



SHIRE OF DANDARAGAN MUNICIPAL INVENTORY OF HERITAGE PLACES

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Introduction

Section 45 of the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 requires the council of a municipality to compile and maintain an inventory of heritage places in its district which in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance. Places are not necessarily buildings, but can be historic sites of former buildings, activities or events as well as built structures such as mines, wells and roads.

Entry of a heritage place into the Municipal Inventory is recognition of its importance to the community. Depending on the level of significance afforded to each place listed in the Inventory a management category is allocated which provides a recommendation for the future conservation of the place.

Places recorded in the Municipal Inventory are not automatically entered into the Heritage Council's Register of Heritage Places. It is likely, however, that the sites will be included in the Heritage Council's Database. The Heritage Council Register of Heritage Places is an authoritative, comprehensive list of places that are of State cultural heritage significance and as such these have been listed in this Municipal Inventory. Places entered into the Register are subject to development control and are protected under the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990. The Heritage Council Database is a general record of useful information on places which have heritage value.

The Shire of Dandaragan Municipal Inventory has identified numerous sites and places as having heritage significance. However it should be noted that this not a definitive and final number. The Heritage Act requires the Council of a municipality to update its Inventory annually and to review it every four years. Consequently, additional sites may be entered into the Inventory and information added to the existing place record forms as it becomes available. Indeed, if the community considers it appropriate, some sites already identified may be withdrawn. Thus, the Municipal Inventory should be viewed as a working, evolving document.

The Municipal Inventory acts as an aide to the community so that they may easily recognise and identify the essence of their surrounding heritage. Heritage Council WA and the Shire of Dandaragan recognise that change, development and progress are inevitable. One of the benefits of an MI is the enhanced awareness by individuals of their shire's heritage assets. It is likely development proposals which reinforce assets rather than destroy them will gain acceptance from people who are aware of their importance. Thus, it is hoped that this report will reach a wide audience and help promote public awareness of the cultural heritage of Dandaragan.

This report was prepared by Heritage Consultants Tanya Suba and Graham Grundy for Midwest Heritage Incorporated who were appointed by the Shire of Dandaragan to undertake the study. The consultants worked with the Steering Committee to identify the places which would be listed. The members of the Municipal Inventory Steering Committee were:

Councillor Gary Snook (Chairperson)
Carolyn King (Secretary)
Vern Westbrook

Joan Snook
Margaret McConnell
Annette Roberts

The review of the Municipal Inventory was carried out by the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places Working Party in 2003/2004. The members were:

Margaret McConnell	Gemma Rafferty (Community Economic Project Officer)
Vern Westbrook	Cr Pauline Ward
Jim Clarke	Cr Lawrie Short (Chairperson)
Cr Lee Smith	

Study Area

The Shire of Dandaragan comprises an area of approximately 6,934 square kilometres. The Shire is bounded in the east by the Shires of Moora and Victoria Plains; in the north by the Shire of Coorow; in the south by the Shire of GinGin, and in the west by the Indian Ocean.

The main shire administration building is located in the town of Jurien Bay. The Shire of Dandaragan has a resident population of about 3,000 people spread over five townships and numerous rural holdings.

The main economic concerns in the shire are wheat and pastoral farming, tourism, wildflowers, mining and a thriving rock lobster industry centred on the coastal towns of Jurien Bay and Cervantes.

Historical Chronology

The main source used in compiling this historical chronology was M. McConnell, J McGuire & G. Moore, *Plateau, Plain and Coast: A History of Dandaragan*, 1993.

- 1658 On an expedition in search of the 'Vergulde Draeck' (The Gilt Dragon), Captain Vokenson of the 'Waeckende Boey' (Watch Bay) sent Abraham Leeman and a small party ashore in the vicinity of Jurien Bay to search for survivors. It is possible Leeman and his party were the first Europeans to visit the Dandaragan district
- 1696 Willem de Vlamingh documented the coastline between the Swan River and Shark Bay while searching for a lost vessel. His report was unfavourable mentioning and limited prospects for settlement
- 1801 A French naval expedition travelled along the west coast from Cape Leeuwin to Shark Bay. Led by Nicolas Baudin the party also consisted of Charles Jurien, a French naval administrator; Charles Lesueur, the expedition's artist; and Francois Peron, the expedition's zoologist.
- 1822 British Captain Phillip Parker King surveyed the coast. He mapped Island Point and North Head while charting the area
- 1829 Establishment of the Swan River Colony.
- 1830 William Preston undertook preliminary mapping of the area for the British
- 1830s The limitations of the farming land in and around the Swan River Colony were realised and the prospects of wool production looked promising. The search for suitable pastoral land commenced
- 1836 George Fletcher Moore, the Advocate-General, journeyed north from the Swan river to explore land in the vicinity of the Moore River, which was subsequently named after him.
- 1839 Lt. George Grey and his party were shipwrecked at Gantheume Bay while on an exploration expedition. They had to walk 350 miles back to the Swan River Colony. They became the first European exploration party to traverse the Dandaragan region.
- 1844 The whaling ship 'Cervantes' being wrecked on the coast. Captain Gibson and his crew of seven walked south along the coast . The 'Oleander' was also wrecked on the coast
- 1846 The Benedictines settled on the Victoria Plains where they established New Norcia on the banks of the Moore River.
- 1847-48 Joshua Gregory surveyed the coastline in the schooner 'Thetis' confirming previous reports about its desolation

- 1848 William Brockman took out the first recorded depasturing licence in the Dandaragan area. He took out a 6,000 acre lease in the vicinity of Muchamulla Spring but abandoned this in favour of a 4,000 acre lease around what is known as Yatheroo Spring. A pastoral lease was awarded to Edward Conlin in the area adjoining the Moore River. Conlin later took over Brockman's "Yathroo" lease. The Drummonds at Dandaraga Spring, Ewen MacKintosh at Noondel and John Davidson on the Moore River also secured pastoral leases in the area. Horses, mules, bullocks, drays and cattle were introduced in the Dandaragan area.
- 1849 Augustus Charles Gregory surveyed locations in the district and named Dandaraga Spring and the general area of Dandaraga as well as other locations. The expedition established a route linking the Swan River Colony, via Gingin Dandaragan to Champion Bay.
- 1850 December- Thomas and James Drummond selected the first freehold land in the district consisting of two ten acre blocks adjacent to Dandaraga Spring. They already held 40,000 acres of leasehold land.
- 1850's The Champion bay district was opened up and settled. Livestock were herded via Dandaraga Spring to the new farming district on what was to become an established stock route.
- A number of leaseholders acquired land in the south-eastern portion of the Dandaragan district, including pastoral land for the Benedictine Mission at New Norcia
- A police station was established at Dandaraga Spring. The policeman was also responsible for delivering the mail.
- Walter Padbury, businessman, took up a lease at Cockleshell Gully, north of Jurien.
- 1855 Walter Padbury purchased the Yathroo lease from Edward Conlin. By 1870 Padbury had acquired 2,000 acres of freehold land in the Dandaragan district.
- A second policeman was appointed to the district
- 1860 The mail delivery services were contracted out
- 23 July. The Dandaragan Catholic Cemetery was surveyed and set aside for burial services
- C 1860 The police station at Dandaraga closed and the district responsibilities were relocated to Gingin
- 1862 May. The stock route along the coastal plain was officially gazetted and became the main north/south route. It was more direct and did not contain as many poison plants as other possible routes.

- C 1863 A small school and a post office were established at Yathroo, which was a focal point for the district
- 1860's The Drummonds and Ewan MacKintosh purchased a number of watering holes within their large leasehold areas. William Brockman established himself as a major landowner in the Dandaragan district. Other settlers also established themselves in the region at this stage.
- 1865 James Harding, the Fremantle Harbourmaster, was commissioned to survey both the Cockleshell Gully and Jurien Bay sites in terms of their suitability as a port facility. He recommended Jurien Bay because of its deeper water and protected anchorage. At this stage no port facility was built
- 1867 Both passenger transport and the mail run were rerouted inland via New Norcia
- 1860's The wool and sandalwood industries suffered from a recession. Severe drought
- 1868 The transport of convicts ceased
- 1870 The British Government passed an Act instituting representative Government in Western Australia. Compulsory education was introduced.
- Early 1870's World wide recession. A number of pastoralists and smaller landholders were forced to relinquish their properties while others consolidated and extended their landholding
- 1871 Road Boards were established throughout the colony. Dandaragan was part of the administrative area of the Victoria Plains Road Board, which was "bounded on the North by the south boundary of the Irwin district, on the West by the Sea Coast, on the South by an East and West line from the Coast to the Moore River Bridge, thence to Bindoon, thence to Bolgart and due east"
- 1872 Heavy winter floods. The 'Flying Foam' was wrecked on the Dandaragan coast
- 1873 Commander Archdeacon was commissioned to undertake a marine survey of Jurien Bay
- C 1870's Reverend George Sadler, the Anglican Minister in Gingin, made monthly visits to Yathroo to conduct church services
- 1874 The first government school in the Dandaragan area was opened at Yathroo, but closed the following year due to declining number of students
- 1876 Walter Padbury had an all-weather crossing constructed over the Moore River at what became known as Regan's Ford

- A government funded school was established at Yere Yere but closed in 1879 when enrolment numbers fell
- 1879 The government school at Yathroo was reinstated for that year, after which private education was provided
- 1880 Henry Carey officially mapped land in the vicinity of Hill River. Only a few leases were held in this sand plain country
- 1882 The Yathroo Post Office was officially designated
- 1883 The 'Jessie Edwards' was wrecked on the coastline
Government funding was provided for a school at Kayanaba
- 1885 A 100 foot jetty was built at Jurien Bay
A group of settlers applied for land at Dandaragan for the purpose of a church and school.
- 1887 Work commenced on the Midland Railway line, linking Guildford to Walkaway and the Victoria District
- 1888 St Anne's school and church commenced operations on a site where the Dandaragan township now stands. Anglican and Wesleyan church services were held in the building every fourth Sunday
- 1890 25 February. The Dandaraga Road Board was established. Its area was delineated as being bound on the north by a line starting from the sea and passing eastwards through the summit of Mt Lesueur; on the south by a line from the Moore River passing through the south-west corner of the Melbourne Location 93, at Gillingarra, to the sea coast including islands adjacent; and by a line joining the eastward points of these two boundaries
10 April. The first election of the Dandaraga Road Board took place
26 June. The Catholic Cemetery, surveyed in 1860, was formally opened
'The Diver' went ashore 80 miles north of Perth, forcing one of the crew to hike overland to Fremantle to report what happened.
- 1891 'The Maid of Lincoln', a 47 ton screw steamer, was wrecked on a reef at the mouth of the Hill River
- 1892 Severe drought.
- Early 1890's The Protestant Cemetery to the north of the Dandaragan townsite was opened
- 1890's World Wide depression

- 1894 Work was completed on the Midland Railway line which passed through the nearby town of Moora. Moora emerged as a focal point for the Dandaragan District for the procuring of supplies and access to the railway line. Similarly, the move to develop Jurien Bay as a port lost momentum.
- Sheep and horses were introduced into the Dandaragan district.
- 1895 'The Duchess of Kent', on a voyage from Geraldton to Fremantle, floundered on Cervantes Island
- 1897 'The Europa', an Italian barge, was wrecked several miles south of Jurien Bay
- 1898 The 'S.S. Lubra' was wrecked on the coast
- 1900 The population of the Dandaragan District was 280
- Early 1900's A twice weekly mail service commenced between Moora and Dandaragan
- Aborigines in the district relocated to the Moora area because of social and economic reasons associated with the railway between positioned at Moora.
- 1904 The Agricultural Hall was opened by the Minister for Lands, John Hopkins. The hall was used variously by the community for Road Board meetings, community meetings and events, religious services and social occasions.
- 1905-1918 The government set aside a total of 67,000 acres of land to encourage agricultural development in the area. However the land was mainly purchased by the larger pastoralists in the district although a number of smaller farmers were also attracted by the offer
- C1906 John Cook II discovered phosphate deposits on his property and advised the government, who conducted a survey of the area
- 1908 Stephen Goeczal, a Government Field Geologist, undertook soil surveys in the district, and investigated the guano deposits in the Nambung caves. He recommended that it be mined for use on crops
- 1910 The Government passed the Vermin Board Act. Dandaragan was officially classed as one of the first vermin districts in the State. Dingoes and rabbits were a major problem in the area.
- 'The Grace Darling' was wrecked on the coast
- 1911 A telephone exchange was established at the Post Office
- 1911-12 Severe drought

- 1914 Severe drought.
- The 'S.S. Cambewarra' was wrecked on the coast
Outbreak of World War I.
- A cyclone caused considerable damage in the district
- September. The Dandaragan Road Board Patriotic Fund was launched –
the first of its kind in Western Australia
- 1916 The Vermin Board was established
- By 1918 The total mileage of roads in the Dandaragan district amounted to 95
miles
- 1919 A Vermin Inspector was appointed to the Dandaragan district to deal with
the problem of rabbits, dingoes, eagles, foxes and parrots
- Maitland Roberts sold Yathroo to the New Zealand and Australian Land
Company
- 1920 James Drummond III sold Yere Yere to the New Zealand and Australian
Land Company
- Owing to the high cost of administration compared to the low revenue
generated, the government suggested the Road Board should be
amalgamated with the Moora Road Board. The proposal was totally
rejected.
- 1920's The first holiday shacks were built on the Dandaragan coastline.
- 1925 The Honourable Mrs Mary Lindsay arrived in the district and purchased
5,000 acres in the Jurien Bay vicinity, although the properties were never
seriously farmed
- 1927 Percy Ferguson, MLA for Moore, proposed the construction of a port at
Jurien Bay to be linked by rail to the Midlands. The idea received support
from the newly formed Jurien Bay Railway League as well as large
landowners in the vicinity. However is received little government support
with the onset of the Depression
- Mrs Mary Lindsay purchased additional land at Jurien Bay and by the
early 1930's two houses were constructed there. One was a garage/store
and the other was her holiday home.
- Late
1920's Work commenced on the road between Jurien Bay and Moora via Mardo
- 1920's to
1930's Gradual shift to corporate ownership of land in the district and expansion
of the large pastoralists

New settlers were encouraged to take up land on the basis of attractive commodity prices

The Coastal Plain remained relatively isolated but experienced major changes in occupancy with large areas of freehold and leasehold acquired by the New Zealand and Australian Land Company and large Dandaragan pastoralists like Charles Roberts

There was a major increase in the amount of alienated freehold land, rising from 129,000 acres in 1919 to 209,000 acres in 1939. This also saw a decrease in pastoral land.

Significant shift away from traditional production (horses, beef, and dairy cattle) toward a greater reliance on sheep

Ongoing investigation of soil deficiencies and the development of phosphates and nitrogen fertilisers

European migrants, such as Italians and Yugoslavs, provided labour in the district

1930 The Jurien jetty was destroyed by fire

1930's The World Wide Depression had a varying impact on Dandaragan farmers. Some failed to establish viable farming properties and there was a high turnover of property ownership. The smaller landholders were the worst affected. Cattle prices declined.

Sheep numbers more than doubled, totally 49,000 by the end of the period. Sown pastures were also introduced into the district

1932 January. The issue of amalgamation was raised once again stemming from the high cost of administration for the Road Board

July. Dandaragan was adopted as the official name of the district. The area was previously refereed to in a number of ways, including Dandaragan, Dundarragan and Dandaraga

The Road Board office accommodation expanded by building onto the Hall

A Sports Day at Jurien Bay was organised by Mrs Lindsay

C1932 All Saviours Church was consecrated at Jurien Bay. The Church was Mrs Lindsay's initiative.

1934 A house was built for the Secretary of the Dandaragan Road Board

1938 The Honorary Royal Commission on Light Lands and Poison Infected Lands was held.

- By 1939 115 miles of road had now been constructed in the Dandaragan region. The slow progress was due to the lack of funds
- 1939 Discovery of soil deficiencies.
- Late 1930's Renewed interest in the sand plain country in the Dandaragan district due to the lack of available land elsewhere and continued research into soils
- 1939 – 1945 World War II. The Dandaragan area was used for training personnel .The Agricultural Hall and Road Board house were used by the army for administration and accommodation. An airstrip, radar bunkers, gunnery emplacements and telephone lines were constructed. Jurien Bay was considered to be a likely landing point for a Japanese invasion and therefore coastal defence was upgraded The Army demolished the church built by Mrs Lindsay and took over her house at Jurien Bay. POW's were employed in some instances
- Land ownership increased gradually, while leasehold land declined. Rural production slowed. Large leasehold pastoral areas on the Coastal Plain were temporarily vacated for security reasons
- 1939 The resident population of the district was 213
- 1940 The Volunteer Defence Corps was formed
- Three Fire Control Officers were appointed throughout the Dandaragan district and fire fighting equipment was purchased in an effort to control bush fires
- Cropping trials and experimentation with copper fertiliser was undertaken which benefited crop yields on the Dandaragan plateau and coastal plain
- 1941 Large bush fire at Yathroo
- Milton Isbister purchased a property on the Dandaragan-Moora boundary, comprising half of virgin, light soil. Through experimentation and advice he successfully cropped the land several years later. His work became known to others who attempted the same with their light land. Isbister was known as the "Sand Plain King"
- The Department of Mines surveyed deposits of phosphatic rock in the district, but decided not to mine it as the samples were erratic
- By 1942 20,000 troops of the 4th Division were stationed in the Dandaragan area
- 1945 The resident population of the district was 166
- 1948 The Moora Road Board suggested an amalgamation with the Dandaragan Road Board which was rejected

The St Anne's school was condemned and replaced by a transportable

Early
1950's

Opening up and development of the sandplains for broadacre farming. This was assisted by the development of land clearing implements and increased mechanisation. Although initially reserved for War Service Land Settlement, land around Badgingarra was released for sale. Badgingarra was also referred to as "Hill River" by the Government in the land release program

The population of the district was approximately 300.

1950's

There was a large turnover of properties on the coastal plain due to the lack of resources, the difficulty in acquiring underground water supplies and the isolation

Land around the Cataby area was developed. This area was also known as West Dandaragan

The Rock Lobster fishing industry developed. Fishing boats started using the Dandaragan coastline as an anchorage for crayfishing, especially at Jurien Bay, Cervantes and Frenchmans Bay. Boat shed and living quarters began to appear on the beach at Jurien Bay

1960's

The New Zealand and Australian land Company increased ownership of pastoral properties on the southern portion of the plateau but sold its property on the coastal plain

1952

January. A bad bushfire burnt 30,000 acres of prime grazing land on Kayanaba and Yathroo

1953

5 acres of land were set aside for school grounds in Dandaragan

1954

The Regan's Ford Progress Association were formed

By 1954

The Dandaragan Sports Association was formed which gave support to various sporting clubs in the Shire

1955

Further blocks were released west of Badgingarra

30 January. The Badgingarra Progress Association was formed.

A townsite situated on the Jurien Bay Road, approximately 20 miles north of Dandaragan, was approved.

The Midland Railway Company commenced a bi weekly goods and parcel service from Perth to Badgingarra.

September. A local branch of the Farmers' Union was formed at Badgingarra

- October. A general store was opened at Badgingarra which subsequently incorporated a post office
- The population of the district was 314
- 1956 December. The townsite of Jurien Bay was gazetted
- Watheroo National Park was vested.
- 1957 January. The first auction of land in Jurien Bay was held in Perth
- 1958 May. A tennis club was established at Badgingarra
- The Dandaragan Township was officially gazetted
- 1959 An Agricultural Research Station was established in the Badgingarra area. It addressed issues of soil deficiencies, lupin production, pasture establishment, high rainfall cereal production and lupinosis
- Work commenced on what was to eventually become the Brand Highway following a route along the foot slopes of the Dandaragan Plateau. Construction of a bridge at Regan's Ford commenced
- November. The Badgingarra Hall, formerly the Melville Hall, was officially opened
- C1959 The Nomenclature Advisory Committee changed the name of Jurien Bay to Jurien
- C1960 A manual telephone exchange, water supply and golf course opened at Badgingarra
- 1960's The population of the district increased and the number of farm holdings increased
- Permanent fishing facilities were established at Jurien, including factory sheds, a jetty and processing plants. In addition a general store, post office and hotel/motel were established
- A small settlement of crayfishermen was established at Cervantes. Jetties and other facilities were built/established.
- Other settlements emerged along the coast, eg Sandy Cape, Green Islets and Wedge Island
- The Moora-Badgingarra Road was bituminised
- 1961 The Dandaragan Road Board became the Dandaragan Shire
- 22 June. The Dandaragan Shire Council Offices and Chambers were officially opened by L.A. Logan MLC, Minister for Local Government

- 1962 505 hectares of Nambung Reserve were excised in order to establish a townsite at Cervantes
- St Anne's Church was consecrated after nearly 90 years
- 1963 November. The townsite of Cervantes was gazetted
- 1964 January. The Jurien Ratepayers and Progress Association was formed
- 1965 A school commenced operating from the Badgingarra Hall
- 1966 The Shire gave permission to B. Laurenson to build a service station at the 101 mile peg on the proposed Brand Highway. In the same year permission was also given to A.J. Clarke to construct a roadhouse at the 102 mile peg
- The Jurien School opened
- Nambung National Park was proclaimed, incorporating the Pinnacles Desert
- 1967 Floods caused widespread destruction of property
- A shire caravan park was opened at Jurien
- Nambung National Park was vested.
- 1968 The State Government recommended that Badgingarra and Regan's Ford be developed as townsites
- November. The people of Badgingarra agreed to transfer the townsite to the proposed Highway, Perth-Gingin-Eneabba-Dongara-Geraldton. The original Badgingarra townsite was located 4 miles off the proposed road
- The Jurien town water supply was established
- 1969 Jurien acquired an automatic telephone exchange, a Silver Chain Centre and an ambulance service
- October. The first auction of lots at Cervantes was held
- By 1970 The road was bituminised north as far as Cataby
The population of the district was 1,345
- Only 10% of the Jurien population were classified as permanent, the rest were seasonal
- Early
1970's Mineral sands mining commenced at Jurien.
- 1971 24 October. The Jurien Hall was officially opened

- The Shire was divided into four wards – North, Central, South and Coast
- 1973 Badgingarra National Park was vested.
 - 1979 Beekeepers Reserve was vested.
 - 1984 The Government authorised the construction of a marina north of the Jurien Townsite.
 - 1988 January. The marina, consisting of 72 commercial pens and costing eight million dollars, was opened
 - 1989 The population of the district was 2,442
Mineral sands mining commenced at Cataby.
 - 1990 The Shire celebrated its 100 years.
 - 1992 22 January. The government proclaimed the Mt Lesueur National Park
 - 1997 Jurien to Greenhead section of Indian Ocean Drive was officially opened.
 - 1998 Commercial production of wine grapes begins.
 - 2000 Jurien to Cervantes section of Indian Ocean Drive was officially opened.
 - 2001 Jurien Bay War Memorial and Federation Park was opened
 - 2001 The decision to remove squatter shacks along the coast was implemented.
 - 2002 Shire of Dandaragan's Administration Centre transferred from Dandaragan to Jurien Bay.
 - 2002 Jurien Bay Health Centre officially opened.
 - 2002 Commercial growing of olives begins.
 - 2002 Dandaragan War Memorial opened.
 - 2003 Closure of Blu Wave crayfish processing factory in Jurien Bay
 - 2003 Declaration of Jurien Bay Marine Park
 - 2004 A carrot farm is established in the south of the Shire of Dandaragan.
 - 2004 Sandy Cape Recreation Park established
 - 2004 Approval for a coal mine north east of Lesueur National Park is granted.

Municipal Inventory

Inventory of Heritage Places

While the Thematic Framework provides the background and history for the Shire, the Municipal Inventory provides descriptions, assessments and recommendations for listed Heritage places. In this way, the Inventory acts as a record of the Shire's heritage places while also offering management guidelines for the conservation of those places.

Definitions

The following definitions explain many of the terms used in the Municipal Inventory.

Place:

This report is concerned with what are generally termed 'heritage places'. The definition of 'place' relates to a surveyed piece of land, which may be a single lot or part of a lot, a precinct or a landscaped area. Whilst the focus of the Heritage Act is primarily on buildings, the definition of place can include wells, bridges or other built structures, as well as archaeological sites, landscaped areas and trees, cultural precincts, and sites having an association with an important event or person. The Heritage Act does not cover pristine natural areas (i.e. wilderness), nor does it deal with Aboriginal heritage places, except when they interrelate with European heritage.

Cultural Heritage Significance:

The heritage value of a place lies in its cultural heritage significance. This is defined in The Burra Charter as 'the aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations'. Significance is most commonly attributed to the building or structure and its setting, but a place may also be significant because of its historic or archaeological values. Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help our understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which we believe will be of value to future generations.

Although there are a variety of adjectives used in definitions of cultural significance in Australia, the adjectives 'aesthetic', 'historic', 'scientific', and 'social' can encompass all other values. It should be pointed out that these terms are not mutually exclusive, for example architectural style can have scientific, historic and aesthetic value. The following definitions are taken from The Burra Charter:

Aesthetic Value:

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric, the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use; and also the aesthetic values commonly assessed in the analysis of landscape and townscape.

Historic Value:

Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. Places in which evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or in which the settings are substantially intact, are of greater significance than those which are much changed or in which evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains its significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

Scientific Value:

The scientific value or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

Social Value:

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

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:

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

Authenticity:

Refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.

Management Categories

Category 1 A place of exceptional cultural heritage significant to Shire of Dandaragan and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register, or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

A development application needs to be submitted to Heritage Council for approval for any proposed development.

Recommend: Retain and conserve the place. Full consultation with property owner/s prior to making the recommendation.

Category 2 A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Dandaragan's Town Planning Scheme.

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

Recommend: Retain and conserve the place.

Category 3 A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Category 4 A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan.

No constraints.

Recommend: Interpret the place.

St Anne's Church



Former/Other Names: St Anne's School
Address: Moora – Caro Road, Dandaragan
Map Reference: Dandaragan Townsite
Area of Site: 0.3400ha

Lot/location: Lot 8
Diagram/Plan: Dandaragan 0203.06 **Public Accessibility:** Yes
Reserve No: 26592

Construction Date: 1885-7 & c1900
Original Use: Church/School, first Road Board meeting held there.
Later/Current Use: Church/Playgroup, local newspaper office.
Architect/Designer/Builder: Builder Thomas Conway, a local stonemason
Construction Materials: Walls – Stone Roof -CGI
Modifications: Later stone additions and verandas removed
Condition: Good
Integrity: High

Description: This building is of local 'soap' stone construction, forming a "T" shape with a corrugated iron gable roof. The random rubble walls are roughly coursed and feature larger stone blocks the corner quoining and around openings. The main entrance to the building is via the stone porch which a lancet (Gothic) arch, the shape of which is enhanced by stone treatment. A veranda runs the length of the east elevation and is partly enclosed with corrugated iron sheeting. The roofline of the main section is broken up by three large stone chimneys. The building has timber framed double hung windows and large casement windows with small panes.

History: A meeting convened by Walter Padbury in 1870 resolved that a church for formal worship was required. A fund was subsequently established, to which Padbury contributed 100 pounds, however nothing eventuated from this initial plan. In April 1885 a group of settlers approached the Central Board of Education requesting a centrally located block of Crown Land be gazetted for the construction of a school. With this achieved, Thomas Conway, a stonemason from Yathroo was sent to help construct a building in a simple colonial Gothic architectural style, using

local stone, for use both as a school and a church. Named after May Ann Nairn, Charlotte Padbury's mother, St Anne's commenced as a school, church and meeting place in 1888. Anglican and Wesleyan church services were held there every fourth Sunday. In addition social gatherings also took place there.

Statement of Significance: St Anne's Church has high historic significance, not only as the first place of worship in the Dandaragan district but also as the beginnings of the Dandaragan township. Used as a school as well as for community and social activities the building has contributed to the social fabric of the district since 1888 and continues to fulfil an important role today. St Anne's illustrates the effective use of local stone as well as the incorporation of the colonial Gothic style and decorative elements in a simple rural structure. Furthermore, the place is an important part of the Dandaragan townscape.

Management Category: Category 1. A place of exceptional cultural heritage to Shire of Dandaragan and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council or Western Australia's Register or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register. Retain and conserve the place.

Former Post & Telegraph Office and Quarters



Address: Moora – Caro Road, Dandaragan

Map Reference: Dandaragan Townsite

Area of Site: 1.1482ha

Public Accessibility: None

Construction Date: 1895-96

Original Use: Post & Telegraph Office & Quarters.

Later/Current Use: Residence

Architect/Designer/Builder: George Temple Poole (Colonial Architect 1885-97)

Construction Materials: Walls – Stone Roof -CGI

Modifications: Extension to rear, internal walls added, reroofed

Condition: Good

Integrity: Medium

Description: The former Post & Telegraph Office & Quarters is a medium sized stone building with a corrugated iron hipped roof which extends to cover verandahs to the west and north. The walls to the west and north are coursed random rubble with dark dressed joints. A large addition has been attached to the rear of the place. The verandah, which is enclosed to the north-east corner, is supported on masonry columns. Windows are timber framed and double hung and both windows and doors feature rendered lintels. There is a large central stone chimney with chimney pots. A plaque attached to the west façade commemorates the place.

History: Designed by Colonial Architect George Temple Poole and constructed from local materials 1895-96, the Post Office & Quarters opened in 1896. Prior to this the mail service had been based at Yathroo since 1862. In 1911 the telephone exchange was established in Dandaragan and operated from the post Office.

Statement of Significance: The building has high historic and social significance in the district for its essential role in communication. It has further significance for its association with Colonial Architect, George Temple Poole. The place illustrates the effective use of local materials as well as the incorporation of decorative stonework. In addition the building is an important part of the Dandaragan townscape.

Management Category: Category 2. A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Dandaragan's Town Planning Scheme. Retain and conserve the place.

Dandaragan Shire Office



Address: Moora – Caro Road, Dandaragan

Map Reference: Dandaragan Townsite

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date: 1961

Original Use: Shire Office

Later/Current Use: Shire Office

Architect/Designer/Builder:

Construction Materials: Walls – Brick Roof -Tile

Condition: Good

Integrity: High

Description: The Dandaragan Shire Office is a large “L” shaped building of light brick construction. It has a shallow pitched tiled gable roof. The double entry doors are set back beneath a free standing skillion porch roof which features the name of the building. A further feature of the west elevation is a rendered wall with a circular design.

History: The Dandaragan Shire Council Offices and Chambers opened on June 22 1961 by L.A. Logan M.L.C., Minister for Local Government. The administration of the Shire was moved to the new buildings in Jurien Bay in 2002.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Dandaragan Primary School – first school rooms



Former/Other Names: Merkanooka School
Address: Moora – Caro Road, Dandaragan
Map Reference: Dandaragan Townsite
Area of Site: 2.0200ha

Lot/location: Loc 3677

Diagram/Plan: Dandaragan 02 03.06

Reserve No: 23422

Occupied: Yes

Public Accessibility: Restricted

Construction Date: 1952 (re-erected)

Original Use: School

Later/Current Use: School

Architect/Designer/Builder: Builder Phillip Tunsey (re-erection)

Construction Materials: Walls – Weatherboard & Fibro Sheeting Roof -CGI

Condition: Good

Integrity: Medium

Description: The large rectangular school building is timber framed and clad with weatherboards to one and a half metres and fibro sheeting above. The corrugated iron hipped roof extends to cover the verandah to the north elevation which is supported on timber posts. Metal pole balustrading is fixed between east post. A large air conditioning unit is attached to the roof apex. Windows are timber framed and double hung.

History: In 1948 the Education Department decided that although there had not been a significant increase in student numbers a new school should be erected on a new site in Dandaragan. The Education Department acquired 5 acres of land and tenders were called for the removal and re-erection of the Merkanooka School at Dandaragan. The school building, which was originally one large room and office but has been modified and extended over the years, became the first rooms in the existing school.

Statement of Significance: The first school rooms have historic and social significance as the original rooms of the Dandaragan Primary School. Furthermore, the place is evidence of how buildings were relocated to provide continued practical

use for the community. Although altered over the years, the school rooms are representative of the simple rural school construction of the time.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Aboriginal Houses

Address: Moora – Caro Road, Dandaragan

Map Reference: Dandaragan Townsite, next to Shire building

Lot/location: Loc 1247

Diagram/Plan: Dandaragan 0203.06

Public Accessibility: Yes

Reserve No: 26592

Original Use: Residence

Description: Situated on the east side of the Dandaragan Road nothing remains of the two Aboriginal houses.

Statement of Significance: The sites of the two Aboriginal houses have some local historic significance for their association with the Aboriginal community of the district

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place.

Road Board Hall site

Former/Other Names: Agricultural Hall

Address: Moora – Caro Road, Dandaragan

Map Reference: Dandaragan Townsite

Area of Site:

Lot/location: Lot 43

Occupied: Yes

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date: 1904

Original Use: Road Board Hall.

Later/Current Use: Site

Description: Situated on the east side of the Dandaragan road nothing remains of the Roads Board Hall.

History: Dandaragan Roads Board meetings were originally held at Yere Yere before being moved to St Anne's Church/School, a move which helped to reinforce the perception of that location as the community centre for the district. However, there was a growing recognition that Dandaragan needed a hall where public meetings and social gatherings could take place. Consequently, in 1904 the Roads Board decided, with support from the Government and loans from Edward Roberts and James Drummond III, to build an Agricultural hall. The hall was officially opened late that year by the Minister for Lands, John Hopkins. The hall was variously used for meetings, social occasions, church services, agricultural shows, public library as well as hosting a regular ball.

Statement of Significance: The site of the Roads Board Hall has considerable local historic significance for its association with local government in the district. The place

has further significance for the important role it played in the social aspect of the local community.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place.

Tennis Courts site

Address: Moora – Caro Road, Dandaragan

Map Reference: Dandaragan Townsite

Original Use: Tennis courts

Later/Current Use: Site

Description: Situated on the west side of Dandaragan Road, nothing remains of the tennis courts. There were three sets of tennis courts in Dandaragan. The first is near the shire buildings (behind the library, the second was) near the ambulance shed and then where the new courts are located.

Statement of Significance: The site of the tennis courts has local social significance only for its association with recreational activities in the district.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place.

Army sites

Construction Date: c1940s

Historic Theme: Outside Influences: World Wars

Original Use: Army camp

Later/Current Use: Site

Description:

1. Dandaragan townsite: Situated on the west side of Dandaragan Road, nothing remains of the Army Camp.

2. Annamullah (Rose Valley) Melb Loc 398 Lot 2 (no public access). All that remains of the site are the stone stove of the mess hut kitchen and some concrete foundations

3. Cantablling Road, Badgingarra, near Hill River Melb Loc 3740 (no public access). The site of the army encampment is located on the north bank of the Hill River and is marked by a single large tree. There is some evidence of a road built by soldiers.

4. Off the Moora – Badgingarra Road (Phoebe’s Reserve) Reserve No 15428 (public access allowed). Situated approximately 5kms east of Badgingarra and 500m north of the road, the site of the camp includes evidence of trenches.

5. Thirsty Point, Cervantes. All that remains of the World War II look out are some timbers and rusted iron.

History: The camps were in operation during the World War II when many troops were stationed throughout the Dandaragan District.

Statement of Significance: The sites of Army Camp have some local historic significance because they operated in the district during the Second World War.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place.

Yathroo Homestead and Outbuildings



Former/Other Names: Yatheroo

Address: Dandaragan Road

Area of Site: 15.4034ha

Public Accessibility: No

Construction Date: From c1855 (estimated)

Original Use: Homestead and outbuildings

Later/Current Use: As above

Architect/Designer/Builder: Builder Thomas Conway, a local stonemason

Construction Materials: Walls – Stone (mostly) Roof -CGI

Modifications: Verandah enclosures

Condition: Good

Integrity: Medium - High

Description: Yathroo comprises of a number of buildings and structures including the homestead, the Book Keepers House, a cool room, machinery and storage shed, barn, stables, slaughterhouse, extensive stone walls, a lime kiln and the ruins of a flour mill.

History: The Gregory settlers Expedition of 1848 described what was originally known as the Yatheroo area, with its permanent spring of water, as having good potential as pastoral country. According to local Aboriginal dialect Yatheroo means “meeting place of three roads”. A 4,000 acre lease around the spring was taken up in the late 1840’s by William Brockman from the Swan Valley. In 1855 businessman, Walter Padbury, purchased the Yathroo lease, by this time it had been extended to include 16,000 acres. Padbury also employed a number of ticket-of-leave convicts on his property as well as skilled tradesmen, like carpenters and stonemasons, to construct the buildings. Padbury spent a great deal of time and money consolidating and developing Yathroo into one of the finest pastoral stations in the state. While beef was the main concern, butter, bacon and salted pork were also produced at Yathroo.

Edward Roberts was employed by Padbury for about 37 years and emerged as a prominent settler in the district and eventual owner of Yathroo in 1892, buying the property for 20,000 pounds. Meanwhile Yathroo was considered to be the focal point for the district and by the early 1860s accommodated a small school, a post office, and flour mill. Church was held in one of the lounge rooms at the property

Statement of Significance: Yathroo has high historic significance as one of the earliest properties to be established in the district as well as for its association with Walter Padbury and Edward Roberts. The place has further significance for its important role as the main centre of the district for many years, accommodating a school and a mail service as well as providing a social meeting place. Although the original Homestead has been extended and altered, it is evidence not only of the changing fortunes of the pastoral and agricultural industries but also of the different construction materials, techniques and styles incorporated over the years. The buildings and structures which make up the Yathroo complex generally remain intact, are in fair-good condition with a high degree of integrity. As a grouping they have high significance, illustrate the effective use of local stone and reveal much about the operations of the property.

Management Category: Category 1. A place of exceptional cultural heritage to Shire of Dandaragan and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council or Western Australia's Register or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register. Retain and conserve the place.

Yere Yere

Former/Other Names: Yearia

Address: Moora – Caro Road, Dandaragan

Lot/location: Melb Loc 4

Public Accessibility: No

Construction Date: From c1870s

Original Use: Homestead & Outbuildings

Later/Current Use: as above

Modifications: Homestead and stone sheds demolished.

Integrity: Low

Description: Only some foundations remain of the original large homestead which contained 17 bedrooms. Near the site are a fig and mulberry tree as well as a stone lined well which stands adjacent to the rushes of a spring. Approximately 50 metres to the south-east is a concrete block house, 1951 which has a CGI hipped roof and verandah to the south. Further east are some outbuildings including a CGI shearing shed, c1960, and some cattle yards. The original stone sheds, which were reminiscent of those at Yathroo but on a smaller scale, were demolished c1960.

History: In 1850 the first freehold land in Dandaragan was taken up in the Dandaragan area by Thomas and James Drummond 11. This land consisted of 10 acres each at location 2 and location 11 around Dandaraga Spring complementing a lease of 40 000 acres that their father James Drummond had previously secured for pasture.

The Drummonds ran the Yere Yere property in conjunction with their Toodyay holdings until after James 11 died in 1973. Thomas took over the management of Yere Yere. After some hard times and an overburden of debt, Thomas had to relinquish the property to his major creditor- Walter Padbury. In 1907 the property was back in the Drummond family via Walter Padbury's estate in James Drummond 111's name. The property name Yere Yere was always pronounced Yearia until the 1950's and 60's when probably with the influx of many new settlers the pronunciation 'Yeri Yeri' became more common. Located immediately north of a soak on the Yere Yere property is all that remains of what is assumed to be the site of the Dandaragan Police Station are several rough timber posts which were part of a horse yard and a hewn timber water trough. The site is also marked by a mill and old CGI water tank. The marshy area includes a stream which is the beginning of a brook that runs through Dandaragan.

Statement of Significance: The Yere Yere property has considerable historic significance as one of the earliest properties to be established in the district as well as for its association with Walter Padbury and James Drummond III, prominent settlers and landholders in the area. Unfortunately very little remains of the original built fabric.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place.

Glen Lark



Address/Location: Kayanaba Road, Dandaragan

Area of Site: 40.4686ha

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 826

Public Accessibility: None

Original Use: Farmhouse

Construction Materials: Walls – Sun dried mud brick Roof – CGI

Chimney – local stone

Modifications: Verandah partly enclosed to the west elevation. Other works in progress as deterioration demands.

Condition: Fair

Integrity: Fair

Description: This cottage is of mud brick construction with a local stone chimney and a corrugated iron hipped roof and spreading verandah roof. It appears symmetrical with a central doorway between two windows and a verandah to the east elevation. The openings have a protruding rendered surround on what is otherwise a very simple, unadorned building. The roof features a large stone chimney. Windows are timber framed and double hung with 12 small panes.

History: In 1867 John Cook I purchased freehold land Melbourne Loc 242 Bunyanocca Springs, from which Glenlark was established. Other Crown Grants Melb Locations 826, 831 and 825 followed.

Statement of Significance: Glenlark has some local significance as one of the early farming properties to be established in the district and for its association with John Cook II. Further the building is evidence of the simple style and scale of rural farm properties as well as the effective use of local materials.

Management Category: Category 2. A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Dandaragan's Town Planning Scheme. Retain and conserve the place.

Dalguring



Address/Location: Moora - Caro Road

Area of Site: 79.6219ha

Lot/Location: Melb Loc Pt 303

Public Accessibility: None

Construction Date(s): c1922

Original Use: Farmhouse & Outbuildings

Walls: Weatherboard

Roof: CGI

Modifications: Small fibro verandah enclosure to the east.

Condition: Good

Integrity: High

Description: Dalguring consists of several buildings including the Farmhouse, a Gardener's Cottage, some outbuildings and an olive orchid.

The Farmhouse: This timber framed house is clad with weatherboards and has a corrugated iron dutch gable roof and a separate surrounding verandah roof. The verandah is supported on timber posts which have disappearing chamfers. Windows are timber framed and double hung. The front (south) elevation is symmetrical with one window either side of the central doorway.

Gardener's Cottage: Situated to the north-west of the farmhouse, this small timber framed hut is clad with corrugated iron and has a steeply pitched gable iron roof. It has a small verandah to the south elevation which provides for some protection to the doorway.

Outbuildings: To the rear of the Farmhouse is a bush shed, the walls of which are made from melaleuca branches. Further to the north is a weatherboard clad dunny.

History: When James Drummond III sold Yere Yere to the New Zealand and Australian Land Company he retired to Dalguring, a 270 acre property he had excised from Yere Yere.

Statement of significance: Dalguring has some historic significance for its association with the Drummond Family who were one of the large pastoral families in the district. The place has considerable aesthetic significance given that it is highly authentic and remains largely unaltered. It is one of only a few weatherboard farmhouses in the district in such good condition.

Management Category: Category 2. A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Dandaragan's Town Planning Scheme. Retain and conserve the place.

Chelsea Homestead

Address/Location: Moora - Caro Road, Dandaragan
Area of Site: 40.4686ha

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 230
Public Accessibility: None

Construction Date(s): c1890
Original Use: Homestead

Later & Current Use: Not in use

Construction Materials: Walls - Stone, Mud Brick & Concrete Block Roof - CGI
Modifications: Concrete block verandah walls
Condition: Fair
Integrity: Medium

Description: The large house is mainly of rendered random rubble construction with a large steeply pitched corrugated iron hipped roof. Originally a three roomed cottage, it has been added to over the years and now includes local coffee stone, mud brick and concrete block in the construction. The roof extends to cover verandahs to the east, north and west. Verandah walls are a later addition in concrete block. A separate wing to the south-west contains the office, while the kitchen and dining room are contained under a separate roof to the south-east corner of the Homestead. At the time of inspection most timber fittings had been removed in preparation for the demolition of the building. The building has now been demolished.

Statement of Significance: Chelsea Homestead has some local historic significance as one of the pastoral properties established in the district. Furthermore, the place has considerable aesthetic significance as a substantial pastoral homestead which illustrates the effective use of local materials.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place.

Kolburn

Address/Location: Moora - Caro Road, Dandaragan

Area of Site: 40.4686ha

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 1614

Public Accessibility: None

Construction Date(s): c1920s

Original Use: Farmhouse

Construction Materials: Walls - CGI Roof - CGI

Modifications: CGI extension to rear (north).

Condition: Poor

Integrity: Medium

Description: This timber framed house is clad with horizontal corrugated iron sheeting with a corrugated iron dutch gable roof which extends to cover the surrounding verandahs. The place is in very poor condition with roof sheeting missing and verandahs collapsing in part. The house, which has a brick corbelled chimney, has a lean-to roof to the north with an adjacent kitchen. The house has now been demolished.

Situated to the north of the farmhouse are the remains of a stone machinery/store shed. Generally the walls are one stone thick, although in places it appears the walls have been reinforced with additional stones. The building has no roof and is in very poor condition.

History: Kolburn was once owned by Reverend Gunning, the Anglican Minister for Moora and historian.

Statement of Significance: Kolburn was once owned by the Rev Gunning the Anglican minister for Moora. Later it was developed and farmed by KG Topham and family. It is now owned by L & D Gardiner. The place has further significance as a corrugated iron clad farmhouse; there being few of these houses in the district.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place.

Noondel



Address/Location: Moora - Caro Road, Dandaragan

Area of Site: 16.1874ha

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 115

Public Accessibility: None

Original Use: Residence

Construction Materials: Walls – Stone Roof - CGI

Modifications: Additions over the years.

Condition: Good

Integrity: Medium

Description: The original section of the Noondel Homestead, located to the south, is of coursed random rubble construction with a steeply pitched corrugated iron hipped roof which was originally shingles. The roof extends to cover a south-facing verandah which is supported on bush timber posts. On both sides of the main section are two identical stone rooms with high walls and a skillion roof. Some of the stonework to these two sides appears as though it has been added to increase the height of the walls and the roofline. Windows are timber framed with small panes while French doors open out to the verandah. There are timber lintels above the openings. In the early 1900s an exterior kitchen, dining room and maid's room were built to the north and the buildings were joined during restoration work in the mid 1980s.

History: In the latter part of the 1840s and 1850s Ewen Mackintosh, one of the original "Scottish shepherds" employed by the Drummonds, emerged as an important pastoralist in the Dandaragan area, acquiring 40,000 acres in three separate leases c1850s-60s. Operating these leases from his home base of Glendearg in Toodyay, Mackintosh purchased several small freehold titles around strategically important water supplies, including Noondel. Throughout the 1860s and 70s Mackintosh borrowed heavily to extend his leases and, following the recession of the 1870s, left a very large debt on his death in 1881. As a result his widow was forced to sell the Dandaragan properties; Noondel being bought by Edward Roberts

and then shortly after by John Cook II. Cook set about developing Noondel into one of the most productive properties in the district. When Cook retired his son Wes ran the property.

Statement of Significance: Noondel has high historic significance as one of the earliest pastoral properties established in the Dandaragan district and for its association with Ewen Mackintosh. Further, the place has considerable aesthetic significance for its unusual shape and for the way it illustrates the effective use of local materials.

Management Category: Category 2. A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Dandaragan's Town Planning Scheme. Retain and conserve the place.

Wandilla



Address/Location: Moora - Caro Road, Dandaragan

Area of Site: 16.1874ha

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 115

Public Accessibility: None

Construction Date(s): 1924

Original Use: Residence

Construction Materials: Walls - Weatherboard, fibro, brick Roof - CGI

Modifications: Verandahs enclosed to west and south, some windows replaced with aluminium frames.

Condition: Good

Integrity: Fair

Description: Located north-west of Noondel Homestead this medium sized house is timber framed and clad with weatherboards. It has a corrugated iron dutch gable roof which spreads to cover the surrounding verandahs. Supported on stop chamfered timber posts, the verandahs are partly enclosed to provide for additional living space. The roof features two brick corbelled chimneys. The east elevation remains largely intact with concrete steps leading to the verandah and central doorway with timber framed double hung windows either side.

History: This house was originally called 'Wandilla' which was the name of the troop ship that brought Cook home from World War I.

Statement of Significance: This house has some local significance as one of the early farmhouses in the district. It has further significance as one of only a few weatherboard houses in the area.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Vine Cottage Site

Address/Location: Moora - Caro Road, Dandaragan

Lot/Location: Loc 881

Public Accessibility: None

Original Use: Farmhouse

Description: Marked by a large Cape Lilac tree and a palm, all that remains of Vine Cottage is a large pile of soap stone. 30 metres to the north are the foundations of an outbuilding and several fig trees being all that remains of the orchard. There is also evidence of other farm buildings nearby.

History: The land was taken up in 1897 by James Jones. During the Second World War there were army camps in the vicinity of Vine Cottage. In 1948 Mary Michael purchased the property. Vine Cottage was bought by the New Zealand and Australian Land Company in 1954.

Statement of Significance: The site of Vine Cottage has some local historic significance only as an early farming property in the district and for its association with the New Zealand and Australian Land Company.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Wolba Cottage



Any Former or Other Names: Aggie's Cottage, Wolba Wolba

Type of Place: Cottage

Address/Location: Badgingarra Road, Dandaragan

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 779, Lot 1 & Pt Loc 384

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): c1871

Original Use: Farmhouse

Later & Current Use: Community Crafts

Construction Materials: Walls - Stone & Brick

Roof - CGI

Modifications: Concrete verandah and timber posts rebuilt

Condition: Good

Integrity: Medium

Description: This cottage is of stone and brick construction with a corrugated iron hipped roof which extends to cover the verandah to the east. Originally a thatch roof, there is also a verandah to the west elevation which is a later addition. The roof features a single brick chimney while openings have timber lintels.

History: The land was originally taken up by Thomas Jones and later operated by Alfred Jones. During World War I the property was leased to William Durston following which Hubert and Agnes Jones lived there. Agnes maintained the building in its original state until she retired and sold the property to Jim Payne. During World War II the area was an important camp site, used by the 16th Battalion and the Field Artillery of the 8th Australian Infantry Brigade. Wolba Cottage is currently vested in the Shire and used for cottage craft and for a historical group.

Statement of Significance: Wolba Cottage has considerable historic significance as an early farming property established in the district and for its association with wartime activities in the area. Furthermore, the place illustrates the effective use of local materials.

Management Category: Category 1. A place of exceptional cultural heritage to Shire of Dandaragan and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council or Western Australia's Register or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register. Retain and conserve the place.

Mahomet's Cottage



Any Former or Other Names: Muteroo

Address/Location: Mahomet Road, Badgingarra

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 939, Lot 2

Public Accessibility: None

Original Use: Cottage

Later & Current Use: Not in Use

Construction Materials: Walls – Stone Roof - CGI

Modifications: Wall partly replace with CGI sheeting.

Condition: Poor

Integrity: High

Description: This very small roughly coursed stone hut has a corrugated iron gable roof. The walls to the south-east have collapsed and have been partly replaced with CGI. Rough bush timbers have been used in the roof construction and also as a later addition to support the roof to the west elevation. There is a large chimney to the north elevation. The hut is fenced off to protect it from stock.

History: The land was taken up by T.E.C. Henry in 1887 and named Muteroo. The cottage was at one time the residence of the Afghan Ali Mahomet who once owned a general store in Moora and later went to live in Geraldton where he had a market garden.

Statement of Significance: Mahomet's Cottage has considerable historic significance as an early shepherd's cottage and for its association with the Afghan Mahomet. The cottage is evidence of the use of local materials in a simple construction.

Management Category: Category 2. A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Dandaragan's Town Planning Scheme. Retain and conserve the place.

Blue Gum Cottage

Any Former or Other Names: Wilson's Hut, Blue Gum Pool

Address/Location: Koonah Road, Dandaragan

Area of Site: 62.6985ha

Lot/Location: Melb 3857

Public Accessibility: None

Construction Date(s): c1876

Original Use: Residence

Later & Current Use: Not in use

Construction Materials: Walls - Wattle & Daub, CGI, Asbestos Roof - CGI

Modifications: CGI addition to south elevation, internal asbestos wall lining to east elevation.

Condition: Poor

Integrity: Medium

Description: Located near the banks of a river, this timber framed house has a CGI gable roof to the main section and verandah to the east elevation. The west verandah has hand hewn bush timber posts which feature throughout the building. Walls to the original section are wattle and daub with wire mesh which have been lime washed internally. There is evidence of white washed hessian as an internal lining. The original earth floors have been concreted at a later date. There is a stone chimney to the north elevation. To the south are timber framed CGI clad additions.

History: Kitty and Alfred Burnett occupied the house for many years before the Wilsons purchased the property. Iain and Gracie Wilson then lived in the house which had no floors, rather layers of newspapers that had hardened like cement. The Wilsons added rooms as their family increased and reinforced the original section as required.

Statement of Significance: Wilson's Hut has considerable local significance as a unique example of simple construction incorporating the use of hand hewn bush timber and wattle and daub wall treatment. However, the poor condition of the house detracts from its overall significance.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Dandaragan Cemetery



Address/Location: Moora - Caro Road, Dandaragan

Area of Site: 0.4000ha

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 895

Diagram/Plan: Dandaragan 1:50000

Reserve No.: 23178

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): c1890s

Original Use: Cemetery

Condition: Good

Integrity: Medium

Description: Situated north of the town of Dandaragan the small cemetery is surrounded by a fence and features two entry gates which are enhanced by brick pillar gate supports. The cemetery contains a variety of headstones, iron railings, simple timber crosses and a memorial plinth.

Statement of Significance: The Dandaragan Cemetery has considerable historic significance for its association with some of the early pioneers of the district. The Cemetery is still in use and has social significance to the local community.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Dandaragan Catholic Cemetery



Address/Location: Dandaragan Road, Dandaragan

Area of Site: 0.3946ha

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 888

Diagram/Plan: Survey Plan 59/80

Reserve No.: 384

Vesting: 21/10/1879

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): 1860 & 1890

Original Use: Cemetery

Condition: Good

Integrity: Good

Description: Situated south of the Dandaragan townsite this small fenced cemetery contains four headstones and several timber crosses.

History: The cemetery was first surveyed on 23 July 1860 and set aside for burial services. However, it was not formally opened until 26 June 1890. Just prior to the opening a community effort saw that the graveyard was adequately prepared and fenced. Double iron gates at the site cost seven pounds. The first known burial was on 26 June 1890 and the last was on 10 April 1927. [Margaret McConnell & sign]

Statement of Significance: The Dandaragan Catholic Cemetery has high historic significance for its association with some of the early pioneers of the district.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Regan's Ford – River Crossing & Tennis Court site

Any Former or Other Names: Reagan's Ford

Type of Place: River Crossing and Tennis Court Site

Address/Location: Brand Highway, Regan's Ford

Lot/Location: Part of Road Reserve

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): 1876 (Crossing)

Original Use: River crossing & Tennis Courts

Architect/Builder/Design: Builder - Edward Regan

Condition: Good

Integrity: Medium

Description: Situated about 200 metres downstream from the present Brand Highway Bridge, Regan's Ford is a small river crossing constructed of stone. It has been bitumenised at a later date. The river crossing is now part of a picnic area where travellers can rest.

Only some patches of asphalt remain of the two tennis courts which were located approximately 200m north of the river on the west side of the Brand Highway.

History: In 1876 Walter Padbury arranged for an all-weather crossing to be constructed over the Moore River, specifically to provide a more direct route to Guildford for his produce from Yathroo. The work was undertaken by Edward Regan, an overseer for James Clinch who lived immediately south of Moore River. Regan employed Aboriginal labour to assist with his building contracts, including the ford. Prior to the construction of the ford the river could not be traversed by teams laden with goods.

In the early 1950s the Regans Ford Progress Association was responsible for the construction of the tennis courts which were very popular with local residents. The courts were in use until the late 1960s and featured a small CGI shed to the south side.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Regan's Ford has high historic significance as the original river crossing of the Moore River which greatly assisted with the transportation of goods to and from the Dandaragan district. It has further significance for its association with Walter Padbury and Edward Regan.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Farmhouse Site (Regan's Ford)

Address/Location: East of Regan's Ford, off Brand Highway

Lot/Location: Loc 547

Public Accessibility: None

Original Use: Residence

Description: Located immediately north of the Moore River and east of the Brand Highway, the site of the small stone farmhouse was not found during the site inspection.

History: The farmhouse site was also the site of an attempt at market gardening.

Statement of Significance: The Farmhouse Site has local historic significance only for its association with early farming operations in the district including market gardening.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Caro Grave sites

Date of Assessment: 10/1/1996

Address/Location: Caro Road, Cataby, Dandaragan

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 2776

Public Accessibility: None

Construction Date(s): c1930s

Original Use: Grave Site

Description: Several jam tree posts mark the location of the grave site near the main house. The site has now been fenced by the current owner.

History: The graves are those of Mrs Sarah Bashford and her two children. The Bashford's managed Caro at one time. The original Caro farmhouse was located in the same position as the current house. There is an aboriginal camping ground immediately to the north of the house. Pepper trees, mulberry trees and pine trees remain from the original farmhouse.

Statement of Significance: The grave site has some local significance only as a lonely grave in the district.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Old Badgingarra Townsite

Any Former or Other Names: Badgingarra

Type of Place: Townsite

Address/Location: Moora - Badgingarra Road, Badgingarra

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): From 1955

Original Use: Townsite

Later & Current Use: Not in Use

Description: Situated to the east of the present townsite, the Old Badgingarra Townsite consists of one building, and sites of Dobbin's shop, hall, railway shed and quarters and tennis courts. The former townsite is marked by many trees which were planted when it was originally established. The one surviving building, located to the east of the site, is a small iron clad building with a corrugated iron gable roof. Formerly the Burnett's Store and Carrying Business, the building is now used as a residence. All that remains of the former shop, situated on the corner, are some concrete foundations and trees. On the other side of the road there are no remains of the railway shed, quarters or hall however physical evidence of the tennis courts includes bush timber posts of the surrounding fence and the flattened court surface which was made from crushed anthills.

History: In the early 1950s land around what became known as Badgingarra was opened up and developed for farming. As the population of the area increased there was a need for a small townsite to be established, and when in January 1955 the Badgingarra Progress Association was formed they made this one of their aims. In August 1955 a townsite situated on the Jurien Bay Road approximately 20 miles north of Dandaragan was approved. In November, 1968 the people of Badgingarra agreed to transfer the townsite to a suitable position, 4 miles to the west on the proposed Brand Highway which was under construction.

Statement of Significance: The Old Badgingarra Townsite has considerable historic significance as the original location of the townsite. The site is associated with the opening up and development of the sand plain country.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Badgingarra Homestead and Pool



Any Former or Other Names: Badgingarra Pool

Address/Location: Moora - Badgingarra Road, Badgingarra

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 1960 - 3343 - 1959

Public Accessibility: No

Construction Date(s): From 1895

Original Use: Homestead

Later & Current Use: Shearers' Accommodation

Construction Materials: Walls- Mud Brick & fibro Roof - CGI

Modifications: Verandahs partly enclosed concreted verandahs with metal posts.

Condition: Good

Integrity: Medium

Description: The Badgingarra Homestead is a rectangular building of mud brick construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof extends to cover surrounding verandahs which are supported on thin metal posts and partly enclosed to the west and east with fibro sheeting to provide for additional living space. The building has four entry doors to the south elevation and timber framed double hung windows to the north elevation. A separate small stone building is located to the rear (north), which was the kitchen. It features a chimney to the east elevation. A partly filled in well is located immediately to the south of the Homestead.

History: The land was taken up by William MacNamara in 1895.

Statement of Significance: The Badgingarra Homestead has considerable historic significance as one of the first properties to be taken up in that area. Further the place illustrates the effective use of local materials and is somewhat unusual for the use of mud bricks.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Badgingarra Research Station



Any Former or Other Names: Herbert Sudholz Farm

Address/Location: Winjardie Road, Badgingarra

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 3712

Public Accessibility: Restricted

Construction Date(s): c1958

Original Use: Farm

Later & Current Use: Research Station

Construction Materials: Walls -Fibro Roof -CGI

Condition: Good

Integrity: High

Description: The Badgingarra Research Station consists of a grouping of buildings including the office, machinery sheds, workshop, single men's quarters and manager's house. The single men's quarters is made up of two buildings connected by a covered walkway which contains the ablution block. The main section is a long narrow timber framed building clad with fibro sheeting with a shallow pitched corrugated iron hipped roof. The building has a surrounding verandah and a carport to the rear. The second building is located immediately to the south and includes the kitchen and dining room. The Manager's House is a timber framed fibro clad building with a corrugated iron gable roof with a separate gable to the front (north) elevation. The house features an entry porch and awnings over the windows.

History: The property was first taken up by Herbert Sudholz in November 1953. Later it was taken over by the Government for the establishment of a Research Station.

Statement of Significance: The Badgingarra Research Station has some local historic significance for its association with the development of the sand plain country and for the assistance it gave to settlers of that area.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Lang Lookout



Address/Location: Dinner Hill, Badgingarra

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 3702

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): 1973

Original Use: Lookout

Description: Situated near the top of Dinner Hill Lang Lookout consists of a viewing area marked by timber posts and a large memorial rock with a plaque attached. The site commands far reaching views of the surrounding farmland.

History: In the early 1950's land around what became known as Badgingarra was opened up and developed for farming. One of the pioneer farmers, George Elliot Lang, was granted land in the vicinity of Dinner Hill five miles north of Badgingarra Pool on the Hill River. Lang was instrumental in the formation of the Badgingarra Progress Association as well as being responsible for the construction of roads in the area. He was also a keen nature lover. The Lang Memorial was opened in 1973 by John F. Morgan, the Surveyor General, in recognition of the impact George Lang had on the area.

Statement of Significance: The Lang Lookout has considerable historic significance for its association with George Elliot Lang.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Lang House



Address/Location: Goonderdoo Road, Badgingarra

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 3657

Public Accessibility: None

Construction Date(s): late 1950's

Original use: Residence

Construction Materials: Walls – Brick Roof – Tiles

Condition: Good

Integrity: High

Description: The Lang House is a medium sized rectangular building of brick construction with a hipped tiled roof. The bricks are a salmon-pink colour. Windows are all timber framed and casement. A pergola is attached to the south elevation. Immediately to the south is a smaller building of similar construction, possibly used as a garage, storeroom and/or additional accommodation. Both buildings are surrounded by natural bush and white gums.

History: This house was built for George Elliot Lang, a pioneer farmer of the Badgingarra district.

Statement of Significance: The Lang House has some historic significance for its association with George Elliot Lang.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Cattle Yards (near Hill River)

Address/Location: Cantabilling Road, Badgingarra, North of Hill River

Area of Site: 40.4800ha

Lot/Location: Melb Loc 4100 & Vic Loc 11712

Diagram/Plan: Cowalla 1:50000

Reserve No.: 477

Vesting: 9/12/1904

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): 1946

Original Use: Cattle Yards

Later & Current Use: Not in Use

Architect/Builder/Designer: Builder - Alfred Burnett

Condition: Poor

Integrity: Low

Description: Only a few of the original timber posts are still evident of the cattle yards which cover two acres of land near a soak.

History: Contracted by the Dandaragan Roads Board these cattle yards were built by Alfred Burnett in 1946. Used as holding pens for droving cattle the yards were in use into the 1960s, mainly by the Gregson's who drove cattle from Doust's to Phoebe's Reserve, then to Tophams, Dandaragan Road and on to Moora.

Statement of Significance: The Hill River Cattle Yards have some historic significance for their association with the local pastoral industry. Further the site yard is representative of the method of droving cattle.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Ross's Jetty



Any Former or Other Names: Ross International Fisheries Jetty

Address/Location: Heaton Street, Jurien

Map Reference: Jurien Townsite

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): 1960

Original Use: Jetty **Later & Current Use:** Jetty, Recreational Fishing

Condition: Fair

Integrity: Good

Description: No longer in use, Ross's Jetty is located approximately 150 metres north of the Co-op Jetty. It is a timber jetty with a railing to the north side and is about 50 metres in length.

History: The Ross International Fisheries Jetty was built in 1960 to service the expanding crayfishing industry.

Statement of Significance: Ross's Jetty has considerable local significance for its association with the fishing, especially crayfishing, industry.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Co-op Jetty



Any Former or Other Names: Fremantle Fishermen's Co-op Jetty

Address/Location: Heaton Street, Jurien

Map Reference: Jurien Townsite

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): 1961

Original Use: Jetty

Later & Current Use: Jetty, Recreational Fishing

Condition: Good

Integrity: Good

Description: The Co-op Jetty is located approximately 150 metres south of Ross's Jetty and adjacent to the Jurien Caravan Park. It is a timber jetty with a railing to the north and is about 80 metres in length.

History: The Fremantle Fishermen's Co-op Jetty was built immediately after Ross's Jetty, with construction finishing in 1961. It was built to service the expanding crayfishing industry.

Statement of Significance: The Co-op Jetty has considerable local significance for its association with the fishing, especially crayfishing, industry.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Old Jetty Site



Any Former or Other Names: Jurien Jetty
Address/Location: North of Hastings Street, Jurien
Map Reference: Jurien Townsite
Reserve No.: 28541
Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): c1885
Original Use: Jetty

Description: All that remains of the Jurien Jetty are some rotted and damaged timber pylons situated approximately 100 metres from the shoreline and buried under 3 metres of sand. The location of the jetty is marked by a large limestone rock and plaque. An archaeological study could reveal the full extent of what remains.

History: The original Jurien Jetty was built c1885 for Walter Padbury to ship out wool, kangaroo, cattle and horse hides. It was of timber pile and plank construction and approximately 33 metres long. By the early 1900s the beach had started to encroach on the jetty and by the early 1930s the beach had moved out past and built up around it. The jetty planking was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1930 and over the years was submerged by sand. It was rediscovered in the 1970s and its position marked by a limestone rock and plaque.

Statement of Significance: The site of the Jurien Jetty has high historic significance for its association with Walter Padbury and its role in facilitating the transport of agricultural goods from areas east of Jurien. It now remains an important archaeological site for the district, as a relic of an early jetty on the coast north of Perth.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

First Police Station



Address/Location: 11 Cook Street, Jurien

Map Reference: Jurien Townsite

Lot/Location: Lot 14

Public Accessibility: No

Historic Theme: Social and Civic Activities - Law and Order

Original Use: Police Station & Residence

Construction Materials: Walls – Fibro Roof - Fibro

Condition: Good

Integrity: Fair

Description: The former Police Station is a small timber framed building clad with fibro sheeting. The first Police Station in Jurien was situated in this house, with one room used as an office and the remainder as private accommodation.

History: The first police officer in Jurien was stationed in this building, originally a holiday house, around October 1967. He worked on a part time basis as the appointment was based on the crayfishing season. However, when the hotel was built in 1966 and social problems increased with the larger community, the Jurien Ratepayers and Progress Association lobbied to have a police officer permanently stationed in the town.

Statement of Significance: The first Police Station has some local significance for its association with law and order in the community.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Site of Mrs Lindsay's Cottage and Shed

Address/Location: 21 Lindsay Street, Jurien

Map Reference: Jurien Townsite

Lot/Location: Lot 4

Public Accessibility: No

Construction Date(s): Early 1930s

Historic Theme: Demographic Settlement and Mobility - Settlement, People.

Original Use: Residence

Description: Site Only.

History: The Right Honourable Mrs Mary Lindsay first arrived in the district in 1925 and, interested in Jurien Bay, purchased land in the vicinity. The house and shed were built in the early 1930s at Jurien Bay, as it was then known. Constructed of timber and asbestos, the house was used by Mrs Lindsay, her family and friends when visiting Jurien. Mrs Lindsay spent six months of the year in Western Australia at Yanchep and Jurien. The corrugated iron shed situated near the house was used by Mrs Lindsay's overseer. During World War II the house and shed were occupied by the army. The house and shed have since been demolished.

Statement of Significance: The site has considerable historic significance for its association with the Right Honourable Mrs Mary Lindsay who assisted with the early development of Jurien Bay. It has further significance given that the first buildings in Jurien were constructed on this site. The link to World War II army operations is also of importance.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Site of All Saviours Church

Address/Location: Old Church Lane, Jurien

Map Reference: Jurien Townsite

Public Accessibility:

Construction Date(s): 1932

Historic Theme: Social and Civic Activities - Religion, People

Original Use: Church

Description: Site only, located on Old Church Lane which runs north off Lindsay Street.

History: The Right Honourable Mrs Mary Lindsay first arrived in the district in 1925 and, interested in Jurien Bay, purchased land in the vicinity. In 1932 Mrs Lindsay organised the construction of a small limestone, asbestos, sand floor church which was named "All Saviours Church". It was built with assistance from 20 pounds given by Queen Mary. The church, which was approximately 4m x 6m in size, was one of the first three buildings in Jurien Bay. The others were Mrs Lindsay's house and adjacent shed. The church was destroyed by the army in 1942 as it was considered to be a landmark for potential invading Japanese troops or for Japanese submarines.

Statement of Significance: The site of All Saviours Church has considerable historic significance as not only the first church in Jurien but as one of the first three buildings in the town. It has further significance for its association with the Right Honourable Mrs Mary Lindsay.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Original Jurien Hall



Address/Location: Bashford Street, Jurien

Map Reference: Jurien Townsite

Lot/Location: Lots 3540 & 680

Diagram/Plan: Jurien 03.06

Public Accessibility: Restricted

Reserve No.: 31884

Construction Date(s): 1971

Original Use: Hall

Construction Materials: Walls -Asbestos

Roof - Asbestos

Condition: Good

Integrity: High

Description: This medium sized rectangular building is of shadow line asbestos construction with a shallow pitches asbestos gable roof. A double entry door is enhanced by a flat porch roof supported on metal posts.

Statement of Significance: The Original Jurien Hall has some local significance for its association with recreational and social activities in the town.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.

Original Jurien School Site

Address/Location: 12 Cook Street, Jurien

Map Reference: Jurien Townsite

Lot/Location: Lot 60

Public Accessibility:

Construction Date(s): 1966 (used as a school)

Original Use: Residence/school

Description: The site of the original Jurien School is now occupied by a house.

History: As the population of Jurien increased and became more permanent the demand for a school strengthened. A small timber and asbestos holiday house was rented from Mr Armstrong by the Education Department. The Jurien Parents and Citizens Association transformed the house into a school which was used throughout 1966. The following year a school site was developed and a demountable class room arrived. Most children attended the school on a seasonal basis in the first year.

Statement of Significance: The site of the original Jurien School has local significance only for its role in the provision of education in the Jurien community. Further, it is evidence of the resourcefulness of local residents who made do with existing structures.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place.

Cacker Ally

Address/Location: Bluewater Drive, Jurien

Map Reference: Jurien Townsite

Reserve No.: 30695

Original Use: Fishing Camp

History: Cacker Ally was a group of squatter fishermen's shacks which flourished in the 1960s. Fishermen built the shacks instead of living in their boats. They also brought their families up to stay during holidays. Eventually most of the fishermen bought land and built homes in Jurien. Situated south of the surveyed town lots near R.E. Snook Reserve, Cacker Ally was so named because of the many hundreds of bags of undersize crayfish which were brought ashore there.

Statement of Significance: Cacker Ally has local historic significance for its association with the early crayfishing industry in Jurien. Further, its name is representative of slang terms used in the industry.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Tuart Stand



Address/Location: Jurien Cemetery, Memorial Drive, Jurien

Map Reference: Boullanger & Hill River 1:50000

Lot/Location: 11741

Reserve No.: 40535

Public Accessibility: Yes

Description: The stand of tuarts is situated north east of the Jurien townsite and adjacent to the Jurien Cemetery.

History: The Tuart Stand was on the stock route and is the northern most natural stand in Western Australia.

Statement of Significance: The Tuart Stand has historic significance for its association with the stock route. Further the trees have scientific value as the northern most natural Tuart stand in the state. They also have social significance for the link with the adjacent cemetery.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place.

Escape Island Lighthouse

Address/Location: Escape Island, Jurien

Lot/Location: Loc 9394

Public Accessibility:

Construction Date(s): 1930

Original Use: Lighthouse

Description: The Escape Island Lighthouse consists of a solar powered unmanned light on top of a steel tower. Situated in the centre of Escape Island, the lighthouse provides a landmark and guide for sea transport.

History: Built in 1930 the Escape Island Lighthouse was originally established as a navigational aid for coastal and international fishing. It was originally powered by butane gas but converted to solar in 1986. Several times a year lighthouse ships called into Jurien Bay, anchoring in North Passage to service the light.

Statement of Significance: The Escape Island Lighthouse has considerable historic and social significance for its essential role in safely guiding ships into Jurien Bay over the years.

Management Category: Category 1. A place of exceptional cultural heritage to Shire of Dandaragan and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council or Western Australia's Register or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register. Retain and conserve the place.

Radar Installation Site



Address/Location: North Head, near Jurien

Lot/Location: Vic Loc 11000

Reserve No.: 29373

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): c1941-42

Original Use: Radar Installation

Description: Located at North Head the Radar Installation Site consists of two concrete shelters, concrete foundations and a large underground concrete water tank. The two shelters are positioned near the end of the headland and are small arched structures, with door openings to one end. One of the shelters has an arched CGI verandah to the north and is decorated with polystyrene buoys.

History: In the early 1940s the R.A.A.F. installed Radar on North Head, with concrete shelters to house the diesel motors for generating electricity. During World War II the radar was the early warning system to detect invading Japanese troops. In more recent years one of the shelters has been used by squatters.

Statement of Significance: The Radar Installation Site has high historic significance for the important role it played during World War II. Further, the relative intactness of the concrete shelters, which are representative of the Nissen Hut style of military structures, adds to their significance.

Management Category: Category 1. A place of exceptional cultural heritage to Shire of Dandaragan and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council or Western Australia's Register or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register. Retain and conserve the place.

Bartle Memorial



Address/Location: North Head, near Jurien

Area of Site: 35 square metres

Lot/Location: Vic Loc 11000

Reserve No.: 29373

Purpose: Memorial

Public Accessibility: Yes

Construction Date(s): 1968

Original Use: Memorial

Description: The Bartle Memorial is a granite cairn with a plaque attached situated on the promontory at the North Head of Jurien Bay. Severe wind erosion is gradually undermining the memorial.

History: The Bartle Memorial was erected in 1968 by the Council of Underwater Activities of Western Australia. It was built in memory of Robert Murray Bartle, a 23 year old skin diver who was killed by a shark in the near vicinity in 1967. 35 square metres of land was reserved for the memorial.

Statement of Significance: The Bartle Memorial has some social significance as a memorial to a tragic event. It is prominently located on a scenic headland.

Management Category: Category 2. A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Dandaragan's Town Planning Scheme. Retain and conserve the place.

Shipwrecks

Address/Location: Dandaragan Coast

Original Use: Wreck Sites

Statement of Significance: The various shipwrecks along the coast of the Shire of Dandaragan have historic significance for their association with early sea travel as well as the fishing industry.

Known Shipwrecks:

Cervantes – Barque June 29 1844
American. 231 tons. Was anchored in readiness for fishing off Thirsty Point, when a sudden gale blew up and before necessary preparations could be made, she was driven on to a sandy beach of an island. Although the ship was not badly damaged, its contents were sold on site because of the difficulty of repairs so far from a port. All crew made it ashore but one life was lost when walking to Geographe Bay. The wreck was found on a sandy bottom in 7 feet of water in 1970. 2 kilometres from Cervantes Island.

Oleander – Barque 1844
Grounded in Shark Bay and sprang a leak. Was floated off and continued voyage but was later abandoned when leak increased.

Shelly Bay – Ketch Feb 1855
100 tons. Cargo – stoves. Filled with water and sank in 500 fathoms.

Flying Foam – Schooner March 1872
Left Geraldton on March 10 for Fremantle. Never seen again. 10 lives lost. Wrecked off the coast of the Shire of Dandaragan.

Jessie Edwards 1883
Wrecked off the coast.

Diver 1890
Went ashore 80 miles north of Perth and one of its crew hiked overland to Fremantle to report what had happened.

Maid of Lincoln 1891
26 tons. Wrecked west of Jurien Bay. The crew of six and one stow-away, still with a swag, brought a lifeboat ashore, and walked the 20km to Cockleshell Gully Homestead. They were taken to Dongara by John Grigson. The lifeboat still remains at the farm.

Duchess of Kent – Ketch 1895
60 ton two masted ketch. On a voyage from Geraldton to Fremantle it floundered on Cervantes Island.

Europa – Barque 1897

The “Europa” known locally as the “grog ship”, carrying whisky, rum, wines etc was wrecked south of Jurien Bay in 1897. The freight was washed ashore near the mouth of the Hill River. The anchor of this wreck is now at the Cervantes Community Centre.

SS Lubra – Steamship Jan 3 1898
321 tons. Hit an uncharted reef 43 kilometres south of Dongara and about 8 kilometres off the mainland. The ship was stuck for the night, but was eventually floated off with considerable damage and taking water quickly. However, once underway the main rudder was patched up and the water intake was reduced. But more breakages occurred and heavy seas added to the problems. The ship eventually sank off Island Point, Jurien Bay. Today it lies approximately 3 kilometres due west of the jetties on a reef between Favourite and Osprey Islands in 4 fathoms of water. The boiler can be seen protruding out of the water in the breaking surf.

Rodomtova – Barque 1898
Listed with Controller of Wrecks. No other reference.

Grace Darling – Schooner Feb 3 1914
82 tons. Total wreck 1 mile off Edward Island

Hugh Norman – Lugger Nov 9 1910
Ran aground on reef believed to be off Cervantes Island and later sank. One life lost.

SS Cambewarra – Steamship 1914
Wrecked off Fisherman Island, northwest of Jurien. Total wreck with 6 lives lost. Survivors came ashore and walked through to Dongara.

North Cape – Fishing Boat April 3 1953
Caught fire and foundered at Green Island. Total loss.

Flying Dutchman – Fishing Boat May 20 1958
12.8 tons. Sprang leak off Wedge Island and sank.

Nord Star – Fishing Boat June 2 1960
Driven on reef at Green Island.

Kiama II- Fishing Boat Nov 7 1960
Lost at Cervantes.

Brindisi – Fishing Boat Jan 25 1961
4.27 tons. Swamped by wave and smashed on reef 1.5 miles south of Cervantes lighthouse.

Miss Phoenix – Fishing Boat March 11 1961
60.8 tons. Caught fire and sank in about 8 fathoms, 0.5 miles east of Green Island.

Seeka – Fishing Boat April 7 1972
Hit by breaker and sank 3 miles south of Wedge Island. Total loss.

Heather – Fishing Boat June 7 1972
Vessel caught fire and floundered in about 24 fathoms of water west of Flat Rocks and south of Cervantes. Total loss.

Kellie-Ann – Fishing Boat July 17 1972
Caught by two breakers and washed onto reef one mile south of Green Islets. Smashed to pieces against cliffs.

Mosquito – Fishing Boat December 13 1972
Floundered in Jurien Bay. Total loss and one life lost.

Geronimo – Fishing Boat June 6 1976
Moored after catching fire at Jurien Bay. Broke moorings and vessel disappeared.

Aquanita – Fishing Boat June 21 1976
Sank. Cause unknown, in 20 fathoms of water, 11 miles west of Flat Rocks.

Stock Routes

Name: Coastal Stock Route Road No. 301

Construction Date(s): From 1850

History: The coastal stock route provided a link between the Swan River Colony and Champion Bay and was used for the moving of stock between the two locations. Augustus Gregory described it as “better suited for a line of communication as regards water, grass and a freedom from rocky ground or dense scrub than any of my former routes.”

Name: Drovers' Cave

Address/Location: Drovers' Cave National Park

Lot/Location: 11094

Reserve No.: 31302

Public Accessibility: Restricted

History: This cave was a camping spot for drovers who could refresh themselves and fill their water bottles from water which dripped from the cave roof into pools of fresh water. John Grigson reportedly searched this cave in the 1860s. M. Lindsay officially recorded the cave in 1936.

Name: Eatha Springs

Type of Place: Natural Freshwater Spring

Map Reference: Lesueur & Pt Greenhead 1:50000

Area of Site: 258.9988ha

Reserve No.: 1223

Public Accessibility: Yes

Description: Site not assessed. Eatha Springs consists of three pools of fresh water which bubble out of the ground on the edge of the coastal salt lake west of Cockleshell Gully. During dry seasons, fresh water kept running into the lake, keeping several hundred acres under water.

History: The fresh water from Eatha Springs was used to water stock being driven or shepherded along the Old Stock Route or the Old North Road. Stock from Grigson's Cockleshell Gully property was also watered here. Waterbirds were also prevalent around the springs.

Name: Diamond of the Desert

Address/Location: Cockleshell Gully Road, Jurien

Reserve No.: 968

Public Accessibility: Yes

History: The Diamond of the Desert was an important watering point on the Old Coastal Stock route. For this purpose timber troughs were built on the edge of the spring for stock to drink out of while yards were built nearby. The Diamond of the

Desert was named after a place in the twentieth of Sir Walter Scott's Waverley novels "The Talisman". It was in the middle of an endless sand plain scrub.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place.

Middle Head Fresh Water Sub-marine Spring

Address/Location: Middle Head, Canover Road, Jurien
Reserve No.: 18865

Description: This is a spring of fresh water which horses and cattle have been seen to drink from.

History: Minutes from a Jurien Progress Association meeting in 1964 read: "Referring to the chart of Jurien Bay on which is marked a sub-marine spring approximately 4 miles north of townsite, fishermen report this to be good drinking water and request that it be investigated as a source of supply for township".

Statement of Significance: The Middle Head Fresh Water Sub-Marine Spring has some local significance as a source of fresh water for stock.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

Processing Factory Site

Address/Location: Madrid Street, Cervantes

Map Reference: Cervantes Townsite

Lot/Location: Lots Pt 21 & 851

Diagram/Plan: Dia: 88677

Reserve No.: 40739

Public Accessibility: Restricted

Historic Theme: Occupations - Fishing, Processing

Original Use: Processing Factory

Description: Situated on the coast, the site of the Processing Factory originally consisted of two containers. The 'shop' site was situated immediately to the north

Statement of Significance: The Site of the Processing Factory has local significance only for its role in the local fishing industry.

Management Category: Category 4. A site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan. Interpret the place

First Jetty (Cervantes)



Name: First Jetty

Any Former or Other Names:

Type of Place: Jetty

Address/Location: Cervantes

Public Accessibility:

Construction Date(s): 1962

Historic Theme: Transport and Communications - Sea Transport, Occupations - Fishing.

Original Use: Jetty

Condition: Good

Integrity: High

Description: The First Jetty is a timber structure which is located between the two other jetties built at a later date. The jetty has a dog leg to the shore which was a later addition to ensure access to the required lot.

Statement of Significance: The Jetty has some local significance given that it is the original jetty in Cervantes and given its role in the local fishing industry.

Management Category: Category 3. A place of some cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan. Encourage retention of the place, and document the place if retention is not possible.