved over time. The main facade now displays some influence of the Inter-War California Bungalow style in the detailing of the verandah and gabled roofline, plus some influence of the Inter-War Old English style in the doors and windows to the current main entrance.



Physical description	<p>Orange Grove homestead is a large farmhouse which has had numerous additions but still retains evidence of the original structure. It has a double gable roof line of iron and Colorbond, with a third cross-gable centred at what is now considered the front of the home. The return verandah has a dropped raked roof.</p> <p>The original house (built c.1894) of wood fired clay bricks and mud mortar (made on the property), now consists of the main bedroom, dining room and two other bedrooms. The main bedroom floor has original wide floor boards, however some variations indicate a small extension to the room at some time.</p> <p>The c.1910 addition adjoining the southern side, is made of local stone, with brick and render quoining. This quoining consists of three to four courses of handmade brick at the base, with the remainder being a red wash over render. This render has false tuck point lines to create the appearance of bricks. This western portion of the house has two decorative niches flanking each side of the French doors. This addition includes a lounge with pressed metal ceiling.</p> <p>At the north east corner, there is another major addition, which was built as a maid and guest wing, and which entirely changed what was previously the front of the house.</p> <p>Also a later addition is the south-east corner, which is now the main entrance. This features large lintels, doors and windows which display some influence of the Inter-War Old English style. Based on the detailing and materials, both this addition and the verandah supports appear to have been constructed during the 1930s. The latter consist of a rectangular brick plinth with rendered, tapered masonry posts above, which display some influence of the Inter-War California Bungalow style.</p> <p>Note: The original verandah supports were typical timber posts, which the family recall were later used for creating shelters along the Wheatley Coast Stock Route.</p> <p>The original tree lined driveway still exists, however it now diverts to the southern side of the house rather than the northern side. Originally the driveway entrance was the extent of the road west out of Bridgetown, before it was extended through the Wheatley's farm lots to extend all the way to Nannup.</p>
Condition	Good
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	<p>Demographic Settlement and mobility.</p> <p>People (Early Settlers; Innovators)</p> <p>Occupations (Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying)</p>
Construction Date(s)	1894; 1910; c.1930's
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	<p>Wheatley Family (Thomas and Eliza – nee Mottram)</p> <p>Wheatley Coast (Road) Stock Route</p>



Historical Notes	<p>Thomas Wheatley, eldest son of Peter and Ellen Wheatley, was one of three brothers who grew up in the Warren district before settling in the Blackwood. He married Eliza Mottram (who was from another pioneering family of the Warren district) in 1894.</p> <p>Thomas bought the Orange Grove property c.1890, as a holding for his business of droving other people's cattle to Albany and later to Perth, where he would sell them at market, returning the earnings to owners minus a fee for his services. Tom married Eliza in 1894 and the first settlement on the property was a camp by the river, while Thomas built a home of handmade bricks. Thomas Wheatley was one of the first to breed cattle stocks in the district, which included predominantly Herefords in the early years. Orange Grove later produced butter fat, fruit and crossbred sheep.</p> <p>Thomas became a very well respected local farmer and was also well known in Perth, where he would regularly sell fine cattle of his own and others at market.</p> <p>In 1909, Thomas and his brother William (Parkville Farm) bought a small fruit case cutting mill from Curtze and Allnutt and enlarged the mill to fulfil larger Government contracts for telegraph poles and the mining industry. The mill was named Donnelly Mill, being situated on the Donnelly River, while the milling settlement became known as 'Wheatley'. It was later sold to the Bunnings Brothers, and is now more commonly known as Donnelly Village, which is run as a tourist accommodation village.</p> <p>The stock route used by the Wheatley's, for droving cattle to the coast for the summer, is somewhat known throughout the Warren-Blackwood district, with the name Wheatley Coast Road being applied to the road from Muirs Highway in Upper Warren, (near the original Wheatley farm) to the townsite of Northcliffe. The route then continued in a south - south easterly direction to Lake Maringup.</p> <p>In 1929, Thomas and Eliza built a home for themselves to retire to, after dividing the farm between their three sons. Their new home 'Greystones' was built on an eastern portion of Orange Grove farm. The original Orange Grove homestead was then occupied by their son, Sydney, who had married Marguerite "Peggy" Stuart in 1929. Based on the style of the current main entrance it appears likely that the major additions of that period were undertaken by the new occupants.</p> <p>The property remains a large cattle farm, run by two generations of the Wheatley family.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Orange Grove and the contribution of the Wheatley family is significant to the early settlement of the area.
Aesthetic Value	Orange Grove has aesthetic value as both a working farm and a homestead within a setting that includes an early driveway and garden plantings.

Historic Value	Orange Grove has historic value as the farm and homestead of Thomas Wheatley, a significant leader in the cattle industry in the region from the 1890's.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Orange Grove is of high social importance to the Wheatley family, currently being run by fourth and fifth successive generations of the family on this farm.
Integrity	High Orange Grove remains a family home and a working farm.
Authenticity	Medium Orange Grove contains the original home, set within a number of alterations and additions.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	Orange Grove farm and homestead is representative of a working farm from the 1890's to present, showing the evolution of both the homestead and farming activities.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: West Australian 29 September 1906 Sunday Times 4 April 1937 pg25 Blackwood Times 23 April 1948 pg. 14

R8 PARKVILLE	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	Park Farm
Location/Address	Lot 62 (RSN 543) Crowd Wheatley Road, Hester Brook
Map Reference	P.55999 Vol/Fol 2710/863 413726E 6240161N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A48397
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or Group
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoralism (Homestead) Farming/Pastoralism (Homestead)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Wheatley's Orange Grove (R7); Donnelly Mill (Wheatley Settlement); Cottmore Cottage; Parkville (and Hazeldale) School
Nominee	Jack Williams
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3191 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey







Photograph(s): date taken

8 March 2017

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Materials:

Roof

Walls

Other

(Main House)

Colorbond

Tuck pointed red brick

Architectural Style

This house is built in a style that continues the tradition of the Colonial and Victorian Georgian farmhouse. Key elements include the symmetrical façade, exposed brick walls, medium pitched hipped roof, and restrained external detailing.

Physical description

This c.1900 brick and tin house features dropped-roof verandahs, four dormer windows, large blockwork quoining around the doors and windows, Flemish bond brickwork and a moulded rendered chimney. Old photos reveal that the red tuck-pointed brick was originally exposed, but this has since been painted over (white). The dormer windows were originally taller, each with a rectangular face and gable roof, but have since been changed to an 'eyebrow' or low triangular construction.


The front verandah is elevated above the front garden and the concrete moulded balustrading along the steps leading up to the front door makes a strong entry statement.



	<p>Verandahs surround the front and sides of the house, while the separate maids quarters, kitchen, larder and office at the rear were later adjoined to the house by an enclosed verandah. This portion is constructed of local stone with brick quoining, all of which has also been painted white.</p> <p>The original (c.1890-1895) house of local stone, red brick quoining and iron roof, still exists as part of a shed, as does the workers quarters on the hill above, which also housed POW (Prisoners of War) workers.</p> <p>A c.1950's - 1960's timber cottage at the entrance to the property is of little historic significance to this property, however it is said to be a timber workers cottage transported from the Manjimup area. Significant additions/extension are being made to the main house at present, however little to no alterations will be made to the c.1900 portion.</p> <p>Original or early exotic plantings at Parkville include two large Bunya Pines at the entrance to the property and a couple of large Oak trees and Cedar trees also near to the house.</p>
Condition	Good
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility
Construction Date(s)	c.1890 - 1895 Original stone house (now shed) c.1900 - Homestead
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	<p>William and Eva Wheatley (nee Mottram) - Original Owners</p> <p>Parkville School</p> <p>Mr and Mrs M.B. Hamilton - Owners c.1950's</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Parkville is located alongside Orange Grove farm, on the north side of the Blackwood River, and was originally the homestead and farm of William Wheatley. William Wheatley, third son of Peter and Ellen Wheatley, was one of three brothers who grew up in the Warren district before settling in the Blackwood. He married Eva Mottram (who was from another pioneering family of the Warren district) in 1902.</p> <p>The first home on the property (constructed c.1890-1895) still stands in use as a tool shed. The current home was built c.1900.</p> <p>William became a well-respected member of the community. He cleared and farmed his land as well as owning Donnelly Mill (then called Wheatley's Mill) with his brother Thomas. Parkville School was originally run from the Wheatley's home and later from the neighbouring Crowd family property 'Hazeldale'. An advertisement in the Bunbury Herald in February 1918 called for tenders for the 'Parkville Portable school'</p>

	<p>costed at 228 pounds and 16 shillings. Therefore it is possible that a transportable weatherboard schoolroom was moved to or built on the property at that time, however there is no current information regarding that construction.</p> <p>At some stage Cottmore Cottage on Peninsula Road, was built by Wheatley as a town house, although this apparently took some years to build. Eva retired to this home after leaving the farm.</p> <p>William died at the age of 49yrs, on the 11 November 1921, at St John of God Hospital Subiaco due to 'internal troubles', said to be caused by being gorged by a bull three weeks before. Eva and her two young sons and four daughters carried on running Parkville for some years. Like many of the local farms this relied in part on the labour of Italian Prisoners of War during WWII.</p> <p>The property did not change hands until 1948 when the property was sold to Scottish emigrants MV and JM Hamilton, who renamed the property as Park Farm. It was sold again a few years later to Mr GE Harris who owned the property by January 1955.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Parkville is of significance as the home and farm of early settlers William and Eva Wheatley, for its collection of significant buildings and for its historical use as the site of a small local school.
Aesthetic Value	Parkville's elevated level, architecture and surrounding gardens, including early plantings of Bunya Pines contribute to the aesthetic value of the property.
Historic Value	Parkville has historic value as an early settler farm, as a small school and as a place of POW housing and labour.
Research Value	A plaque on the road just before the property recognises both Parkville and Hazeldale as having been used as for small local schools.
Social Value	Parkville was of high social value to the Wheatley family, as well as the Crowd family of Hazeldale who were also schooled on the property.
Integrity	<p>High</p> <p>Parkville is still a working farm and the house continues to be a family residence.</p>
Authenticity	<p>Medium</p> <p>Despite some alterations, three significant additions, (and another underway), the character of the original part of the main house can still be readily understood. Early outbuildings, including the original brick and stone house and workmen's cottage, remain in situ and also retain their original character and form.</p>
Rarity	NA

Representativeness	Parkville is representative of a working farm from the 1890's to present, showing the evolution of both the homestead and the farming activities. The site includes the original stone house, c.1900 homestead, POW/workers cottage, early plantings and associated use as a small school.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Contemporary newspaper reports ( <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper">trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper</a> ) including: South Western Times 19 Nov 1921 Obituaries Blackwood Times 24 April 1953 pg. 14 Blackwood Times 12 Nov 1948

R9 SILVERLANDS	
<b>PLACE DETAILS</b>	
Other name (s)	
Location/Address	Lot 658 (RSN 1601) Tweed Road, Winnejup, WA 6255
Map Reference	P.252110 Vol/Fol 1358/230 432346E 6239406N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A49709
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or Group
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoralism (Homestead) Farming/Pastoralism (Homestead)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Orange Grove (R7); Parkville (R8)
Nominee	Jack Williams
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3190 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	
Photograph(s): date taken	July 2015



PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Colorbond
Walls	English Bond Red Brick
Other	Brick chimneys
Architectural Style	This house is built in a style that continues the tradition of the Colonial and Victorian Georgian farmhouse. Key elements include the symmetrical façade, exposed brick walls, medium pitched hipped roof, and restrained external detailing.
Physical description	<p>Silverlands is situated above the banks of the Blackwood River, adjacent to a tributary winter creekline. The 1890's farm house is of red English Bond brickwork and has two red brick chimneys featuring dog tooth detailing, which sit symmetrically either side on the red Colorbond roof. It was originally a four room house with a semi-detached kitchen to the rear and surrounding verandas.</p> <p>The front rooms and hallway of the house remain in their original layout, and almost all original features including doors, windows, door furniture, skirtings and vents are in situ. The hallway then opens into the rear addition (1994) which includes a modern open plan living space and kitchen.</p> <p>Concrete steps with red brick balustrading lead up to the dropped roof verandah. The roof was replaced with Colorbond in c.2005 and the verandah roof was extended to the west to accommodate a carport (using materials and detailing to match the house).</p>
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility Occupations
Construction Date(s)	c.1902
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Robert Wheatley - Original Owner
Historical Notes	<p>Robert Wheatley, second son of Peter and Ellen Wheatley, was one of three brothers who grew up in the Warren district before settling in the Blackwood.</p> <p>In 1892, Robert began managing Wilgarrup farm for the newly widowed Mrs Layman, on the northern side of the Blackwood River. While leasing Wilgarrup, Wheatley bought the 1000 acres to the south (Silverlands), and began clearing the land using his father's bullock team. The first ten acres cleared was then planted with a variety of apple trees. These apples were ready for market in 1901, and were sent to the Goldfields.</p> <p>Robert married Agnes Muir (who was from one of the original settler families of the Manjimup area) in 1901. According to Agnes Wheatley's obituary, they "ultimately" moved to Silverlands, which suggests that the house was built at some stage after their marriage.</p>

	<p>In 1909 it was reported that:</p> <p><i>'Silver Lands[is] an orchard belonging to Mr Robert Wheatley, and without a doubt one of the best improved places in the Blackwood district. The orchard comprises about 17 acres, a large portion of which is used for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables — apples and peaches preponderating.</i></p> <p>Over time, Silverlands apples were exported to England and Germany. Orchardng provided a good income for the family for many years, however it later became secondary to pasture and stock farming, and the orchard was eventually left untended.</p> <p>The property continued to be run by members of Robert's family after his death in 1929.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Silverlands is significant to the early settlement of the area and establishment of the orchard and cattle industry in the district.
Aesthetic Value	Silverlands is an aesthetically pleasing traditional farmhouse which has retained much of its original character.
Historic Value	Silverlands is of historic value as one of three Wheatley Brother's farms, second generation early settlers to the Warren and Blackwood Districts, and for its contribution to the establishment of the cattle and orchard industries.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Silverlands is of social value as the home of the Wheatley family and as a working farm.
Integrity	High
Authenticity	<p>Medium</p> <p>Despite additions merged into the rear of the home, modifications to the roof and a carport built on the side, the home remains of good authenticity and its original character can still be readily understood.</p>
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	Silverlands is representative of a working farm from the 1890's to present, showing the evolution of both the homestead and the farming activities.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	<p>Bridgetown The Early Years (Book Two) – Fran Taylor</p> <p>Bunbury Herald 2 January 1909 pg. 3</p> <p>The Blackwood Times 5 November 1948 pg. 12</p>

<b>R10 BLACKWOOD BEND FARM</b>	
<b>PLACE DETAILS</b>	
Other name (s)	Black Bend
Location/Address	Lot 670 (RSN 61) Scott - Meares Road, Winnejump
Map Reference	P. 254570 Vol/Fol 1135/858 438615E, 6241021N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A24787
Place Type	Individual building(s) or group
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoralism (Homestead) Farming/Pastoralism (Homestead)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Mandalup Farm (R1)
Nominee	Walter Goldsmith Meares (Jnr)
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6641 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
<i>No image available at this time</i>	
Photograph(s): date taken	
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Corrugated Iron Local Stone
Architectural Style	This house is built in a style that continues the tradition of the Colonial and Victorian Georgian farmhouse. Key elements include the symmetrical façade, exposed brick walls, medium pitched hipped roof, and restrained external detailing.
Physical description	The stone cottage with hipped corrugated iron roof, features a dropped-roof front verandah with timber posts. With its central front door and a window set either side, this simple home displays no decorative features.
Condition	Fair to Good
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Settlements) People (Early Settlers) Occupations (grazing, pastoralism, dairying; orcharding)
Construction Date(s)	c.1903 onwards.
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	George Goldsmith Meares
Historical Notes	George Goldsmith Meares, grandson of Captain Richard Goldsmith Meares, was born in York and married his first wife



	<p>Jane Adeline Pollard in Bunbury in 1885. Their first son Walter Goldsmith Meares was born in Perth in 1886 and soon after the family moved to Greenough where George took on his first Police posting. In 1894, while in Greenough, Jane died during childbirth.</p> <p>Eight year old Walter was sent to live with his maternal grandparents in Pinjarrah for a short time while his father George resettled to another posting as Constable at the Bridgetown Police Station (B18). Later that same year (1894) George married Elizabeth (Ettie) Muir of Fernhill, Balbarrup and Walter joined them in Bridgetown on Show Day, Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> November 1895.</p> <p>It would seem that the family primarily lived at the original Police Quarters in Hampton Street, adjoining the Police Station (Old Gaol), however around this time George bought his parcel of land in Winnejup, naming it Blackwood Bend, having always had a keen interest in farming.</p> <p>Walter Meares Jnr, in his 1975 oral history interview, speaks of his father Walter Meares Snr (born c.1886) attending Bridgetown School, where the Shire Lesser Hall now stands, and being fortunate to be able to go home for lunch, which would seem to have been the old gaol/police quarters).</p> <p>George was a Police Constable until 1901 when he was posted to Mount Magnet, however he resigned and returned to Bridgetown within a few months, becoming a full time farmer at his property, Blackwood Bend, with Ettie, Walter, going on to have five more children, Frank, Lily, May, Roy and Richard.</p> <p>Walter in his 1975 Oral History Interview recalls his father initially built a 4 room house out of timber slabs, and that farming at Blackwood Bend began primarily with cattle, but slowly changed over to sheep.</p> <p>It is assumed that the remaining early stone cottage was built soon after, also in the early 1900's. George Goldsmith Meares died here in September 1930. Information in the Electoral Rolls indicates that the property then continued to be occupied by his wife, Elizabeth, until her death in 1945. Their son, Richard George 'Dick' Meares remained here until at least the early 1970s.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Significant to the early settlement of the area and establishment of the cattle industry.
Aesthetic Value	The bold stone work and simplicity of this traditional farmhouse have aesthetic value.
Historic Value	The place is of historic value as the home of George Meares, early police officer of the district, stationed at Bridgetown Station and Gaol on Hampton Street.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Blackwood Bend was of social value as the Meares family home.
Integrity	Awaiting further information

Authenticity	High
Rarity	Awaiting further information
Representativeness	Blackwood Bend cottage and farm are representative of both an early farming cottage and farm.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Bridgetown The Early Years (Book 1 and 2) Fran Taylor

**R11 DALGARUP PARK****PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	NA
Location/Address	RSN 40 (Lot 60) Blackwood Park Road, Hester Brook
Map Reference	D.83417 Vol/Fol 1952/733 416997E 6247495N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A29755
Place Type	Individual building (or group)
Use: Current Original	Homestead (farming/pastoral) Homestead (farming/pastoral)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Dalgarup Hall, Queenslea Drive Claremont - residence of GW Hester Lilydale Homestead (RSN 23464 South Western Hwy) - built by GW Hester Fort Belvedere (13 Pioneer St, Bridgetown) - built by GW Hester Cascades Estate - Developed by GW Hester and son Evelyn)
Nominee	WG Meares
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3219 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey National Register of Big Trees (2016 National Champion)







Photograph(s): date taken	12 April 2017 Picture: DL Cummings 1939
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Zincalume Portions of mud brick and fired brick (plastered)
Architectural Style	The style of the original house has been obscured by alterations and additions over time
Physical description	<p>The original portion of Dalgarpark homestead was constructed of plastered brick (made on the property), set on stone foundations. Later extensions are of fired brick. The roofline has changed somewhat, particularly with renovation and additions in the late 1990's, when the original iron roof was replaced with Zincalume.</p> <p>The original home had five bedrooms, (with one bedroom used as a school for some time), a reception/lounge room and dining room, all coming off a central corridor. The original ceilings and ceiling roses have been replaced. Original skirting boards and air vents remain in original rooms, as well as jarrah floor boards in all but two original rooms. The original outdoor toilet also remains. Extensions have been made to the rear and southern end of the home, where a billiard room once stood. The bricks of the extensions have been plastered to match the original portion.</p> <p>The home fronts the tennis court which was surfaced with synthetic turf in 1996. The majority of the garden surrounding the house has been replanted since 1991, however the original Oak Tree (said to be the largest of its kind in Australia), sits about 80m south of the house and remains very healthy.</p>
Condition	Good

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility People (Early Settlers)
Construction Date(s)	1896/1897; 1939; 1996-2000.
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Godfrey William Hester (original owner and builder) Blackwood Park School
Historical Notes	<p>This property was owned by Godfrey William Hester, son of Edward Godfrey Hester, who owned Blackwood Park, where Godfrey was raised. Godfrey left the family farm at 19yrs, working for John Hassell at 'Winnegup' Farm for a short while, then onto Bassendean, after which he went north for some time with his brother. He returned to Bridgetown about 8 years later, taking on shared management of Sir James Lee Steere's property with Lee Steere's son, Edward. He came away from this venture with a good stock of sheep, buying Dalgarup Park to commence his own farm. Godfrey (as an Anglican Church Warden) and his wife Mary (nee Sweeting) and four of their children, rented the Old Rectory in Bridgetown while Godfrey built their Dalgarup homestead himself, despite no previous experience, due to a labour shortage at that time.</p> <p>This house had been occupied by June 1897 when a newspaper notice announced the birth of Godfrey and Mary's son at Dalgarup Park.</p> <p>In 1905 (about 8 years after the establishment of Dargarup Park) it was reported that, in addition to the main house, the homestead included:</p> <p><i>Packing and storing sheds ... [a large] barn ... cart horse and hack stables, a machinery shed, coach house and carriage shed. A manufacturing shed in connection with case making [association with fruit packing], men's quarters, and of course the usual kitchen garden.</i></p> <p>At that time Godfrey had 30 acres planted with apple orchards, 100 acres under hay and 1000 sheep. Godfrey went on to farm predominantly sheep at the property but also continued to run a large apple orchard. He foresaw the growth of Bridgetown and bought vacant land in the centre of Bridgetown, later selling a portion to the Railways. He also owned a commercial building in town, rented by the West Australian Bank for 30 years.</p> <p>The Hesters used one of the rooms in their house as a small school for their own children and those nearby. When his sons later attended Christ Church Grammar School in Claremont, Godfrey moved the family to a new home in Queenslea Drive, Claremont, which he named Dalgarup Hall, leasing out Dalgarup Park. Godfrey also bought the farm Lilydale on Knights Hill, after William Knight passed away, replacing the timber home with a fine brick homestead which still stands today. They lived here for a while after their son, Evelyn, took over the family farm at Dalgarup, then building Fort Belvedere in Bridgetown (now Bridgetown Club Inc., Pioneer Street) for their retirement. They lived here until they both passed away in 1945.</p>

	Godfrey also served as a Justice of the Peace in the Blackwood District from 1899 and was keenly involved in a number of community groups.
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Dalgarup Park and homestead are significant as the family home built by and for Godfrey Hester, a significant business and community member of Bridgetown and one of the earliest settlers of the district when he arrived with his parents as a baby in 1858.
Aesthetic Value	Dalgarup Homestead is an impressive sight as it comes into view along Blackwood Park Road, with its large surrounding verandahs, tennis court, farm sheds, Oak Tree and other plantings and native trees, all nestled within the pastured hills of the farm, with Dalgarup Brook winding through the property behind the house.
Historic Value	The place is of historic value as the home of Godfrey and Mary Hester, significant mixed business and community contributors to the development of Bridgetown.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Dalgarup Park had social value for its use as a 'small school' by the Hesters and nearby families. The property has had a tennis court since its very early days and has been used for the Bridgetown Easter Tennis Tournament for many years.
Integrity	High The homestead continues to be a farmhouse.
Authenticity	Medium Despite major alterations and additions, the original portion of the house can be interpreted externally and retains original features internally.
Rarity	An English Oak Tree planted around 1895 on the property, has been claimed as the largest of its kind in Australia in 2016 and registered as the 'National Champion' on the National Register of Big Trees.  The Quercus Robur stands at almost 30 metres tall, with a circumference of 6.5m and a crown of 36.9 metres.
Representativeness	Dalgarup Park is representative of an 1890's farm and homestead.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Donnybrook Bridgetown Manjimup Mail - 17 Jan 2017 Bridgetown The Early Years ( Book Two) Fran Taylor Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: The West Australian 4 June 1897 pg. 4 Southern Times 15 June 1905 pg. 5 Western Mail 2 March 1907 Bunbury Herald 26 January 1913 pg. 5 Western Mail 14 September 1939 pg. 8

**R12 ASTLEY PARK****PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Rosehill (Farm)
Location/Address	Lot 762 (RSN 24054) South Western Highway, Bridgetown
Map Reference	P.29608 Vol/Fol 2549/706 419749E 6243946N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A27828
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or Group
Use: Current Original	Homestead (farming/pastoral) Homestead (farming/pastoral)
Ownership Details	Charles Williams
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	NA
Nominee	Charles Williams
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3206 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey







Photograph(s): date taken 6 February 2017

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Corrugated iron
Walls	Local stone and tuck pointed brick
Other	Extensions weatherboard and plasterboard
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>Astley homestead is constructed of local stone and local tuck pointed (red) brick quoining around the doors, windows, front entry and corners. The original red painted short sheet iron roof was replaced with red Colorbond in April 2017. The original portion of the house retains most of its original features and materials, including floor boards, skirtings, windows, coloured glass entry panels, doors and air vents. The back verandah was enclosed with weatherboard and plasterboard in 1929, including minor additions either side, to create the indoor kitchen, laundry and bathroom. The kitchen was renovated with modern conveniences and new sympathetic cabinetry in 2004.</p> <p>Only one portion of the house (the north facing bedroom wall) has structural concerns of cracking and movement, which is being managed with some exterior wall bracing.</p> <p>The site also contains significant outbuildings including the barn/stables, the butchers killing pen, dairy, fertiliser shed, workers cottage and laundry with copper. All are timber constructions, with the killing pen and barn being of vertical slab construction. Both retain original timbers and iron sheeting, which are worn with age. Some portions of the barn were extended or repaired using timbers from the original Moulton's split slab timber cottage. The barn roof was damaged by Cyclone Alby in 1978, with the original sheets placed back on.</p> <p>The current owner has attached some supports to both the barn and killing pen, to prevent or slow further slanting which has occurred with age.</p>
Condition	House - Good; Outbuildings - Fair
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	<p>Demographic Settlement and Mobility</p> <p>People</p> <p>Occupations (Rural Industry and Market Gardening)</p>
Construction Date(s)	House 1905-1906; Barn/Stables/Stockyard c.1896; Slaughterhouse c.1898
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	<p>Robert Charles Williams - Owner from 1896 - 1955</p> <p>Constable Abraham Moulton - Original Owner (Prior to 1896)</p> <p>Thorpe - Builder (1906)</p> <p>Bridgetown Agricultural Showgrounds (Current)</p>
Historical Notes	Robert Charles Williams (known as Charles) became Secretary of the Bridgetown Agricultural Society in 1893, at which time he



	<p>was still a Greenbushes resident where he ran the Gladstone Mining Company (as Mine Manager) with his father Robert.</p> <p>Charles married Maud Alice Rose in 1892 and, when tin prices fell in 1896, they bought 'Rosehill' from Abraham Moulton, and renamed the property 'Astley'. With the help of his father, Charles made additions to the already existing split jarrah and shingle house and built the existing barn, stables and stock yard. Following the construction of the railway in 1898 and the mining boom in Greenbushes at this time, there was increased demand for meat, which led to a butcher named Brown setting up his cattle (Butcher's) paddock on the Williams' property and constructing the killing shed onsite (which still stands).</p> <p>In January 1905, tenders were called by P W (Percy) Harrison, Architect, for the construction of a stone and brick villa residence for R C Williams, Bridgetown. Charles paid 300 pounds to a builder by the name of Thorpe to construct this home, which was made predominantly of stone from the farm. Newspaper articles confirm that it had been occupied by March 1907.</p> <p>At that time the place had several acres of fruit trees, including apples (from which some fruit had been exported to England and Germany), peaches, nectarines, plums and pears.</p> <p>Charles Williams was a member of the Bridgetown Agricultural Society for 50 Years, which included stints as Secretary, Councillor and President. He held the position of Clerk of Courts and Government Land Agent from 1901-1929 and Justice of the Peace. Charles was also the Director of the Blackwood Zone of South West Dairies Co-operative Company for 16 years, a secretary to many local committees and coached his boys' cricket teams over the years. He was a Founding and long-time Member of the Bridgetown Freemasons Lodge, a member of Nelson Road Board, Bridgetown Cemetery Board (Chairman 36 yrs.) and staunch supporter and member of the Methodist Church.</p> <p>Astley is now owned and lived in by Charles Williams' grandson.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Astley Park is significant as the home of (Robert) Charles Williams, who ran a successful mixed farming property at Astley Park and was a very active member of the Bridgetown community. Astley Park is also significant for its 1907 homestead and associated early outbuildings.
Aesthetic Value	Astley Park homestead is a highly visible and pleasing landmark sitting high on South Western Highway just before coming into Bridgetown.
Historic Value	Astley Park is of historic value as a mixed farming property with all or most outbuildings still standing, some since around the turn of the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century. It also has historic value as the home of (Robert) Charles Williams, Secretary of Bridgetown Agricultural Society.
Research Value	NA


Social Value	Astley Park has remained of social value to the generations of the Williams Family. (Robert) Charles and his wife Maud had ten children who were raised on the property. The farm was mostly managed by the family, with minimal help from outside workers.
Integrity	High Astley continues to be owned, lived in and run as a working farm by a member of the Williams family.
Authenticity	High Astley homestead and all outbuildings are of very high authenticity, with all outbuildings being of very early construction.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	The site represents a typical group of farm buildings from the period circa 1900.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	<p>Fran Taylor - Bridgetown The Early Years (Book Two)</p> <p>Jack Williams - As it was in the Beginning</p> <p>The West Australian 14 January 1905 pg. 3</p> <p>Western Mail 23 March 1907 pg.11</p> <p>The Blackwood Times 29 January 1954 pg. 11</p>



<b>R13 FORREST HOMESTEAD</b>	
<b>PLACE DETAILS</b>	
Other name (s)	Winnigup Station; Wenigup Farm
Location/Address	Lot 83 (RSN 2261) Tweed Road, Winnejup ('wet lot')
Map Reference	DP.257558 Vol/Fol 1742/966 437119E 6239831N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A24309
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or Group
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoralism (Cottage) Farming/Pastoralism (Cottage)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Forrest Homestead 'Dwalganup'; Wenijup Ford; Wenijup Hall
Nominee	Sean Grant
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3185 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
<i>Photo not available at this time</i>	
Photograph(s): date taken	
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Iron Local stone and daub (lime, dung and straw) Brick chimneys
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical description	The original cottage consisted of a main bedroom, a parlour and a small bedroom for the children. The stove and wet area being in an out-building. There was a verandah on the eastern side. The roof was corrugated iron and the walls of tuck pointed local stone and daub. The cottage appears to have been built in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
Condition	Good
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility People
Construction Date(s)	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	(Charles) Walter and Minna Forrest John Frederick Tasman Hassell, Shipping Agent of Albany (Owner prior to Forrest)

	Godfrey William Hester (of Blackwood Park) - Farm manager for J. Hassell 1878-1880
Historical Notes	<p>This property was originally owned by John Hassell and the cottage may have been built during his period of ownership (possibly as a residence for a farm manager). By 1894 the property was known as Wenigup, and was being managed by Charles Walter Forrest.</p> <p>CW Forrest (known as Walter), was the eldest surviving son of William (Jnr) and Mary Ann Forrest and nephew of Lord John Forrest. He grew up on the family farm at Dwalganup.</p> <p>Newspaper notices confirm that Walter was the manager of Wenigup farm in 1894-1895. When his father died in 1899, he took over the family farm at nearby Dwalganup and was still listed as a farmer of Dwalganup in the Electoral Rolls of 1906.</p> <p>At some stage between 1900 and 1908, Walter bought a 50 acre portion of the neighbouring property from J Hassell. Local oral history suggests that Edward Lee Steere built the home for Walter Forrest, possibly while he was still managing the farm.</p> <p>In 1908, Walter married Minna Louise Campbell Forrest and by 1909 they were listed in the Electoral Rolls as residents of Winigup (sic). Note: during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, newspaper articles variously referred to the general locality as Wenigup, Winejup, Winnejup, Winegup or Winnegup).</p> <p>Walter made a great success of the farm (which he later enlarged), predominantly with grazing and dairy farming.</p> <p>His property was well known for its river crossing (Winnejup Crossing), which was used by others crossing stock over the Blackwood River en-route to Perth or Albany for market. Walter and a neighbour later selected the river point close by to the property, at which a road bridge was to be built (Winnejup Bridge).</p> <p>Walter and Minna's children attended the nearby Winnejup School/Hall (the position of which was also chosen by Walter), and he was an original member of the Hall committee.</p> <p>Walter lived here until his death in 1950 at age 79. His wife Minna stayed on the farm and was still milking the cows up until the day she died, at the age of 86.</p> <p>The property was left to Walter and Minna's son Ted, however the original house was then left unoccupied until well after it changed into new hands in 1984. The new owner has restored the cottage over a number of years, replacing floors; stabilising /re-mortaring walls and ceilings; replacing doors and windows (as the originals had been removed from the property); and restoring chimneys. Bricks from the demolition of the old Winnejup school/hall in the 1980's were re-used for restoration and repairs to chimneys, roofline and steps.</p> <p>The cottage is now once again lived in and the property has always remained a working farm.</p>


<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Forrest Homestead is significant as the home of Walter and Minna Forrest, and for its aesthetic, historic and social values, and as a good example of a stone cottage from the period.
Aesthetic Value	Despite extensive restorations and repairs, the homestead has retained much of its original character.
Historic Value	Wenigup farm is of historic significance as the farm (with homestead) of both J. Hassell and Walter Forrest, both of prominent early settler families in WA.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Medium The place has some social value as a homestead and as an early Blackwood River stock crossing point.
Integrity	High Although left vacant for some time, the homestead is now lived in once again.
Authenticity	Medium The house has been restored with sympathetic materials.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	Forrest Homestead is representative of a c.1880's farm house, making use of the materials available on the land.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: The Southern Times 28 July 1894 pg. 4 Southern Times Sat 16 <sup>th</sup> July 1898 pg. 4 Western Mail 15 September 1900 pg. 37 The Southern Times Dec 17 1903 Australian Marriage Register 1908 Australian Electoral Roles 1906 - 1939

R14 TROTT'S HILL	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	
Location/Address	South Western Highway, Bridgetown
Map Reference	419166E, 6244882N (Junction of Warburton Road)
Assess No (Shire ref)	NA
Place Type	Road (Other)
Use: Current Original	Road (Highway) Road
Ownership Details	Main Roads WA
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	Trotts' farmland, which extended both sides of the Highway.
Nominee	Mr J Williams
Level of Significance	Low (Management Category D)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6642 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	
Photograph(s): date taken	2015 Aerial photograph, Trott's Hill, South Western Highway, north of Bridgetown townsite



PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Bituminised road
Architectural Style	NA
Physical description	Trott's Hill is identifiable for the length of its slope, which is a medium incline on the northern end of the locality of Bridgetown. The slope known as Trott's Hill is close to 3 km in length. At the top of the hill, at the junction with Hester Road to the east, the opposing slope is known as Hester's Hill.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Transport and Communications (Road Transport) People (Early Settlers)
Construction Date(s)	Association since 1870's
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Trott Family who lived on nearby farm(s)
Historical Notes	Trott's Hill has been locally named since at least November 1909, when it was referenced in the local Blackwood Times at a meeting of the Nelson Roads Board. The hill is so named after the Trott family who had farming property nearby on Trotts Road. Alfred Trott also owned Lot 285, on the Bunbury Road (South Western Highway), which was positioned on Trott's Hill.
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The naming of this hill by the residents of the district indicates the significance of the slope of the hill and the respect for the Trott family, who lived close-by. It was significant as a geographical landmark just north of the Bridgetown townsite, known to be dangerous for carts and buggies on the downward slope toward Bridgetown, in part due to the length of the slope.
Aesthetic Value	Trott's Hill has moderate landmark value in a geographical sense.
Historic Value	At a time when many roads were unnamed (other than by destination), the name given to Trott's Hill recognised both a local geographic landmark, and a nearby landowner.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	NA
Integrity	High It remains part of the essential road network.
Authenticity	Medium The road has been upgraded a number of times however the road alignment has not been significantly altered.
Rarity	NA


Representativeness	NA
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Contemporary newspaper reports ( <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper">trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper</a> ) including: The Blackwood Times 2 Nov 1909 pg. 3 (Nelson Road Board)

<b>R15 FIRST AIRCRAFT LANDING IN BRIDGETOWN</b>	
<b>PLACE DETAILS</b>	
Other name (s)	
Location/Address	Lots 44 & 63 (RSN 24517) South Western Highway, Bridgetown (Hill Farm)
Map Reference	DP228804 C/T 1223/450 (L44) DP228804 C/T 1223/451 (L63) 420816E 6239386N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A48581
Place Type	Historic Site
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoral (Vacant) Farming/Pastoral (Vacant)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Hill Farm (R16)
Nominee	Jack Williams
Level of Significance	Low (Management Category D)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6643 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	
Photograph(s): date taken	Cadastral Aerial Photograph September 2015

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	NA
Architectural Style	NA
Physical description	The pastoral paddock on Lots 44 and 63 on the western portion of Hill Farm, was deemed a suitable space for a makeshift aircraft landing due to the ~500m length of relatively flat land high on the fringe of Bridgetown. This flat length of pastoral land running north/south has remained as vacant pasture/paddock. It was never a constructed runway.
Condition	NA
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Transport and Communications (Air Transport) People (Famous and infamous people) Outside Influences (Tourism)
Construction Date(s)	NA
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Major Norman Brierley (D.S.O., M.C. & A.F.C.) Giblett Family (Hill Farm)
Historical Notes	<p>This pastoral land was the site of the first aircraft landing in Bridgetown on 28 April 1920. Major Norman Brierley, a highly decorated Airforce Officer during WWI, returned home to WA from England, after teaching flying instructors. He returned a world renowned hero within the world of flight and publicly set out to introduce commercial flying to WA.</p> <p>In doing so, Brierley advertised and made trips throughout WA, offering tourist flights for a fee and free stunt shows. His offer of private flights was well received, and many towns including Bridgetown, welcomed him with makeshift runways.</p> <p>Short private flights were booked, as well as longer flights, and free stunt shows in between. In the case of Bridgetown, the passenger seat for the free stunt show was occupied by a boy named Jack Ryan, who was awarded Champion Boy on Anzac District Sports day, representing the Convent School, (St Brigid's).</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	This strip of farmland is of historic significance to the Bridgetown district as a temporary airfield.
Aesthetic Value	NA
Historic Value	Historical event for the Nelson (Bridgetown) District.
Research Value	NA



Social Value	The temporary airstrip was possibly only of community social value for the one day in April 1920, when many people of the district gathered for their first experience of seeing a plane.
Integrity	Low The airstrip was a temporary measure in 1920, as there were previously no planes flying in the south west of WA, there had been no need for an airstrip.
Authenticity	Medium The field remains as pastoral land, however some trees may have grown where the landing strip (in 1920) was clear of trees.
Rarity	This event was significantly rare at the time, as the first of its occurrence in the District, using a makeshift runway.
Representativeness	This makeshift/temporary airstrip is representative of major advancement of the flight industry in Western Australia and the interest that was taken up in the district to welcome this advancement.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Contemporary newspaper reports ( <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper">trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper</a> ) including: Blackwood Times Friday 16 April 1920 pg. 3 WA Record Saturday 5 June 1920 pg. 8 WA Record Saturday 12 June 1920 pg. 8

R16 HILL FARM	
<b>PLACE DETAILS</b>	
Other name (s)	
Location/Address	Lot 44 (RSN 24517) South Western Highway, Bridgetown
Map Reference	DP228804 C/T 1223/450 420636E 6239869N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A48581
Place Type	Individual building(s) or group
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoral (Homestead/Two Storey Residence) Farming/Pastoral (Homestead/Two Storey Residence)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	First Aircraft Landing in Bridgetown (R15) Also built by Bazzo Brothers: Blackwood House, Moyola, Greystones.
Nominee	Eileen Giblett
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6644 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	
Photograph(s): date taken	2002

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Tile Brick and rendered brick
Architectural Style	Inter-War California Bungalow
Physical description	<p>A two storey home, with rendered walls over a face brick skirt, and a tiled, half-hipped gable (jerkinhead) roof. The facade displays numerous decorative brickwork features, banks of four casement windows (with each pane divided into ten panes), tall brick and render cement chimneys, and separate entry porch and verandah with concrete floors. The second floor gables are lined with fibre cement panels.</p> <p>The exterior of the home is in original condition with no changes, as with most of the interior (vents, skirtings, flooring etc are presumed to be original). The eight foot ceilings heights also remain.</p>
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility; People
Construction Date(s)	1935
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Walter Giblett – original owner of the current residence at Hill Farm.
Historical Notes	<p>Walter John Giblett was born in Balbarrup in 1872 (where his father, Thomas, established a property named Dingup). Thomas was listed as a famer of Dingup in the Electoral Rolls of 1903, and of Padburys Hill, Ballingup, in 1918. During that period, his brother, Frank Thomas Giblett, was living at Hill Farm, Bridgetown. This may have been the same property referred to as “Mr T Giblett’s Hill Field, near Bridgetown”, which was used for a ploughing match in connection with the Central Southern Districts Agricultural Society in July 1890.</p> <p>Hill Farm paddocks were also used as an airstrip in April of 1920, for the first ever aeroplane landing in the Bridgetown District, performed by Major Norman Brierley (D.S.O., M.C. &amp; A.F.C).</p> <p>Walter John Giblett married Enid Maud Blechynden in 1920 and they had settled at Hill Farm, Bridgetown, by 1922. At the same time, Frank moved to Oakleigh, Balbarrup.</p> <p>The present house was designed by Walter Giblett and built by the Bazzo Bros circa 1935.</p> <p>After Walter’s death in c.1957 the property continued to be run by his descendants.</p>

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	<p>Hill Farm is one of a number of local examples of relatively large and well-built farmhouses dating from the 1930's (eg. Hill Farm, Greystones, Myola, and Blackwood House) – each of which has a distinctive architectural character. Collectively these help to illustrate an important period of consolidation and prosperity for local farmers.</p> <p>Hill Farm is significant for its aesthetic and historic values, as well as its authenticity.</p>
Aesthetic Value	Hill Farm homestead is significant as a local example of a house influenced by the Inter-War California Bungalow style. Although the home is now difficult to see from the South Western Highway, it is a highly aesthetically pleasing and interesting building and a landmark on the Bridgetown landscape.
Historic Value	<p>Hill Farm is of historic significance as the long-term home of members of the Giblett family.</p> <p>Hill Farm is one of a number of fine examples of relatively large and well-built farmhouses dating from the 1930's, which collectively illustrate a period of consolidation and prosperity for local farmers.</p> <p>It is also one of a collection of places that represent the building work of the Bazzo Bros., who built a moderate number of fine homes in the area in the 1930's.</p>
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Hill Farm is of social value as the Giblett family farm and for its hosting of events which attracted many locals of the district to the farm.
Integrity	<p>High</p> <p>Hill Farm homestead remains a home and the surrounding land is still used for sheep grazing.</p>
Authenticity	<p>High</p> <p>Hill Farm homestead is of very high authenticity, with very few changes made to the internal or external fabric, bar the updated bathroom furnishings and some modern convenience to the kitchen.</p>
Rarity	
Representativeness	Hill Farm is a fine example of a rural Inter-War Californian Bungalow and represents the success of the farming and fruit industry in Bridgetown in the 1930's.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	<p>The Western Mail 19 July 1890 pg. 25</p> <p>Western Australian Electoral Rolls</p> <p>Western Australian Post Office Directories</p>



**R17 BLACKWOOD HOUSE****PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Blackwood Park
Location/Address	Lot 25 (RSN 179) Blackwood Park Road, Hester Brook
Map Reference	Plan 3481 Vol/Fol 1223/450 416523E 6246170N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A50974
Place Type	Individual building(s) or group.
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoral (Homestead) Farming/Pastoral (Homestead)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Dalgarrup Park
Nominee	Harry and Barbara Johnson
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6645 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey





Photograph(s): date taken 25 January 2017

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

##### Construction Materials:

Roof

Clay tiles

Walls

Local stone, rendered brick and face brick

Other

##### Architectural Style

Inter-War California Bungalow

##### Physical description

Blackwood Park homestead is a large, well-crafted inter-war California Bungalow, with strong elements of a Craftsman Bungalow. The home has an elaborate hip and gable roof structure and features typical of an inter-war California Bungalow. This includes the combination of stone and rendered brick walls, separated by a single line of header bricks; half-timbered gables; tall rendered chimneys with brick caps; and sets of triple casement windows with each panel divided into 6 panes... Hipped window awnings are supported by simple timber braces, typical of the era.

The large front porch sits under a gabled extension of the main roofline, which is supported by full height stone pillars which also brace and decorate the front wall. This prominent entry statement is also an important element of the California Bungalow design.

A large single room addition to the south east corner of the house is tucked neatly under the eaves of the pre-existing roofline.

##### Condition

Good

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility People Occupations
Construction Date(s)	1936
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Edward G. and Theodosia S. Hester - Original landowners of Blackwood Park farm 1858 Peter and Winsome Egerton-Warburton - Original owners of current house Bazzo Brothers. (Builder 1936) EG Hall (Owners in 1953)
Historical Notes	<p>The Hester family had established a property by the name of Blackwood Park in c.1858.</p> <p>In 1913, part of Blackwood Park estate, containing about 170 acres (including the old Hester homestead), was purchased by R E Warburton (Randle Egerton-Warburton) (who was the son-in-law of Edward G Hester). Randle then named this property Brackenhurst.</p> <p>Piers (known as Peter) Egerton-Warburton was the eldest son of Randle and Evelyn Egerton-Warburton. Following service in World War I, Peter married Winsome Ewing in 1920 (with whom he had five daughters).</p> <p>In the Electoral Roll of 1922 Piers Edward Egerton-Warburton was listed as a farmer of Brackenhurst, Bridgetown (together with his father, Randle, and brother, George). However, Peter and Winsome were identified as the occupants of Blackwood Park in newspaper notices from mid-1921 (possibly referring to the old Hester homestead).</p> <p>Peter and Winsome built Blackwood House, some distance from the old Hester homestead, in 1936. This residence, which was referred to as a "<i>magnificent building</i>" in an article in 1939, was mentioned on numerous occasions in the social pages of the newspapers in the mid-1930s-1940s. Events included both family celebrations (such as wedding receptions); the arrival of city guests; and parties. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A cocktail party and buffet tea at Blackwood House was held in the "<i>charming lounge which overlooks distant hills</i>" as a prelude for the Show Ball in Bridgetown in November 1938; and</li> <li>- A cocktail party for about 100 guests was held on the lawns of Blackwood House on Christmas Eve 1949.</li> </ul> <p>The original Blackwood Park homestead (the old Hester homestead) was occupied by a married couple in the employ of Peter Egerton-Warburton for many years, but was demolished in the 1960's.</p>

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	<p>Blackwood House is one of a number of local examples of relatively large and well-built farmhouses dating from the 1930's (eg. Hill Farm, Greystones, Myola, and Blackwood House) – each of which has a distinctive architectural character. Collectively these help to illustrate an important period of consolidation and prosperity for local farmers.</p> <p>Blackwood House is significant for its aesthetic value as well as its historic and social values as the home of the Edgerton-Warburton family and part of the original Hester estate.</p>
Aesthetic Value	Blackwood House is of high aesthetic value as a large well-built rural homestead, in the style of a California Bungalow, set high on a hill within a picturesque rural setting.
Historic Value	<p>Blackwood House is one of a number of fine examples of relatively large and well-built farmhouses dating from the 1930's, which collectively illustrate a period of consolidation and prosperity for local farmers.</p> <p>The site also forms part of the original Hester family farm, which was the site of first steam powered flour mill in the south west (1864).</p>
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Blackwood House was of social value as the home of Peter and Winsome Egerton-Warburton and for its role in the social life of the community in the mid-twentieth century
Integrity	<p>High</p> <p>Blackwood House continues to be a working farm and family home and has come back into the hands of an Edgerton-Warburton descendent.</p>
Authenticity	<p>High</p> <p>Despite additions, the overall character of the home can still be readily understood.</p>
Rarity	
Representativeness	Blackwood House is a fine example of a rural Inter-War California Bungalow and represents the success of the farming and fruit industry in Bridgetown in the 1930's.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	<p>Contemporary newspaper reports (<a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper">trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper</a>) including:</p> <p>Southern Times 19 July 1913 pg. 5</p> <p>Bunbury Herald 15 July 1921 pg. 5</p> <p>Albany Advertiser 24 August 1936 pg. 6</p> <p>Western Mail 24 November 1938 pg. 27</p> <p>Western Mail 10 August 1939 pg. 13 (including a sketch of the old Hester Homestead)</p> <p>Blackwood Times 30 December 1949 pg. 10</p> <p>Blackwood Times 3 July 1953 pg. 12</p>



**R18 WINDY HOLLOW****PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	(Pop) Hendersons' Farm
Location/Address	Lot 40 (RSN 135) Henderson Road, Kangaroo Gully
Map Reference	P.55199 Vol/Fol 2688/940 424086E 6243140N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A45909
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or Group
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoral (Homestead) Farming/Pastoral (Homestead)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Windy Hollow Estate
Nominee	Jim and Pam Taylor
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6646 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey



Photograph(s): date taken 23 July 2015



#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Materials:	
Roof	Colorbond
Walls	Timber weatherboard
Other	Timber frame
Architectural Style	Vernacular bungalow
Physical description	<p>Windy Hollow residence was originally a transported timber cottage which has had many additions and renovations over time.</p> <p>The two verandahs facing the tennis court are signature builds of John 'Pop' Henderson, the original owner of this property, and were added on to the additions either side of the two original transported rooms; originally a bedroom and a kitchen /dining room.</p> <p>The living room added to the south-western end by John Henderson, is internally decorated in a Tudor style, including dark stained wood panelling throughout most of the room and a cleverly designed Ingle Nook fire place with a trap door for fire wood.</p> <p>There remain many sheds and outbuildings on the property built by 'Pop' Henderson. On top of one sits the original narrow rooftop cupola which he salvaged from the deconstruction of the Mechanics Institute in 1936.</p>

	<p>The 1980's renovation included recycling the French doors and windows from the deconstruction of the original post office on Hampton Street, to both renew and create doors and windows to the front (original portions) of the home. This renovation also included a new roof, ceilings, new floors, and the addition of a bathroom and bedroom wing to the north-east. They also enclosed the sunroom which was a large verandah and later added a guest toilet to the outside of the sunroom. The sunroom entry from the house includes one of the two original glass panelled doors from the Westpac Bank on Hampton Street, which were replaced when the central front entry to the bank was moved to the northern side of the building.</p> <p>To the south-east of the house, is the original separate outdoor laundry which previously had a bedroom/living space above, built by Henderson, in which some of his children slept. The current owners used it for many years as a play room for their own children, however eventually pulled it down due to disrepair. This was known as the tree house, as four Blackbutt trees grew up around and partially through the construction. In 1992, the current owners constructed their own 'tree house' to the side of this, above the carport which was newly constructed. These two rooms, which are still used as bed and breakfast accommodation, were to a large degree also built of recycled materials. The roof structure of one was modelled on the angles of the cupola from the Mechanics Institute which sits on the shed.</p> <p>Significant early plantings include non-fruiting quince, red flowering Prunus, Crataegus Tree (Hawthorn), a variety of Privet, and an original rose bush.</p> <p>The original driveway is still discernible through the tree line which passes through created Lots 32 and 33 Henderson Road.</p>
Condition	Good
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	People; Social and Civic Activities (Cultural); Occupations (Grazing, pastoralism and dairying)
Construction Date(s)	Original front rooms transported 1918; adjoining sides and verandah additions c.1919; dining room c.1920's; eastern bedroom wing 1980's; Current two 'tree house' rooms c.1992.
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	John Potts (Pop) Henderson
Historical Notes	<p>Prior to John Potts Henderson owning the land, a previous owner had built a mud hut humpy on the property however its location is no longer known. Henderson bought the land c.1918 and bought two weatherboard rooms from Captain Fletcher, on Fletcher Road, to start his home at Windy Hollow. Henderson farmed the property, keeping sheep and cattle, and also planting a vineyard. The vineyard is still somewhat discernible over lots 29 and 30 Windy Hollow Vale. Henderson was also a builder, taking on many contracts for houses, sheds and extensions. His construction style of verandahs are a signature</p>



	<p>of his work, similar to his own at Windy Hollow and can be seen on a number of homes in and around Bridgetown.</p> <p>Henderson was also a lover of the arts and was especially skilled in constructing and performing 'Marionettes' puppets. 'Pop' Henderson would regularly hold entertaining 'shows' on the front verandahs at Windy Hollow, which would attract locals and visitors from all over to come and see his marionette puppet shows. The money raised from these shows, was donated to various causes, including WWII efforts, the local hospital fund and local Kindergarten.</p> <p>When Jim Taylor bought the property in 1964, it consisted of 313 acres. Jim and his wife moved into the home in the 1970's and began renovations on the house in the 1980's.</p> <p>Interestingly, just as the house began on this property as a recycled (transported) home, it would appear that the new owner, John Henderson, was very good at using left over or recycled materials to continue construction of the home, with the Taylors also cleverly incorporating recycled materials both inside and outside of the home during their own renovations.</p> <p>The property was subdivided in 2008 to create 'Windy Hollow Estate', leaving Windy Hollow homestead on a 10 acres parcel.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Windy Hollow is of aesthetic, historic and social value as the home of John Potts (Pop) Henderson.
Aesthetic Value	Windy Hollow is a quaint property set in a low lying valley, with its quirky home and tree house, original sheds and pretty gardens.
Historic Value	Windy Hollow is of historic value as the venue of many Bridgetown social gatherings for entertainment and fund raising events held by 'Pop' Henderson.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Windy Hollow has some social value for the numerous fundraising performances held by 'Pop' Henderson and for its use as a Bed and Breakfast accommodation in more recent years.
Integrity	<p>Medium</p> <p>Windy Hollow remains a private home and until c.2008 was run as a large scale farm.</p>
Authenticity	<p>Medium</p> <p>Windy Hollow has had many additions and changes since the original timber cottage was transported to the site, however the original cottage remains in situ and can still be interpreted.</p>
Rarity	NA



Representativeness	Windy Hollow is representative of a vernacular farmhouse developed over time, and the evolution of its land, from a large mixed farming property, including large vineyard, to a semi-rural subdivision.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: The Blackwood Times 17 April 1953 pg. 1 The Blackwood Times 15 April 1949 pg. 14

**R19 BROOKLYN SCHOOL****PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Brooklyn Assisted School
Location/Address	RSN 963 (Lot 623) Carburnup Brook Rd Bridgetown
Map Reference	P.102019 Vol/Fol 911/36 430929E 6234087N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A49551
Place Type	Individual building(s) or group
Use: Current Original	Vacant/Unused "Little" School (Rural)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	NA
Nominee	Gwen Wheatley
Level of Significance	Exceptional (Management Category A)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit Place No. 4036 - State Register of Heritage Places; Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes Heritage List (TPS No.3); Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes Local Heritage Survey Geegelup Heritage Trail (Little Schools Trail)




Photograph(s): date taken	5 February 2018
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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Walls	Vertical timber slabs
Other	Brick Chimney
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical description	<i>"Brooklyn School is a one-room schoolhouse of timber construction clad with vertical jarrah boards with a medium pitched gable roof of corrugated iron in a Vernacular architectural style."</i>
Condition	Fair
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Education and Science; Early Settlers; Government Policy
Construction Date(s)	1918
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Alfred Cullen (Original Landowner) Wheatley Family (Subsequent Landowner)
Historical Notes	<i>"In 1918, it was built by local settlers at Sunnyside, in the Bridgetown district, on two acres of land owned by Alfred Cullen, and served its intended purpose until 1936. A shelter shed, erected by contractor John White in 1922, is no longer extant. In 2006, the late Gerry Wheatley, owner of the land, and his wife, Gwen, together with members of the Bridgetown community, some of whom had long term associations with Brooklyn School, commenced an on-going project to restore it, which was continuing in 2009."</i>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	Brooklyn school is significant for its aesthetic, historic and social values as a rural 'small school'.
Aesthetic Value	<i>"The asymmetrical side gable façades, the scalloped hood over the front window and the protruding red brick chimney make Brooklyn School an aesthetically pleasing example of vernacular architecture. The distinctive simple form and isolated position in the picturesque undulating farming country on the east bank of the Carbunup Brook, together with the Cypress trees, make Brooklyn School a landmark in the area."</i>
Historic Value	<i>"Brooklyn School illustrates the tenacious determination and co-operative actions of a small, isolated, rural community in the early twentieth century to provide a school building to enable the education of their children, and the type of building that they could afford to erect themselves". (Criterion 2.1)</i>
Research Value	Brooklyn School has some research value in regards to vernacular construction techniques and potential subsoil deposits indicative of school activities and other associated buildings such as toilets and shelter shed.

Social Value	Brooklyn School is highly valued by those families who were associated with the school. <i>"Brooklyn School contributes to the local community's sense of place as a well-known landmark on Carburnup Brook Road."</i>
Integrity	Low Brooklyn School ceased use as a small school in 1936.
Authenticity	High <i>"Brooklyn School displays a high degree of authenticity. It retains its original form and as much as possible of the original fabric has been retained."</i>
Rarity	<i>"Brooklyn School is part of the Little Schools Trail (part of the Geegelup Heritage Trail) of 25 former school sites within a 30 km radius of Bridgetown, and is the only surviving designated school building on the trail."</i> <i>"Brooklyn School is a rare example of a single room school built by local settlers, without any government aid, on privately owned land, that remains on its original site. The place is also a relatively rare example of a school building of timber construction in a Vernacular architectural style".</i>
Representativeness	<i>"Brooklyn School demonstrates the early twentieth century practice of establishing small single room schools in sparsely populated areas of Western Australia, which is a design and function no longer practised in most areas of the State since the introduction of school bus services post-World War II."</i> <i>"Brooklyn School illustrates the way of life in an era before widespread motorised transport when there was a greater population density in smaller land holdings in the farming areas around Bridgetown. It also illustrates the community spirit present at that time in these small farming communities, and the ability and willingness to pool resources to provide their own facilities."</i>
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Register of Heritage Places Assessment Document (28 January 2011)



<b>R20 ROSS' SWAMP</b>	
<b>PLACE DETAILS</b>	
Other name (s)	Donald's Potato Farm
Location/Address	Lot 13450 Donnelly Mill Road, Wandillup
Map Reference	P.109597 409172E 6228377N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A48199
Place Type	Landscape; Other built type.
Use: Current Original	Vacant / Unused Farming/Pastoral (Other - Potato Farm)
Ownership Details	Crown (Managed by Department of Parks and Wildlife)
Public Access	Restricted Access by DPAW – management for Dieback.
Associated place(s)	NA
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 17613 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	




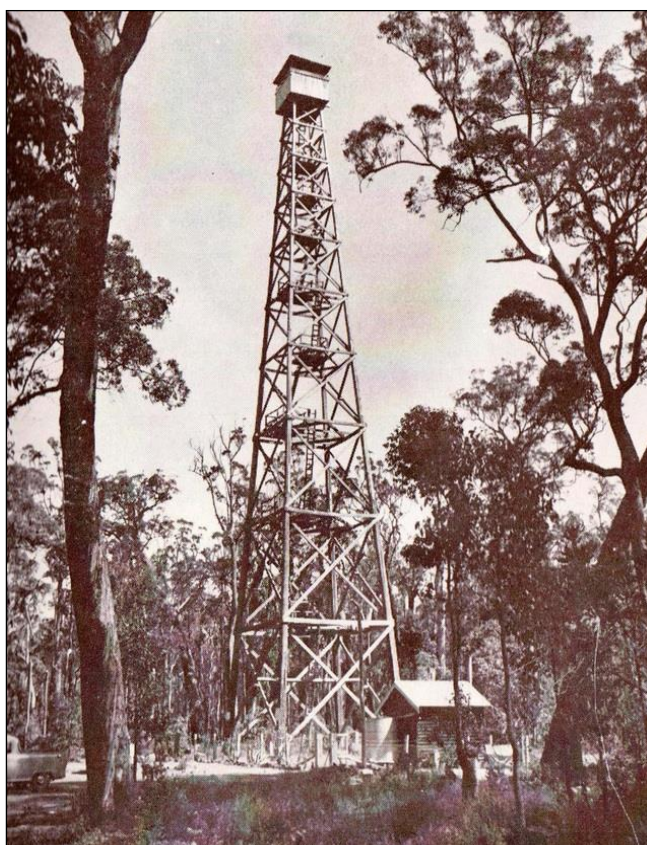
Photograph(s): date taken	15 February 2017
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Drainage trenches cut through granite and laterite
Architectural Style	Site only/built landscape
Physical description	<p>This land, once a swamp potato farm, has been left to revegetate naturally and is now covered in trees (predominantly Jarrah, Marri and Banksia), however the drainage trench remains. The trench is 1.2km long and reaches depths of 14 feet at which point it passes through some 320m of laterite and granite. There is said to be evidence of a homestead in a corner of the area, which now only consists of iron nails detected underground by a metal detector. Whilst being leased by Donald Ross, the majority of the land was cleared, but did contain a plum tree which was still growing in 2006. However the land has now returned to bushland, as seen in photos above.</p> <p>Cattle grids remain on the property from a later period, which are of little significance.</p>
Condition	Trench still exists.

<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	Occupations (horticulture/agriculture) People (Local heroes and battlers; famous and infamous people)
Construction Date(s)	c.1903 - c.1907
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	'Ross Swamp Tragedy'
Historical Notes	<p>'Ross Swamp' was the property leased primarily by Donald Ross and later worked with the help of his father Colin. Donald Ross began leasing Lot 1369 and Lot 1395 in July 1904 and commenced developing the land for potato farming. He completed the incredible feat of creating a drain for his potato swamp which locals had reportedly said to be impossible due to the surrounding terrain. This involved pick axing a 1.2km potato swamp drain through over 320m of Laterite and granite at a depth of 14 feet.</p> <p>In 1907 he additionally leased Lot 2016. In 1908 he did not appear to have a lease on Lot 2016, but instead had a lease on Lots 1369, 1395, 1860, 2638 and 2667. However the latter three were forfeited that same year, which according to newspaper reports in 1909, was due to being in arrears, most likely caused by heavy drinking.</p> <p>Donald's heavy drinking seems to have increased after he lost the lease which apparently contained his homestead in 1908. In January 1909 Donald's father wrote in his diary that his son was behaving strangely and suffering from Delirium tremens (DTs). Two days later Donald shot his father while they were sitting having lunch together outside their tent, and then turned the rifle on himself and committed suicide. Colin was deemed to have suffered an episode of temporary insanity.</p> <p>Despite the tragic turn of events, both men appear to have been respected in the community. Newspaper reports in 1909 make reference to Donald's Potato farm as having been possibly the finest in the district.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Ross' Swamp is of historical value for the incredible feat by Donald Ross in creating a drain through ironstone and granite for potato farming, as well as for the tragic events that transpired.
Aesthetic Value	The land has now returned to bushland, however the drain, although partially filled with leaf litter, is highly visible on the land, identifying itself as the land associated with Donald and Colin Ross.
Historic Value	Ross' Swamp is of historic value both for its evident remains of the drain cut through rock for potato farming, for which Donald had been deemed somewhat of a local hero as well as a battler. However it is also of historic value for its tragic story of the Colin and Donald Ross murder/suicide, whereby Donald became 'infamous' through reports of the tragic story in newspapers across Australia. Although the place is rarely visited by the

	public, the story of the impossible trench and the tragic events, remain as part of the oral and written history passed on in the district.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Ross' Swamp was of some social value as the home and place of work for Donald and Colin Ross from around 1903 until January 1909. His trench and potato crops were considered locally as a great feat and undoubtedly men from the district would have visited on their travels toward this outlying area when the opportunity presented, as was the case of Thomas Maslin (Bridgetown) and his brother George, when they discovered the two men dead. The place is of little social value now as it is simply bushland and access is restricted due to dieback management.
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Medium Although the land has not been farmed for potatoes since the tragedy occurred in 1909, the trenches remain.
Rarity	It would seem that the trench being carved out by hand at such a depth and through such a length of ironstone, is of some rarity.
Representativeness	Ross' Swamp represents the process of drainage for potato farming as well as the hardships involved in the creation of this drainage line.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: West Australian Mon 28 Jan 1901 Blackwood Times Fri 22 Jan 1909 pg. 3 Wagga Wagga Express 21 Jan 1909 pg. 1 Newcastle Morning Herald and Miner's Advocate 19 Jan 1909 The Ross Swamp Tragedy 1909 - A Historical Record - Thurston, Thurston & Taylor



<b>R21 GREVILLEA FIRE TOWER</b>	
<b>PLACE DETAILS</b>	
Other name (s)	
Location/Address	Lot 331 Tower Rd, Kingston State Forrest, (off Kingston Road), Kingston
Map Reference	436866E 6228728N (14 km east of Yornup)
Assess No (Shire ref)	NA
Place Type	Other Built Type
Use: Current Original	Vacant/Unused Forestry - Other / Communications - Other
Ownership Details	Crown - Managed by Department of Parks and Wildlife
Public Access	Fenced around base for safety reasons, to disallow the public to climb it. But can be visited and seen at a close distance.
Associated place(s)	Greater Kingston National Park
Nominee	John Evans
Level of Significance	High (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 17614 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey State wide Large Timber Structures Survey (1998)
	



Photograph(s): date taken c.2011; c.1950

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Materials:	
Roof	
Walls	
Other	Jarrah Timber
Architectural Style	Other
Physical description	The tower is constructed of sawn and hand hewn jarrah. The tower has 10 ladders and 9 landings and stands 42.7 metres (135 feet) tall.
Condition	Fair

#### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Historic Theme	Occupations - Timber Industry Social and Civic Activities - Community Services and Utilities; Environmental Awareness
Construction Date(s)	1940
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Laurie Jones - Builder
Historical Notes	Grevillea Fire Tower was built by Laurie Jones in 1940 at a cost of 300 pounds, which excluded materials. The tower was part of a network of lookouts throughout the district which were vital to the fast response to bushfire outbreaks. A detected bushfire could then be called in via radio telephone communication from

	<p>the towers. It is now known to be the tallest remaining all timber fire lookout tower, standing at 42.7 metres high. The tower was in use from 1940 until 1975. Typically it was manned by an employed teenager, who would climb the tower each day during fire season and keep watch all day for bushfires.</p> <p>Only a handful of towers are still in seasonal use in WA, including one at Kirup and another at Frankland River. The Blackwood-Warren network of towers no longer function as a network, however Diamond Tree Lookout just south of Manjimup is used intermittently for large fires when spotter planes cannot fly. The System of tower lookouts is still used to a greater degree in other states including Victoria.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Grevillea Fire Tower is significant for its historic and aesthetic values, for its important value to the communities of the district and for its authenticity and condition.
Aesthetic Value	Grevillea Fire Tower has aesthetic value for its construction type and as the worlds' tallest all timber fire lookout tower.
Historic Value	Grevillea Fire Tower has historic significance as part of a network of towers in the region which were vital to the fast response to bushfire outbreaks.
Research Value	Grevillea Fire Tower is of research value as to its construction type and contributes greatly to the understanding of the history of the district regarding emergency fire response services.
Social Value	These towers were of social value to the community, as the fast response to a fire was to protect the state timber industry which provided a vast network of jobs in the region, as well as nearby farms and communities. This and other lookout towers were held in high regard as an important community service.
Integrity	<p>Low</p> <p>The Blackwood-Warren network of fire towers are no longer in use, therefore Grevillea Fire Tower is unused.</p>
Authenticity	<p>High</p> <p>Despite no longer being in use, the tower remains in its near original condition with no changes to its structure.</p>
Rarity	Grevillea Fire Tower is considered to be the worlds' tallest all timber fire lookout tower, standing at 42.7m high.
Representativeness	Grevillea Fire Tower is representative of the system of bushfire detection which was used throughout rural Australia from the 1900's and representative of the type of construction which was used from around the 1920's.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	<p><a href="http://australia-lookouts.weebly.com/grevillea.html">http://australia-lookouts.weebly.com/grevillea.html</a></p> <p>Department of Parks and Wildlife (Manjimup)</p>



**R22 PENINSULA HOUSE****PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	
Location/Address	Lot 142 (RSN 767) Peninsula Road, Hester Brook
Map Reference	P.248420 Vol/Fol 1814/597 413759E, 6245557N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A39897
Place Type	Individual building(s) or group
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoral - Homestead Farming/Pastoral - Homestead
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Roebank
Nominee	Jenny Slattery
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3202 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey







Photograph(s): date taken	8 March 2017
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Colourbond
Walls	Timber (weatherboard)
Other	Local Stone Verandah pylons
Architectural Style	This house displays some influence of the Inter-War California Bungalow style in the detailing of the verandah
Physical description	This 1920's house has been restored, retaining and reinstating its original features and character. This predominantly weatherboard home with surrounding verandahs features a number of 1920's characteristics, including low pitched roof, stone verandah pylons with double timber supports, bay windows, multi gabled and half - timbered roof structure and internal dado walls and timber floors.
Condition	Good
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility People (Early Settlers) Occupations (Grazing, pastoralism and Dairying)
Construction Date(s)	c.1890; 1920
Year of Demolition	Original c.1890 house lost to bushfire in 2009
Associations	A Knox Brown - Original Owner (Prior to 1890) Maynard Jephson - Part owner (1890) Jack and Lou Walter - Owners (1890 – c.1944) T Boundy - Builder (1920 Residence) (William) Keith Walter - Eldest Son and subsequent owner

Historical Notes	<p>Jack Walter and Maynard Jepson bought the Peninsular house from A Knox Brown in 1890, with Jack buying out Jephson's half share within a few years, following his marriage to Emily Louisa (Lou) Thomson of Brookhampton.</p> <p><i>"Jack and Lou originally lived in a two roomed wattle and daub cottage, which they gradually extended as the family [of 6 surviving children] grew, carrying out major additions and renovation around 1902".</i> (Fran Taylor, Bridgetown The Early Years Book 2, pg. 213) This cottage was sited closer down to the river flat, where an old fig tree remains.</p> <p>Jack's success with the property meant he was able to expand his land with adjoining lots a number of times and for 6 years (1895 - c.1901) he was awarded the best farm in the district. Jack was also the President of the Nelson Road Board in 1906 and President of the Agricultural Society in 1923.</p> <p>In 1904 Jack opened his business 'JR Walter and Co.', Auctioneers, Land Stock and Commission Agents, in Bridgetown and later Greenbushes. The family moved into town at this time, but moved back to the farm around 1909 when business was quiet.</p> <p>Jack and Lou had a new house built in 1920 (pictured above). When the current owners bought the house in 2004 it had been vacant for some time with many doors missing (with the cows having made themselves at home.) They have been steadily restoring the house and gardens since then. The original missing doors and windows were returned to the property and restored. Both internally and externally the house and its original features have been restored authentically.</p> <p>In 2009, bushfires destroyed the original wattle and daub cottage on the property, soon after it had been renovated.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	This farm is of some significance for its historic and social values.
Aesthetic Value	This house was constructed in 1920 and has a pleasing outlook with the river down behind the house.
Historic Value	This farm is historically significant as the home of pioneering family John (Jack) and Louisa Walter, and as the prized farm of the whole district for numerous years before the turn of the nineteenth century.
Research Value	Although the original pre 1890 cottage was lost to fire in 2009, evidence of footings and living materials may remain subsoil.
Social Value	The Walters were known for their hospitality. Upon celebrating the completion of their new home in December 1920, they dedicated the occasion to the local Returned Soldiers, many of whom made up the 60 guests invited to the occasion.
Integrity	<p>High.</p> <p>The property remains a working farm.</p>

Authenticity	High. The house is of high authenticity, considering the amount of restoration work which has taken place.
Rarity	
Representativeness	Peninsula farm is representative of a highly productive farm around the turn of the century.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Contemporary newspaper reports ( <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper">trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper</a> ) including: The Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express 20 April 1920 South West Times 1 January 1921

R23 ROEBANK	
<b>PLACE DETAILS</b>	
Other name (s)	Roebank Cottage
Location/Address	Lot 8480 (RSN 52) Walter Willis Road, Hester Brook
Map Reference	P.253881 Vol/Fol 1311/1000 413378E 6244804N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A43478
Place Type	Individual building (or group)
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoral (Homestead) Farming/Pastoral (Homestead)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Peninsula [House] (R22)
Nominee	Jenny Slattery
Level of Significance	Medium (further assessment needed based on updated photos) (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3201 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
<i>Photo not available at this time</i>	
Photograph(s): date taken	
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Red Colorbond Local handmade brick (red)
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	Roebank cottage was built of mud brick from the property and has a corrugated iron hipped roof with a dropped-roof verandah (now been replaced with red Colorbond). The home consists of two bedrooms, a sitting room and a kitchen, which was most likely built into the home later, replacing a dining room or formal reception. A bathroom was never built into the house. The sitting room and bedrooms look out to the Blackwood River. There remains an undercroft cellar set into the home.
Condition	Fair
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility People
Construction Date(s)	c.1891
Year of Demolition	NA



Associations	<p>Mary Matilda Lucille (known as May) Thomson - Original owner as an unmarried woman.</p> <p>John Septimus Roe - Grandfather of May Thomson and namesake of the property.</p> <p>Mr A Cullen (most likely Alfred) - Builder of original house</p> <p>Geoff and Nancy Walter - owners (1953 - ?) May's great nephew.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>May Thomson (c.1858-1946) was the eldest daughter of James and Emma Thomson of Brookhampton. In 1890, after buying 146 acres next to her sister and brother in-law, the Walters of Peninsula, she named the property 'Roebank' after her grandfather, John Septimus Roe, the first Surveyor General of Western Australia.</p> <p>The original cottage was built by a Mr Cullen, no doubt Alfred Cullen, who was a builder in Perth, prior to settling south east of Bridgetown on his farm Brooklyn, with his wife. It is said that Mr Cullen also built many of the big old barns in the district, some of which are still standing today.</p> <p>Roebank also became the home of Jimmy Dickenson after May adopted him some years after the death of his father Doctor Dickenson, when his mother returned to England to be cared for by her family.</p> <p>May was said to be a very strong, independent woman, and a highly skilled horse-woman. May never married, running the farm with minimal employed help. Ms Thomson ran a herd of first class Jersey cows on the property and won a number of awards at the Nelson Agricultural Show in the early 1900's in the categories of Shorthorn Bull and Jersey Cow. Also for Sudan Grass in 1923. May was also known for her vegetables and chickens, selling butter and eggs.</p> <p>In 1953 the house was occupied by May's great-nephew, Geoffrey Walter following his marriage to Nancy Veale.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Roebank Cottage is significant as the home of May Thomson, and a good example of an early 1890's farm cottage. (Awaiting Photo for further details.)
Aesthetic Value	<p>Medium</p> <p>Roebank 'cottage' is of aesthetic value as a largely authentic farm house set within the fertile farmland overlooking the Blackwood river below.</p>
Historic Value	Roebank is of historic value as the home of May Thomson, granddaughter of John Septimus Roe, first Surveyor General of WA.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Roebank was of social value as the home of May Thomson, Jimmy Dickenson and a small number of farm hands.


Integrity	Medium The 'Cottage' is no longer the primary residence on the property, however it is still maintained and used when needed.
Authenticity	High The home remains largely original.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	The 'Cottage' is representative of an 1890's brick and iron farm house.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Bridgetown The Early Years - Fran Taylor Western Mail 5 April 1923 pg. 7 Western Mail 2 Dec 1905 pg. 6 Sunday Times 22 March 1925 pg. 11 Blackwood Times 23 January 1953 pg.12

R24 THE NELSON GRANGE	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	The Grange; Chinnorville (Prior to completion of the house).
Location/Address	Lot 54 (RSN 27) Quagamirup Road (corner Grange Road), Wandillup
Map Reference	P.103857 Vol/Fol 1718/912 414210E 6233667N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A26254
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or Group
Use: Current Original	Farming/Pastoral - Homestead Farming/Pastoral - Homestead
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Site of Kelah - John Allnutt's town residence, shop and orchard, Hampton Street, Bridgetown, approximately where the BP Service Station is situated, going up the hill toward Allnutt Street. Deepdene (inHerit database Place Number 3342) - near Augusta
Nominee	Michael and Judy Brown
Level of Significance	Exceptional (Management Category A)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3208 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey and Register of Heritage Places Assessment Program
<i>Photo not available at this time.</i>	
Photograph(s): date taken	
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Corrugated Iron Local Clay Brick
Architectural Style	This house is built in a style that continues the tradition of the Colonial and Victorian Georgian farmhouse. Key elements include the symmetrical main façade, tuck-pointed brick walls with rendered quoins, medium pitched hipped roof, return verandahs, and restrained external detailing.
Physical description	Nelson Grange is a single storey brick and iron structure with an 'L' shaped plan form, hipped roof with simple brick corbelled chimney, broken backed verandah to the north, south and west, and a later extension to the east that utilises the fall in the land to provide an under croft for parking. The 1890's/1932 homestead is made of local clay bricks (Flemish Bond) from the property and shiplap timber. It originally had a shingled roof, later covered with corrugated iron. Some of the doors are

	<p>handmade of Jarrah panels and Oregon pine, with handmade glass.</p> <p>The property contains outbuildings including the shearing shed and barn, which was re-sited to higher ground on the property c.2009. There is little left of the original orchard.</p>
Condition	Good
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	<p>Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Settlements)</p> <p>People (Early Settlers; Innovators)</p> <p>Occupations (Rural industry and Market Gardens)</p>
Construction Date(s)	c.1860 (first house); 1890 & 1932 (current house)
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	<p>John and Kate Allnutt - Original Owners</p> <p>Joseph Smith - Builder 1863</p> <p>Herbert and Peggy Davies (owners from 1931)</p>
Historical Notes	<p>John Allnutt (c.1833-1920) bought this property in 1863, referring to it as Chinnorville, and immediately began clearing the land, planting out, and contracting Joseph Smith to build a home for his family. The young family moved down from Rosamel (Australind Region) to Nelson Grange (renamed by this time) in 1865. Despite leasing numerous other land holdings already (and later), it was here that John finally decided was the best place to begin a large scale orchard, as had been his plan for many years as a keen horticulturist. His orchards flourished and he is considered the founding father of the orchard industry in the South West. A new home was built c.1890, which is the existing home.</p> <p>John Allnutt was possibly the most prominent figurehead in the Bridgetown District in his time. At his suggestion, by written request, the District was named 'Bridgetown'; he was a driving force behind the push to receive the railway link from Bunbury through to Bridgetown; and also a driving force behind the construction of the Bridgetown Mechanics Institute. Mr John Allnutt held Presidency of the Nelson Road Board and The Agricultural Society. He was a Justice of The Peace and was a staunch religious man, riding from The Grange every Sunday for many years, to hold a combined service for all Faiths, and taking Sunday School until he was around 80 years of age.</p> <p>John's son John Charles Layman Allnutt (known as Charles) (c.1863-1949) took over The Nelson Grange c.1905 when John and Kate moved into their town residence 'Kelah'. Charles, who retired to 'Kelah' in c.1929, in many way followed in his father's footsteps:</p> <p><i>The late Mr. Allnutt was educated at Hale School, Perth. He spent some time in the Kimberleys as a young man and later was in the Eastern Goldfields. From there he went to manage his father's Deepdene property in the Augusta district, later taking the Nelson Grange. For many years he was a member of the Bridgetown Road Board and a councillor of the</i></p>



	<p><i>Bridgetown Agricultural Society. He was also appointed a Justice of the Peace.</i></p> <p>By 1931 Nelson Grange was the home of Herbert Coleman Davies (c.1905-1953), who was the son of Charles Allnutt's sister, Kate Davies (nee Allnutt). Herbert married Peggy Dodwell in that year and in c.1932 this couple enlarged the house. He then retained ownership of the property until the time of his death.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Nelson Grange is significant as the home of early settlers, John and Kate Allnutt and their descendants, and for its aesthetic, historic and social values.
Aesthetic Value	Nelson Grange is a picturesque property set amongst many of its early exotic plantings, including Blue Atlas Cedar, Horse Chestnut, Small Leaved Lime and Cricket Bat Willows which line the creek.
Historic Value	Nelson Grange is of high historic value as the most prominent of John Allnutt's land holdings throughout the South West, (the place he chose to call home for his family) and for his considerable contribution to the district in its infancy, regarding progression of the district in many facets.
Research Value	As a settled property since 1863, Nelson Grange has potential to yield subsoil finds of early artefacts.
Social Value	From its earliest years, Nelson Grange was not only home to the Allnutt family, but to the numerous hired help who were needed to make the place productive and profitable. In 1867 this included fourteen 'white servants' and 'six natives'.
Integrity	The home remains lived in however the property is no longer a commercial orchard.
Authenticity	High (representing the major stages of development, c.1890 and 1932)
Rarity	The property was claimed to be the largest producing orchard in the South West at the turn of the century.
Representativeness	Nelson Grange is a fine example of the layout of an early rural property, from 1863.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	<p>Bridgetown The Early Years (Book Two) Fran Taylor          Southern Advertiser 19 June 1888 pg. 7          Western Argus 7 February 1911 pg. 24 (photograph of "<i>The old homestead, Nelson Grange, near Bridgetown</i>")          South Western Times 14 August 1920 pg. 2          The Blackwood Times 29 April 1949 pg. 7</p>

R25 GEEGELUP	
<b>PLACE DETAILS</b>	
Other name (s)	-
Location/Address	RSN 24024 (Lot 761) South Western Highway, Bridgetown
Map Reference	P.29608 Vol/Fol 1936/694 419724E 6244265N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A30394
Place Type	Individual building(s) or group
Use: Current Original	Single Storey Residence Farming/Pastoral - Homestead
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Farmers Home Hotels (Scott's Hotel), Bridgetown
Nominee	Jack Williams
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3194 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	
Photograph(s): date taken	3 April 2017

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Zincalume
Walls	Rendered brick
Other	
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	<p>Geegelup is a Victorian Georgian farmhouse constructed of hand-made brick with a Zincalume roof. The house has twelve pane double hung sash windows; two chimneys; dropped-roof return verandahs and a small verandah gable over the front door with a scalloped barge board. Originally Flemish bond face brick, the house was later plastered and is now painted cream with white trims.</p> <p>The house was gradually expanded with verandah enclosures and extensions to the rear including a bedroom for the boys with a breezeway joining it to the house, a large separate kitchen with a baker's oven and later a room for Henry Doust's father.</p> <p>Of the original ceilings which were horse hair plaster, one remains. Although the house is mostly carpeted now, the <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> wide floor boards remain. The majority of the roof was replaced with Zincalume c.2008 and the original tin roof of the breezeway was replaced in 2017.</p> <p>The magnolia tree at the front of the house is possibly the oldest remaining tree, at around 100 yrs. old, with the majority of the garden being recreated by the current owner in recent years.</p>
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility People (Early Settlers)
Construction Date(s)	c.1889
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Henry Doust Esq., J.P. (Original owner and assisting builder) Joseph Smith (Builder)
Historical Notes	<p>Henry James Doust (c.1842-1912) moved to Bridgetown after marrying his wife Elizabeth Chapman (c.1850-1939) in 1872. He was a keen businessman, first taking management of John Allnutt's 'Kelah' shop and residence in Hampton street and two years later buying land, demolishing existing building(s) and building his 'Farmer's Home Hotel' – which was also used as a store and was later developed as Scott's Tavern).</p> <p>By 1889 Doust had decided to buy land just over a kilometre north of the townsite entrance (near his brother Alfred). With the assistance of Joseph Smith, Doust built his large new home in 1890 and relocated the family of nine children to a more wholesome family environment.</p> <p>As the farm prospered (and Doust continued to run other property and business), additions and enclosures were completed to the rear of the home. A report of a large kitchen</p>

	<p>with baker's oven being added to the rear of the home, suggests that bread may have been baked here for selling in their store.</p> <p>Henry Doust was very committed to the Bridgetown community, serving as President of the Nelson Road Board from 1898-1904 and again from 1908-1911, and being an active member of the Agricultural Society, Health Board, Rifle Club and Freemasons. His commitment to the Freemasons included donating the subdivided parcel of land which was part of the Store/Hotel lot, so that the Freemasons could build a permanent home, where it still stands.</p> <p>Henry's wife Elizabeth was also rather active in the community, not only delivering numerous babies in her own home, but also as an active Member of the Agricultural Society and St Paul's Ladies Guild (Anglican Church).</p> <p>At the time of Henry's death in 1912, he owned the family home 'Geegelup', a 685 Acre Farm in Winneju; the Farmer's Home Hotel and associated building; and all buildings on Lot 11 Hampton Street (corner Stewart Street), including a brick general store, eight room dwelling, two kitchens, stable and cordial factory.</p> <p>In all he had been a very successful family man, businessman and highly respected member of the community. Following Henry's death in 1912, the Road Board Committee made a verbal presentation to the Doust family, in honour of their late father and husband, espousing their <i>'great admiration and appreciation'</i> of his <i>'invaluable services.... faithfulness to duty and untiring energy'</i>. And that they would mourn the loss of their <i>'ever-wise and trusted Councillor and friend'</i>.</p> <p>In August 1915, Geegelup was offered for sale as part of Doust's estate:</p> <p><i>"GEEGELUP ESTATE: Situate about 1½ miles North of Bridgetown Railway Station, containing 330 acres Freehold land and 400 acres C.P. land .... Well improved, sheep proof fenced, and subdivided into 5 paddocks. 144 acres cleared for cultivation, 16 acres partially cleared, 95 acres ringbarked, 10 acres Orchard In full bearing. Abundance of water. 7-Roomed Brick Dwelling, Kitchen, and 2 Bedrooms semi-detached, 4-Roomed W.B.- House, 3 stall Stable and Feed Room, 2-stall Stable. and Feed' Room, 4-stall Stable and Loose Box, Fruit Packing Room, Hay Shed, Buggy-Shed, Stockyard, etc."</i></p> <p>The readily available evidence suggests that it was then occupied by members of the Palmer family.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Geegelup homestead is of significance for its historic value as the home of Henry Doust, as well as for its aesthetic and social values.



Aesthetic Value	Geegelup is a well preserved Victorian Georgian home set in a rural landscape with exotic plantings, creating a strong landmark on the highway at the northern entrance to Bridgetown.
Historic Value	The home is of historic value as the home of Henry Doust and family.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Geegelup is of social value as the home of the Doust family, including extended family; as a working farm; and at times for its use as a place of birthing/maternity.
Integrity	Medium The property is now a parcel of 11 acres, hence classed as a hobby farm, and retains none of its original farming outbuildings.
Authenticity	Moderate Although the home had numerous additions to the rear in its early years, it has had very little change to its lay-out since and largely retains its original character. The rendering of the façade has, to some degree, changed its original architectural character.
Rarity	
Representativeness	Geegelup homestead is representative of a well preserved Victorian Georgian farmhouse as well as the success and dedication of Henry Doust.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	Bridgetown The Early Years - People of the Warren Blackwood District: Fran Taylor The Blackwood Times 19 April 1912 pg. 3 The Blackwood Times 31 August 1915 pg. 2

R26 WOODLANDS	
PLACE DETAILS	
Location/Address	Lot 751 (RSN 24122) South Western Highway, Bridgetown
Title & Map Reference	P.28513 Vol/Fol 2510/843 -33.94676 116.134003
Assess No (Shire Ref)	A35362
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or Group
Use: Current Original	Residential (Single Storey Residence) Residential (Single Storey Residence)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	As B&B Accommodation
Associated place(s)	Geegelup (R25)
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings	inHerit database Place Number 3193
	



Photograph(s): date taken 17 May 2018

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Materials:	
Roof	Zincalume
Walls	Brick & Render
Other	Brick Chimneys
Architectural Style	Federation - This place may have originally had Federation Queen Anne detailing, but this is not represented by the current detailing to the gable end or the plain rendered façade.
Physical description	<p>The 1894 house is still a well maintained home, with rear and side additions (1998).</p> <p>The place has an 'L' shaped frontage with single room-width wing projecting forward at the southern end of the main facade. A raked-roofed verandah extends across the front and returns along the northern side.</p> <p>The brick walls have been rendered (originally face brick), the verandah detailing has been modified, and the gable end has been redesigned with a panelled/boarded finish and a plain raked roof over the projecting window bay (Note: the gable end was possibly originally designed with more decorative detailing including a rough-cast render and timber batten finish, which would have been more typical of the era).</p> <p>The gabled-hipped roof over the main house was of corrugated iron and has now been replaced in Zincalume, retaining the</p>



	<p>original form and the prominent brick chimneys with corbelled caps.</p> <p>Internally, the home retains many of its original features, including fireplaces and surrounds, and wide skirting boards.</p> <p>The 1998 additions included an ensuite under the side verandah to serve the main bedroom; a fourth bedroom to the southern rear corner of the house, with an ensuite also added to bedrooms one, two and three. A sub floor laundry and cellar were also added at that time, under the rear of the house.</p> <p>In 2005, a 6m x 6.7m patio/verandah was added to the rear of the house, extending the flooring over the laundry and cellar space and effectively creating an extension to the enclosed wraparound sunroom.</p> <p>The old barn style timber shed remains in use, with much of the timber being hand hewn. The barn may predate the house or is otherwise of a similar age.</p>
Condition	Good
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Settlements) People (Early Settlers)
Construction Date(s)	House:1894
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Alfred and Susan (Susie) Doust
Historical Notes	<p>Alfred Doust was born at Bolgart, north of Toodyay in 1853 and moved to the locality of Wilgarrup in 1867 as a 14 year old, to work for Mr Charles Rose on his farm south of Bridgetown (Wilgarrup, now the locality of Wilgarrup, Shire of Manjimup), and later for Mr John Allnutt at the Nelson Grange (R24). Leaving there in 1875, he bought land one mile north of Bridgetown, calling the property 'Woodlands'. In 1879, he married Susan Rummer of Guildford and together they had 10 children.</p> <p>Alfred initially built a small timber and daub cottage with an iron roof, which was situated where the tennis court now is. In 1894 he had local builder Joseph Smith (see Belvedere B*) construct a substantial brick home, which remains today.</p> <p>Early photos show the home with its original red face brick in Flemish Bond and the front verandah with a bull nose profile. Another early photo also shows the front verandah with a raked profile, however it is uncertain at this time as to which was original.</p> <p>Originally the home consisted of the formal front lounge, dining room, main bedroom, second bedroom and kitchen to the rear adjoining what may have been a third bedroom. Presumably there was originally an outhouse bathroom/ laundry.</p> <p>Alfred and Susan were active members of the Bridgetown community, particularly in the Agricultural Society. They were both Founding Members and in 1934 Alfred was bestowed the honour of officially opening the Jubilee Show for being the first</p>



	<p>and only Founding Member to reach 50 years of consecutive membership and both were made Life Members.</p> <p>Alfred served as a member of the Health Board, then for 25 years on the Nelson Road Board and for many years on the Cemetery Board. Susan was also an active member of the Red Cross and the Anglican Ladies Guild.</p> <p>Woodlands property remained in Alfred's name until his death in 1941. It has always remained as a home, (with the parcel now being 6.1 Hectares) and currently continues to be a residence with B&amp;B accommodation.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	Woodlands is of particular significance for the local community its historic values.
Aesthetic Value	Woodlands is a well presented, substantial brick and iron rural home. It has landmark value for the people of the district, as it sits only 10m back from South Western Highway, just north of the townsite boundary, creating a strong visible presence with its early barn/shed alongside. However, the traditional character of the home has been altered by modifications to the finishes and detailing of the main façade over time.
Historic Value	Woodlands has historic value as the property and homestead of significant early settlers Alfred and Susan Doust, who were heavily involved with the Bridgetown community from 1875 to 1941 & 1938 respectively.
Research Value	The home is of some research value as to early building techniques, while the barn may be of research value relating to both construction techniques as well as potential to yield early artefacts relating to farming.
Social Value	The home was of social value to Alfred and Susan's family of ten children and later occupants, and has some continued social value for their descendants.
Integrity	<p>High</p> <p>The house has continually been a home since its construction in 1894.</p>
Authenticity	<p>Medium</p> <p>The original form of the place can be readily interpreted, but the finishes and some of the detailing to the main façade have been altered over time.</p>
Rarity	-----
Representativeness	Woodlands is a good example of the form and scale of a substantial rural home built in the 1890's.

**SOURCES**

	<p>Shire Building Records</p> <p>Bridgetown The Early Years – Fran Taylor. Pg. 45-47</p> <p>Contemporary newspaper reports (<a href="http://trove.nla.au/newspaper">trove.nla.au/newspaper</a>) including:</p> <p>Manjimup Mail &amp; Jardee-Pemberton-Northcliffe Press 23 Feb 1934, Pg.6</p> <p>The West Australian 4 August 1938, Pg.7</p> <p>Manjimup Mail &amp; Jardee-Pemberton-Northcliffe Press 5 September 1941 Pg.6</p>
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**R27 BRIDGETOWN GOLF COURSE AND CLUBHOUSE****PLACE DETAILS**

Other Name(s)	Bridgetown Golf Links
Location/Address	Lots 6799 and 10164 (RSN 39) Bill Baldock Drive, Hester Brook
Title & Map Reference	P82511 Vol/Fol 2037/937 -33.915899; 116.132362
Assess No (Shire Ref)	A27206
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or Group
Use: Current Original	Social/Recreational (Other Sports Building) Social/Recreational (Other Sports Building)
Ownership Details	Bridgetown Golf Club Inc.
Public Access	Yes. Members and Visitors
Associated place(s)	Land behind the Old Rectory (B44) Lot 4 Brockman Highway – first Bridgetown Golf Links.
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings	-----







Photograph(s): date taken 9 April 2019

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Materials:

Roof

Metal – Zinalume

Walls

Timber – Weatherboard

Other

Upper walls: Fibrous cement sheeting

Architectural Style

Inter-war - functional



Physical description	<p>The Bridgetown Golf Club Inc. club house is constructed of timber weatherboards to window sill height, then fibre cement sheeting. The club house consists of the main club/social room with bar, kitchen, and caretakers residence adjoining the rear.</p> <p>At some stage the club house was extended outwards under the entire front verandah with aluminium window frames and large sheets of glass across, and a new verandah roof added in front.</p> <p>There may have been changes made to the bar at some point and the green painted corrugated iron roof was replaced with Zinalume in January 2019.</p> <p>The 18 hole golf course extends to the south-west and north of the clubhouse, consisting of grassed greens and fairways. To the immediate west of the clubhouse sits a 9 hole Mini Golf Course. An original or early toilet block in matching materials sits to the rear of the clubhouse, but other sheds nearby are of little historic significance at this time.</p>
Condition	Good
<b>HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities (Sport, recreation & entertainment)
Construction Date(s)	9 Hole Course 1928 - 1931; Second 9 holes (10-18) 1942 Current Club House - 1938
Year of Demolition	Original Club House – dismantled c.1938
Associations	Mr P A Ewing – Long term President of Bridgetown Golf Club
Historical Notes	<p>The first golf links (golf course) in Bridgetown was created on one of Mr Thomas Wheatley's paddocks, behind the Old Rectory (B44) in 1915. The inaugural President, Mr Walter F Bird, a Solicitor, was thought to be the instigator of the Bridgetown Golf Club and Course. He moved to Bridgetown in March of 1913 from Sandstone in the State's Mid West and in less than two months the local papers were reporting on the formation of a Golf Club in Bridgetown, on account of Mr Bird.</p> <p>The opening of the Bridgetown course was reported in The West Australian on 19 May 1915:</p> <p><i>"A golf course is without doubt one of the best facilities for sport that can be installed with the idea of popularising any particular locality, and the opening of the links at Bridgetown should do much to push forward the possibilities of the town and district as an invigorating and picturesque holiday resort. The Bridgetown Golf Club is but newly formed, but bids fair to become one of the most popular sporting organisations in the district. An energetic committee has secured an ideal course distant only about two miles from the town and one which needs very little improvement to bring it to the required standard. Mr. Thos. Wheatley, patron of the club, has granted permission for the course to be made on his property, and the thanks of the club and golfers generally are due to him for so doing. The country is hilly, and a six hole course is provided, the first four holes being played through the valleys and the last two along the ridges of the hills. The length of the longest hole is 25 yards and the shortest 120 yards, while bogey for</i></p>

	<p><i>the full round of 18 boles is 72. ....At the opening of the course on Saturday last more than sixty persons were present, these including ... most of the leading men of the district. The president, Mr. Walter F. Bird, in a short speech, spoke of the work done by the committee and expressed the hope that the club's membership would continue to increase as it had done during the few weeks previously. Mr. F. E. S. Willmott, M.L.A., formally declared the course open and then called upon Mrs. Thos. Wheatley to strike the first ball".</i></p> <p>However by November 1928, as reported in the South Western Times, it seems the Bridgetown Golf Club had acquired land from the Department of Lands, to construct a whole new Golf Course. <i>"Having inspected land below the new Golf Links and expresses the view that a splendid course [Race Course] could be obtained there if they were allowed to take a small area of the Golf Clubs land and also portion of Mr E Hester's land."</i></p> <p>A report in The West Australian in June 1929 states that <i>"The Bridgetown Club was unable to enter the competition this season owing to their new course not being ready yet"</i>.</p> <p>The club held its official opening on 24 May 1930, with approximately 100 people in attendance, as reported in the Nelson Advocate 30 May 1930.</p> <p>In April 1933 the Western Mail reported that <i>"The President [Mr PA Ewing] said that a further 55 acres of land had been secured from the lands department, which would provide for an 18 hole course"</i>.</p> <p>In September 1938, the Bridgetown Advocate reported <i>"The old clubhouse having been dismantled, the first pick-up was performed in the new building."</i> The current Club House was officially opened and placed into service in October 1938 by President Mr PA Ewing, following a day of competition in mixed foursomes. Mr Ewing made mention at the time of his early experiences with the club, including details of the clubs foundations in Mr Tom Wheatley's paddock.</p> <p>Oral reports of long time members recall the original clubhouse being near what is now hole 16, where stumps may still exist under the surface. In 1942 there were numerous reports referring to the 'New Course' stating that <i>"The whole course is now in use and the old nine is in better condition than the new course."</i> It would appear that the second nine holes (holes 10-18) had been completed and the first nine had been renewed.</p> <p>In April 1950 the Bridgetown Advocate reported an application to the Bridgetown Road Board by the State Housing Commission, on behalf of the Bridgetown Golf Club, for extensions to the Club House, noting they already had sufficient corrugated iron for the roof.</p> <p>In December 1954 The Blackwood Times reported on <i>"the new lengthened Bridgetown golf course"</i>.</p>
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<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Statement of Significance	The Bridgetown Golf Club and Course is significant for its social and aesthetic values.
Aesthetic Value	Medium The Bridgetown Golf course is an 18 hole course set amongst remaining gum trees, with grassed greens and fairways. The Club House retains most of its 1930's materials and character.
Historic Value	The Bridgetown Golf Club and Course have some historic value, despite not being the original golf links in Bridgetown.
Research Value	-----
Social Value	The Bridgetown Golf Club and Course has high social value as a place of recreation and social gathering for both members and non-members since c.1932.
Integrity	High The Golf Course and Club House have remained in continuous use according to their original purpose.
Authenticity	Medium The course was built in two stages and modified to some degree, however the grounds remain in use for the original purpose. The original shelter/clubhouse no longer remains, however the replacement 1938 clubhouse retains its original character, despite addition(s).
Rarity	-----
Representativeness	Golf was a popular recreation in Western Australia throughout the twentieth century and courses were established across the state from as early as 1900. The Heritage Council's database currently identifies 48 examples of which 2 have been included in the State Register of Heritage Places (Albany and Sea View, Cottesloe). The Bridgetown Golf Course and Clubhouse are considered to be a representative example of the place type.
<b>SOURCES</b>	
	<p>Contemporary newspaper reports (<a href="http://trove.nla.au/newspaper">trove.nla.au/newspaper</a>) including:</p> <p>The Black Range Courier and Sandstone Observer 22 March Pg.3 1913</p> <p>The West Australian 31 May 1913 Pg.14</p> <p>The West Australian 19 May 1915</p> <p>The Nelson Advocate 30 May 1930 Pg.5</p> <p>The Western Mail 20 April 1933 Pg.14</p> <p>Sunday Times 9 August 1936 Pg. 39</p> <p>Bridgetown Advocate 22 September 1938 Pg. 8</p> <p>Bridgetown Advocate 20 April 1950 Pg.1</p> <p>The Blackwood Times 17 December 1954 Pg.10</p> <p>Oral History: Vernon and Beth Daulby</p>