

SHIRE OF GINGIN  
**HERITAGE INVENTORY  
REVIEW 2017**

**FINAL REPORT**



**Heritage Intelligence (WA)**  
*Laura Gray*  
Heritage & Conservation Consultant

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# HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The review of the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places is a requirement of the Heritage Act (1990).

The assessment criteria detailed in the State Heritage Office's guidelines entitled *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1) as recommended in *State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation*, has been the primary guiding document for the Heritage Inventory review for the Shire of Gingin.

The review has been undertaken in 2 stages. Stage One undertaken in 2014, comprised a desk top review of the 2005 Heritage Inventory to ascertain a possible a Heritage List. Stage Two completed the entire review, including reconsideration of the 2014 proposed Heritage List, a subsequent Draft report for Council consideration for public comment and contribution prior to finalising the review. The responses from the community consultation process and the opportunity to view some of the recommended places resulted in the final draft recommendations to Council.

The review references the 2005 Heritage Inventory. No specific historical research has taken place for this review.

The Shire of Gingin's 2005 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places listed 106 places and sites in four categories. Categories 1 and 2 were recommended for inclusion in the Shire of Gingin's Local Planning Scheme, and categories 3 and 4 were places of note.

Every place listed in the 2005 inventory has been reviewed, including taking photographs of most places that can be viewed from public spaces. Places that were not visible from the public space and/or required entry to private property, and all regional places have not been photographed at this time. All places have been assessed against the relevant criteria with the information available.

The review has amended the reference numbers and the 2005 reference numbers are included on each place record.

The Heritage List is numbered first, with Grade A places preceding the Grade B places, and then the Grade C places that are not part of the Heritage List.

Grade C places have no implications other than the opportunity to record the place prior to development or demise, and in the case of a site, recognise and interpret, as a recognition of their cultural heritage significance.

The Heritage Inventory review 2016 comprises the following places with Grades A and B forming the Heritage List and Grade C places not to be included in the Heritage List.

## HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017

### HERITAGE LIST

The Heritage List proposal lists 23 places comprising 11 Grade A places that are State Registered, and 12 Grade B places that are of a high level of significance to the Shire of Gingin.

#### GRADE A PLACES

##### **Town**

- |   |  |              |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | Gingin Post Office                           | (Registered) |
| 2 | Gingin Railway Station & Quarters (fmr)      | (Registered) |
| 3 | Railway Hotel (fmr)                          | (Registered) |
| 4 | St Luke's Anglican Church, Cemetery & Belfry | (Registered) |
| 5 | St Luke's Rectory                            | (Registered) |

##### **District**

- |    |   |              |
|----|---|--------------|
| D1 | Cowalla Homestead Group, Cowalla                | (Registered) |
| D2 | Mogumber Mission (fmr) & Cemetery, Mindarra     | (Registered) |
| D3 | Moondah Homestead, Mooliabeenee                 | (Registered) |
| D4 | Old Junction Hotel, Neergabby                   | (Registered) |
| D5 | Old North Road Stock Route (Stage 1), Neergabby | (Registered) |
| D6 | Old Junction Bridge, Neergabby                  | (Registered) |

#### GRADE B PLACES

##### **Town**

- |    |                                      |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 6  | Gingin War Memorial                  |
| 7  | Gingin Road Board office (fmr)       |
| 8  | St Catherine's Roman Catholic Church |
| 9  | Gingin Hotel                         |
| 10 | Granville                            |
| 11 | Uniting Church                       |

##### **District**

- |     |                                      |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| D7  | Orange Springs, Cowalla              |
| D8  | Cleveland, Gingin                    |
| D9  | Beedamanup Homestead, Gingin         |
| D10 | Cheriton, Gingin                     |
| D11 | Downa House and graveyard, Neergabby |
| D12 | PWD Road, Wannerie                   |

**GRADE C PLACES- NO IMPLICATIONS**

- 12 Philbey's Cottage
- 13 Mrs Jones' Cottage
- 14 Gingin School SITE
- 15 Gingin Cemetery
- 16 House, 7 Brook Street
- 17 Tipperton SITE
- 18 House, 6 Church Street
- 19 Gingin Agricultural hall SITE
- 20 Headmaster's House (fmr) CWA
- 21 Police Station SITE
- 22 The Horseshoe (Police Paddock) SITE
- 23 Ashworth Cottage
- 24 House, 15 Constable Street
- 25 House, 4 Daw Street
- 26 Gingin Golf Club
- 27 House, 17 Fraser Street
- 28 House, 21 Fraser Street
- 29 House, 2 Lefroy Street
- 30 House, 10 Lefroy Street
- 31 House, 38 Lefroy Street
- 32 Gingin Oval & swimming pool
- 33 Three Bridges SITE
- 34 Linden Park
- 35 Good Templars Hall SITE

**District**

**BAMBUN**

- D13 Bambun Lake SITE

**BEERMULLAH**

- D14 Beermullah Race Course SITE
- D15 Beermullah School SITE
- D16 Harris House

**COWALLA**

- D17 Limestone caves SITE
- D18 Bandy's Cottage & Swamp garden SITE
- D19 Old Bridge SITE
- D20 Fernwood SITE
- D21 Moore River School

**HERITAGE INVENTORY  
REVIEW 2017**

**GINGIN**

- D22 Honeycomb
- D23 Dacresfield SITE
- D24 Ralph Dewar's Home SITE
- D25 WS Dewar's Home SITE
- D26 Strathalbyn
- D27 Whakea, Ginginup
- D28 Mount Ginginup SITE,
- D29 Molecap Hill Quarry SITE
- D30 Charlton's Mill SITE
- D31 Creaton SITE
- D32 Eclipse Hill SITE
- D33 One Tree Hill SITE
- D34 Gingin Race Course SITE
- D35 Casuarina stone quarry SITE

**GUILDERTON**

- D36 Guilderton Caravan Park
- D37 Caraban
- D38 Boobabbie Crossing SITE
- D39 Tuppin House
- D40 Creek House SITE

**LANCELIN**

- D41 Lancelin Scout Hall
- D42 Lancelin School (fmr) Surf Shack
- D43 Our Lady of Fatima Church
- D44 Lancelin jetty
- D45 Plaque Frederick Smith
- D46 Lancelin Sand dunes SITE
- D47 Timothy's Clump SITE, Ocean Farm

**LENNARDS BROOK**

- D48 Ashby
- D49 Cockram's Hotel SITE

**MOOLIABEENIE**

- D50 Army Camp SITES
- D51 Mooliabeenie Townsite SITE

**MOORE RIVER**

- D52 Bulgurra SITE

**NEERGABBY**

- D53 Chitna

## HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017

- D54 Junction Hall SITE
- D55 Woodloes SITE
- D56 Nolan's Bridge SITE

### WANNERIE

- D57 Greenwood
- D58 Millbank SITE
- D59 Horseworks Flour Mill

The 2017 final draft of the review of the Shire of Gingin's Heritage Inventory further reiterates the considerable significance of the rich heritage and history of the Gingin town and region, and provides strategic guidance to conserve those places of assessed as having a high level of cultural significance, on the Heritage List.

# HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017

## 1.0 HERITAGE

Heritage means different things to different people, and can be quite subjective. However, objective consideration has been provided through the State Heritage Office guidelines: *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1) that provide a consistency of assessment and comparative significance both within the local government area and to other places throughout the state.

## 2.0 PROCESS

The process is relatively tried and true.

A desktop review of the existing (2005) heritage inventory provides an overview with particular regard to the management categories (Grades) with consideration of the Heritage List inclusion.

Strong recommendation that ONLY the HERITAGE LIST is appended to the Local Planning Scheme (not the entire Inventory).

Information and photographs (where possible) recorded the current condition and integrity of each place.

Statements of Significance for each place were reassessed against the *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas*.

Draft review report was prepared for Officer review and further amendment as required in preparation for the draft document to be considered by Council.

Council endorsement will activate community comment/consultation process.

Community comment will be noted, document amended as required and final submission to Council.

Submit final Heritage Inventory Review 2017.

The final draft, as for the final version of the Heritage Inventory Review 2017 is a dynamic document with an electronic version to manage the Shire of Gingin's Heritage Inventory in-house for the future.

## 3.0 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

The Shire of Gingin's history is well documented in publications and detailed in the 2005 inventory. No further specific research has been undertaken for the 2016 review.

#### 4.0 CRITERIA for SIGNIFICANCE

Every place either previously listed or proposed for inclusion in the Shire of Gingin's Heritage Inventory Review 2016, has been assessed within the State Heritage Office's guidelines; *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1). The four criteria for the assessment are summarised hereunder:

##### Assessment of significance

###### Aesthetic value\*

Criterion 1 It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristic.

###### Historic value

Criterion 2 It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.

###### Research value

Criterion 3A: It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district.

Criterion 3B: It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.

###### Social value

Criterion 4 It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in Western Australia for social, cultural, education or spiritual reasons.

##### Degree of significance

###### Rarity

Criterion 5 It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district.

###### Representativeness

Criterion 6 It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

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

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

Authenticity refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.

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\* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 2002.



## HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017

### 5.0 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent grading is applied.

The following table from the State Heritage Office's *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1 p.22) illustrates the details, and the draft proposed gradings are listed against them with respect to the Shire of Gingin's 2016 review.

Each place assessed was graded on the basis of the following levels of significance:

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	DESIRED OUTCOME
A. Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.	The place should be retained and conserved.  Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).
B. Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable.  Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
C. Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	Conservation of the place is desirable.  Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.  Interpret the site, ruin or archaeological remnants

## 6.0 GRADINGS

Further to State Heritage Office's *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1), an important part of the recognition and understanding of cultural heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance is provided to the owners, managers and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.

Grades have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised.

**Grade A** A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Gingin and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places, or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

A place worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Gingin's Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Gingin for any proposed development.

The development application needs to be submitted to State Heritage Office (SHO) for approval for any proposed development, and Shire of Gingin cannot approve contrary to SHO recommendation.

**Recommend:** Maximum encouragement to owners to retain and conserve the place. Full consultation with property owner prior to making the recommendation.

### **IMPLICATIONS of REGISTRATION:**

A Memorial is lodged on the Certificate of Title of the Registered place under the provisions of the *Heritage Act (1990)*.

By virtue of the *Heritage Act (1990)*, the owner is bound to conserve the place.

**ALL development (including demolition) MUST be referred to State Heritage Office for consideration PRIOR to undertaking any works.**

**The Shire of Gingin cannot approve anything contrary to State Heritage Office recommendations.**

Private owners of Registered places qualify for the State Heritage Office's Heritage Grants Funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding assistance from the State Heritage Office.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, and can also be funded.

Local Government owned Registered places qualify to claim for \$10,000 per annum 'Disability allowance' through the Grants Commission. Up to a maximum of \$50,000 is allowed for 5 buildings or more.

## HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017

**Grade B** A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Gingin that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Gingin's Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Gingin for any proposed development.

**Recommend:** Retain and conserve the place. Undertake photo record of the place prior to any development.

### **IMPLICATIONS:**

**Planning applications must be submitted to Shire of Gingin for approval prior to undertaking any works.**

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

**Grade C** A place (including a site with no built remains) of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Gingin.

No constraints.

**Recommend:** Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

### **IMPLICATIONS:**

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Gingin for approval, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

There are no statutory requirements pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

**7.0 PLACE LISTINGS**

The Heritage Inventory review 2017 Final Draft proposes 92 place listings.

The Heritage List comprises the places of the highest levels of heritage significance to the Shire of Gingin. Assessed against the *Criteria for assessing local heritage places and areas*, it identifies Grade A places as those of State significance, recognised by into the Register of Heritage Places (Heritage Council of Western Australia), and Grade B places of a high level of significance to the Shire of Gingin.

Together, places of Grades A and B, form the Heritage List and are subject to the provisions of the Local Planning Scheme to ensure consideration of their significance for the future. All other places to be included in the Heritage Inventory will be Grade C places with no statutory implications.

**HERITAGE LIST (Grades A and B)**

**Grade A places on State's Register of Heritage Places**

**Town**

1	Gingin Post Office	(Registered)
2	Gingin Railway Station & Quarters (fmr)	(Registered)
3	Railway Hotel (fmr)	(Registered)
4	St Luke's Anglican Church, Cemetery & Belfry	(Registered)
5	St Luke's Rectory	(Registered)

**District**

D1	Cowalla Homestead Group, Cowalla	(Registered)
D2	Mogumber Mission (fmr) & Cemetery, Mindarra	(Registered)
D3	Moondah Homestead, Mooliabeenee	(Registered)
D4	Old Junction Hotel, Neergabby	(Registered)
D5	Old North Road Stock Route (Stage 1), Neergabby	(Registered)
D6	Old Junction Bridge, Neergabby	(Registered)

**Grade B places- Local Planning Scheme**

**Town**

6	Gingin War Memorial
7	Gingin Road Board office (fmr)
8	St Catherine's Roman Catholic Church
9	Gingin Hotel
10	Granville
11	Uniting Church

**District**

D7	Orange Springs, Cowalla
D8	Cleveland, Gingin
D9	Beedamanup Homestead, Gingin
D10	Cheriton, Gingin
D11	Downa House and graveyard, Neergabby
D12	PWD Road, Wannerie

**Grade C places - NO IMPLICATIONS**

- 12 Philbey's Cottage
- 13 Mrs Jones' Cottage
- 14 Gingin School SITE
- 15 Gingin Cemetery
- 16 House, 7 Brook Street
- 17 Tipperton SITE
- 18 House, 6 Church Street
- 19 Gingin Agricultural hall SITE
- 20 Headmaster's House (fmr) CWA
- 21 Police Station SITE
- 22 The Horseshoe (Police Paddock) SITE
- 23 Ashworth Cottage
- 24 House, 15 Constable Street
- 25 House, 4 Daw Street
- 26 Gingin Golf Club
- 27 House, 17 Fraser Street
- 28 House, 21 Fraser Street
- 29 House, 2 Lefroy Street
- 30 House, 10 Lefroy Street
- 31 House, 38 Lefroy Street
- 32 Gingin Oval & swimming pool
- 33 Three Bridges SITE
- 34 Linden Park
- 35 Good Templars Hall SITE

**District**

**BAMBUN**

- D13 Bambun Lake SITE

**BEERMULLAH**

- D14 Beermullah Race Course SITE
- D15 Beermullah School SITE
- D16 Harris House

**COWALLA**

- D17 Limestone caves SITE
- D18 Bandy's Cottage & Swamp garden SITE
- D19 Old Bridge SITE
- D20 Fernwood SITE
- D21 Moore River School

**GINGIN**

- D22 Honeycomb
- D23 Dacresfield SITE
- D24 Ralph Dewar's Home SITE
- D25 WS Dewar's Home SITE
- D26 Strathalbyn
- D27 Whakea, Ginginup

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- D28 Mount Ginginup SITE,
- D29 Molecap Hill Quarry SITE
- D30 Charlton's Mill SITE
- D31 Creaton SITE
- D32 Eclipse Hill SITE
- D33 One Tree Hill SITE
- D34 Gingin Race Course SITE
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### GUILDERTON

- D36 Guilderton Caravan Park
- D37 Caraban
- D38 Boobabbie Crossing SITE
- D39 Tuppin House
- D40 Creek House SITE

### LANCELIN

- D41 Lancelin Scout Hall
- D42 Lancelin School (fmr) Surf Shack
- D43 Our Lady of Fatima Church
- D44 Lancelin jetty
- D45 Plaque Frederick Smith
- D46 Lancelin Sand dunes SITE
- D47 Timothy's Clump SITE, Ocean Farm

### LENNARDS BROOK

- D48 Ashby
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### NEERGABBY

- D53 Chitna
- D54 Junction Hall SITE
- D55 Woodloes SITE
- D56 Nolan's Bridge SITE

### WANNERIE

- D57 Greenwood
- D58 Millbank SITE
- D59 Horseworks Flour Mill

The Heritage Inventory Review final draft 2017 reference numbers have been amended from the 2005 inventory. The 2005 reference numbers are included on each place record.

## **HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

The Heritage List is numbered first, with Grade A places preceding Grade B places, and the Grade C places that are not part of the Heritage List. Places have been listed in each Grading in street name alphabetical order and district name order.

Grade C places have no implications other than the opportunity to record the place prior to development or demise, and a recognition of their cultural heritage significance. Many of the "places" are sites of a place or activity that has a history that is worthy of recognition.

## **8.0 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE**

The Heritage Inventory under the requirements of the Heritage Act (1990) is relevant to places of Aboriginal significance of the post-contact period only.

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) oversees an “Aboriginal Sites Database” and works with Aboriginal people to protect their culture and to protect and manage places and objects of significance to Aboriginal heritage.

## **9.0 CONCLUSION**

The 2017 final draft of the review of the Shire of Gingin’s Heritage Inventory further reiterates the considerable significance of the rich heritage and history of the Gingin town and region, and provides strategic guidance to conserve those places of assessed as having a high level of cultural significance, on the Heritage List.

## **10.0 REFERENCES**

Shire of Gingin Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.

National Trust of Australia (WA) classification assessments

State Heritage Office: assessment documentation.

State Heritage Office: *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas.*

## **11.0 APPENDICES**

1. *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas*
2. Place records



## Appendix 1: Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas



STATE  
HERITAGE  
OFFICE



# CRITERIA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES AND AREAS

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO IDENTIFYING,  
GRADING AND DOCUMENTING PLACES AND  
AREAS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORIES





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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Legislative and policy background

The *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* requires each local government to identify buildings of cultural heritage significance in its district through a Local Government Inventory. This is commonly referred to as a Municipal Inventory or MI.

Most local planning schemes include an option to adopt a Heritage List (with older schemes, this may be a schedule or register). The Heritage Council recommends that all local governments adopt a Heritage List that includes all places on the State Register of Heritage Places, plus those local heritage places that require the protection of the local planning scheme.

While an MI may be used to identify places for inclusion in a Heritage List, the inventory itself does not have statutory force and effect in terms of planning controls. For a local government to have confidence in its ability to manage the development of a heritage place, it needs to be identified within the Heritage List.

These guidelines provide advice and information on assessing places for heritage values, recording them in an MI and creating a Heritage List from information contained in the MI.

## 1.2 Why do we need standard assessment criteria?

It is recommended that all assessments of local heritage places be carried out in accordance with the procedures described in this document so that assessments are:

- accountable and can be tested
- comparable
- consistent.

These criteria adhere to well-established 'best practice' in the identification and assessment of heritage places in WA and throughout Australia, both at the State and local levels.

## 1.3 When to use these assessment criteria

The assessment of significance – understanding the values and importance of a place or area – is the basis of all good heritage decisions.

The most common situations in which these criteria will be used is in assessing places or areas for entry in a Municipal Inventory.

Other situations may include:

- undertaking an assessment of a non-listed item in response to a development proposal
- preparing a heritage impact statement
- preparing a Conservation Plan.

In order to allow comparison of heritage places from different areas, the State Heritage Office's online Heritage Places Database will use the standard format that is described in these guidelines.

## 1.4 How to use these assessment criteria

A place or area will be of significance to the locality if it meets one or more of the criteria in section 2 under the headings of Aesthetic, Historic, Research or Social value.

Significance in this context is a question of value for the local government district, and not value for the State or the region. A place should not be excluded from an inventory, or deemed non-significant, simply because there are similar examples in other local government districts (nor should it necessarily be excluded because there are similar examples within the local district).

Typically, the place or area will be assessed in the context of the history and development of the district as identified in the Thematic History – an important base document in a local inventory.

The degree or 'level' of significance can be determined with reference to the issues of Rarity, Representativeness and Condition/ Integrity, as set out below.

Non-prescriptive guidance notes and examples are provided for the benefit of local governments, local planners, consultants, and also to explain the concepts involved to the wider public.

The inclusion and exclusion guidelines should be used as a 'checklist' to aid analysis and judgement, not as a substitute for them.

## 1.5 Skills required

Heritage assessments can be carried out by anyone with training and experience in the field.

Professional heritage consultants, trained local government staff, or local heritage advisers can undertake assessments, or offer valuable assistance to others. It is generally preferable to seek at least some input from such sources before completing an assessment.

## 1.6 Assessing Heritage Places

Heritage places comprise individual buildings, structures or other places in the historic environment that have cultural heritage significance in their own right.

All heritage places should be assessed in accordance with the criteria in section 2, and also assigned a level of significance in accordance with the gradings set out at the end of section 3.

## 1.7 Assessing Heritage Areas

The assessment of Heritage Areas requires a slightly different approach. Areas need to meet an additional test as described in section 2.8 below.

Heritage significance needs to be clearly distinguished from the broader concept of urban character, given that all areas or localities demonstrate some form of urban character.

Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities, and will generally be quite rare within a locality. There is generally no need to assign a level of significance to a Heritage Area as a whole (in terms of exceptional, considerable, some/moderate significance).

However, all the places within a Heritage Area should be assigned a level of 'Contribution', in accordance with the gradings set out at the end of section 3.







## 2 THE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

### NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### 2.1 Aesthetic Value

Criterion 1: It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

#### Guidelines for Inclusion

A place or area included under this criterion will have characteristics of scale, composition, materials, texture and colour that are considered to have value for the local district.

This may encompass:

- creative or design excellence
- the contribution of a place to the quality of its setting
- landmark quality
- a contribution to important vistas.

A place will not necessarily need to conform to prevailing 'good taste', or be designed by architects, to display aesthetic qualities. Vernacular buildings that sit well within their cultural landscape due to the use of local materials, form, scale or massing, may also have aesthetic value.

For a place to be considered a local landmark, it will need to be visually prominent and a reference point for the local district.

In the case of a heritage area, the individual components will collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment with significant aesthetic characteristics.

#### Guidelines for Exclusion

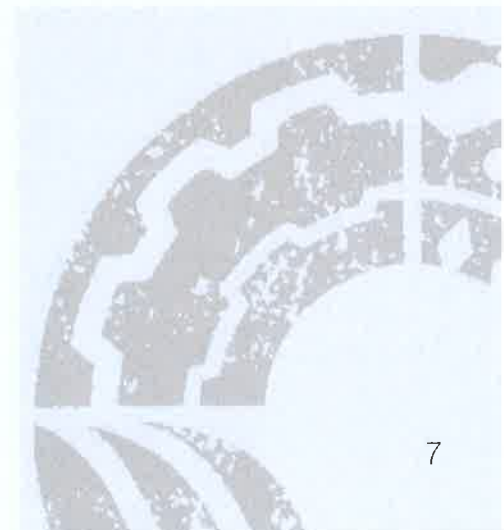
A place or area is not normally included under this criterion if:

- its distinguishing features have been lost, degraded or compromised
- landmark or scenic qualities have been irreversibly degraded by surrounding or infill development
- it has only a loose association with creative or artistic excellence or achievement.



### Examples (Inclusion)

- < **Former Commercial Bank of Australia (1911)** cnr Parade and Pasture Sts, Pingelly, is a fine example of the Federation Academic Classical style, featuring rusticated stucco, windows decorated with moulded hoods, and a parapet with balustrading. It stands out from its neighbours, and its grand form makes an important contribution to the streetscape in both Parade and Pasture Streets.
- < **The AMP Building (1927)** at 36 Fairway St, Narrogin, is a two-storey brick and stone building featuring a curved corner entry with Tuscan columns, detailed pediment, and a lavish use of rendered stone. Erected by the AMP Society as only their second country office in WA, it is a landmark that anchors the bottom end of one of Narrogin's main streets.
- < **Fothergill Street Heritage Area, Fremantle**, comprises brick, limestone and iron houses in a narrow range of architectural styles, dating from the turn of the 20th century. Collectively they form a strong and cohesive streetscape.





## 2.2 Historic Value

**Criterion 2: It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.**

### Guidelines for Inclusion

A place or area included under this criterion should:

- Be closely associated with events, developments or cultural phases that have played an important part in the locality's history.
- Have a special association with a person, group of people or organisation important in shaping the locality (either as the product or workplace of a person or group, or the site of a particular event connected with them).
- Be an example of technical or creative achievement from a particular period.

Contributions can be made in all walks of life including commerce, community work and local government. Most people are associated with more than one place during their lifetime and it must be demonstrated why one place is more significant than others.

The associations should be strong and verified by evidence and, ideally, demonstrated in the fabric of the place.

### Guidelines for Exclusion

A place or area will generally be excluded if:

- it has brief, incidental or distant association with historically important activities, processes, people or event
- it is associated with events of interest only to a small number of people
- it retains no physical trace of the event or activity.

A place reputed to be the scene of an event, but for which there is no evidence to support the claim, is not normally considered under this criterion.



Examples (Inclusion)



< **Model Timber Home, Floreat (1934)**

is significant for its associations with the development of Floreat Park in the 1930s. It was one of the first houses constructed in Floreat Park No 1 Estate, the first subdivision in the area.



< **Mundaring Hotel (1898)**

was the first building in Mundaring to be associated with the development of Mundaring as a tourist and holiday destination.



< **One Mile Jetty and Tramway, Carnarvon (1899)**

formed an integral part of the working economy of Carnarvon from 1899 to 1984, and was initially the only means of getting goods in and out of the area. The layout of the town reflects the importance of the tramway during this period.



< **Gwalia Townsite Heritage Area, near Leonora (1890s-1920s+)**

comprises a collection of early 20th century corrugated iron, hessian and timber miners' shacks and camps, laid out in an improvised township. It shows the distinctive way of life of the gold miners, many of them Italian and Austrian immigrants, who made a new life for themselves in WA's eastern goldfields at the beginning of the 20th century, working and living with low wages, hazardous conditions and primitive accommodation.

Examples (Exclusion)

The site of a town's first bakery would not be included if there is no physical trace of the bakery left.

The temporary offices of a prominent architectural firm would not be included.

## 2.3 Research Value

**Criterion 3A:** It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district.

### Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion may be a standing structure or archaeological deposit and will generally be an important benchmark or reference site.

A place of research value should provide, or demonstrate a likelihood of providing, evidence about past activity. This may include important information about construction technology, land use or industrial processes not available anywhere else.

The information should be inherent in the fabric of the place.

### Guidelines for Exclusion

A place will not normally be included under this criterion if:

- there is little evidence to suggest the presence of archaeological deposits
- the place is not able to provide useful information through the fabric
- it is likely to yield similar information to other places
- it is likely to yield information that could easily be obtained from documentary sources.

**Criterion 3B:** It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.

### Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion should:

- Show qualities of innovation or represent a new achievement for its time.
- Demonstrate breakthroughs in design or places that extend the limits of technology.
- Show a high standard of design skill and originality, or innovative use of materials, in response to particular climatic or landform conditions, or a specific functional requirement, or to meet challenge of a particular site.

Many of the places included under this criterion are industrial sites, though examples of engineering (such as bridge construction and road design) might also meet this criterion.

### Guidelines for Exclusion

A place would not normally be considered under this criterion if its authenticity were so diminished that while the achievement was documented, it was no longer apparent in the place.



#### Examples (Inclusion)

< **Yarloop Timber Mill Workshops (1895)** provides evidence of the development of technological processes associated with the manufacture and maintenance of machinery, equipment and railway stock for the timber industry.

## 2.4 Social Value

**Criterion 4:** It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the local district for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.

### Guidelines for Inclusion

Most communities will have a special attachment to particular places. A place would be considered for inclusion under this criterion if it were one that the community, or a significant part of the community, has held in high regard for an extended period.

Places of social value tend to be public places, or places distinctive in the local landscape, and generally make a positive contribution to the local 'sense of place' and local identity.

They may be symbolic or landmark places, and may include places of worship, community halls, schools, cemeteries, public offices, or privately owned places such as hotels, cinemas, cafes or sporting venues.

Places need not be valued by the entire community to be significant. A significant group within the community may be defined by ethnic background, religious belief or profession.

### Guidelines for Exclusion

A place will not normally be considered if its association is commonplace; or of recent origin; is recognised by only a small number of people; or if the associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others.

Of all the criteria, social value is the hardest to identify and substantiate. Care should be taken not to confuse cultural heritage significance with amenity or utility. There must be evidence that the building/place is valued over and above the activities that occur there.

### Examples (Inclusion)



< **The Obelisks and Memorial Plaque, Port Denison (1896; 1979)**, with its high vantage point and views of Point Denison, is highly valued by the community as an important landmark and popular tourist destination.



< **Bassendean Oval and reserve (c.1934-1960)** is valued by the local community as the venue for a wide range of sporting and community activities.



## DEGREE/LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 2.5 Rarity

Criterion 5: It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district.

#### Guidelines for Inclusion

This criterion encompasses places that either are rare from the time of their construction, or subsequently become rare due to the loss of similar places or areas.

A place or area of rarity value should:

- (a) provide evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process; or
- (b) demonstrate a custom, way of life or process that is in danger of being lost; or
- (c) demonstrate a building function, design or technique of exceptional interest.

#### Guidelines for Exclusion

A place or area will not normally be considered under this criterion if:

- it is not rare in the locality
- it appears rare only because research has not been undertaken to determine otherwise
- its distinguishing features have been degraded or compromised.



#### Examples (Inclusion)

< **Caron Coal Stage (1931)** was the only mechanised coaling stage constructed of concrete by the WA Government Railways. Other stages of similar design were built of timber.

## 2.6 Representativeness

Criterion 6: It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

### Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion should provide a good example of its type.

A place may be representative of a common building or construction type, a particular period or way of life, the work of a particular builder or architect, or an architectural style.

To be considered a good representative example, the place should have a high level of authenticity.

### Guidelines for Exclusion

Places will be excluded if their characteristics do not clearly typify their class, or if the representative qualities have been degraded or lost.

#### Examples (Inclusion)



< **Dingup Anglican Church, Balbarrup (1895)** is a fine example of a small rural church built in late nineteenth century of vernacular design using local materials



< **Roleystone Theatre (1922)** is representative of a community hall of timber construction, built in the early to mid 1900s.



< **Road Board Office (former), Nanson (1913)** is representative of the Public Works Department's design for small administrative buildings for local government.

## 2.7 Condition, Integrity and Authenticity

While Condition and Integrity are considerations in assessing the significance of a place, it is possible for a place of poor condition or poor integrity to be identified as significant on the basis of a value to which Condition and Integrity are relatively unimportant (eg. a ruin with high historic value).

Places identified in an inventory will usually have a Medium to High degree of Authenticity.

However it is possible to include places of low Authenticity if they exhibit evolution of use and change that is harmonious with the original design and materials.

The three terms are defined as follows:

- Condition** The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is generally graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor.
- Integrity** The extent to which a building retains its original function, generally graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low.
- Authenticity** The extent to which the fabric is in its original state, generally graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low.



### Examples (Inclusion)

< High Integrity – purpose-built **funeral parlour constructed in the 1930s**, still retains its original function.



< High Authenticity – highly intact **1899 Federation Arts and Crafts Bungalow**. While some parts of the fabric may need repair, little has been lost.



< Low Authenticity – **Former Soldiers' Memorial Hall constructed 1936**, later converted for squash courts in the 1950s and re-adapted for commercial offices in the early 1990s. Much of the interior fabric and the exterior detailing has been removed.



## HERITAGE AREAS - AN EXTRA CRITERION

### 2.8 Heritage Areas

A Heritage Area will be of significance for the local district if:

- (a) it meets one or more of the criteria in section 2 under the headings of Aesthetic, Historic, Research or Social significance; and
- (b) it demonstrates a unified or cohesive physical form in the public realm with an identifiable aesthetic, historic or social theme associated with a particular period or periods of development.

This extra test [clause (b)] sets Heritage Areas apart from heritage places.

Heritage Areas typically exist on a much larger scale than individual places, contain a large number of built elements and property holdings, and their designation potentially has more far-reaching planning implications than the listing of a single place. Areas require a commensurate level of care in their assessment and documentation.

#### Guidelines for Inclusion

A Heritage Area should always be established on the basis of a clear statement of significance, and a clear identification of the significant physical fabric in the area.

The individual components of an area will collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment with significant heritage characteristics, which may include architectural style, town planning or urban design excellence, landscape qualities, or strong historic associations.

In some cases, the development of a heritage area may span an extended period and some of the characteristics of the area may be composite or varied. In such cases it may be worthwhile to analyse the different phases of growth as part of the assessment, while also demonstrating the 'unifying thread' that holds the area together as a meaningful whole.

#### Guidelines for Exclusion

Heritage significance needs to be clearly distinguished from the broader concept of urban character, given that all areas or localities demonstrate some form of urban character.

Heritage values can be conserved, diminished, destroyed, or restored, but (unlike other amenity values), cannot be improved or replicated.

An entire local government area can be divided into 'urban character areas' or planning precincts. However, Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities and will generally be quite rare.



Examples (Inclusion)

< **Mount Lawley Estates 1 & 2** – an area bound by Walcott St to Regent St, the river to Alexander Dr, subdivided in two stages, the first in 1902 and the second in 1912. It provides a rare example in Perth of a substantially intact residential layout from the first decades of the 20th century.

It is characterized by an innovative layout based on the natural topography, together with a traditional streetscape of wide grassed verges and regular street-tree plantings. The housing stock is predominantly Federation Bungalow or Queen Anne in style, with some excellent examples also of Arts and Crafts or Californian bungalow styles.



< **West End Conservation Area, Fremantle**

– Three significant periods of activity in the district's earlier periods of development are well represented (colonial settlement, the convict era and the gold rush).

However the predominant character of the area is generated by buildings from the gold rush era, which are mainly in Free Classical style, and mainly at a consistent scale of two or three storeys. The area features a number of distinctive landmarks that are visible throughout the West End, and it bears a very strong imprint from the City's main historic themes (particularly shipping and penal history).

Examples (Exclusion)



< **Wembley 'Precinct No 6'** (pictured below) is one of the townscape precincts identified in the Town of Cambridge heritage inventory and townscape study (1997). Bound by Herdsman Pde, Selby St, Grantham St, Gregory St and Dodd St, it comprises mainly single storey housing constructed progressively over a fifty year period from c.1912 to 1960. Older housing stock is mainly in Californian Bungalow style, with a gradual transition in styles through later decades to Art Deco and modernist styles. New infill housing continues to be constructed through the first decade of the 2000s.

This is arguably not a Heritage Area because of the extent of loss of historic housing stock, limiting the degree to which it demonstrates a 'unified or consistent physical form in the public realm'.



## 3 GRADING THE LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 3.1 Heritage Places (ie places listed individually in their own right)

For each place that meets one or more of the above criteria (in the Values section), the Degree/Level of Significance section should be applied. Each heritage place can then be graded with one of the following levels of significance:

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	DESIRED OUTCOME
Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.	The place should be retained and conserved.  Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).
Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable.  Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	Conservation of the place is desirable.  Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Little significance	Does not fulfill the criteria for entry in the local Heritage List.	Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

In most cases the level of significance will be the last question that needs to be addressed in the assessment process (following documentary research, physical inspection, determining which values apply, and so on).

### 3.2 Heritage Areas

Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities, and will generally be quite rare within a locality. There is generally no need to assign a level of significance to a Heritage Area as a whole (in terms of Exceptional, Considerable, Some/Moderate significance).

However each place within the area should be graded according to the level of contribution that it makes to the significance of the area.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	DESIRED OUTCOME
Considerable contribution	Very important to the significance of the Heritage Area; recommended for entry in the Heritage List.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable.  Any external alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.
Some/Moderate contribution	Contributes to the significance of the Heritage Area.	Conservation of the place is desirable.  Any external alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.
No contribution	Does not contribute to the significance of the Heritage Area.	Existing fabric does not need to be retained.  Any new (replacement) development on the site should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.





## 4 DOCUMENTING PLACES AND AREAS

Where a Local Government Inventory includes both places and areas, they should be documented in separate 'chapters' of the inventory, in accordance with the following standards.

### 4.1 Heritage Places

Each assessment of a place (usually in the context of a local inventory) should be recorded with its own place record, and should include the minimum information outlined in the following table.

The optional information is also desirable, but not essential.

### 4.2 Heritage Areas

As a minimum, an assessment of a Heritage Area should identify its boundaries, describe its key features and elements, and establish a Statement of Significance (that explains what is significant about an area and why).

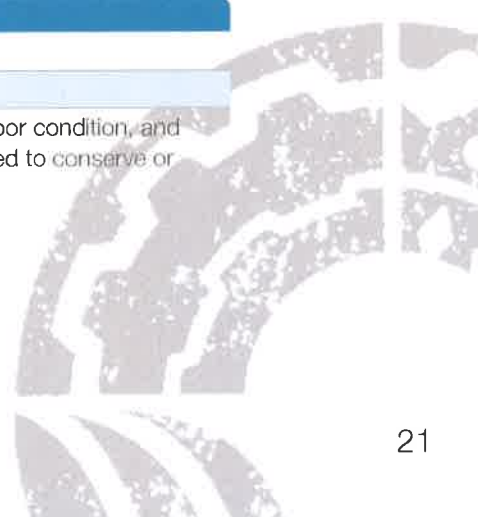
If a local government chooses to designate the Heritage Area under the local planning scheme, a much more detailed assessment and planning policy for the area will be required, including:

- A list of all the buildings or places within the area that make a Considerable Contribution or Some/Moderate Contribution.
- A set of Design Guidelines for alterations, extensions and new buildings within the area.
- A statement of the matters Council will consider in assessing planning applications within the area.

[For further detail see the Guidance Notes for Local Planning Policies for Heritage Areas.]

### 4.3 Place Record Form

MINIMUM INFORMATION	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Name of Place	Current name.
Other names	Former or other names.
PIN Number	If available, cite the Parcel Identifier Number ascribed to the land by Landgate.
Land description	Where available, cite the Lot-on-Plan number and Certificate of Title number; or the Reserve number/CLR in the case of Crown land.
Location/Address	
Construction date(s)	Original construction year; or if constructed in stages, specify additional relevant year(s).
Place type	Use Heritage Council codes (eg. Individual Bldg, Precinct, Urban Park, Tree etc).
Use (original/current)	Use Heritage Council codes. State both Original and Current Uses if possible.
Other Listings	Show any other listings that apply to the place at the time of the survey or assessment, eg. 'State Register', 'Classified by the National Trust'.
Physical description	Provide a brief description of the place, its component elements, and any important features of its context or setting.
Historical notes	Provide a brief history of the place relevant to its significance. Detail the historical evolution of the place, including dates of importance, past and current uses, and associated persons or events.
Historic theme	Select from standard themes (Heritage Council codes).
Construction materials	Select from standard construction materials (Heritage Council codes).
Statement of significance	Provide a concise statement of the place's significance with reference to the Assessment Criteria published by the Heritage Council.
Level of significance	State whether the place is considered of Exceptional, Considerable or Some significance.
Management category (desired outcome)	State the Management Category associated with the Level of Significance assigned to the place.
Main sources	List any written records, maps, plans, photographs or other sources used in the assessment of the place.
Date of survey/assessment	
Photograph	Include one photograph that clearly depicts the place.
OPTIONAL INFORMATION	
Architect	
Architectural style	Select from standard styles.
Condition (and condition date)	State whether the place is in Good, Fair or Poor condition, and if available, a summary of major works required to conserve or restore the place.





## 4.4 Example Place Record Form

**NAME:** Barrington Bridge

**OTHER NAMES.**

**PIN No:** 000332200

**LAND DESCRIPTION:** Lot 4 on Plan 2065, CLR 2034/47

**LOCATION:** Pacific Road, Anytown

**CONST'N DATE:** 1920

**PLACE TYPE:** Individual Building

**USE:** Original Use TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATION: Bridge  
Current Use TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATION: Bridge

**OTHER LISTINGS:** Classified by the National Trust

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

Barrington Bridge is an Allan-type timber truss road bridge. It has two timber truss spans, each of 27 metres, and a timber approach span at each end, giving the bridge an overall length of 83 metres.

The superstructure is supported by timber trestles covering a single-lane carriageway. The guardrail is of post and rail construction over the approaches, with Armco fixed to the timber truss sections.

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**

Allan trusses were the first scientifically engineered timber truss bridges, and incorporated American design ideas in Australian bridges for the first time. The high quality and low cost of the Allan truss design entrenched the dominance of timber truss designs in WA roads for several decades in the early 20th century.

Percy Allan was the designer of the Allan truss and was a senior engineer in the Public Works Department in the late 19th century and early 20th century.

**HISTORIC THEME.** Transport and Communications: Road Transport

**CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:** Timber

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The bridge has Historic significance as an example of the Allan truss bridges, which played an important role in the expansion of the WA road network in the early 20th century. It is an example of Percy Allan's work for the Public Works Department.

The bridge has Aesthetic significance: it is set in an impressive rural landscape, it is visible from a long distance as one of the few man-made landmarks in the area, and its design sits comfortably with its surroundings. The bridge exhibits the technical excellence of its design, as all of the structural details are clearly visible.

The bridge has Social significance as it is a landmark well known to local residents and to travellers in the region, and is held in esteem by those groups.

The bridge has Rarity value, as there are only 16 surviving bridges of the 67 that were built in the State, and post WWI examples such as this are particularly rare.

**LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Considerable

#### MANAGEMENT CATEGORY (Desired Outcome):

Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

#### MAIN SOURCES:

Institution of Engineers (WA), Large Timber Structures in WA (1999).

National Trust Classification Exposition Sheet.

Le Page, Building a State: The History of the PWD (1986)

SURVEY/ASSESSMENT DATE: 11/11/2006







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### Contact us

State Heritage Office  
Bairds Building  
491 Wellington Street Perth  
PO Box 7479  
Cloisters Square  
PO WA 6850

**T:** (08) 6552 4000  
**FREECALL (regional):** 1800 524 000  
**F:** (08) 6552 4001  
**E:** [info@stateheritage.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@stateheritage.wa.gov.au)  
**W:** [www.stateheritage.wa.gov.au](http://www.stateheritage.wa.gov.au)

## Appendix 2: Place Records

**HERITAGE INVENTORY  
REVIEW 2017**

**PLACE RECORDS**

**HERITAGE LIST**

**GRADE A places on State's Register of Heritage Places**

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**GINGIN POST OFFICE**

**Place No: 1**

**GRADE A: Exceptional significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Name of Place		<b>GINGIN POST OFFICE</b>	
Address		Constable Street, cnr of Brockman Street	
Suburb/Town		<b>GINGIN</b>	
Reserve No:	Lot 123	Plan	C.T. Vol 1977 Fol 975

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Gingin Post Office* is significant as a rare example of the Colonial Government's post office building program and is the oldest extant purpose built post office in Western Australia; it represents the vigorous lobbying by the Gingin community for its construction and the associated connection to the telegraph line from Perth to Geraldton; it represents the complementary association between police and postal service in the early development of public facilities; and, the residence demonstrates the role and lifestyle of the postmaster at the time.

**GRADE A:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.

Original Uses	Post office and residence		
Present Uses	Post office		
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	1886, 1955, 1996, many incremental alterations		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Brick	rendered	
Roof	Terracotta tiles	Replaced cgi in 1955	
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Victorian Georgian		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>			
The masonry building faces Constable Street in an elevated position overlooking the town. The building is domestic in scale and design. The frontage is symmetrical with two protruding bays rooms with faceted bay windows flanking the central entry. The hipped tiled roof continues over the central entry with gables to the flanking elements. Additions on both sides of the frontage have break pitch skillion extensions of the main roof.			
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree
		<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate degree

**SHIRE OF GINGIN**  
**HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The first mail service to Gingin (at WL Brockman's property) was in 1853 on the Champion Bay route. In 1854 John York set up a post office at Creaton, becoming the first post master and Registrar, until 1863. Mrs Tyler, the policeman's wife, and school mistress who lived near the police paddock in the establishing town, became post mistress, and in 1864 John Cockram was contracted for the monthly mail delivery. In 1881 Mrs Hackett was Postmistress, with mail distributed through the Police station. Tenders for the Post Office and quarters were called on 20 August 1886. It was constructed by Chas Smith on Police reserve land next to police station. Officially opened on 28 October 1886. Mr and Mrs Hackett resided there 1893-1914 with Mrs being the Postmistress and Mr being the police officer (until 1893).

George Temple Poole was the Government Architect of the period, and his design influence is evident in Gingin Post Office and the other six that were built to the same design in that period; Pingelly, Narrogin, Wagin, Katanning, Broomehill, Mt Barker.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office InHerit Database No. 1076 Register of Heritage Places 1996.

National Trust Classified 1979

Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1994, 2005

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005, Register documentation.

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**GINGIN RAILWAY STATION &  
QUARTERS (fmr)**

**Place No: 2**

**GRADE A: Exceptional significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
**Heritage List**



Name of Place		<b>GINGIN RAILWAY STATION &amp; QUARTERS (fmr)</b>		
Address		Jones Street		
Suburb/Town		<b>GINGIN</b>		
Reserve No: 50843	Lot 500	Plan 66821	C.T. Vol 3159 Fol 952	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Gingin Railway Station & Quarters was one of the first railway stations constructed on the Midland Junction to Walkway line by the Midland Railway Company. It was constructed by prominent builder, innovative farmer and developer Friedrich Wilhelm Gustav Liebe, and is also associated with Edward Keane, a leading railway builder. It was part of the development of the Midland-Walkaway Railway that provided the essential transport for pastoral and agricultural development in the region.

**GRADE A:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. **Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.**

Original Uses	Railways Railway Station and quarters		
Present Uses	Private use		
Other Uses	Private residence		
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	1892, c.1930 kitchen extn, 1976 decommissioned.		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Painted face brick	rendered quoins	
Roof	Galvanised corrugated sheeting	c.2013 replacement	
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Vernacular with Federation Free style influences		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The "T" shape form comprises an extensive 'frontage along the platform parallel with the railways line, and protruding gable street frontage to Jones Street. The pavilion gable roof similarly runs parallel with the railway line with gables each end and a gable feature on the street front. All other railway elements associated with the site are no longer extant.		
<b>CONDITION</b> Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b> Moderate degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Moderate degree	

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Gingin Railway Station was constructed in 1891 by the Midland Railway Company, under Edward Keane's direction as he extended the railway line from Midland Junction through to Walkway and later to Geraldton, opening up the pastoral and agricultural land and development opportunities. The Jones family of nearby Granville ran the refreshments rooms. The railway station comprised a goods shed, refreshment rooms and a longer platform, water tanks at each end to facilitate two trains at simultaneously, and crane, all that have since been demolished. With the demise of steam trains, and later the introduction of more efficient road transport, the railway station was decommissioned in 1976. Sometime later after it had been vacant and fallen into disrepair, it was leased to the Diggins family for 21 years during which time they restored the place.

The Gingin Railway Station building is now owned by the National Trust. This place is currently leased to the Gingin Lions club who have undertaken conservation work to the building and have opened to the public as a small café, gift shop and interpretive centre.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office InHerit Database No. 1082 Register of Heritage Places 2011

National Trust Classified 1978

Register of the National Estate 1982

Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1998

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.



SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017

**RAILWAY HOTEL (fmr)**

**Place No: 3**

**GRADE A: Exceptional significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Name of Place		<b>DEWAR'S HOTEL (fmr)</b>	
Address		15 Weld Street (facing Edwards Street)	
Suburb/Town		<b>GINGIN</b>	
Reserve No:	Lot 29	Plan	C.T. Vol 1601 Fol 73

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Railway Hotel (fmr) Dewar's House, a single-storied brick and shingle cottage (facing Weld Street) with a two-storey addition on the north side (facing Edwards Street) and a stone walled barn in the rear yard, is significant for its aesthetic values form and the colour and texture of its fabric; the landmark qualities arising from the elevated position overlooking the town; its important for its association with Cockram and Dewar families; its contribution to the sense of place of the community; and, its role development of Gingin in its diverse roles as a home, shop and hotel.

**GRADE A:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. **Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.**

Original Uses	Shop		
Present Uses	Private residence		
Other Uses	Hotel, accommodation		
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	c.1870-1886		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	North section –double storey : Face brick – reverse tone Flemish bond Single storey west frontage: Face brick – reverse tone Flemish bond		
Roof	Hipped shingle roof	Not original shingles	
Other	Double storey section: Timber veranda structure & balustrade		
	Stone barn		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Victorian Georgian		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Located on a triangular site with the west side (original) facing Weld Street and the front (north addition) to Edwards Street and the railway line, and Horan Street to the rear. A stone-wall along the Dewar and Edwards street frontages and mature plantings obscure views of the place. The elegant form has a simple hipped roof that has been reclad with shingles. Verandas at both levels have spaced timber balustrades and an elegant curved valance. The brickworks of the double frontage facing Edward Street and the single storey facing Weld Street are both detailed in reverse tone Flemish bond.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree <b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Moderate degree



**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Cockram's settled in Gingin area in the late 1850s having emigrated on the *Sophia*. Edmund, one of the sons of the family gained a publicans licence in 1870 for the Gingin Hotel north of Lennard Brook. In 1871 he purchased lot 29 and together with his father Richard Cockram built a hotel and store, and a barn on the site. Called the Gingin Store it was successful, selling a variety of goods including men's and women's clothing. In 1880, Edmund Cockram sold up to manage the Railway Hotel in Perth, and John Dewar purchased the place, adding a substantial two-storey residence, with a large cellar, and a stable and hayloft at the rear. Facing Edwards Street, the addition overlooked the Granville Hotel (wayside inn) and the Weld Street bridge. The Railway Hotel opened in 1886. It subsequently closed down possibly due to concerns by Mrs Dewar of the effects upon their children. It became their family home. The property has remained in family ownership.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office InHerit Database No. 1083 Register of Heritage Places. 1998

National Trust Classified 1977

Register of the National Estate 1980

Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1996, 2005

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005, Register documentation.

SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017

ST LUKES ANGLICAN CHURCH,  
CEMETERY & BELFRY

Place No: 4

A: Exceptional significance  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Name of Place		St LUKES ANGLICAN CHURCH, CEMETERY & BELFRY		
Address		Weld Street opposite the Brockman Street intersection		
Suburb/Town		GINGIN		
Reserve No:	Lot 1	Diagram 946	C.T. Vol 156 Fol 194	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

St Luke's Church, Cemetery and Belfry is significant as the first purpose-built place of worship in Gingin; and for close associations with European settlers of the Gingin district, some of whom are buried in the graveyard. The place is historically important as an example of a nineteenth century Anglican Parish Church, dating from the 1860s, set in a graveyard dating from the 1850s; and contributes to the community's sense of place as a reminder of the mid-nineteenth century development of the Gingin district and the role of religion in that development. The Church, belfry and cemetery area landmark in the setting of mature Cypress tress.

**GRADE A:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. **Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.**

Original Uses	Church and cemetery		
Present Uses	Church and cemetery		
Other Uses	School		
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	1860 church, belfry 1861, 1969. Cemetery (c. 1853-1903), 1990s major repairs		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Face stone		
Roof	Shingles		
Other			

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

**DESCRIPTION** Located on the north bank of Gingin Brook, the church faces Weld Street, with an access on the north side as well, where the belfry is located. The Cemetery is located in the Weld Street frontage. A low Gothic picket fence surrounds the site. The Church is a simple rectangular form with entry porch at the west end. The steep gable roof is clad with shingles. The street frontage has a full stone gable wall with 3 stained glass windows in vertical format with gothic arched tops. A tall central window is flanked by two shorter windows. The sidewalls have steeped buttresses at regular intervals. The belfry is timber framed with a shingled hipped roof over. The path though the Cemetery from the road frontage splits in two to each side of the church.

**SHIRE OF GINGIN**  
**HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

<b>CONDITION</b> Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b> High degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Moderate/high degree
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**HISTORICAL NOTES**

In c.1860, the Crown allocated 12 acres of land (Pt Swan Location 265) to the Anglican Church. The stone for the church was quarried nearby. The original building did not include a vestry. A grant of 25 pounds was received on completion of the building. The Reverend George Bostock was the first chaplain, opening the church for divine service on 23 February 1861. In c.1862, Reverend George Sadler took over and built a home, remaining in Gingin until 1884. In 1862, the bell was brought from the government offices in Perth, for use by the church and the school that was utilising the church in the 1870s and 1880s. In 1899, there was concern regarding overcrowding the cemetery, and the proximity to the brook. In 1904 the Cemetery was closed except for those interred with relatives. There are many unmarked graves in the Cemetery.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office InHerit Database No. 1085 Register of Heritage Places. 1996

National Trust Classified 1978

Register of the National Estate 1982

Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1996, 2005

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005, Register documentation.

SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017

**ST LUKES RECTORY**

**Place No: 5**

**A: Exceptional significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
**Heritage List**

NO PHOTO

Name of Place		<b>St LUKES RECTORY</b>	
Address		Weld Street – set back a considerable distance from the church.	
Suburb/Town		<b>GINGIN</b>	
Reserve No:	Lot 2	Diagram 946	C.T. Vol 1975 Fol 110

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

St Luke's Rectory is associated with the development of the Anglican parish in Gingin, Reverends who served the Church, and demonstrates a way of life no longer practiced.

**GRADE A:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. **Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.**

Original Uses	Rectory		
Present Uses	Private residence		
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	1898		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Face stone		
Roof	Corrugated steel sheeting		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	No INSPECTION IN 2016		
<b>CONDITION</b>	?	<b>INTEGRITY</b>	? degree
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	? degree		
<b>HISTORICAL NOTES</b>	The rectory is located to the northwest of the church. It was built for Ed Pritchett (for the church?).		

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office	InHerit Database No 3722	Register of Heritage Places. 1996
National Trust	Classified 1978	
Register of the National Estate	1982	
Shire of Gingin:	Municipal Inventory	TPS 1996, 2005

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.
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**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**COWALLA HOMESTEAD GROUP**

**Place No: D1**

**Grade A: Exceptional significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Name of Place		<b>COWALLA HOMESTEAD GROUP</b>	
Address		Cowalla Road at Junction of Orange Spring Road.	
Suburb/Town		<b>COWALLA</b>	
Reserve No:	Lot Swan Location 465	Plan 231047	C.T. Vol 2223 Fol 389

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Cowalla Homestead Group is a rare intact collection of mid to late nineteenth century mud brick buildings. It was an important stopping place on the northern stock route in the nineteenth century, adjacent to a ford on the Moore River used by travellers on the route. It demonstrates the evolution of farming in the region from its initial opening up by European settlers in the 1850s to the present; and, was owned by prominent land owner Robert de Burgh who was Superintendent of the Convict Depot in Toodyay, Director of the Western Australian Bank, and employed 60 ticket of leave men from 1852 until 1873.

**GRADE A:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on **State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'**.

Original Uses	Whitfields Homestead
Present Uses	Residence and working farm
Other Uses	De burgh family residence and farm

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>	1850 (3 room mud bats), 1863 (additions & verandas, kitchen & bakehouse), 1889, (dairy and carriage-house 1891), 1901 earth floor replaced with timbers) 1907 thatch replaced with CGI) 1973 extensive renovations and some modernisation.		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Mud Brick		
Roof	Corrugated galvanised sheeting		
Other	Blackbutt doors and window frames and later jarrah- all from site. Thatched rushed roof		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Vernacular Victorian		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Located on the banks of the Moore River, the group comprises the homestead, kitchen and dairy and carriage house, and some distance toward the entry near the Cowalla Bridge, is a workers dwelling.		
<b>CONDITION</b> Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b> High degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Moderate/High degree	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

George and Edward Whitfield were granted 20,000 acres at Cowalla in 1850, building a 3-room mud brick house. In 1858 Robert de Burgh purchased the property and lived there. In 1863 he added to the house, and the detached kitchen and bakehouse was built. 1866, R de Burgh's son Walter took over, and after his death in 1873, his brother-in-law Henry Brockman leased the property until 1878 when Walter's brother Henry took over. In 1904, Henry's son RSM (Sid) took over, and after his death in 1946. His sons RH & JW de Burgh took over. When RH de Burgh died his son RMH (Max) inherited the property, on-selling to Joseph Matthews, a Texan, who owned it until 2002 when the de Burgh family acquired ownership again.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office Database No. 1088 Register of Heritage Places 2006  
 National Trust Classified 1973  
 Register of the National Estate 1978  
 Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1998

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.



SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017

**MOGUMBER MISSION (fmr) & CEMETERY**

**Place No: D2**

Level of significance:

**Grade A: Exceptional significance**

Register of Heritage Places

Heritage List



Name of Place		<b>MOGUMBER MISSION (fmr) &amp; CEMETRY</b>	
Address		2465 Mogumber Road West	
Suburb/Town		<b>MINDARRA</b>	
Reserve No: 17702	Swan Loc 3023	Plan	C.T. Vol Fol
Reserve No: 16833	Swan Loc 11373		

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Mogumber Mission (fmr) and Cemetery is arguably the most important site in Western Australia representing the physical embodiment of government policies, social attitudes and racist theories towards Aboriginal people throughout the twentieth century. It represents the effects of the *Aborigines Act* 1905 on Aboriginal people from all over Western Australia, as one of the main government settlements of Aboriginal children from all parts of the state, who were removed from their families, relocated and detained against their will between 1917 and 1951. Mogumber Mission (fmr) is a benchmark site for teaching the history of Aboriginal culture in Western Australia and has potential to provide valuable insights to contribute to the process of reconciliation. Mogumber Mission (fmr) and Cemetery is important to a large section of the Aboriginal community for cultural, religious, social and educational associations and for those who have relatives buried there in one of the largest Aboriginal burial grounds in Australia. Mogumber Mission (fmr) is important for its association, from the 1950s, with the phase of history influenced by missions for Aboriginal people run by religious organisations. It is important for associations with a number of prominent members of the Aboriginal community including a number of elders and notable Aboriginal spokespersons, and for its associations with A. O. Neville, Chief Protector of Aborigines from 1915 to 1940.

**GRADE A:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. **Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.**

Original Uses	Moore River Native Settlement (1917-1951)
Present Uses	vacant
Other Uses	Mogumber Methodist Mission (1951-1967) Mogumber Farm, Mogumber Mission Settlement
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	Mogumber Mission (fmr) and Cemetery (1917-1922 )1929; 1935-38; 1946; 1948; 1951-68) Moore River Native Settlement (1917-1951) Mogumber Methodist Mission (1951-1968)



**SHIRE OF GINGIN**  
**HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>		
Walls	Masonry, Asbestos	
Roof	Zincalume corrugated sheeting	
Other		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<p>A site containing the remains of buildings, structures and camping places. The cemetery is located some 1 kilometre west of the mission on Mogumber Road. In an area of approximately 2 acres, there are approximately 500 graves, mostly unmarked. A memorial wall has been established.</p> <p>'The settlement sits on a natural terrace above the Moore River from which are had panoramic view as far as the north, west and south horizons, which are formed by ridgelines of the hills opposite'. The place is entered via a gravel driveway which extends past the Mission buildings to the 'Settlement' and on towards the farm. These areas form three separate groups of buildings which are described below.</p> <p><b>Mission Buildings</b></p> <p>On the northern side of the entrance driveway are three houses. The first has been recently built; the other two sit within a large plantation of pine trees which date from the Settlement period. These are timber framed, asbestos clad buildings with zincalume roof sheeting, typical of c. 1950s construction.</p> <p>South of the entrance driveway is a cleared sandy area with some grass covering. There are four buildings of similar c. 1950s design. The one closest to the road, contains a commercial kitchen and dining hall. This building has dado weatherboard cladding and asbestos above. Included in this group of buildings is the 'isolation block' away from the other buildings. West of the Mission buildings is a tennis court and a toilet block which is of steel frame construction with rendered masonry and zincalume clad walls and a curved zincalume roof.</p> <p><b>'Settlement'</b></p> <p>Most of the buildings constructed as part of the 'Settlement' have since been demolished or removed from the site. However, the church hall is located at the southern end of the former 'street' along which many of the structures were located. The street is defined by remaining pine trees and terminated by the site of the Superintendent's house.</p> <p>Church Hall 1920 Timber framed fibrocement clad.</p> <p>Detention Block 1946 limestone and concrete construction and consists of a number of small cells and a larger communal cell.</p> <p>The remnants of structures and foundations inform of the extent of the establishment.</p> <p><b>Cemetery</b></p> <p>The cemetery has a gravel access road. The burial area does not have any formally marked graves, however there are some iron crosses and groups of shells. A 'ground-probing radar' survey completed in 1993 showed the number and</p>		
<b>CONDITION</b> Fair- ruinous	<b>INTEGRITY</b> Moderate degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Low/Moderate degree
<b>HISTORICAL NOTES</b>		
<p>The Moore River Native Settlement was one of only two examples of a settlement established by the government in the early twentieth century for the purpose of relocating Western Australian Aboriginal people with the aim of preventing part Aboriginal children from associating and later breeding with full blood Aboriginal people, and to teach farming practices and domestic skills for the purpose of 'civilising' Aboriginal people for assimilation into the white society.</p> <p>The 1905 Aborigines Act' increased powers for the removal and relocation of Aborigines. 1915 A. O. Neville appointed Chief Protector of Aborigines in Western Australia, developed the 'native settlement scheme': based on the segregation of Aborigines on government-run farming settlements, with ultimate aim their absorption into the wider community'.</p> <p>1917 Establishment of the <i>Moore River Native Settlement</i> at Mogumber on 9, 600 acres of land. Through the isolation of the settlement, the Aboriginality of the 'inmates' was controlled and trained out, and they were expected to adopt, either willingly or unwillingly, appropriate (white) forms of behaviour.</p> <p>1918 Aboriginal inmates averaged 22 in number. The first building was constructed - a cottage, used as an office, store and assistant's room. The Superintendent's five-roomed bungalow was built and a camp site for the natives was selected and cleared.</p> <p>1919 93 'inmates' were registered. A baker's oven was constructed, a dormitory for the young female inmates was completed along with a bake and cook house and a 'large shelter shed with a large open fireplace'</p> <p>During this year, new laws came into force, under which an Aboriginal person of any age, from any part of Western Australia, could be removed from his or her place or residence and interned within the reserve.</p> <p>1920 population had reached 158.</p> <p>1922 Closure of the <i>Carrolup River Native Settlement</i> in the south and removal of most of its inhabitants to Moore River.</p> <p>1925 Introduction of new Superintendent John Brodie whose attitude was 'less of fatherly concern, and more of containment, control and full integration'</p>		

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**HISTORICAL NOTES cont.**

1927 Brodie resigned following an incident where a young male inmate had been tarred and feathered. Arthur Neal took up the position and his wife took over as Matron.

1928 More than 300 people lived at the settlement (intended to house a maximum of 200 people).

Facilities included a slaughter-house and yards, butcher's shop and a carpenter's shop.

1929 A hospital was constructed to alleviate epidemics of diseases, such as measles, pneumonia, scabies and chickenpox, that were exacerbated by over-crowded living conditions and poor diet. This building had two eight-bed wards, a kitchen, offices and nurses' rooms, and was built of lime and cement concrete.

1932 Policy during the Depression was to bring as many people as possible into the settlement and other institutions. The population at Moore River reached its peak at nearly 500 people. At the same time, Government funding was slashed and living conditions that were never good deteriorated further.

1933 The Aboriginal population of Northam is taken to the settlement.

1934 A Royal Commission was established into Aborigines which gave a very critical account of the settlement.

1935 The hospital was completed including a men's ward, surgery and operating theatre, nurses' quarters, medical ward, children's room and offices. A cow shed with yards and a lined two-roomed cottages was built.

1937 Infant's dormitory for 24 children, with a kindergarten, and domestic sciences and manual training rooms for older children. Funds were granted for a new 'native village'. The site was surveyed, roads and paths constructed and trees planted. Six camps for single men were re-built from camps in Geraldton. Eight two-roomed cottages were begun and thirty blocks marked out for further cottages.

1938 Six cottages, a cook house and recreation room had been constructed in the village.

1937 A O Neville retired as Chief Protector and is succeeded by Bray.

Superintendent Paget takes over from Neal. Bate describes this as 'a period of rapid degeneration'. 1944 An outside inspector describes that 'the whole system [was] in a deplorable condition'. Aboriginal people from Moore River write to Perth, complaining of the terrible conditions, resulting in a backlash of discipline, control and suppression by the supervisors.

1946 The detention block completed, replacing the shed known as the 'Boob'.

1948 S G Middleton, with experience in Papua New Guinea, took over as Commissioner of Native Affairs, bringing 'a new era of competence and active decision-making to the Settlement.' Seventeen buildings were demolished and replaced, others were extended or altered.

1951 Following public debate, Middleton closed down the Settlement, believing that isolated institutions hindered government assimilation policies. The place was handed to the Methodist Overseas Mission and 'the inmates dispersed'.

**Mission Years 1951 - 1968**

1951 Name change to *Mogumber Methodist Mission* and the place is administered by the Church. This was a period of gradual rehabilitation. The quarters were abandoned and new buildings were constructed on a site east of the original Settlement.

**Final Years 1968 -**

1968 Legislation passed allowing Aboriginal people to be counted in the census and defining Aboriginality based on identification and custom, rather than biology. The Mission closed.

1973 The cemetery is vested in the Aboriginal Lands Trust.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office InHerit Database No. 03618 (Cemetery No 17815) Register of Heritage Places 1998

National Trust Classified

Register of the National Estate 1995

Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register – permanent

Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1994, 2005

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005, Register documentation



**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**MOONDAH HOMESTEAD**

**Place No: D3**

Level of significance:  
**Grade A: Exceptional significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List

NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2016

Name of Place		<b>MOONDAH HOMESTEAD</b>	
Address		Mooliabeenie Road	
Suburb/Town		<b>MOOLIABEENIE</b>	
Reserve No:	Lot 120	Diagram 67478	C.T. Vol 1898 Fol 61

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Moondah Homestead is significant as one of the early farming establishments in the district, and for association with the Brockman family.

**GRADE A:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. **Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.**

Original Uses	Homestead		
Present Uses	Ruin?		
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>	1852-1860, 1880s stables, blacksmith shop, dairy (all demolished) 1924 kitchen.		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2016 Single storey three room brick house with separate kitchen, and garden with mature trees, close to Moondah Brook.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	<b>INTEGRITY</b>	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

William Locke Brockman and his wife and son were one of the first settlers in the Swan River Colony in 1830, taking up Swan Location 9 (Herne Hill) in 1832 and establishing a family residence. Attracted to Gingin area due to streams and fertility, he took up Swan Locations 96, 101 and 104, and became renowned for pedigree sheep and breeding blood horses for the Indian Army. He was the first to lease grazing land in the area and establish flocks, and also facilitated the Church of England church. On location 96 he established Ginginup Station- later named Cheriton. Moondah Homestead was located at the south end of Ginginup Station. In c.1860, Brockman's second son William was managing Moondah Homestead that bred cattle and horses up to the turn of the century. After his wife's death in c.1868 he hired Mr and Mrs John McWilliams who lived at the homestead, housekeeping and working the farm. And did so until William's death in 1898. In 1887 ownership had transferred to William's sons Edmund and Henry, and then Henry, before it transferred again in 1904, to Williams' daughter Mary Elizabeth Hare, wife of Frederick Hare, Commissioner of Police. They leased the property until moving in in 1906 after the Commissioner became the target of an assassination attempt. In 1907, the property was acquired by Walter McKenzie Grant, who on sold to neighbour John Musk, inherited by his wife Catherine in 1921. Richard Rennie owned between 1924 and 1936, adding a kitchen, after which time many owners until 1968 when the Western Australian winegrowers Association purchased and established Valencia Vineyards. After the property changed hands again in 1991, a new residence was constructed and Moondah Homestead was vacant in 2005.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office Database No. 3721 Register of Heritage Places 1997  
National Trust Classified 1978  
Register of the National Estate 1982  
Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1994

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 1994, 2005.



**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**OLD JUNCTION HOTEL**

**Place No: D4**

**Grade A: Exceptional significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
**Heritage List**



Name of Place		OLD JUNCTION HOTEL		
Address		Gingin Brook Road		
Suburb/Town		NEERGABBY		
Reserve No:	Lot 10	Diagram 96547	C.T. Vol 2178 Fol 286	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Old Junction Hotel is significant for its landmark quality as an important surviving element at Neergabby and the social value for its use as a meeting place at a crossing point of the Moore River and with its associations with the local community and travellers. It contributes to an understanding of the settlement of the district, and is important for its historic associations with original owner Daniel King and builder Matt Wallis. Old Junction Hotel is a rare surviving example of a farmhouse/inn dating from the 1870s.

**GRADE A:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. **Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.**

Original Uses	Inn		
Present Uses	Private residence		
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>	1874, 1955		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Locally made & burnt bricks	Rendered	
Roof	Corrugated zincalume sheeting	Original shingles	Hipped
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Vernacular colonial		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	A single storey rendered masonry dwelling of modest scale in an "L" form. Located on the bank of Gingin Brook, and although close to Gingin Brook Road does not address that frontage. The "front" has a break pitch skillion veranda along the entire length with each end enclosed. There are several steel framed and clad outbuildings in the proximity, none of significance.		
<b>CONDITION</b> Fair	<b>INTEGRITY</b> Moderate degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Moderate degree	

**SHIRE OF GINGIN**  
**HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Old Junction Hotel is located at the intersection of the Moore River and Gingin Brook. Daniel King and his wife built a home in the 1860s, that was damaged by floods in 1872. Matt Wallis was engaged to built another dwelling that would be suitable as an inn. Completed in 1874, it became a successful inn and meeting place for the community. Located on the Old North Road, the dwelling also formed part of the Riverbrook property. After several changes of ownership between 1914 and 1955, Alf Grant renovated the building in 1955.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office Database No. 1080 Register of Heritage Places 2000

National Trust Classified 1978

Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register – permanent

Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1994

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005. Register documentation



**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**OLD NORTH ROAD STOCK ROUTE  
(STAGE 1)**

**Place No: D5**

Level of significance:

**Grade A: Exceptional significance**

Register of Heritage Places

**Heritage List**

NO PHOTO

Name of Place		<b>OLD NORTH ROAD STOCK ROUTE (STAGE 1)</b>		
Address		Star Swamp in North Beach to Walkaway (south of Geraldton)		
Suburb/Town		<b>YANCHEP to NEERGABBY</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Old North Road Stock Route is one of the earliest and most important stock routes in Western Australia linking the Perth area with Champion Bay from 1850 until the advent of the Midland railway in 1894.

**GRADE A:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. **State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.**

Original Uses	Old North Rd, Coastal Stock Route, Old North Stock Route, Champion Bay Stock Route
Present Uses	Walking/ride trail
Other Uses	
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>	1839; 1855; 1862; 1863; 1889; 1905
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>	Undeveloped track through mostly bushland.
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	-
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
This is the 28km section of the route through the City of Wanneroo and Shire of Gingin from Yanchep to Neergabby. The entire route ran from Star Swamp to Walkaway.	
<b>CONDITION</b> Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b> Moderate degree <b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Moderate degree

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Stock were driven to new breeding stations in the north, and south for produce to the city. In later years of the route it served the Murchison goldfields with camels carrying the provisions.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office Database No. 25092.  
Register of Heritage Places 2004- North West Stock Route (fmr) STAGE ONE- 28km Yanchep to Neergabby  
Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 2006

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005. Register documentation

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**7240  
OLD JUNCTION BRIDGE**

**Place No: D6**  
Level of significance:  
**Grade A: Exceptional significance**  
Register of Heritage Places



Name of Place		<b>OLD JUNCTION BRIDGE (MRWA 4036)</b>		
Address		Old North Road Stock Route at Neergabby over the Gingin Brook		
Suburb/Town		<b>NEERGABBY</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot 10 Swan Location 526	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The bridge forms part of the Old North Road Stock Route Reserve which itself is nominated for the Shire of Gingin Municipal Inventory. Its age, construction and historic usage are all significant to the Shire heritage. It is a good example of early wooden bridges in W.A. It also complements the Neergabby precinct which includes the Old Junction Hotel and Hall which were a centre of activity in the early days when the Stock Route was a bustling thoroughfare

**GRADE A:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. **State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.**

Original Uses			
Present Uses			
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>	1863-1905		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Structural timber		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Sawn timber stringers over driven timber piles, no corbels, L 68ft, W 10'6", between kerbs. The bridge spans the Gingin Brook approximately 100m south of the existing traffic on Gingin Brook Road. It is included in the Stock Route Reserve.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair	<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Moderate degree
		<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate degree

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Superstructure replaced 1905 including halfcaps to replace fullcaps. Restored with new jarrah decking and handrails by the Shire of Gingin and the Neergabby Community Association in 2005. The bridge has the oldest surviving timber bridge piers known in W.A. It was built in 1863-64 at a cost of 108 pounds by R.Cousins. Drovers on the Stock Route contributed to its financing, as did the government. The bridge proved very successful, but was inundated by very high floods. It was continually in use by drovers on the Stock Route until the Midland Railway was completed in 1894, diminishing the traffic greatly. In 2002 the western end of the bridge collapsed and urgent repairs are required. Superstructure replaced 1905 including halfcaps to replace fullcaps. Restored with new jarrah decking and handrails by the Shire of Gingin and the Neergabby Community Association in 2005.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office Database No. 13064. Register of Heritage Places 2004 Registered No 15873

Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 2005

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.

**HERITAGE INVENTORY  
REVIEW 2017**

**PLACE RECORDS**

**HERITAGE LIST**

**GRADE B places**

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**GINGIN WAR MEMORIAL**

**Place No: 6**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List TPS: Development Application.



Name of Place		<b>GINGIN WAR MEMORIAL</b>		
Address		North corner of Brockman and Weld Streets		
Suburb/Town		<b>GINGIN</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Gingin War Memorial commemorates Gingin and districts residents who went to war and is an important site of remembrance.

**GRADE B:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

Original Uses	
Present Uses	
Other Uses	
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	1920, relocated 1978
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>	Stone
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Commemorative
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Elegant stone obelisk on graduated plinths.
<b>CONDITION</b> Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b> High degree <b>AUTHENTICITY</b> High degree

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Originally located in front of the Roads Board Office in Constable Street, unveiled by the premier Sir Henry Lefroy in 1920. It was relocated to the gardens on the south side of the Shire of Gingin Administration Offices in 1978. The memorial commemorates Gingin and districts residents who went to war. In World War One there were 47 who served and 10 who died in services. In World War Two eight died in service. A separate plaque honours of Jim Gordon who received the Victoria Cross on 12 July 1942.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office InHerit Database No. 11795  
Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1994, 2005

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005, Register documentation.

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**GINGIN ROAD BOARD OFFICE (fmr)  
Place No: 7**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List TPS: Development Application.



Name of Place		<b>GINGIN ROAD BOARD OFFICE (fmr)</b>			
Address		Constable Street			
Suburb/Town		<b>GINGIN</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan	C.T.	Vol	Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Gingin Road Board Office (fmr) is significant in representing the development of the local government in 1911 and of continued development when it was vacated in 1968 for new premises. It has a social and civic significance for the associations with staff and elected members throughout that period.

<b>GRADE B:</b> Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.			
Original Uses	Road Board Office 1911-1968		
Present Uses			
Other Uses	Pre-primary centre		
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	1911		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Face brick	Painted	
Roof	Zincalume corrugated sheeting	Gable	
Other	Painted weatherboard front veranda part enclosure		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>			
The building faces Constable Street in an elevated position. Modest in scale it has a single frontage with a gable and separate skillion front veranda. The gable has a decorative brick edge detail. The veranda is partially enclosed. There is a full width rear addition with a separate skillion roof.			
<b>CONDITION</b> Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b> Moderate degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Moderate degree	
<b>HISTORICAL NOTES</b>			
The inaugural meeting of the Gingin Road Board was held in 1893 in Granville Hotel, later at John Dewar's Railway Hotel, and the Good Templars Hall, before the Agricultural Hall between 1900-1903 when a house in Brockman Street was rented for the purpose. On 29 April 1911 Mr Moore, MLA opened the new office comprising one main room with an enclosed front veranda and rear facilities. In 1968, new administration offices were constructed for the Shire of Gingin and the building was no longer utilised for the local government activities.			

**SHIRE OF GINGIN**  
**HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

<b>LISTINGS</b>
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State Heritage Office InHerit Database No. 1081
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National Trust Classified 1978
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Register of the National Estate 1982
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Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1994, 2005
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<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>
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Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005, Register documentation.
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**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**ST CATHERINES ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH**

**Place No: 8**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List TPS: Development Application.



Name of Place		<b>ST CATHERINES ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH</b>	
Address		Fraser Street	
Suburb/Town		<b>GINGIN</b>	
Reserve No:	Lot	Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

St Catherines Roman Catholic Church is of significance for the associations with generations of the Catholic community in the Gingin area, Mrs Musk, and the New Norcia priests. The Church has social and religious significance for the events that have taken place that also evoke a sense of place.

**GRADE B:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

Original Uses	Church		
Present Uses	Church		
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	1931		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Timber framed, weatherboard clad		
Roof	Corrugated sheet steel		
Other	Elevated on timber stumps		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Interwar Gothic Carpenter		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b> The Church is a simple rectangular form with an entry porch at the elevated end of the building, with a ramped access returning down the side of the church. The roof is a steep pitch gable with a shadow half-timbered detail at the front with a simple cross above. The porch has a simple gable of same degree. The windows and double front doors are detailed with Gothic arches. The timber framed bell tower is located next to the entry porch with a small gable roof and cross atop the structure. The stone grotto is close-by. It is fenced. There is a steel framed and clad detached building in close proximity.			
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree
		<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate/high degree

**SHIRE OF GINGIN**  
**HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

In 1891, the Governor set aside lots 2 and 3 for the Roman Catholic community for a chapel, glebe and cemetery. The church was not built until 1931, with 2/3 of the costs donated by Mrs Catherine Musk. Other elements were donated by Catholic community members.

The Church was consecrated on 14 June 1931, and named St Catherine's in honour of Mrs Musk. A priest from New Norcia gave services until 1952. When it came under the jurisdiction of the Franciscan fathers of Midland.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office InHerit Database No. 1078

National Trust Classified 1978

Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1996, 2005

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**GINGIN HOTEL**

**Place No: 9**

**B: Considerable significance**

Heritage List TPS: Development Application.



Name of Place		GINGIN HOTEL		
Address		9 Jones Street		
Suburb/Town		GINGIN		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Gingin Hotel is the only surviving Hotel in Gingin and has operated continually since it opened in 1903. It is a fine representative example of the Federation period of architecture and of development in Gingin at that time, making a significant contribution to the townscape heritage. It is also significant for associations with various owners and managers including John Musk, and wife Catherine, Tom Jones, and others, and demonstrates a sense of place for the social and hospitality functions of the place, that continue in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

<b>GRADE B:</b> Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.			
Original Uses	Hotel		
Present Uses	Hotel		
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	1903, c.1960s		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Face brick	Painted	
Roof	Zincalume corrugated sheeting		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Free		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b> The hotel faces Jones Street directly opposite Gingin Railway Station. The two-storey building has a simple parapet with pilastered bays and an asymmetrical pediment detail with a bay identifying the main entry. Verandas at ground floor and first floor levels extend across the front and down the east side. There is a c.1960s single storey addition along the east side.			
<b>CONDITION</b> Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b> Moderate degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Moderate degree	

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The railway opened from Midland to Gingin in 1891 and continued through to Mogumber in 1892 and then beyond to Geraldton. By 1902, the town was developing rapidly and the Gingin Hotel was constructed directly opposite the railway station providing a distinct advantage over the Granville Hotel. It opened on 29 January 1903. Rumour has it that two defrocked priests (Fathers Duff and Flood) were the responsible. The original licensee was Mrs Catherine Malone, with her brother Patrick Murphy taking over after her sudden death in 1905. The Granville Hotel still had the business of providing refreshments for the train railway patrons. However new management in 1908 at Gingin Hotel, William Spence (from Miners Arms in Northampton) rivalled that business. In the mid 1920s, the wealthy northwest pastoralist John Musk purchased the hotel, in order to replace the lessee at the time with JVA Jones' son Tom as Manager, after he had returned from World War One. After John Musk's death in 1921, his wife Catherine took over his estate. The trains continued to provide hotel patronage for refreshments and accommodation until the mid 1940s, although railway patronage diminished after that time.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office InHerit Database No. 1079

Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1994, 2005 Place No. 3.14

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**GRANVILLE**  
**Homestead (fmr) & PARK**  
**Place No: 10**  
**B: Considerable significance**  
 Heritage List: TPS: Development Application.



Name of Place		<b>GRANVILLE (HOMESTEAD (fmr) &amp; PARK)</b>		
Address		10 Weld Street		
Suburb/Town		<b>GINGIN</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot 262	Plan	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**  
 Granville is a surviving example of the early development in Gingin townsite and associations with the community identity of the TJ Jones and family, and the hospitality function of social significance and for the people who stayed there. The building set in the undulating grassed banks of Gingin Brook, featuring the water wheel, is a landmark in Gingin and makes a considerable contribution to the historic townscape.

<b>GRADING B:</b> Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.	
Original Uses	Hotel, accommodation
Present Uses	CU@Park Café, public park
Other Uses	Residence, community facility, Arts and Crafts centre
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	c.1860, c.1871, c.1895 (demolished 1969)
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>	

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

Walls	Mud brick & face brick	Painted/rendered	
Roof	Corrugated Zincalume sheeting		
Other	Steel framed skillion structure		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b> The remaining building are likely remnants of the c.1860 and c.1971 buildings. Set in undulating park land sloping down to Gingin Brook to the north, the Weld Street frontage of the building has a gable wall and the expansive skillion shade structure. Behind that is the remainder of the "L" form plan. That evidences a gable to the north elevation with break pitch enclosure both sides.			
<b>CONDITION</b> Good <b>INTEGRITY</b> High degree <b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Low/moderate degree			
<b>HISTORICAL NOTES</b> Thomas James (TJ) Jones lived in Weld Street and had Mr Cartmell build the hotel and residence over the road. South of the Gingin brook. The first structure was mudbat, two rooms facing Weld Street with services at the back and a cellar on the north side, operating as an inn and his residence. It is unsure if it was named Granville at that time. In 1869, the Government Gazette proclaimed the townsite named Granville, perhaps the Hotel was consequently so named. In December 1871, the town was proclaimed as Gingin. Jones had been pressured to construct a suitable building on the site as a condition of attaining the Inn keepers Licence in 1872. In c.1871 the southern wing comprising four large rooms was added, constructed in burnt bricks and corrugated iron. Liquor had been for sale for some time operating as the Granville Hotel (wayside inn). In 1885 TJ Jones died and his son James Vigors Aldred (JVA) Jones took over with his wife Emma (Clinch). In 1893, (JVA) Jones was elected to the inaugural Gingin Road board (1893-1896, 1900-1901, 2001-2016, 2019,2020, 2023-2029) and the inaugural meeting was at the Granville Hotel. In c.1895 a detached brick and iron on the north side served as the kitchen, dining room and two bedrooms. On the south side of the brook was the orchard and vegetable garden that provided fresh produce to the hotel and Mrs Jones catering to the railway refreshment rooms. After JVA Jones death in 1929, the property was administered by WA trustees and sold over a number of years. The property change hands a few times until 1969 when the Gingin Shire purchased it, demolishing the north wing, and a rear veranda. The remainder was renovated as an Arts and Crafts Centre between 1978 and 2003. The Shire leases the building to the successful café operators.  The Water wheel is a feature located at the edge of Gingin Brook that runs through Granville Park. A replica of the flour mill established at Cheriton Farm in 1855, the original axel was restored and relocated to this site by Frank Butler for the Shire in 1978. In 2012 members of Gingin's Mens Shed rebuilt the timber section of the water wheel.			

<b>LISTINGS</b>
State Heritage Office InHerit Database No. 1084 Homestead assessed for Register - below threshold 2013 Granville Park No 17821
National Trust of WA classified 1978
Register of National Estate 1982
Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory 2005

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>
Udell, H., <i>A History of Gingin 1830-1960</i> . Shire of Gingin, 1980.



**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**UNITING CHURCH**

**Place No: 11**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List TPS: Development Application.



Name of Place		<b>UNITING CHURCH</b>	
Address		Weld Street, corner of Church Street	
Suburb/Town		<b>GINGIN</b>	
Reserve No:	Lot	Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**  
Uniting Church is of significance for the associations with the Wesleyan (Methodist) and Uniting Churches communities in the Gingin area. The Church has social and religious significance for the events that have taken place that also evoke a sense of place.

<b>GRADING B:</b> Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.			
Original Uses	Methodist Church		
Present Uses	Church		
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATES:</b>	1870, Manse 1914-1969		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Brick	Rendered & painted	
Roof	Shingles	New	
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b> The Church is a simple rectangular form with an enclosed entry porch at the Weld Street entry (west). The roof is a steep pitch gable clad with recent shingles. The porch has a simple gable of same degree. The windows and double front doors are detailed with Gothic arches. There is a steel framed and clad addition across the rear of the church building.			
<b>CONDITION</b> Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b> High degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Moderate/high degree	
<b>HISTORICAL NOTES</b> In 1868 Thomas James Jones gifted part of Swan Location 262 for the Wesleyan Church. Charles Masters constructed the church, getting the clay for the bricks from the gully across Weld Street. After completion in 1870, visiting clergyman Reverend McInnes conducted the services. In 1897, the first resident missionary, Walter Prior, was appointed. The Reverend Henry Robins was the first ordained Minister appointed in Gingin. In 1914 the manse was constructed behind the church, facing Church Street, (demolished 1969) and there was a tennis court between the house and railway line. Between c.1915-1919 sisters Elsie and Ruth Rudeforth were the appointed Ministers of the congregation as lay preachers. In 1953, Missioner Creagh left the district. He was the last resident Minister.			



**SHIRE OF GINGIN**  
**HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

<b>LISTINGS</b>
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State Heritage Office InHerit Database No. 1086
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National Trust Classified 1978
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Register of the National Estate 1982
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Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1996, 2005
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<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>
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Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005
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**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**ORANGE SPRINGS**

**Place No: D7**

**Grade B: Considerable significance**

Heritage List TPS: Development Application.

NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2016

Name of Place		<b>ORANGE SPRINGS</b>	
Address		706 Orange Springs Road	
Suburb/Town		<b>COWALLA</b>	
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Orange Springs is a representative example of a relatively intact mud brick house of the 1890s, that demonstrates the community spirit, and the commemoration of the loss of family members.

**GRADE B:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

Original Uses	Residence		
Present Uses	Residence		
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>	1893		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Mud brick		
Roof	Corrugated iron		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Vernacular		

**DESCRIPTION** NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2016

Single storey mud brick with a hipped roof with break pitch verandas to three sides. There is a headstone that commemorates Mary Hatch 29 March 1901 aged 70, and her two Andrews grandchildren, Ellen aged 4 years, and Edward aged 1.5 years who died on 15 and 17 March 1901 respectively.

<b>CONDITION</b>	<b>INTEGRITY</b> degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> degree
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**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Orange Springs was established by William and Sara Andrews who built a small house in 1882 after getting married. In 1893, Joseph Harris built the existing house for the Andrews. The Andrews lived and farmed in priority to Sara's parents William & Mary Hatch at Fernwood, and Uncle and Aunty William and Ann Bayliss at Bulgurra. In 1930 Andrews sold to Reg Darch who lived and farmed with his family until 1958 when it was sold to Harry Spurge.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office Database No. 11800
Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1998 Place No. 2.4

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.
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**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**CLEVELAND**

**Place No: D8**

**GRADE B: Considerable significance**

Heritage List TPS: Development Application.

NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2016

Name of Place		CLEVELAND		
Address		Mooliabeenie Road		
Suburb/Town		GINGIN		
Reserve No:	Lot 12	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Cleveland is significant as the site of the original c.1867 homestead built by William Thomas King, providing a home for his wife and family of ten children, demonstrating a way of life and associations with an early settler. Associations with John Musk who constructed the existing Cleveland in c.1907, that his wife Catherine Musk inherited in 1921 are significant. Mrs Musk was a philanthropic identity in the Gingin area, and Cleveland represents a fine example of the period and the Musk association. The World War Two association as or being utilised as a Military Hospital is significant.

**GRADE B:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

Original Uses	Residence		
Present Uses	Residence		
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>	c. 1867 (original site) c.1908		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Mud bricks		
Roof			
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2016		
The site of the original homestead is on the north side of Mooliabeenie Road opposite the existing Cleveland. The original house was built of mud bricks plastered with lime mortar, with three rooms in a row. On the west wall was a fireplace lined with burnt bricks. Later other rooms were added, built with yellow burnt bricks made from clay dug on the property. It stood on an elevated terrace supported by an ironstone wall. There was also a well, lined with ironstone. It was severely damaged in 1944- ruins remain?			
<b>No inspection of Cleveland in 2016</b>			
<b>CONDITION</b>	<b>INTEGRITY</b>	degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> degree

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

William Thomas King bought Swan location 444 of 75 acres in February of 1867. He married Selina Lazenby, a Gingin school teacher, in 1865. There were ten children born here. In 1896 Ernest Hugh King bought Cleveland from his father for 2,000 pounds. In 1905 it was sold to C.H. Teague from Subiaco for 1,138 pounds. Then in 1907, the property was sold to John Musk who built a new home on the south side of Mooliabeenie Road. The original Cleveland house was badly damaged by a storm in 1944.

John Musk, a wealthy grazier from the northwest of W.A bought the property in 1907 and employed Jack Meakins and Bob Collett to make the mud bats. This large house was built with wide verandahs overlooking the Moondah Valley. John Musk died in 1921 and his wife Catherine, who also largely financed Boys' Town at Bindoon, inherited the property. The farm was sold in the 1930's to the Petersons of Northam and then to Les Payne in 1952. It was taken over as a Military Hospital during the Second World War. Mr. M. Williamson and T.M. Watson bought the house and renovated it in 1969. It was then purchased by Charles Turner in 1975 and lived in by members of the Turner family who still owned it in 2005.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office Database No. 17715 (original site 17885)  
Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1998 Place No. 3.10

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**BEEDAMANUP HOMESTEAD**

**Place No: D9**

**GRADE B: Considerable significance**

Heritage List TPS: Development Application.

NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2016

Name of Place		<b>BEEDAMANUP HOMESTEAD</b>		
Address		Gingin Brook Road		
Suburb/Town		<b>GINGIN</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Beedamanup Homestead is significant for its association with John Dewar, his son, and grandson, and for the social significance of having been a wayside inn.

**GRADE B:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

Original Uses	Dewar Homestead		
Present Uses	Vacant?		
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>	?		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>			
NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2016			
It has been as described as Colonial Georgian with walls of a form of Casuarina stone, which was mined nearby. There are three big chimneys of stone and the roof was originally shingled. There are six big rooms upstairs and six downstairs with a simply constructed staircase in the center. Out buildings included a cellar, dairy, stables, and blacksmith's shop, stockyards and cow bails. One room upstairs in the northeast corner had no windows so as to exclude thieves from stores kept there.			
<b>CONDITION</b>	<b>INTEGRITY</b>	degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> degree

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

A substantial two-storey home was built for John Dewar on the Dewar Flats and is believed to have been used as an Inn, as well as a farmhouse, as it stood on the main track north from Gingin. After the death of John Dewar in 1911, the house and surrounding land was inherited by his son and later his grandson, Maitland Dewar.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office Database No. 1087  
National Trust classified 1977  
Register of National Estate 1980  
Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1998. Place No. 3.4

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**CHERITON**

**Place No: D10**

**Grade B: Considerable significance**

Heritage List TPS: Development Application.

NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2017

Name of Place		<b>CHERITON</b> Site of original dwelling Homestead (former Gooch House) Manager's cottage	
Address		183 Cheriton Road	
Suburb/Town		<b>GINGIN</b>	
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Cheriton is significant for the associations with Brockman and the northwest syndicate, that included Gooch who had the residence and managers quarters designed by prominent Architects, Oldham, Boas and Edney-Brown. The residences represent fine examples of the Architect's work of the period, and demonstrate a way of life no longer practiced.

**GRADE B:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

Original Uses			
Present Uses			
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>	c.1903		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>			
NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2017			
The main residence is reported to be a two storey masonry structure with a simple hipped roof, the manager's cottage is a single storey building with a hipped roof.			
<b>CONDITION</b>	<b>INTEGRITY</b>	degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> degree

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Cheriton was originally settled by WL Brockman, later a syndicate of northwest pastoralists acquired the property. Comprising Gooch, Harper, Edgar and Wedge, it was Gooch who built the main residence and the managers cottage. Materials from an original house that was located close to Gingin Brook, were used in the construction. It is considered that Architects Oldham, Boas and Edney-Brown designed both places.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office Database Nos. 17899 Site of original dwelling; 3404 Homestead (former Gooch House); and, 17816 Manager's cottage

Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1998 Place Nos 3.7, Homestead and 3.8 Manager's cottage

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**DOWNA (house & graveyard)**

**Place No: D11**

**GRADE B: Considerable significance**

Heritage List TPS: Development Application.



Name of Place		<b>DOWNA (House and graveyard)</b>		
Address		7 Gingin Brook Road at Nolan's Bridge nr Military Road junction		
Suburb/Town		<b>NEERGABBY</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Downa is significant for the associations with early settlers Edmund and Mary Dooling, establishing their home as early as c.1874 and installing a public phone in 1929, also operating the phone exchange until 1946. The place demonstrates a sense of place for recent uses as a tearooms and caravan park.

**GRADE B:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

Original Uses	Dooling's residence		
Present Uses	Willowbrook Farm, caravan park		
Other Uses	tearooms		
<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>	c.1874		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Rendered mud brick		
Roof	Painted corrugated iron		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Set in landscaped gardens, the homestead is apparent by the two substantial rendered chimneys along the ridgeline of the original building. Additions and alterations are apparent but the fabric and form of the building remains. The three headstones are grouped together within a small picket fenced area.		
<b>CONDITION</b> Good	<b>INTEGRITY</b> Moderate to high degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> Moderate degree	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Edmund and Mary Dooling bought the Swan locations, 545, 547 & 551 in the 1860's and they named their land "Downa." In c.1874, they engaged a professional builder, probably Matt Wallis who had built the Junction Hotel the year before, to erect a substantial mud bat shingle roofed house.

After the deaths of Edmund Dooling in 1894 and his wife in 1912, Michael Nolan who had married their daughter, Annie Dooling, acquired the property. They settled at Downa in 1913. A public telephone was installed at Downa on the 15th March 1929. Miss Nolan operated the telephone exchange from this date until May 1946 when the Manual Exchange closed.

Up until recently the property was ran by Kaye and Harry White as tearooms and gardens. Later it has been operated as a Caravan Park and Gardens and is now called "Willowbrook Farm."

**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

<b>LISTINGS</b>
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State Heritage Office Database No. 3723
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National Trust classified 1978
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Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1998
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<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>
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Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.
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**SHIRE OF GINGIN  
HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW 2017**

**PWD ROAD**

**Place No: D12**

**Grade B: Considerable significance**

Heritage List TPS: Development Application.

NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2016

Name of Place		<b>PUBLIC WORKS DEPT (PWD) ROAD</b>	
Address		Road No 10317 off Cowalla & Waterville Roads	
Suburb/Town		<b>WANNERIE</b>	
Reserve No: 46716	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

PWD Road is a good example of a hand knapped and pitched road that demonstrates a technique no longer used, and the influences of the local action group, and politics.

**GRADE B:** Shire of Gingin 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

Original Uses	Road		
Present Uses	Ungazetted road		
Other Uses			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Other	Limestone quarried at "The Pinnacles"		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
-			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>			
NO SITE INSPECTION IN 2016			
<b>CONDITION</b>	<b>INTEGRITY</b>	degree	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> degree

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The PWD Road was constructed from Monument Hill to Greenwood prior to Cowalla Road. Constructed by Government unemployment relief works as a result of action by the Moore River and Gingin Brook Progress Association formed in 1922, to obtain a motor road to the Cowalla Bridge, for the river residents. Progress was halted when Government changed and was never completed.

**LISTINGS**

State Heritage Office Database No. 17679
Shire of Gingin: Municipal Inventory TPS 1998. Place No 1.11

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places 2005.
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