Shire of Toodyay
Municipal Inventory and Heritage List

HOCKING
PLANNING AND
ARCHITECTURE

Prepared for the Shire of Toodyay

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1.0 Introduction

Hocking Planning & Architecture have been commissioned by the Shire of Toodyay to undertake a review of the existing Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places (MI) prepared in 1998 by Laura Gray, Heritage and Conservation Consultant.

The review has updated the information relating to the places currently included in the inventory. This new information primarily relates to ownership, condition and in some instances further historical information.

Since 1998, many places on the MI have been altered, added to or deteriorated markedly and in some instances, individual buildings have been demolished. In these cases the designation of heritage significance and therefore the future management categories of the heritage places have been revised. It is the intention of the review process to designate management categories in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Heritage Council of WA in their guiding document of 2007.

In the process of evaluating the heritage significance of the individual places it was determined some places did not fulfil the criteria for entry onto the MI and should therefore by taken off the current MI. Removal from the MI is recommended where the place has been demolished or where the significance of the place has been compromised through additions or alterations. In circumstances where places have been demolished it is acknowledged that there is value in recording the site of former places but the associations of the site had to be of major importance to the Shire of Toodyay. The potential of the site to yield information through archaeological investigation was also considered in the designation of significance of a site.

The first part of the review process was the assessment of new nominations made to the Shire of Toodyay by the community. A total of six places were put forward by members of the community as being of potential heritage value to the Shire of Toodyay. These places have been assessed in a separate document.

The Municipal Inventory Review includes an updated and expanded thematic history of the Shire of Toodyay together with a thematic matrix which summarises the key themes in a tabula form.

2.0 Study Team

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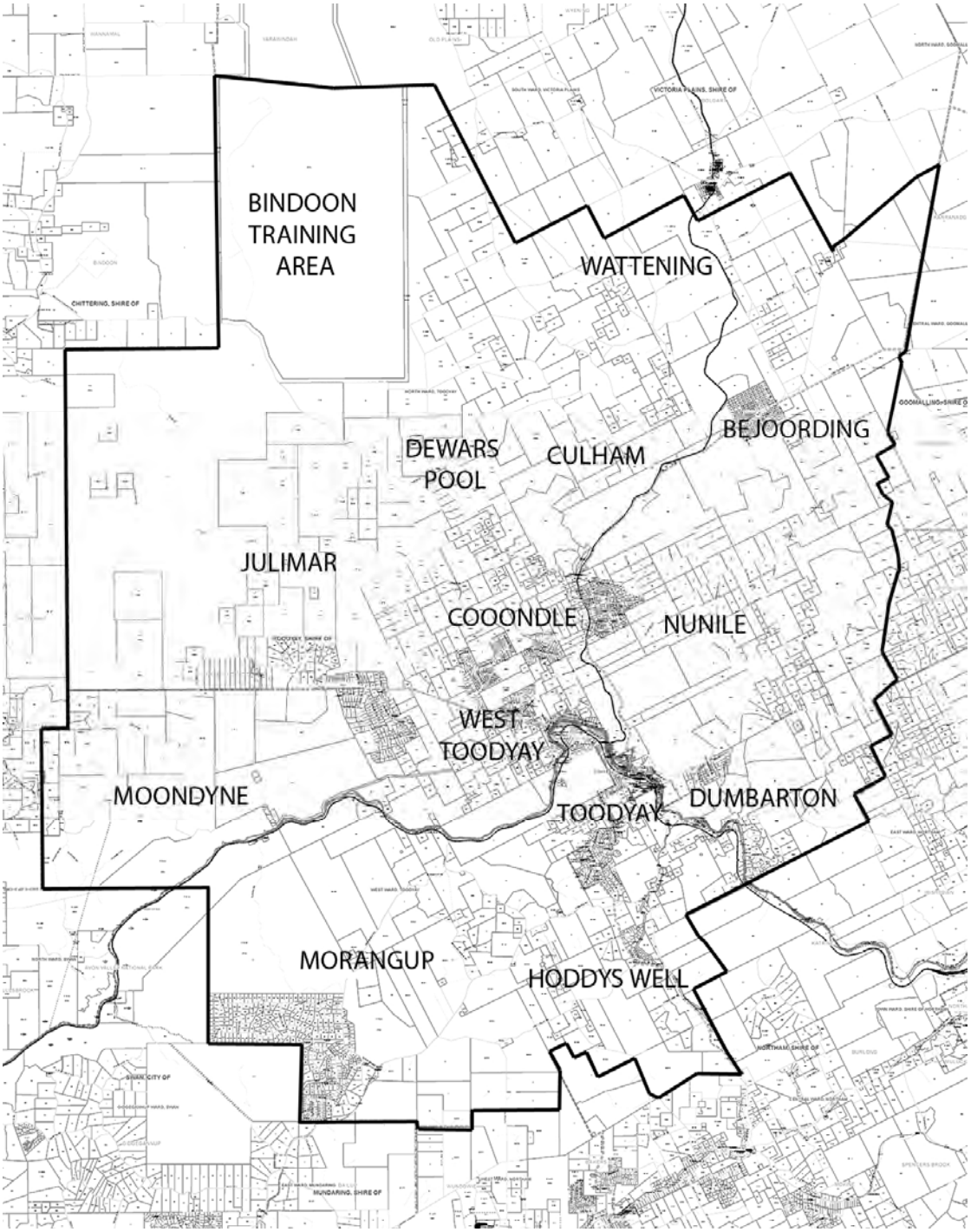
- Jennifer Griffiths, BA (Hons), Grad Dip Applied Heritage Studies

3.0 Acknowledgments

- Moss Wilson, Museum Curator/ Heritage Officer, Shire of Toodyay
- Kirsten Wood, Manager Planning and Development, Shire of Toodyay



Plan showing Shire of Toodyay Boundaries and localities identified in this document. Courtesy of Shire of Toodyay.

4.0 Terminology

The following terms are taken from *The Burra Carter The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*[1] and the Heritage Council of Western Australia's *Criteria of Cultural Heritage Significance for Assessment of Places for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places*. Some specific terminology from these works together with other terms and abbreviations used are set out below:

Compatible Use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

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 events.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Cultural Significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.

HCWA Heritage Council of WA

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

Place means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Reconstruction means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction.

Setting means the area around a place, which may include the visual catchment.

[1] The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999, Australia ICOMOS Inc (Burwood: Australia ICOMOS Incorporated, 1999), p. 2

5.0 Assessment Methodology

The assessment of the nominated and current places on the Municipal Inventory has been undertaken to determine the cultural heritage significance of each place within the Shire of Toodyay. The assessments have been undertaken in line with the HCWA guidelines for the assessment of local heritage places and areas. (This document is included as an Appendix) This procedure is consistent with 'best practice' in the identification and assessment of heritage places in WA and throughout Australia, both at the State and local levels.

Site visits were undertaken and each place was photographed and a brief physical description prepared. Historical notes were compiled from readily available references.[2]

Analysis of the gathered documentary and physical evidence enabled the determination of the values of each place. The values described below determine the nature of the significance of each place.

1. **Aesthetic Value**

   It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

2. **Historic Value**

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

3. **Research Value**

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

   It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement

4. **Social Value**

   It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the local district for social, cultural, education or spiritual reasons.

The values of each place are then tempered by the following criteria. The criteria enable the determination of the degree or level of significance of each place. For example a place may have considerable historic and social value but be in such poor condition that the degree of significance is lessened. Alternatively the rarity of a place can result in a high level of significance although the condition may be poor.

5. **Rarity**

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

6. **Representativeness**

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

7. **Condition, Integrity and Authenticity**

   Condition - The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is generally graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor.

[2] It is not the intention of this document to provide detailed histories of each site but to provide basic accurate information relevant to each place within the context of the history of the Shire of Toodyay

Integrity – The extent to which a building retains its original function, generally graded on a scale of high, medium or low.

Authenticity – The extent to which the fabric is in its original state, generally graded on a scale of high, medium or low.

Each place has been designated a level of significance that corresponds to one of four categories. These categories; exceptional, considerable, some/moderate or little summarise the findings of the currently available evidence and may change as additional information becomes available.

Following the determination of the values and the level of significance a statement of significance has been prepared. The statement encapsulates the values and level of significance of the place with reference to the above values and criteria.

Review Process

The draft of this document was circulated to interested community groups and the owners of the nominated places. The comments and information that was forthcoming from this process has been integrated into the final document where appropriate. In some circumstances the information that was put forward whilst valuable was not able to be included in this document. It is recommended that the information that has been submitted to the Shire of Toodyay be collated and made available to the public as a local history resource.

6.0 Management Categories

The management category relates directly to the designated level of significance.

Management Categories for Individual Places

Level of significance	Description	Desired outcome	Category
Exceptional Significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example	The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan.	**1**
Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.	**2**
Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.	**3**
Little significance	Does not fulfil the criteria for entry in the local Heritage List.	Photographically record or undertaken archaeological investigation prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.	**4**
Potential significance	Minimal information currently available but has potential significance.	Further research is required prior to future development. An archaeological investigation for sites of former structures is desirable.	**5**

Management Categories for Heritage Areas/Precincts

Level of significance	Description	Desired outcome	Category
Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity	Conservation of the precinct is highly desirable. Any alterations should reinforce the significance of the precinct.	**P1**
Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	Conservation of the precinct is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the precinct, and original fabric and relationships between the individual places should be retained wherever feasible.	**P2**
Little significance	Does not fulfil the criteria for entry in the local Heritage List.	Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.	**P3**

7.0 Thematic History

The history of the Shire of Toodyay has been written comprehensively elsewhere, notably the work of well respected author Rica Erickson and historian and local resident, Dr Robyn Taylor. Their work has informed this review of the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places and their extensive knowledge and writings are acknowledged. Thanks are also extended to the staff of the Shire of Toodyay and the Toodyay Historical Society (Inc) for their input into the review process. Of particular value to this brief history was *The Long Toodyay Chronology: events in Toodyay's history. Part 1, 1829-1900* compiled by Beth Frayne of the Toodyay Historical Society.

The following concise history is intended to address the key events that occurred within the Shire of Toodyay or had an impact on the shire. It is a tool to aid assessments of places included or nominated for inclusion on the Municipal Inventory; it is not intended as a comprehensive historical review of the Shire of Toodyay.

The history has been presented in chronological periods which have been chosen as representative of key events but are arbitrary divisions that may be altered in the future as revisions occur.

It should be noted that the townsite of Toodyay was originally named 'Newcastle' and 'West Toodyay' was formerly 'Toodyay'. These changes and the renaming of Municipality of Newcastle to the Municipality of Toodyay were formally made in 1910. For ease of understanding the current name will be used throughout the document except where the use of the original name is necessary for the understanding and coherency of the narrative. Spellings too have changed over time, for example 'Nunile' had been originally recorded as 'Nunyle' and both spellings have coexisted. Where alternatives exist this document has used the version determined to be currently most commonly used. In regard to place names the spelling used by Australia Post has been applied. Thus 'Nunile' has been used as the locality name although references can be found in the historical notes to the former property 'Nunyle'.

The thematic history is an evolving document that can be revised and added to as fieldwork and assessment concerning individual heritage places is undertaken.

Pre 1829-1849

Aboriginal Occupation and Early European Settlement

Aboriginal occupation; Establishment of the Swan River Colony; Ensign Dale surveys; Original land grants; Establishment of the town of Toodyay 1836; Clashes between settlers and Aboriginal peoples; floods and fires; World wide depression; Settlers call for convict labour.

Prior to the settlement of the Swan River Colony in 1829, the Ballardong Nyungar people lived in the Toodyay area for thousands of years. The people called the area Duidgee, meaning place of plenty and from which the word Toodyay is derived.[3]

Life revolved around the practical aspects of food gathering and survival interwoven with a rich and complex culture of spiritual beliefs and traditions handed down over generations through stories, dance, symbolic art forms and songs. The river was central to life as provider of water, food and a place of spiritual meaning.[4] The sites of abundant foods were regular camping sites and the pathways between these sites were frequently travelled.

The establishment of the Swan River Colony in 1829 by Captain James Stirling was followed swiftly by explorations into the unknown and unmapped lands. The first European into the future Toodyay district was Ensign Robert Dale. In August 1830, Dale found a pathway through the Darling Ranges into a valley of promising agricultural lands. Through the valley flowed a river he named the Avon. The promising reports of the lands attracted many applicants for land several of whom were well connected with the leaders in the new colony.[5]

Land grants in the Avon Valley were first allocated in 1830. In October 1831, Dale made another excursion into the region accompanied by George Fletcher Moore the Advocate General. They sighted the junction of the Toodyay Brook with the Avon River therefore becoming the first European explorers to document the future Toodyay district.[6]

In 1832, the first parcels of land on the Avon River between Northam and the future town of Toodyay were granted. The land grants were generally located across the Avon River from northeast to southwest direction ensuring that each grant had access to the Avon River. This practice had been followed in the granting of land parcels along the Swan River. The land grants were designated by a system of letters and numbers. The first grants were Avon Location X to Hugh George Smith and the land immediately north of that grant Avon Location U3 to the Anderson partners.[7] Land grants was frequently selected but not occupied for several years or occupied by managers or leaseholders.

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3 no author provided, 'History of Toodyay', from the Shire of Toodyay website, http://www.toodyay.wa.gov.au/heritage_tourism/history.html last modified 11/06/2008, accessed February 2010. The Landgate website for the history of country town names states that the some references refer to the origin of Toodyay as possibly named after the Aboriginal Toodyeep who was the wife of the Coondebung who accompanied Moore & Dale in exploring the area in 1831. History of Country Town names, Landgate website, http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au/ accessed February 2010.

4 no author provided, 'History of Toodyay', from the Shire of Toodyay website, http://www.toodyay.wa.gov.au/heritage_tourism/history.html last modified 11/06/2008, accessed February 2010.

5 Erickson, Rica *Old Toodyay and Newcastle* Shire of Toodyay, 1978, pp. 8-9.

6 Frayne, Beth [comp] *The Long Chronology: events in Toodyay's History Part 1 1829-1900* Toodyay Historical Society (Inc), Toodyay, 2009, p. 1.

7 Ibid.

In May 1836, local settlers, Captain Whitfield, the Anderson partners and James Drummond Snr blazed a new trail to inspect their grants located on the brook north of the junction with the Avon River. During their journey they learnt the Aboriginal name for the area 'Duidgee' from a local Aboriginal man.[8] This name soon came to be used for the district although corrupted to the European version 'Toodyay'.

In 1836, land was allocated for the town of Toodyay. The site, several kilometres downstream from the current town site, was chosen because a ford existed across the Avon at this point. This ford was the only reliable crossing for many miles. Consequently all travellers from the Swan Valley to the Victoria Plains crossed at this location. The town was gazetted in 1836 and surveyed in 1837. Bejoording town site was also gazetted in 1836.

In 1838, Captain Francis Whitfield was appointed the first Resident Magistrate of the new district of Toodyay. Whitfield had taken up Avon Location U2 (Knockdominie) in approximately 1836 but it was not until 1839 that he moved his family to the property.[9]

In 1840, the Guildford to Toodyay Road was determined and by this time all the large grants of land in the district were taken if not physically occupied. The settlers were slowly establishing their properties with sheep farming the most common choice for the pastoralists. Crops, including wheat were also sown in the Toodyay district. Sandalwood licences were issued in the district of York and those who took up the licences would have been likely to travel into the Toodyay area. The sandalwood cutters and the shepherds who lived with their flock established tracks through the bush. It is recorded that many of the local Aboriginal men were employed as shepherds.[10]

Conflict did occur between the new settlers and the displaced Aboriginal peoples. However it is noted that 'the resistance by the south west Nyungar peoples petered out after the massacre of Pinjarra [1834] and thereafter the Nyungar became a colonised people'.[11] In the Toodyay district, as in the rest of the colony, conflict did continue between the Ballardong Nyungar and settlers.

By 1841, three men owned or leased most of the Toodyay Valley, James Drummond Snr, Samuel Pole Phillips and Captain John Scully.[12] In 1842, the population of the Toodyay district was recorded as a total of 134 persons. The area was characterised by small, scattered settlements occupied by small family groups working on the land. The first building recorded as being constructed in the village of Toodyay was the Police Barracks and Stables built in 1842. The small village of Toodyay slowly grew although subjected to frequent floods. Most buildings in the town were likely to be lightweight wattle and daub constructions.

The land grants in the Toodyay valley were improved at a variable rate dependant on the resources, energies and good fortune of the various settlers. The family groups who lived in the region intermarried and built homesteads of mud brick and rammed earth to replace the earlier structures of wattle and daub.[13]

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8 Frayne, op. cit. p. 2. Refer also to Footnote 3.

9 Frayne, op. cit. p. 3.

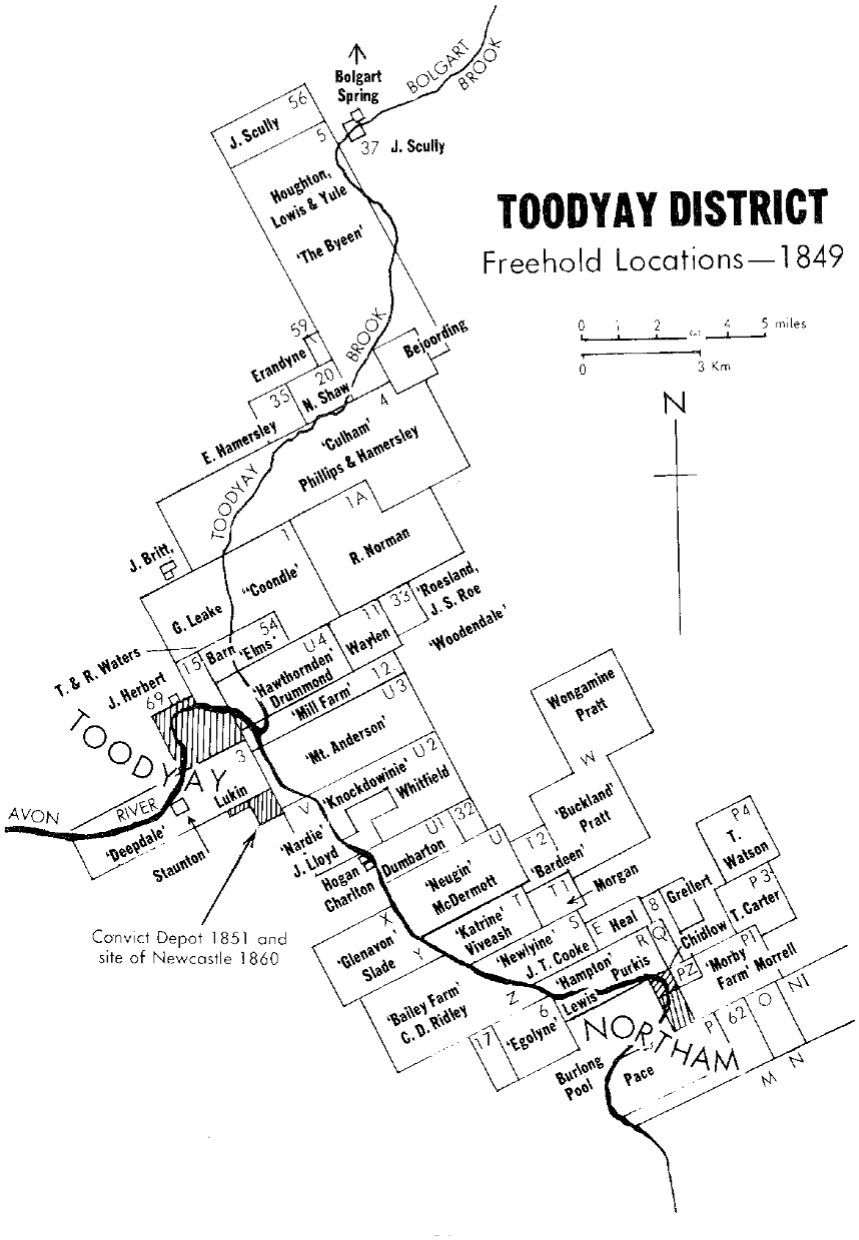
10 Gray, Laura 'Shire of Toodyay: Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places Prepared by Laura Gray in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson', August 1998, p. 4.

11 Van den Berg, Rosemary 'Aboriginal resistance, South-west' in Gregory, Jenny and Gothard, Jan [eds] *Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia* UWA Press, 2009.

12 Frayne, op. cit. p. 3.

13 Erickson, Rica and Taylor, Robyn *Toodyay Homesteads Past and Present* Hesperian Press, 2006, p. 9-10.

During the 1840s the Swan River Colony was on the brink of financial collapse with a worldwide trade recession affecting prices of commodities. The dire economic circumstances led to a demand from many settlers to introduce convicts to the Swan River Colony. A petition was circulated in the colony requesting the Home Government [England] to send convicts. The idea was generally well supported in the Avon Valley district although as the Swan River Colony was established without convicts there was reluctance from some settlers to follow this path. However the idea was supported by the Colonial Office in London. Western Australia received the first convict ship in June 1850 and the first contingent of 'ticket-of-leave' men arrived in Toodyay in August 1851.[14]



Plan showing Freehold locations 1849, Courtesy of Old Toodyay and Newcastle p. 21.

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[14] Frayne, Beth [comp] Frayne, Beth [comp] *The Long Chronology: events in Toodyay's History Part 1 1829-1900* Toodyay Historical Society (Inc), Toodyay, 2009, p. 7.

1850-1888
Convict Period
Establishment of the Convict Depot; Emigrants depot; regular flooding of the town of Toodyay; Relocation of Toodyay and establishment of Newcastle.

In August 1851, a 45½acre site approximately 5 km upstream of the Toodyay townsite was allocated for the purpose of a convict depot. The depot was a central receiving place for the convicts who would then be allocated to work for private settlers or on government projects such as roads or public buildings. Later the same month the first groups of convicts, or ticket-of-leave men arrived at the depot under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Toodyay Convict Hiring Depot, Michael Clarkson. A detachment of 13 Enrolled Pensioner Guards arrived shortly afterwards to act as warders. It was not until the end of 1852 that a commissariat store and quarters, a depot store, warders' quarters and a blacksmith's and a good well were completed on the site.[15]

In 1853, an emigrants' depot was established at Toodyay to accommodate government sponsored Irish women who were destined for domestic service and marriage.[16]

In 1859, while surveyors were marking out new allotments at Toodyay, the townsite once again flooded. It was decided to create a new town near the convict depot. In 1860, the alternative site was gazetted as a townsite and named Newcastle (probably after the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State in 1853). The focus of development in the area then became Newcastle and gradually Toodyay was abandoned.[17]

The town of Newcastle gradually took shape with the first bridge at Newcastle completed in 1861.[18] The Newcastle Gaol and Police Station complex was constructed in 1864. The first church, St Stephens was built in Newcastle in 1861 and several hotels were established in the town in the 1860s. Schools were established and from 1854 to c1870 three steam mills were constructed in the district to mill grain. Community groups were established in this period including the Agricultural Society, the Newcastle Race Club and the Fire Brigade was formed as early as 1851 as bush fires were a constant threat.[19]

Until the 1870s the area was governed from Perth with, on occasions, local committees advising on roads. The Municipal Act, passed in 1871 gave local councils jurisdiction over roads, drains, public buildings, boundaries and sanitation. This led to the formation of the Toodyay Road Board in the same year. Also passed in 1871 was the Education Act, which made education compulsory for children aged 6 to 14.[20] In 1877 the Newcastle Council was formed to administer the affairs of the town area.

Convict transportation ended in 1868 although the former convicts, or expirees, lived on in the colony. The convict workforce did make a difference to the development of the region although perhaps not as significant as hoped for by the settlers and the

15 Frayne, op. cit. p. 8.
16 Chetkovich, Jean 'Irish' in Gregory, Jenny and Gothard, Jan [eds] *Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia* UWA Press, 2009, p. 488 and Frayne, p. 8.
17 Landgate, History of Country town Names http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au , accessed February 2010.
18 Frayne, op. cit., pp 13-14
19 Frayne, op. cit., pp 13-17.
20 Ibid.

government.[21] The improvements in public works were a particular feature of the period as were the improvement in trade skills which was a result of the many artisans and tradesmen transported as convicts. For example, expiree and builder George Hasell made a significant contribution to the district as a builder and brick maker. Daniel Connor was an outstanding example of a convict who made the most of his opportunities in the colony establishing himself as a businessman and property owner. He went on to become an influential leader in the community of Toodyay. Other convicts achieved notoriety for their rebellion against authority. For example, Joseph Bolitho Johns, Moondyne Joe, became a well-known figure in the Toodyay district and beyond for his escapes from custody.[22]

A direct benefit of the convict period for many of the large landowners was the access to labour to enlarge the homesteads of the farming properties. The simple mud brick homes were added to in stone or brick through convict labour often with the guidance of skilled tradesmen such as former convict George Hasell.[23]

In 1884/5 the Eastern Railway Line was completed from Guildford to York and the branch line to Newcastle was completed in 1888. The provision of rail transport made a significant difference to the primary producers as the line enabling more convenient delivery of goods to Perth and Fremantle.

It was the discovery of gold in the Yilgarn district of Western Australia that sparked a period of development in the district although the gold rushes did draw many men away from their homes.

1889-1919

Gold Boom to World War

Gold Discoveries; Responsible Government; Government infrastructure; Toodyay Road Board; decline of Old Toodyay; Government subdivision of large landholdings.

In common with many regional centres of Western Australia the gold discoveries in the east of the colony brought prosperity and growth to the Toodyay district. Although not directly on the railway line to the gold fields the town did benefit as the source of provisions for travellers making their way to the 'fields'.[24] The Newcastle Bridge was renovated in 1890 to accommodate the increase in traffic.[25]

In 1899, the Municipal Council Chambers were erected and meetings of the Council and Road Board were conducted there on separate days.

In 1890, Responsible Government was granted to Western Australia enabling the leaders in the colony to make decisions without continual recourse to London.

The 1890s in Toodyay is characterised by the construction of substantial buildings in the town of private and public ownership. The public buildings included the Newcastle Hospital (1892), the new Railway Station (1896), the Courthouse and Police Station (1897), the Post Office (1897) and the reservoir (1900). Privately owned buildings constructed during this period included the WA Bank (1889) and significant additions were made to the Sisters of Mercy Convent buildings and hotels

21 Megahey, Norman 'Convict Labour' in Gregory, Jenny and Gothard, Jan [eds] *Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia* UWA Press, 2009, pp. 236-237 and Reece, Bob 'Convict Legacy' in Gregory, Jenny and Gothard, Jan [eds] *Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia* UWA Press, 2009, pp. 237-238.

22 Elliot, Ian *Moondyne Joe: The Man and the Myth*, Hesperian Press, 1998.

23 Erickson, *Old Toodyay*, p. 101.

24 Erickson, *Old Toodyay*, p. 314.

25 Frayne, op.cit., p. 29.

in the town. Several of the large farming properties in the district were split among the family members as the next generation of the first settlers took over the responsibility of the properties. Several new homesteads were constructed in this period and are good examples of substantial homes in the Federation Bungalow style.

Agriculture diversified in the 1890s with Avondale successfully exporting produce from the vines planted in the 1860s. Several other properties planted vines and wineries were established in the region with growers establishing the Toodyay Vine and Fruit Growers association in this period.[26]

In c1900, the government acquired some large landholdings in the Toodyay district and subdivided and sold the smaller land parcels to encourage settlement and development of the region.

In 1905, the main street of Toodyay was renamed Stirling Terrace from New Road. The name was chosen to honour the founder of the Swan River Colony, Capt James Stirling.[27]

In 1908-1909, the railway line to Bolgart was extended to serve the developing agricultural areas.

In 1910, the name of the town, Newcastle, was changed to Toodyay because of confusion with the town of Newcastle in New South Wales.[28] The area known as 'Old Toodyay' was renamed 'West Toodyay.[29] In 1912, the Toodyay Road Board merged with the Toodyay Municipal Council and served the Toodyay Road District.[30] Many of the men of the Toodyay district joined the services during World War I. Despite the decline in farm workers and the problems associated with the rabbit plague the district continued to be a successful agricultural producer.

In 1917, Connor's Mill was renovated to be used for the provision of power to the town. It continued to operate as the power generating plant until 1955.

1920- 1945

Depression and World War II

Decline in agricultural prices worldwide; rabbit plague; labour shortage during World War I; improved agricultural techniques; cars, trucks and tractors; sustenance workers; Men and women of Toodyay serving in World War II.

In the period following World War I the community of Toodyay remembered their servicemen and women with the erection of the War Memorial in 1921.

As the region regained economic momentum in the post war years it declined in the late 1920s and early 1930s as it suffered the affects of the world wide economic depression. The Depression lead to a drop in the prices of wheat and wool which significantly affected the district economy.[31] However it was the working families which suffered the most from the lack of work. Sustenance workers were likely to

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26 Frayne, op. cit., p. 29.

27 National Trust of Australia (WA) Historic Places Assessment Form Built Environment/Historic Sites 'Stirling Terrace Streetscape', prepared by Toodyay Historical Society (Inc), February 2008, p. 2.

28 *Government Gazette,* 6 May 1910,

29 *The West Australian,* 5 May 1910, p. 4.

30 *Government Gazette,* 1 March 1912, p. 1136-1137 as quoted in Frayne op. cit. p. iii.

31 Mills, Brian 'Unemployment' in Gregory, Jenny and Gothard, Jan [eds] *Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia* UWA Press, 2009, pp. 892-893.

have undertaken work in the district although specific projects have not been identified. Men travelling throughout the region looking for work were a common sight in this period. The local church groups and charities assisted those out of work.

A feature of this period was the rabbit plague but this problem did have the benefit of providing an economic food source for those on the land.[32]

In the 1920s, car and truck ownership became much more common in the district and the first garage was opened in Toodyay in 1920. This transition saw the beginnings of the decline of passenger rail transport and the use of horses as a means of transport.

Many of the small communities in the Toodyay district did not survive the difficult economic conditions of the Depression and the former residents relocated. In these circumstances many of the buildings were relocated.

In 1934, a major flood hit the town of Toodyay. Communications were cut as telegraph lines collapsed and roads and rail links were submerged.[33]

1946-1970's

Post war migration, economic growth and rural expansion

Agricultural improvements; high prices for wheat and wool; post war migration; Industrial Extracts factory; Shire of Toodyay.

In common with the majority of Western Australia, the Toodyay region experienced a period of economic growth and stability in the period following World War II. The record prices for wheat and wool flowed through to the wider community. Pastoralists and graziers would invest in local products and services and the state and local governments invested in infrastructure. In this period Toodyay was linked into the state electricity grid and scheme water. The new Toodyay school was built in 1954 and the Police Station in the 1960s.

In the 1950s, the successful control of the ongoing rabbit plague was achieved through the introduction of the myxomatosis virus. This breakthrough and the widespread take up of subterranean clover lead to an increase in pasture and crop production. These technological improvements in farming, did however lead to a decrease in the labour needed on the farming properties forcing many farm workers to leave the rural workforce.

The Toodyay Road District became the Shire of Toodyay on 1 July 1961 following a change in status for all road districts to become shires. From 1959, the Roads Board and then the Shire of Toodyay met in the present Shire administration Centre that was formerly the Court House.[34]

A significant feature of this period was the establishment of the 'Industrial Extracts Limited' factory on the outskirts of the town of Toodyay. This factory opened in 1952 and was the third built by the company 'Plaimar' to produce tannin from native trees.

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32 Garden , Donald S. *Northam An Avon Valley History* Northam Shire Council, Hesperian Press, 1992, p. 223-226.

33 Hocking Planning & Architecture in association with Gaye Nayton 'Heritage Assessment Toodyay – Clackline Railway Formation' for Department of Contract and Management Services on behalf of Heritage Council of WA, March 1999, p. 11.

34 no author provided, 'History of Toodyay', from the Shire of Toodyay website, http://www.toodyay.wa.gov.au/heritage_tourism/history.html last modified 11/06/2008, accessed February 2010.

The product was used in leather tanning, boiling compound and oil drilling. The firm built houses to accommodate their management and some workers and the factory provided a source of employment for many people in the district until its closure in 1971. In 1964, Industrial Extracts Limited was the only WA recipient of Export Marketing Award from the Department of Trade for outstanding export achievement.[35]

Toodyay did not experience the direct growth of its economy from the mineral boom that occurred in Western Australia in the 1960s and early 1970s or the population growth experienced in many urban centres from the influx of European migrants in the post war period. Nevertheless the migrant centre at nearby Northam must have had some impact on the surrounding communities as many thousands of migrants passed through the hostel and moved into the wider community.[36]

Tourism began to emerge in a small way as a subsidiary industry for the region in the 1960s. With support from local groups it was the Western Australian Tourist Development Authority, which took on the restoration of the Old Gaol for use as a museum in 1960. Industrial Development Minister, Charles Court, opened the Old Gaol Museum on 7 October 1962. It is the longest operating regional museum in Western Australia.[37]

In the 1960s, standard gauge rail replaced the earlier rail system. As part of this transition, the new Avon Valley line from Perth to Northam via Toodyay was opened and a new station was constructed in Toodyay, adjacent to the Clinton Road crossing. The Clackline-Toodyay Line closed as soon as the new line was functioning.

Rail haulage was however in decline with road haulage taking over as the preferred method of transportation of goods.

At the end of the 1960s the Toodyay region was still fundamentally a rural community with the town of Toodyay servicing the surrounding district.

1971-present

Decline in rural economy, Growth in tourism and 'hobby farms'

Amalgamation of farms into larger landholdings; semi-rural residents; commuters; technological change in communications; artistic community; tourism; An outer metropolitan suburb?

The period from the 1970s is characterised by a relative decline in the prices achieved for primary produce compared to the boom post war period of high prices for wheat and wool. A common response in many agricultural areas was the amalgamation of several farms into larger landholdings to enable economies of scale in production. Logically this practice led to many farmers leaving the land entirely or moving to new areas. In the Toodyay district this practice did occur but the relative proximity of the Perth metropolitan area meant that an alterative response began to emerge.

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35 Plaimar Limited, Private Archives Collection Lisiting, Mn 2158, Battye Library. Online source http://www.liswa.wa.gov.au/pdf/mn/mn2001_2500/mn2158.pdf accessed February 2010.

36 A Dutch immigrant family did set up a café in Toodyay in the 1950s. Refer to the John Curtin Legacy website 'Aliens to Australia' detailing the history of internment and post war migration of displaced persons. http://john.curtin.edu.au/legacyex/aliens.html accessed March 2010. See also Peters, Nonja *Milk and Honey but no Gold; postwar migration to Western Australia 1945-1965* UWA Press, 2001.

37 no author provided, 'History of Toodyay', from the Shire of Toodyay website, http://www.toodyay.wa.gov.au/heritage_tourism/history.html last modified 11/06/2008, accessed February 2010.

Portions of larger landholdings were divided into smaller lots to enable the option of a 'semi-rural' lifestyle or a 'hobby farm' for city dwellers. Smaller lots were generally not viable for traditional farming practices but alternative crops and alternative stock began to emerge for niche market production. For example; lamas and goats began to be farmed. As farming practices and the occupants of the rural properties began to slowly diversify the established rural properties continued to be farmed by the descendants of the original settlers using new techniques and technologies. A consequence of the greater efficiencies was that fewer workers were needed on the land and many young people left rural areas to look for opportunities in the cities and larger towns.

The population of the town of Toodyay declined and the leaders in the community began to look for alternatives for generating the region's economy. Tourism began to emerge as a viable and logical option for the district given the quantity of intact 19th century buildings and its status as one of the earliest established inland towns in Western Australia. Importantly the relative proximity of Toodyay to the Perth metropolitan area made it an attractive tourist destination.

One of the first projects the Shire of Toodyay undertook as a demonstration of their commitment to the heritage of the town and the future of tourism was the restoration of Connor's Mill in 1975. The building was renovated back to Connor's Mill, and the Toodyay Tourist Centre was established in the ground floor. A National Estate Grant from the Australian Heritage Commission was used to restore the building.[38]

The heritage aspects of the town began to be formally identified by external bodies. In 1980, the National Trust of Australia (WA) classified the historic town of Toodyay. In the 1990s several places within the Shire of Toodyay were included on the State Register of Heritage Places.[39]

In the 1980s the Avon Valley Tourism Association was formed to promote the region with Toodyay one of the key towns in the valley it has sought to create its own identity separate from York and Northam. The 'Moondyne Festival' in May each year is one way the Shire of Toodyay promotes the specific identity of the town and region.[40] The Avon Descent white water race started in 1973 and continues to draw a large audience to the region.

Several factors have combined to change the patterns of settlement in the town of Toodyay and surrounding districts. Telecommunication improvements, particularly the Internet, mobile phones and computers have meant many choose to live some distance from their workplaces. Secondly, the growth in fly-in fly-out employment in the mining industries has meant rural areas have frequently been settled by people who work at a great distance from their homes. Thirdly, the establishment of the *Avon Link* train service in 1995 from Northam to Perth via Toodyay enabled commuters to work in the city and live in a rural community.[41] Main roads and cars have also steadily improved resulting in a much more mobile community. One aspect of this comparative ease of travel has meant the decline of Toodyay as a regional centre as the larger centres, for example Midland can provide a greater range of services and products.

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38 no author provided, 'Connor's Mill', from the Shire of Toodyay website, http://www.toodyay.wa.gov.au/heritage_tourism/history.html last modified 19/06/2007, accessed February 2010.

39 HCWA website, http://www.heritage.wa.gov.au/ provides a full list of the places included on the State Register within the Shire of Toodyay. Currently [2010] there are 9 places included on the State Register.

40 No author provided, Toodyay's Moondyne Festival website, http://www.moondynefestival.com/ accessed March 2010.

41 no author provided, 'AvonLink and MerredinLink', from Transwa website, http://www.transwa.wa.gov.au/Services/AvonLink/tabid/41/Default.aspx accessed March 2010.

The Shire of Toodyay has in recent years attracted a growing community of artisans who live and work in the community. Another feature of the Toodyay community in the last decades has been the growing awareness of environmental issues. The formation of groups such as the Toodyay Land Conservation District Committee formed in 1989 and the Toodyay Friends of the River is consistent with the experience of many rural communities which have become aware of our fragile environment.[42]

The Shire of Toodyay is still primarily an agricultural economy with sheep, cattle and grains the primary products. However the Shire continues to experience a migration of people from the Perth metropolitan area seeking an alternative semi-rural lifestyle resulting in demand for property and facilities. The larger landholdings in the shire, particularly closer to the townsites, are frequently subdivided to accommodate this demand. The need for a light industrial complex in the Shire has also been identified and demonstrates the changing needs of the community. These pressures on the existing built and natural environment requires the Shire of Toodyay to balance the demands for development whilst protecting the places of cultural heritage significance which make the Shire of Toodyay unique.[43]

[42] Toodyay Land Conservation District Committee website, http://www.toodyaylandcare.org.au updated 13 April 2010, accessed 26 April 2010.

[43] no author provided, 'Toodyay Profile' and 'About Us', from the Shire of Toodyay website, http://www.toodyay.wa.gov.au/heritage_tourism/history.html last modified 19/06/2007, accessed February 2010.

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9.0 Thematic Matrix

THEMES AND SUBTHEMES	Pre 1829-1849 Aboriginal Occupation and Early European Settlement	1850-1888 Convict Period	1889-1919 Gold Boom to World War I	1920-1945 Depression and World War II	1946-1970 Post war migration, economic growth and rural expansion	1971-2010 Decline in rural economy, Growth in tourism and 'hobby farms'
Demographic Settlement And Mobility • Immigration, emigration and refugees • Aboriginal occupation • Racial contact and interaction • Land allocation and subdivision • Exploration and surveying • Workers • Settlements • Government Policy • Environmental change • Resource Exploration and depletion • Depression and boom • Technology and technological change • Natural disasters	Aboriginal occupation by Nyungar people. Toodyay valley known as the haunt of the 'Great Magic Snake'. Clashes between Aborigines and European settlers 1830 and 1831 Exploration of the Toodyay area by Ensign Dale and George Fletcher Moore 1830s granting of original grants 1835 First survey of the grants between York and Northam by Henry Ommanney 1836 Townsite declared at 'Old	Continued conflict between Aboriginal population and Europeans. Convict transportation 1850-1868 Convict Hiring depot established upstream from 'Old Toodyay' 1852 construction of a gaol at 'Old Toodyay' together with other facilities at the depot site, including cottages for the pensioner guards. 1853 migrants, mainly Irish needlewomen, arrive at the emigrants' depot in 'Old Toodyay'. Closure of convict depot between 1857	1890s 'Old Toodyay' declines as the location of choice for industry. Commercial activity located in Newcastle, North Toodyay gaining in popularity. WA govt acquires large landholdings for resale of smaller lots through subdivision, e.g., Coondle Estate sold in lots of 20 to 667 acres. Traffic to gold fields not directly through 'Newcastle' but affects the services and population in the colony. Many young men left the district to serve in	World wide depression affects price of agricultural products. Rabbit plague continues and adds to the difficulties of primary production but was a source of food for those on the land. Improved technology reduces the need for farm labour but a shortage of labour during WWII,	Technological improvements on the land saw the amalgamation of farms into larger holdings. 1950s introduction of myxomatosis virus to control rabbit plague. General movement of young people away from rural areas to the cities. 1940s problems with the silting of the Avon River.	Subdivision of larger landholdings to create smaller lots or 'hobby farms' for a 'semi-rural' lifestyle. Shire of Toodyay becomes a tourist destination. 2009 Fire destroys property and land close to the Toodyay town.

THEMES AND SUBTHEMES	Pre 1829-1849 Aboriginal Occupation and Early European Settlement	1850-1888 Convict Period	1889-1919 Gold Boom to World War I	1920-1945 Depression and World War II	1946-1970 Post war migration, economic growth and rural expansion	1971-2010 Decline in rural economy, Growth in tourism and 'hobby farms'
	Toodyay' 1837 first survey of town lots in 'Old Toodyay' by George Smythe 1849 survey of 'Old Toodyay' townsite by Arthur Hillman	and 1862, Constant flooding leads to the decision to relocate 'Old Toodyay' to the convict depot and rename the town Newcastle. 1864 construction of police facilities at 'Newcastle'.	World War I. Rabbit plague flows from Eastern Australia. 1907 rabbit proof fence has no impact.			
Transport and communication • River and sea transport • Rail and light rail transport • Road transport • Droving • Air transport • Mail services • Space exploration • Newspapers • Technology and technological change • Telecommunications	1836 new track blazed to the Toodyay Brook first recording of the name 'Duidgee' or 'Toodyay'. New road to the Avon River via the Jimperding Pass. 1840 Guildford to Toodyay Road determined	1850 new road from Baylup to 'Old Toodyay'. 1852 New road constructed between Northam and York by convict labour. 1861 completion of the first Toodyay Bridge. Bridge damaged by flood in 1863 1863 Weekly mail service between Newcastle and Guildford.	1894 Connor's Bridge over Avon River on the Perth –Goomalling Road. 1896 New railway station opened. Perth to Coolgardie line opened also but bypasses Newcastle. 1905 New Road renamed Stirling Terrace. 1909 Extension of the railway line to Bolgart. New station constructed in	Growth in car and truck ownership challenges the role of the railways. Plane travel possible and limited private ownership of small planes. 1920 first garage built in Toodyay.	Railway transportation declines in favour of truck haulage. 1960s standard gauge rail replaces the existing rail track. Television and telephone become the standard for homes in the shire.	1995 Avon Link train service to Perth from Northam via Toodyay. First dedicated long distance commuter train. 2004 service offered to Merredin.

THEMES AND SUBTHEMES	Pre 1829-1849 Aboriginal Occupation and Early European Settlement	1850-1888 Convict Period	1889-1919 Gold Boom to World War I	1920-1945 Depression and World War II	1946-1970 Post war migration, economic growth and rural expansion	1971-2010 Decline in rural economy, Growth in tourism and 'hobby farms'
		1872 Telegraph line to Toodyay. Extended to Geraldton in 1874. 1877 Mail delivered to the homes of Newcastle. 1884/5 Eastern Railway Guildford to York completed. Branch line to Newcastle opened 1888.	Newcastle. Establishment of *The Toodyay Herald*			
Occupations • Grazing, Pastoralism and dairying • Rural industry and market gardening • Mining • Timber industry • Domestic activities • Intellectual activities, arts and crafts • Commercial services and industries • Technology and	1837/8 Establishment of Sheep farms by several settlers Crops established, including wheat. 1847 Grazing leases established 1849 discovery of gold in the Jimperding/Toodyay area	1854 first Agricultural Show and annual meeting of agricultural society. 1857 steam flour mill commenced operating at 'Mill Farm' 1865 Joseph Taylor Monger opened a new steam mill in 'Newcastle'. c.1870 Daniel	1891 vines planted at Avondale. Formation of the Toodyay Vine and fruit growers association. Several properties plant vines and establish wineries. Several premises established in the towns to serve the prospectors moving	World wide depression late 1920s to 1930s led to drop in prices for wool and wheat. Improved technology reduces the need for farm labour. Greater mechanisation of farming. Superphosphate introduced c1923 increased crop production and soil	Subterranean clover taken up more widely in agricultural areas leads to an increase in pasture and crop production. 1950 to 1971 Industrial Extracts factory on outskirts of Toodyay. Improved farm technology	Tourism industry develops creating opportunities in hospitality and related fields. Growing community of artisans settle in the area within close proximity of the metropolitan area. 'Hobby Farms' or semi-rural residents become more

THEMES AND SUBTHEMES	Pre 1829-1849 Aboriginal Occupation and Early European Settlement	1850-1888 Convict Period	1889-1919 Gold Boom to World War I	1920-1945 Depression and World War II	1946-1970 Post war migration, economic growth and rural expansion	1971-2010 Decline in rural economy, Growth in tourism and 'hobby farms'
technological change • Manufacturing and processing • Hospitality and Tourism		Connor's Steam mill built in Newcastle	through the district.	fertility. Introduction of subterranean clover.	becomes commonplace in the 1950s and requires less labour to manage farms.	common in the district. Tourism drawing on the Aboriginal culture of the area is becoming established.
Social and Civic Activities • Government and Politics • Education and science • Law and order • Community services and utilities • Sport, recreation and entertainment • Religion • Cultural activities • Institutions • Environmental awareness	1838 Appointment of Resident Magistrate to the new district of Toodyay 1839 Toodyay Roads Trust formed 1842 first regular mail services between settlements in the colony 1842 construction of the Police Barracks and stables in 'Old Toodyay' 1840s licences issued in the area for wayside inns. 1846 Anglican Minister	1851 formation of fire brigade in Toodyay August 1851 arrival of the first group of convicts in the district. 1850s government assisted migration to Australia to create and indentured workforce 1854 school established in 'Old Toodyay', schools established in Katrine (1864), Mill farm (1865), Bejoording (1869) Nunyle (1884), Newcastle (1887) Churches established throughout the district	Prosperity brought by the gold boom led to the new government buildings, services and improvements to the existing facilities. 1889 Banking facilities open in Newcastle 1892 construction of Newcastle Hospital and formation of Newcastle Board of Health. 1897 school at Coondle opened. 1897 courthouse and police station in Newcastle opened.	Working people suffered most during the Depression. Sustenance workers travelled the country looking for work. Churches and charity groups provide for the unemployed and their families.	1950 closure of Connors Mill as a power generating plant. 1961 Creation of the Shire of Toodyay. 1962 restoration of the old gaol as a museum	1973 first Avon Descent white water event held. Race passes through Toodyay town and shire. 1975 restoration of Connor's Mill as a tourist attraction 1980 classification of Toodyay as a Historic Town by the National Trust of Australia (WA). 1989 Toodyay Land Conservation District Committee formed 1990s inclusion of

THEMES AND SUBTHEMES	Pre 1829-1849 Aboriginal Occupation and Early European Settlement	1850-1888 Convict Period	1889-1919 Gold Boom to World War I	1920-1945 Depression and World War II	1946-1970 Post war migration, economic growth and rural expansion	1971-2010 Decline in rural economy, Growth in tourism and 'hobby farms'
	preaching in 'Old Toodyay' 1848 Census in Western Australia	Catholic church of Santa Maria (St Mary's) in 'Old Toodyay' (1857). St Stephen's in Newcastle (1861) St Saviours, Katrine (1861) 1857 cemetery at Nardie gazetted. 1860 Establishment of town of 'Newcastle' with lots for sale. 1865 Newcastle Race club formed. 1871 Toodyay Road District declared 1871 Education Act compulsory attendance for children aged 6 to 14. 1877 Town of Newcastle declared a Municipality Several hotels in 'Newcastle' and	1898 Wesley Church opened in Newcastle. 1900 Reservoir excavated above the Newcastle townsite. 1910 Town of Newcastle renamed to Town of Toodyay. Old Toodyay renamed West Toodyay 1912 Formation of the Toodyay Road District 1917 Renovation of Connors Mill to a power house for the town.			several places in the Toodyay townsite on the State Register of Heritage Places. 1990s formation of the Avon Valley Tourism Association. 2010 reopening of the Connor's Mill, library and gaol following refurbishment. Avon Descent race becomes a national and international event attracting competitors and sightseers to the area. Moondyne Festival held in Toodyay to promote the town as a tourist destination. 2009 fires lead to a significant community

THEMES AND SUBTHEMES	Pre 1829-1849 Aboriginal Occupation and Early European Settlement	1850-1888 Convict Period	1889-1919 Gold Boom to World War I	1920-1945 Depression and World War II	1946-1970 Post war migration, economic growth and rural expansion	1971-2010 Decline in rural economy, Growth in tourism and 'hobby farms'
		growth in services offered in the town. Joseph Bolitho Johns (Moondyne Joe) achieves notoriety by escaping police custody on several occasions. Recreation included athletics, football, cricket, billiards, mechanics institute, brass band, horse racing and groups such as Good Templars etc. Several hotels operating in Newcastle.				fundraising effort. Decline in retail shops in towns because of the ease of commuting to larger centres such as Midland.
Outside Influences • World Wars and other wars • Refugees • Natural disasters • Depression and Boom • Markets • Tourism • Water, power, major	1829 Establishment of the Swan River colony 1840s world wide depression	1 June 1850 first convicts arrive at Fremantle 1851 Gold discovered in Victoria, many men left the Swan River colony. 1869 worldwide recession affected	1890 Responsible Government granted to the colony. John Forrest the First Premier. 1892 Coolgardie Goldfield opened. 1893 Gold discovered	Great Depression late 1920s to 1930s. WW II (1939-1945) Many of the young people of the district leave to serve overseas.	Mineral Boom European migrants settle in Western Australia, some in regional areas. Establishment of a migrant centre in Northam brought European migrants	Telecommunications improvements. Mobile phone, wireless and satellite coverage enable many to work from home. Growth of fly-in fly-out employment in

THEMES AND SUBTHEMES	Pre 1829-1849 Aboriginal Occupation and Early European Settlement	1850-1888 Convict Period	1889-1919 Gold Boom to World War I	1920-1945 Depression and World War II	1946-1970 Post war migration, economic growth and rural expansion	1971-2010 Decline in rural economy, Growth in tourism and 'hobby farms'
transport routes		trade in the Swan River colony at the same time as cessation of convict transportation. 1880 Melbourne International Exhibition, flour milled at Newcastle and Mill Farm won awards. 1887 discovery of gold in the Yilgarn district sparked of gold rushes.	at Kalgoorlie. 1899 Boer War declared WW I (1914-1919)		into the vicinity of the Shire of Toodyay. Vietnam War (Aust troops 1962-1973) 1960s introduction of power to most homes in the Shire of Toodyay.	the mining industries. Workers don't need to live near their workplace.
People • Aboriginal people • Early settlers • Local heroes • Innovators • Famous and infamous people	1838 Resident Magistrate Captain Francis Whitfield appointed. Early landowners include Hugh George Smith, Alexander Anderson, Thomas Anderson, George Leake, Alfred Waylen, Richard Norman, Thomas Yule, James Drummond, Thomas	Resident magistrates Alfred Durlacher, Joseph Strelley Harris and William John Clifton, Octavius Burt Builder George Hasell Stonemason Esau Wetherall Explorers and landowners Barnard Drummond Clarkson,	George Shenton, elected MLA for Toodyay. Barnard Drummond Clarkson, MLA Dr William Mayhew and Dr Somerville Boulnois Davis, Dr Edward Scott Humphrey, Dr James Hickinbotham Resident medical			

THEMES AND SUBTHEMES	Pre 1829-1849 Aboriginal Occupation and Early European Settlement	1850-1888 Convict Period	1889-1919 Gold Boom to World War I	1920-1945 Depression and World War II	1946-1970 Post war migration, economic growth and rural expansion	1971-2010 Decline in rural economy, Growth in tourism and 'hobby farms'
	Davis, Lionel Lukin, Charles Harper, Captain Francis Whitfield, James Lloyd, Samuel Pole Phillips, Edward Hamersley, Major William Nairn, Capt James McDermott, Capt John Scully, and Lieut Frederick Slade.	Dempster family. Joseph Bolitho Johns (Moondyne Joe) Charles Samuel Monger storekeeper Rev Charles Harper Daniel Connor, landowner business man and member of Roads Board William Leeder	advisors. William George Leeder, Joseph Ablett Wroth, Rev Edward Holiday , Bernard Maurice Connor, Mayors of Newcastle. Timothy Francis Quinlan, MLA (1897-1911) Alfred Napoleon Piesse last Resident Magistrate of District of Toodyay.			

10.0 Summary of Assessments

10.1 Nominated Places

The nominated places have all been found to contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the Shire of Toodyay.

Place	Level of Significance	Management Category
Rock Cairn	Exceptional	1
Joe's Cage	Exceptional	1
Shepherd's Rock	Exceptional	1
War Memorial Anzac Ave Toodyay	Considerable	2
2 Jubilee Street, North Toodyay	Some/Moderate	3
37 Telegraph Road, Toodyay	Some/Moderate	3

It should be noted that there has been some confusion over the previous documentation of the property at 37 Telegraph Road. The 1998 municipal inventory does not specifically mention this property by house number but it is suggested that it was the intention to include this property within the Group of 4 cottages, Telegraph Road (place number 51, original MI 104).

10.2 Request for Delisting

A request was made by the owner of the property at 1948 Northam Toodyay Road, Dumbarton for the place to be removed from the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places. An assessment of the place in accordance with the above methodology was made.

The significance of the property at 1948 Northam Toodyay Road, Dumbarton relies primarily in its value as part of a group of houses. The value of this grouping relates to its historic and social value of the impact of this industry on the district in the post World War Two period. Industrial Extracts Ltd was a major employer in the district during this period and made a significant contribution to the economy of the district. The manager's residences as a group are relatively rare group of houses from the 1950s that have been modified but the original form is still readily able to be determined. This type of housing demonstrates the scale and form of housing of the period.

It is recommended that this property remain on the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.

Place	Level of Significance	Management Category
1948 Northam Toodyay Rd, Dumbarton	Some/Moderate	3

10.3 Recommendations for Delisting

During the review process the following places were found to have insufficient cultural heritage significance to be included on the Shire of Toodyay. Whilst all the places have some significance it was considered to be below the threshold for inclusion on the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places (MI). The value of these places was frequently because they were the site of a former building or structure. The associated historic or social value of such places is of significance and they may have potential as archaeological sites. However they were not considered to be of sufficient significance to be included on the Shire of Toodyay Municipal Inventory.

In some circumstances places have been demolished or so altered since the 1998 MI that delisting was the logical consequence.

It should be noted that the places are currently included in the 1998 MI and will not be removed until this review document is accepted by the Shire of Toodyay Council.

Original MI Ref No	Place name	Reason for Delisting
109	Cottage, Coondle	Not able to be located, no physical signs of the property
143	Key Farm siding	Inconclusive location and no visible remaining evidence of the site. Remove as individual entry but retain as part of Place 14, the Clackline to Toodyay Railway Line
119	Maisemore	Significant adaptations and additions reduced the authenticity and integrity of the place.
125	Toodyay Railway Station	No remaining fabric and a disturbed site reducing the potential for archaeological investigation. Interpretation encouraged. Remove as individual entry but retain as part of Place 14, the Clackline to Toodyay Railway Line

10.4 Shire of Toodyay Heritage List

In addition to the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places, the Shire of Toodyay maintains a Heritage List, which includes all places of significance to the Shire's heritage identity that are managed and protected through the Shire's planning processes. In October 2011 the Shire's Heritage List, still based upon the 1998 Municipal Inventory, was considered for review in light of the changes made in the 2010 Municipal Inventory. At this time the proposal was made to include only places from the 2010 Municipal Inventory with a Management Category of 1, 2 or 3 on the reviewed Heritage List, and to exclude Management Categories 4 and 5 as per State Heritage Office recommendations. This proposal and the revised Shire of Toodyay Heritage List was adopted by the Shire Council in December 2012.

Current MI Places Listed by MI Reference Number

MI Ref No	Original MI Ref No	Place name	Management Category
1	144	10 Mile Hill School	3
2	129	Alex Ferguson's Smithy	5
3	13	Avondale	1
4	40	Bejoording Homestead	1
5	140	Bejoording Siding	5
6	139	Bejoording Town site/spring/reserve	2
7	49	Blinkbonny	3
8	38	Britt's House (fmr)	2
9	8	Butterly House	2
10	46	Calbaline	2
11		Catholic Church Precinct	P2
12	50	Catholic Presbytery (fmr)	3
13	113	Charlie Syred's House (fmr)	3
14	11	Clackline to Toodyay Railway Line	3
15	58	Commercial Premises, 100 Stirling Terrace	3
16	93	Commercial Premises, 109 Stirling Terrace	4
17	110	Community Sheep Dip	3
18	82	Connor House (fmr)	3
19	79	Connor House (fmr)	3
20	66	Connor's House	3
21	95	Connor's House (fmr)	3
22	7	Connor's Mill	1
23	71	Cook's House (fmr)	3
24	132	Coondle Hall (fmr)	3
25	134	Coondle Homestead (fmr)	3
26	133	Coondle School (fmr)	3
27	131	Coondle Siding (fmr)	3
28	48	Coorinja Winery	2
29	85	Cottage, 4 Jubilee St	3
30	78	Cottage, 4 Telegraph Rd	3
31	103	Cottage, 4-6 Mt Anderson St	3
32	137	Culham Cricket Ground	3
33	136	Culham Hall (fmr)	3
34	18	Culham Homestead	1
35	92	CWA Rooms	2
36	81	David Leeder's House (fmr)	3
37	15	Deepdale	2
38	12	Donegan's Cottage	2
39	23	Dr Growse's House	2

MI Ref No	Original MI Ref No	Place name	Management Category
40	98	Durley Hill	3
41	33	Ellery's Arcade	2
42	120	Extracts Factory (fmr)	3
43	101	Factory Houses (fmr)	3
44	121	Factory Management Houses (fmr)	3
45	117	Foggarthorpe	3
46	35	Freemasons Hotel	1
47	76	Glencraigie	3
48	41	Glendearg	3
49	69	Green's Cottage (fmr)	3
50	53	Hackett's (Pensioner) Cottage (fmr)	3
51	39	Haseley	3
52	80	Hasell House (fmr)	3
53	14	Hasell's Cottage	2
54	106	Hasson House (fmr)	3
55	16	Hawthornden	1
56	123	Hoddy's Well & cottage	3
57	104	House	3
58	30	House (fmr) and Shop, 112 Stirling Terrace	2
59	65	House (fmr), 124 Stirling Terrace	3
60	0	House, 2 Jubilee Street	3
61	88	House, 3 Arthur St	3
62	104	House, 37 Telegraph Road,	3
63	104	House, 39 Telegraph Road	3
64	104	House, 45 Telegraph Road	3
65	87	House, 50 Stirling Terrace	3
66	90	House, 78 Stirling Terrace	3
67	63	Jager Stores	3
68	102	James' Cottage	3
69	56	James Martin's Cottage (fmr)	3
70	86	Jane Clarkson's Cottage (fmr)	3
71	145	Jimperding Cemetery	2
72	146	Jimperding Gold Mine	2
73	0	Joe's Cage	1
74	67	Julia Harper's Cottage (fmr)	3
75	47	Key Farm	2
76	51	Kirk's (Pensioner) Cottage (fmr)	3
77	97	Knockdominie	3
78	115	Knockdomony	3

MI Ref No	Original MI Ref No	Place name	Management Category
79	28	Leeder's House & Shop	2
80	138	Lunn's Landing (fmr)	5
81	105	Mayfield	3
82	130	Mill Farm & Vine Cottage	3
83	126	Monger's Store	4
84	147	Morangup Spring	5
85	43	Mountain Park	2
86	135	Mrs Fawell's Place	5
87	21	Nardie Cemetery	1
88	45	Nardie Homestead	2
89	44	Neugin Homestead	2
90	10	Newcastle Gaol Museum	1
91	36	Newcastle Hospital (fmr)	2
92	74	Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)	2
93	20	Newgain Granary	1
94	142	Nunile Hall (fmr)	3
95	91	Oddfellows House (fmr)	3
96		Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct	P2
97	84	Parker's Cottage	3
98	127	Pelham Reserve	2
99	55	Pension Guard Cottage (Jas Smith) (fmr)	3
100	77	Police Lock-up (fmr)	2
101	83	Recreation ground: grandstand, pavilion, Donegan's Cottage & Parker's Cottage, Aboriginal graveyard, timber mill site	2
102	22	Ringa Railway Bridge	2
103	0	Rock Cairn	1
104	107	Rockhaven	3
105	75	Rose Cottage	3
106	96	Rose Valley Cottage	3
107	111	Royd Nook	4(as per 1998 rec)
108	112	Royd Nook Wool Shed	3
109	94	Schoolmasters House (fmr)	3
110	0	Shepherd's Rock	1
111	59	Shoemaker House	2
112	64	Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace	3
113	29	Shop and House (fmr), 96 Stirling Terrace	2
114	72	Spion Kop	3
115	26	St Aloysius Convent of Mercy (fmr)	2

MI Ref No	Original MI Ref No	Place name	Management Category
116	25	St Aloysius Convent of Mercy classrooms and boys boarders dormitory (fmr)	2
117	24	St Aloysius Convent of Mercy Classrooms and girls dormitory (fmr)	2
118	27	St John Baptist Church (fmr)	2
119	17	St Philips Anglican Church	1
120	6	St Stephens Anglican Church	2
121	89	Stationmaster's House (fmr)	3
122	32	Stirling House	3
123		Stirling Terrace Precinct	P2
124	42	The Byeen	2 (as per 1998 rec)
125	73	The Cascades	3
126	19	The Range	1
127	99	Thomas Whittle's Cottage (fmr)	3
128	116	Tipperary	3
129	60	Toodyay Fire Station	3
130	57	Toodyay Garage	3
131	70	Toodyay Lodge	2
132	5	Toodyay Memorial Hall	2
133	4	Toodyay Post Office	1
134	37	Toodyay Public Cemetery	2
135	1	Toodyay Public Library	1
136	9	Toodyay Shire Council	1
137	54	Toodyay Tavern, cottage & shops	3
138	0	Toodyay War Memorial and Park	1
139	3	Uniting Church of Toodyay	2
140	34	Unwins Store	2
141	108	Vetter Cottage & winery	3
142	2	Victoria Billiard Saloon	2
143	31	Victoria Hotel	2
144	100	Viewlands	3
145	61	WA Bank (fmr), 108 Stirling Terrace	3
146	141	Wattening Temperance Hall (fmr)	3
147	62	Wendouree Tea Room	3
148	128	West Toodyay School (fmr)	3
149	52	WG Leeder's House (fmr)	3
150	114	White Lakes	3
151	68	Whitfield House	3
152	122	Windmill Hill Cutting	2
153	118	Yandee	2

Current MI places Listed by Locality

Locality	Place name	Ref #	Level of significance	Man'mt Category
Bejoording	Bejoording Homestead	4	Exceptional	1
Bejoording	Bejoording Siding	5	Little	5
Bejoording	Bejoording Town site/spring/reserve	6	Considerable	2
Bejoording	Glendearg	48	Some/Moderate	3
Bejoording	The Byeen	124	Unable to determine	2 (as per 1998 rec)
Coondle	Alex Ferguson's Smithy	2	Little	5
Coondle	Britt's House (fmr)	8	Considerable	2
Coondle	Community Sheep Dip	17	Some/moderate	3
Coondle	Coondle Hall (fmr)	24	Some/moderate	3
Coondle	Coondle Homestead (fmr)	25	Some/moderate	3
Coondle	Coondle Siding (fmr)	27	Some/moderate	3
Coondle	Hawthornden	55	Exceptional	1
Coondle	Mrs Fawell's Place	86	Little	5
Coondle	Royd Nook	107	Unable to determine	4(as per 1998 rec)
Coondle	Royd Nook Wool Shed	108	Some/moderate	3
Coondle	Vetter Cottage & winery	141	Some/moderate	3
Coorinja	Calbaline	10	Considerable	2
Coorinja	Coorinja Winery	28	Considerable	2
Coorinja	Ringa Railway Bridge	102	Considerable	2
Culham	Culham Cricket Ground	32	Some/moderate	3
Culham	Culham Hall (fmr)	33	Some/moderate	3
Culham	Culham Homestead	34	Exceptional	1
Culham	Haseley	51	Some/moderate	3
Culham	Lunn's Landing (fmr)	80	Little	5
Culham	St Philips Anglican Church	119	Exceptional	1
Dewar's Pool	Blinkbonny	7	Some/moderate	3
Dewar's Pool	Coondle School (fmr)	26	Some/moderate	3
Dumbarton	Extracts Factory (fmr)	42	Some/moderate	3
Dumbarton	Knockdomony	78	Some/moderate	3
Dumbarton	Mountain Park	85	Considerable	2
Dumbarton	Neugin Homestead	89	Considerable	2
Dumbarton	Newgain Granary	93	Exceptional	1
Dumbarton	Shepherd's Rock	110	Exceptional	1
Dumbarton	Tipperary	128	Little	3
Hoddy's	Hoddy's Well &	56	Some/moderate	3

Locality	Place name	Ref #	Level of significance	Man'mt Category
Well	cottage			
Jimperding	Jimperding Cemetery	71	Considerable	2
Moondyne	Joe's Cage	73	Exceptional	1
Moondyne	Rock Cairn	103	Exceptional	1
Morangup	10 Mile Hill School	1	Some/moderate	3
Morangup	Jimperding Gold Mine	72	Considerable	2
Morangup	Morangup Spring	84	Little	5
Nardie	Factory Management Houses (fmr)	44	Some/moderate	3
Nardie	Nardie Cemetery	87	Exceptional	1
Nardie	Nardie Homestead	88	Considerable	2
Nardie	White Lakes	150	Some/moderate	3
Nardie	Windmill Hill Cutting	152	Considerable	2
North Toodyay	Parker's Cottage	97	Some/moderate	3
North Toodyay	Recreation ground: grandstand, pavilion, Donegan's Cottage & Parker's Cottage, Aboriginal graveyard, timber mill site	101	Considerable	2
Nunile	Foggarthorpe	45	Some/moderate	3
Nunile	Nunile Hall (fmr)	94	Some/moderate	3
Nunile	The Range	126	Exceptional	1
Nunile	Yandee	153	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Butterly House	9	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Catholic Church Precinct	11	Considerable	P2
Toodyay	Catholic Presbytery (fmr)	12	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Clackline to Toodyay Railway Line	14	Some/Moderate	3
Toodyay	Commercial Premises, 100 Stirling Terrace	15	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Commercial Premises, 109 Stirling Terrace	16	Little	4
Toodyay	Connor House (fmr)	18	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Connor House (fmr)	19	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Connor's House	20	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Connor's House (fmr)	21	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Connor's Mill	22	Exceptional	1
Toodyay	Cook's House (fmr)	23	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Cottage, 4 Jubilee St	29	Some/moderate	3

Locality	Place name	Ref #	Level of significance	Man'mt Category
Toodyay	Cottage, 4 Telegraph Rd	30	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Cottage, 4-6 Mt Anderson St	31	Some moderate	3
Toodyay	CWA Rooms	35	Considerable	2
Toodyay	David Leeder's House (fmr)	36	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Donegan's Cottage	38	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Dr Growse's House	39	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Durley Hill	40	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Ellery's Arcade	41	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Factory Houses (fmr)	43	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Freemasons Hotel	46	Exceptional	1
Toodyay	Glencraigie	47	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Green's Cottage (fmr)	49	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Hackett's (Pensioner) Cottage (fmr)	50	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Hasell House (fmr)	52	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	House	57	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	House (fmr) and Shop, 112 Stirling Terrace	58	Considerable	2
Toodyay	House (fmr), 124 Stirling Terrace	59	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	House, 2 Jubilee Street	60	Some/Moderate	3
Toodyay	House, 3 Arthur St	61	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	House, 37 Telegraph Road,	62	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	House, 39 Telegraph Road	63	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	House, 45 Telegraph Road	64	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	House, 50 Stirling Terrace	65	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	House, 78 Stirling Terrace	66	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Jager Stores	67	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	James' Cottage	68	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	James Martin's Cottage (fmr)	69	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Jane Clarkson's Cottage (fmr)	70	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Julia Harper's Cottage (fmr)	74	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Key Farm	75	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Kirk's (Pensioner) Cottage (fmr)	76	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Knockdominie	77	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Leeder's House & Shop	79	Considerable	2

Locality	Place name	Ref #	Level of significance	Man'mt Category
Toodyay	Mill Farm & Vine Cottage	82	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Monger's Store	83	Little	4
Toodyay	Newcastle Gaol Museum	90	Exceptional	1
Toodyay	Newcastle Hospital (fmr)	91	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)	92	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Oddfellows House (fmr)	95	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Pelham Reserve	98	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Pension Guard Cottage (Jas Smith) (fmr)	99	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Police Lock-up (fmr)	100	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Rose Cottage	105	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Rose Valley Cottage	106	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Schoolmasters House (fmr)	109	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Shoemaker House	111	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace	112	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Shop and House (fmr), 96 Stirling Terrace	113	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Spion Kop	114	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	St Aloysius Convent of Mercy (fmr)	115	Considerable	2
Toodyay	St Aloysius Convent of Mercy classrooms and boys dorm (fmr)	116	Considerable	2
Toodyay	St Aloysius Convent of Mercy Classrooms and girls dorm (fmr)	117	Considerable	2
Toodyay	St John Baptist Church (fmr)	118	Considerable	2
Toodyay	St Stephens Anglican Church	120	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Stationmaster's House (fmr)	121	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Stirling House	122	Little	3
Toodyay	Stirling Terrace Precinct	123	Considerable	P2
Toodyay	The Cascades	125	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Thomas Whittle's Cottage (fmr)	127	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Toodyay Fire Station	129	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Toodyay Garage	130	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Toodyay Lodge	131	Some/moderate	2

Locality	Place name	Ref #	Level of significance	Man'mt Category
Toodyay	Toodyay Memorial Hall	132	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Toodyay Post Office	133	Exceptional	1
Toodyay	Toodyay Public Cemetery	134	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Toodyay Public Library	135	Exceptional	1
Toodyay	Toodyay Shire Council	136	Exceptional	1
Toodyay	Toodyay Tavern, cottage & shops	137	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Toodyay War Memorial and Park	138	Exceptional	1
Toodyay	Uniting Church of Toodyay	139	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Unwins Store	140	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Victoria Billiard Saloon	142	Moderate / considerable	2
Toodyay	Victoria Hotel	143	Considerable	2
Toodyay	Viewlands	144	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	WA Bank (fmr), 108 Stirling Terrace	145	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Wendouree Tea Room	147	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	WG Leeder's House (fmr)	149	Some/moderate	3
Toodyay	Whitfield House	151	Some/moderate	3
Wattening	Charlie Syred's House (fmr)	13	Some/moderate	3
Wattening	Wattening Temperance Hall (fmr)	146	Some/moderate	3
West Toodyay	Avondale	3	Exceptional	1
West Toodyay	Deepdale	37	Considerable	2
West Toodyay	Hasell's Cottage	53	Considerable	2
West Toodyay	Hasson House (fmr)	54	Some/moderate	3
West Toodyay	Mayfield	81	Some/moderate	3
West Toodyay	Original Toodyay Townsite	96	Considerable	P2
West Toodyay	Rockhaven	104	Some/moderate	3
West Toodyay	West Toodyay School (fmr)	148	Some/moderate	3

Current MI Places Listed by Management Category

Man'mt Category	Place name	Ref #	Level of significance	Locality
P2	Catholic Church Precinct	11	Considerable	Toodyay
P2	Stirling Terrace Precinct	123	Considerable	Toodyay
P2	Original Toodyay Townsite	96	Considerable	West Toodyay
1	Bejoording Homestead	4	Exceptional	Bejoording
1	Hawthornden	55	Exceptional	Coondle
1	Culham Homestead	34	Exceptional	Culham
1	St Philips Anglican Church	119	Exceptional	Culham
1	Newgain Granary	93	Exceptional	Dumbarton
1	Shepherd's Rock	110	Exceptional	Dumbarton
1	Joe's Cage	73	Exceptional	Moondyne
1	Rock Cairn	103	Exceptional	Moondyne
1	Nardie Cemetery	87	Exceptional	Nardie
1	The Range	126	Exceptional	Nunile
1	Connor's Mill	22	Exceptional	Toodyay
1	Freemasons Hotel	46	Exceptional	Toodyay
1	Newcastle Gaol Museum	90	Exceptional	Toodyay
1	Toodyay Post Office	133	Exceptional	Toodyay
1	Toodyay Public Library	135	Exceptional	Toodyay
1	Toodyay Shire Council	136	Exceptional	Toodyay
1	Toodyay War Memorial and Park	138	Exceptional	Toodyay
1	Avondale	3	Exceptional	West Toodyay
2	Bejoording Town site/spring/reserve	6	Considerable	Bejoording
2	Britt's House (fmr)	8	Considerable	Coondle
2	Calbaline	10	Considerable	Coorinja
2	Coorinja Winery	28	Considerable	Coorinja
2	Ringa Railway Bridge	102	Considerable	Coorinja
2	Mountain Park	85	Considerable	Dumbarton
2	Neugin Homestead	89	Considerable	Dumbarton
2	Jimperding Cemetery	71	Considerable	Jimperding
2	Jimperding Gold Mine	72	Considerable	Morangup
2	Nardie Homestead	88	Considerable	Nardie
2	Windmill Hill Cutting	152	Considerable	Nardie
2	Recreation ground: grandstand, pavilion, Donegan's Cottage & Parker's Cottage, Aboriginal graveyard, timber mill site	101	Considerable	North Toodyay
2	Yandee	153	Considerable	Nunile
2	Butterly House	9	Considerable	Toodyay
2	CWA Rooms	35	Considerable	Toodyay

Man'mt Category	Place name	Ref #	Level of significance	Locality
2	Donegan's Cottage	38	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Dr Growse's House	39	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Ellery's Arcade	41	Considerable	Toodyay
2	House (fmr) and Shop, 112 Stirling Terrace	58	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Key Farm	75	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Leeder's House & Shop	79	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Newcastle Hospital (fmr)	91	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)	92	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Pelham Reserve	98	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Police Lock-up (fmr)	100	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Shoemaker House	111	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Shop and House (fmr), 96 Stirling Terrace	113	Considerable	Toodyay
2	St Aloysius Convent of Mercy (fmr)	115	Considerable	Toodyay
2	St Aloysius Convent of Mercy classrooms and boys dorm (fmr)	116	Considerable	Toodyay
2	St Aloysius Convent of Mercy Classrooms and girls dorm (fmr)	117	Considerable	Toodyay
2	St John Baptist Church (fmr)	118	Considerable	Toodyay
2	St Stephens Anglican Church	120	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Toodyay Lodge	131	Some/moderate	Toodyay
2	Toodyay Memorial Hall	132	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Toodyay Public Cemetery	134	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Uniting Church of Toodyay	139	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Unwins Store	140	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Victoria Billiard Saloon	142	Moderate / considerable	Toodyay
2	Victoria Hotel	143	Considerable	Toodyay
2	Deepdale	37	Considerable	West Toodyay
2	Hasell's Cottage	53	Considerable	West Toodyay
3	Glendearg	48	Some/Moderate	Bejoording
3	Community Sheep Dip	17	Some/moderate	Coondle
3	Coondle Hall (fmr)	24	Some/moderate	Coondle
3	Coondle Homestead (fmr)	25	Some/moderate	Coondle
3	Coondle Siding (fmr)	27	Some/moderate	Coondle
3	Royd Nook Wool Shed	108	Some/moderate	Coondle
3	Vetter Cottage & winery	141	Some/moderate	Coondle
3	Culham Cricket Ground	32	Some/moderate	Culham
3	Culham Hall (fmr)	33	Some/moderate	Culham
3	Haseley	51	Some/moderate	Culham
3	Blinkbonny	7	Some/moderate	Dewar's Pool

Man'mt Category	Place name	Ref #	Level of significance	Locality
3	Coondle School (fmr)	26	Some/moderate	Dewar's Pool
3	Extracts Factory (fmr)	42	Some/moderate	Dumbarton
3	Knockdomony	78	Some/moderate	Dumbarton
3	Tipperary	128	Little	Dumbarton
3	Hoddy's Well & cottage	56	Some/moderate	Hoddy's Well
3	10 Mile Hill School	1	Some/moderate	Morangup
3	Factory Management Houses (fmr)	44	Some/moderate	Nardie
3	White Lakes	150	Some/moderate	Nardie
3	Parker's Cottage	97	Some/moderate	North Toodyay
3	Foggarthorpe	45	Some/moderate	Nunile
3	Nunile Hall (fmr)	94	Some/moderate	Nunile
3	Catholic Presbytery (fmr)	12	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Clackline to Toodyay Railway Line	14	Some/Moderate	Toodyay
3	Commercial Premises, 100 Stirling Terrace	15	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Connor House (fmr)	18	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Connor House (fmr)	19	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Connor's House	20	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Connor's House (fmr)	21	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Cook's House (fmr)	23	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Cottage, 4 Jubilee St	29	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Cottage, 4 Telegraph Rd	30	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Cottage, 4-6 Mt Anderson St	31	Some moderate	Toodyay
3	David Leeder's House (fmr)	36	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Durley Hill	40	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Factory Houses (fmr)	43	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Glencraigie	47	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Green's Cottage (fmr)	49	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Hackett's (Pensioner) Cottage (fmr)	50	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Hasell House (fmr)	52	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	House	57	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	House (fmr), 124 Stirling Terrace	59	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	House, 2 Jubilee Street	60	Some/Moderate	Toodyay
3	House, 3 Arthur St	61	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	House, 37 Telegraph Road,	62	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	House, 39 Telegraph Road	63	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	House, 45 Telegraph Road	64	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	House, 50 Stirling Terrace	65	Some/moderate	Toodyay

Man'mt Category	Place name	Ref #	Level of significance	Locality
3	House, 78 Stirling Terrace	66	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Jager Stores	67	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	James' Cottage	68	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	James Martin's Cottage (fmr)	69	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Jane Clarkson's Cottage (fmr)	70	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Julia Harper's Cottage (fmr)	74	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Kirk's (Pensioner) Cottage (fmr)	76	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Knockdominie	77	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Mill Farm & Vine Cottage	82	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Oddfellows House (fmr)	95	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Pension Guard Cottage (Jas Smith) (fmr)	99	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Rose Cottage	105	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Rose Valley Cottage	106	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Schoolmasters House (fmr)	109	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace	112	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Spion Kop	114	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Stationmaster's House (fmr)	121	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Stirling House	122	Little	Toodyay
3	The Cascades	125	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Thomas Whittle's Cottage (fmr)	127	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Toodyay Fire Station	129	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Toodyay Garage	130	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Toodyay Tavern, cottage & shops	137	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Viewlands	144	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	WA Bank (fmr), 108 Stirling Terrace	145	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Wendouree Tea Room	147	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	WG Leeder's House (fmr)	149	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Whitfield House	151	Some/moderate	Toodyay
3	Charlie Syred's House (fmr)	13	Some/moderate	Wattening
3	Wattening Temperance Hall (fmr)	146	Some/moderate	Wattening
3	Hasson House (fmr)	54	Some/moderate	West Toodyay
3	Mayfield	81	Some/moderate	West Toodyay
3	Rockhaven	104	Some/moderate	West Toodyay
3	West Toodyay School (fmr)	148	Some/moderate	West Toodyay
4	Commercial Premises, 109 Stirling Terrace	16	Little	Toodyay
4	Monger's Store	83	Little	Toodyay
5	Bejoording Siding	5	Little	Bejoording
5	Alex Ferguson's Smithy	2	Little	Coondle

Man'mt Category	Place name	Ref #	Level of significance	Locality
5	Mrs Fawell's Place	86	Little	Coondle
5	Lunn's Landing (fmr)	80	Little	Culham
5	Morangup Spring	84	Little	Morangup
2 (as per 1998 rec)	The Byeen	124	Unable to determine	Bejoording
4(as per 1998 rec)	Royd Nook	107	Unable to determine	Coondle

11.0 Place Record forms

The following place record forms have been prepared in accordance with the documents prepared by the Heritage Council of WA *Basic Principles for local Government Inventories* and *Criteria for the assessment of Local heritage Places and Areas.*

It should be noted that the townsite of Toodyay was originally named 'Newcastle' and 'West Toodyay' was the original Toodyay townsite. These changes and the renaming of Municipality of Newcastle to the Municipality of Toodyay were formally made in 1910. For ease of understanding the current names will be used throughout the document except where the use of the original name is necessary for the understanding and coherency of the historic notes.

MI REF:	**1**	**PLACE NAME:**	**10 Mile Hill School**
Previous MI Ref:	**144**	**Other Names:**	**-**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	Toodyay Perth Road	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	Reserve 430
Locality:	Morangup	**GPS:**	0442843 649740
Current Use:	Site	**Original Use:**	School

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12239
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	1913
Architect:	
Builder:	Mr Crossley
Architectural Style:	
Physical Description:	No evidence remains.
Method of Construction:	-
Condition:	No evidence remains

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Some/moderate
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	None

Statement of Significance:	
The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. The site has historic value for its association with the settlement of the area in the 1910s and 1920s. The site has social value for its association with the provision of education in the Ten Mile Hill area.	
Management Category:	3
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: In November 1912 a deputation of parents from the ten mile hill area met with an Education Department representative to discuss establishing a school and to inspect the chosen site. The result was the recommendation that a school be built and it was suggested that the Jimperding School be moved to Ten Mile Hill, although this was unsuitable. In February 1913 approval was given for a new school and building was completed in July 1913. The school opened on 1 September 1913 with eight Chitty children, three Sinclairs and three Markeys. In 1925 attendances fell below the required eight students and the school closed. The building was relocated to Corondeen.	
Theme:	402 - Education and science
Associations:	
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Yes

MI REF:	**2**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Alex Ferguson's Smithy**
Previous MI Ref:	**129**	**Other Names:**	**Barn Elms** **Water's**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	Coondle	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	2
Locality:	Coondle	**GPS:**	0447932 6514175 (vicinity)
Current Use:	Site	**Original Use:**	Dwelling and Smithy

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12239
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	
Physical Description:	No definitive site was found but masonry rubble was located within the vicinity of the smithy that may be the remnants of the earlier structure.
Method of Construction:	
Condition:	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Little
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	None
Statement of Significance:	
The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. The site has historic value for its association with the settlement of the area in the 1840s and for its association with former blacksmith Alex Ferguson and his trade.	
Management Category:	5
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: Alex Ferguson was a Guildford blacksmith who came to Toodyay and built a mud brick house in the late 1840s on Water's property 'Barn Elms'. He built beside a track that crossed the Toodyay Brook and it was there that Bishop Salvado bought his plough shares to be sharpened.	
Theme:	308 - Commercial services and industries
Associations:	
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Restricted

MI REF:	**3**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Avondale**
Previous MI Ref:	**13**	**Other Names:**	**-**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	Railway Road Toodyay	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	SUB Lot 9
Locality:	West Toodyay	**GPS:**	0446962 6511440
Current Use:	Dwelling	**Original Use:**	Dwelling and winery

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12133
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	Cottage 1870 Winery 1892 Servants quarters 1892
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian and vernacular

Physical Description:

The main house is of red brick construction with pitched gable roof to side wing and hipped roof to main body of the house. The gable roof is enlivened with decorative bargeboards and timber finials. A single storey verandah runs across the main section of the house to the rear with simple Colonial style timber panels. The windows and doors are set within brick arches with a mixture of sash and casement windows. The side extension has been reconstructed, the new brickwork is discernible from the original enabling the stages of construction to be

determined. Brickwork laid in English Garden Wall bond and stretcher bond. Small outhouse to rear of property of similar design with verandah and polychromatic brick diamond pattern in gable end. Brickwork laid in Flemish bond in alternate dark and light bricks creating a polychromatic pattern to the facades with tuck pointing. Decorative bargeboards. Matching privy. Further brick outbuilding with iron hipped roof used for garage. The winery is of red brick construction with symmetrical façade and gabled iron roof. Polychromatic brick work patterns have been integrated into both gable ends, non-matching. Main brickwork has been laid in English Garden Wall bond with tuck pointing. The verandahs to the two main elevations are supported by bush timbers with rear verandah having a timber decked floor. The wine cellar is accessed via an external set of steps. Remnants of a bush timber fence to rear of winery. The servants quarters consist of a mudbrick construction with iron roof and surrounding verandah. Simple design with no decoration.	
Method of Construction:	Red brick, shingle and iron roof, timber framed windows, bush timbers.
Condition:	House - Good but some damage to brickwork evident. Winery - Fair, with evidence of damaged brick work, tuck pointing and patched pointing to the stone plinth. Servants quarters - Fair. Bee damage to the original bricks, bricks missing around the door openings and glazing missing.
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Exceptional
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	High integrity High authenticity
Statement of Significance:	
The group of buildings at Avondale have historic value as they demonstrate the development of the property from the 19th to the 21st century. The place is also closely associated with the development of the wine industry in Western Australia and the wine producers, Bull & Stevens. Avondale has aesthetic value as it demonstrates a high level of craftsmanship in the brick designs in the gable walls of the winery. The integrity and authenticity of the buildings on the site is high because of the proportion of original remaining fabric and the ongoing use of the cottage as a residence.	
Management Category:	1

HISTORICAL:

Notes:

In 1859 there were 30 acres of vines in the Toodyay district. By 1864, W. Bull, in partnership with A. Stevens had established 'Avondale' on Sub Lot 9. Viticulture became a prosperous industry in the Toodyay Valley with the most successful vignerons being Bull and Stevens. By 1891 they had forty acres of vines planted and produced 5000 gallons of wine that year. They planted a further 15 acres of vines in 1892 and built a cellar and storeroom. They also grew peaches, apples, oranges and lemons.

The place was the showplace of the district where distinguished visitors were taken and school concerts and children's parties took place. In 1893 the first Vine and Fruit growers Association in the colony was formed in Toodyay. By 1899 Bull and Stevens were purchasing all the local grapes to make 10,000 gallons of wine.

Theme:	302 - Rural industry and market gardening, 602 - Early settlers
Associations:	W. Bull and A. Stevens.

PUBLIC ACCESS: Restricted

Main House

Winery

Servant Quarters

MI REF:	**4**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Bejoording Homestead**
Previous MI Ref:	**40**	**Other Names:**	**Syred's Cottage** **Waters Shed relocated**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	Sub 2 Bindi Bindi Toodyay Road Bejoording	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	Bejoording SUB lot 3 P222073 2224/374 2224/374
Locality:	Bejoording	**GPS:**	0455024 6527825
Current Use:	Meeting place	**Original Use:**	Dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	2585
Listings:	HCWA Permanent entry - 24/09/2004 National Trust Classification - 07/06/1977 Register of National Estate - 21/10/1980 Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	c1859
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

Physical Description:

Two single storey dwellings joined by a covered breezeway. Painted and rendered brick construction with hipped iron roofs. Timber framed sash windows and panelled and timber plank doors. Simple open verandah with diamond shaped timber fringe. Tall red brick chimneys.

Remains of a bush timber smokeshed, part of the roof frame remains but very little of the iron covering. Part of the mudbrick kiln remains in situ.

Additional mudbrick outbuildings also on the site.

Method of Construction:	Rendered brick, iron roof, timber framed windows, timber panelled doors
Condition:	Homestead - good condition Outbuildings - poor

SIGNIFICANCE

Level of Significance:	Exceptional
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	High integrity Medium authenticity

Statement of Significance:

The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement in Bejoording and the Syred family who were early settlers and continue [2010] to farm the wider landholding.

The homestead complex has aesthetic value as the built elements form a visually cohesive farm group in a treed setting.

The place is a good representative example of rural settlement in the Avon Valley, demonstrating the characteristic development and expansion of a family farm in a remote rural townsite settlement from the late 1850s to the 1870s.

The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains.

The place has social value as the site of the Bejoording school in the 1870s, and as a visible reminder of the early history on the Toodyay area. The contribution of the place to the community's sense of place was demonstrated by community efforts to restore the place in the 1970s and maintain access in 2000.

The place has aesthetic value as demonstrations of early construction methods, materials and form.

The authenticity of the buildings on the site is high because of the high proportion of original remaining fabric.

Management Category: 1

HISTORICAL:

Notes:

Bejoording was declared a town site in 1836. Settlers' stock was watered there but no land was taken up until 1856 when notice was given of town lots for sale. Most of the first purchasers of the land were related by marriage. William Syred was the first Bejoording settler in 1859. He built a substantial mud bat house and blacksmith shop. He worked at his smithy for most of the year shoeing horses, making the nails and mending wagon wheels and farm machinery.

A school was established at the homestead complex in the 1860s and the Syred family employed ticket of leave men as teachers and farm labourers.

In 1974 the Shire of Toodyay and the local community took over the management and

restoration of Syred's Cottage as an historic site. The cottage is currently [2010] leased to the Shire of Toodyay and used as a meeting place for community groups. The stables were relocated to the site in 1977 from the Water's family property in Coondle. In 2000, the reserve was amended to enable public access to the site.	
Theme:	104 - Land allocation and subdivision 107 - Settlements
Associations:	Syred family
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Yes

MI REF:	**5**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Bejoording Siding**
Previous MI Ref:	**140**	**Other Names:**	**-**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**
Address:	Western Road Bejoording	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	Railway reserve
Locality:	Bejoording	**GPS:**	0453498 6527917
Current Use:	Site	**Original Use:**	Railway siding

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12235
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	
CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	1908-1909
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	
Physical Description: No evidence of siding could be found.	
Method of Construction:	
Condition:	
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Little
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	None
Statement of Significance:	
The site has historic value through its associated with the development of the area as demonstrated by the construction of the railway north from Toodyay to Bolgart. The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains.	
Management Category:	5
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: The railway line from Toodyay to Bolgart through the Avon Valley was proposed and lobbied for during 1902 and 1903 but the line wasn't constructed until 1908 and opened in 1909. This place is part of Place 14, the Clackline to Toodyay Railway Line.	
Theme:	202 - Rail and light rail transport
Associations:	
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Yes

MI REF:	**6**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Bejoording Town site/spring/reserve**
Previous MI Ref:	**139**	**Other Names:**	**-**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	Bejoording	**Lot No:**	Reserve 6847 Sub Lot 1
		Property Key:	566526
		Plan Diagram:	P222073
		Vol Folio:	LR3147/889
		Assess No:	LR3147/889
Locality:	Bejoording	**GPS:**	0454899 6527558 (Bejoording Spring) 0455805 6527028 (Jandaging Spring)
Current Use:	Fire station	**Original Use:**	Town reserve

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12234
Listings:	National Trust Classification - 07/06/1977 Register of National Estate - 21/10/1980 Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	1836
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	

Physical Description: Both springs are apparent as a low lying water sources. The secondary spring is in the vicinity of a volunteer fire station.	
Method of Construction:	
Condition:	
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Considerable
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	None
Statement of Significance:	
The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. The place is rare as the only known example within Western Australia of a settlement planned as an agricultural worker's village designed around a central square or common following the English model. The place is closely associated with the Syred family who were the first settlers in the area and their original homestead complex, Bejoording Homestead [MI7].	
Management Category:	2
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: Bejoording was a gazetted town site in 1836 although no one lived there until 1859. It was a working man's village designed like an English hamlet where all the plots had access to the central common and water supply. The first applicant for land was J Thomson in 1856. He married Sarah Syred, but didn't live there. Sarah's brother William Syred was the first Bejoording settler followed by other members of the Syred family, including his brother Charles Syred who bought two lots in 1858. In 1859 'Squire' Philips and August Lee Steere, who both already had pastoral leases at Bejoording, bought lots for water rights. In 1865 Alfred Martin arrived. John Cousins arrived in 1860 and the Ralph family in 1867. Each of the Syred, Cousins and Ralph families had ten children and by 1869 there were twenty children of school age in Bejoording. A school was established at lot 36. In 1997, DOLA approved the parkland reserve to be changed to emergency services by request from the Bejoording Progress Association for a shed and fire fighting unit.	
Theme:	301 - Grazing, pastoralism and dairying, 306 - Domestic activities
Associations:	Syred families
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Yes

MI REF:	**7**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Blinkbonny**
Previous MI Ref:	**49**	**Other Names:**	**Blink Bonnie**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	Toodyay Road Morangup	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	1101
Locality:	Morangup	**GPS:**	0443380 6501082
Current Use:	Dwelling	**Original Use:**	Dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12152
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	c1860s
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

Physical Description:
Extended single storey brick residence with an asbestos cladding extension. The main dwelling has polychromatic brickwork set in Flemish bond. A red brick chimney with colonial style flue, iron hipped roof and a skillion verandah roof. Open verandah to front elevation with timber posts.

Method of Construction:	Rendered brick, asbestos, iron, timber framed windows
Condition:	Original section is in good condition. The extensions are in a fair condition.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Some/moderate
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	Medium integrity Medium authenticity
Statement of Significance:	
The building has historic value for its association with early settlers, the Sinclair family. The place is also of historic value as a demonstration of early construction methods which used clay from the site to make bricks. The place has aesthetic value as it is a good example of the Victorian Georgian style.	
Management Category:	3
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: J.B. Sinclair had a number of Avon properties acquired for him by his father. This property became the home of his eldest son, James Sinclair. His son, Ernest George Sinclair was born here in 1870. James Sinclair died in 1888 in Albany. The house was believed to have been constructed from bricks fired on the site.	
Theme:	301 - Grazing, pastoralism and dairying
Associations:	Sinclair family
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Yes

MI REF:	**8**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Britt's House (fmr)**
Previous MI Ref:	**38**	**Other Names:**	**Waylen**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	120 Bindoon Dewars Pool Road Dewar's Pool	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	352 P89205
Locality:	Dewar's Pool	**GPS:**	0445174 6519051
Current Use:	Dwelling	**Original Use:**	Dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12141
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	c1850
Architect:	
Builder:	JT Britt
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

Physical Description:

Double fronted house with later side wings. Much altered since its original construction and thought to have been reorientated, with what is now the main front elevation originally being the rear of the house. Verandah to the upper level added to both the front and rear, French doors replacing the original windows during works undertaken in the 1960s. The wings are of concrete block construction and date from c.1930. The main house is double height with the side wings both being single storey. Gable roof to the main house and hipped roofs to the wings. The rear of the property is of similar appearance to the front. The front elevation now incorporates a centrally placed gable roof to the verandah, supported

on timber verandah posts to the upper level and rendered brick posts to the lower level.	
Method of Construction:	Brick, iron, concrete block, timber framed windows
Condition:	Fair
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Considerable
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	Medium integrity Medium authenticity
Statement of Significance:	
The place has historic value through its association with the development of the Toodyay district. It is closely associated with early settler John Britt who built the place and a number of substantial buildings in the area. The place has social value through its association with the former mill which was a focus for local growers.	
Management Category:	2
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: John Britt, who came to the colony as part of the failed 'Peel Scheme' and was a former employee of 'Squire' Phillips of 'Culham' settled a block on the road from Bindoon to Toodyay near a bridge that crossed Toodyay Brook. This road was used in winter months when the Bindoon settler's road to Perth was impassable over swampy land and many travellers stopped at Britt's home. In 1857 John Britt's wife received a legacy from England. They built a neat two storey inn and a separate brewing room around which they planted prickly roses to deter thieves. Britt applied for an inn licence but it was refused. He instead converted the brewing room into a flourmill which was operated by a small steam engine until the expensive sifting silks wore out.	
Theme:	107 - Settlements
Associations:	Britt family
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Restricted

MI REF:	**9**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Butterly House**
Previous MI Ref:	**8**	**Other Names:**	**Mongers Cottage**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	1A-D Harper Road (Cnr Stirling Terrace) Toodyay	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	11 P223148 1212/477 1212/477
Locality:	Toodyay	**GPS:**	0449129 6509286
Current Use:	Vacant	**Original Use:**	Dwelling, Bank

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	3253
Listings:	HCWA Permanent entry - 07/04/1995 National Trust Classification - 03/03/1992 Register of National Estate - 30/06/1992 Anglican Church Inventory 1996. Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	Central Toodyay Heritage Area

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	c1870 Remodelled 1910
Architect:	
Builder:	Harry Davey (1910)
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

Physical Description:
Red brick single storey dwelling with iron roof with double hip to rear and single hip to the front. The building is surrounded by an iron bullnose verandah supported on timber posts with Colonial style timber panels. The front elevation presents a symmetrical façade with

centrally placed door and flanking French windows. Brick work is laid in Flemish and English bonds with tuck pointing.	
Method of Construction:	Red brick, iron roof, timber windows, timber verandah
Condition:	Mainly good although paintwork has deteriorated
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Considerable
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	Moderate integrity High authenticity
Statement of Significance:	
The building has historic value through its association with the settlement and development of the town of Toodyay. The place has social value through its association with early settlers, the Monger family and the Western Australian Bank. The social value of the place to the community of Toodyay is demonstrated by its acquisition by the Shire of Toodyay and its subsequent restoration and use by the community. The building has aesthetic value as it makes a valuable contribution to the Stirling Terrace streetscape.	
Management Category:	2
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: J.G.C. Carr bought the property in 1860. Later, John Henry Monger built the house in which his son, Charles Samuel Monger, lived. In 1889 the Western Australian Bank occupied the building for use as a banking premises. This was the first bank in the town of Toodyay. In 1898, the bank moved into a newly built premises and Charles Monger resumed residency. In about 1910 Mr & Mrs (nee Emma Monger) Augustus Butterly bought the property and carried out extensive remodelling of the place. Butterly family members left the house in about 1980 and the Toodyay Shire acquired it. It is currently [2010] leased it to the Butterly Cottages Association Inc.	
Theme:	306 - Domestic activities, 404 - Community services and utilities, 602 - Early settlers
Associations:	Monger family

PUBLIC ACCESS:	Yes

MI REF:	**10**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Calbaline**
Previous MI Ref:	**46**	**Other Names:**	**formerly part of Nardie**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	6207 Toodyay Road Toodyay	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	302 P32615 2222/55 2222/55
Locality:	Toodyay	**GPS:**	0450387 6506347
Current Use:	Dwelling	**Original Use:**	Dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12149
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	1870
Architect:	
Builder:	Charles Lloyd (1870) Henry Hasell (1900)
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian, Federation and Vernacular

Physical Description:
Single storey residence, rendered stone and brick facades. A verandah with bush timber columns extends across the full extent of the rear of the property. Original roof timbers have been retained. The house has been extended with a step down to a lower level from the original. Original floor timbers and fire place remain in the dwelling.

Beyond the houses there is a circular rendered brick well in the garden plus a more

traditional bush timber and stone well located in the field beyond the barn and a bush timber crossing over a pit.

A bush timber and corrugated iron barn with raised timber floor and a small roofless mudbrick rear section is sited close to the house.

Method of Construction:	Stone, rendered brick and corrugated iron.
Condition:	House condition is poor to fair. Barn is in poor condition

SIGNIFICANCE

Level of Significance:	Considerable
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	High integrity Medium authenticity

Statement of Significance:

The place has historic value as it is associated with the settlement and development of the Toodyay district.

The historic value of the place is also apparent through the association with the early settlers the Lloyd family, the Rev Charles Harper and builder Henry Hasell.

The 1900 addition to the house has rarity value as the bricks are unique in their colour due to the origin of the clay from a nearby creek bed.

Management Category:	2

HISTORICAL:

Notes:

In 1832 the Nardie grants were taken up by James Lloyd, the proprietor of the 'Star and Garter' in Fremantle. Charles Harper took the lease for the property between 1840 to 1855. He was to become Reverend Charles Harper, the first man to be ordained by the Anglican Church in the colony and the Minister in Toodyay from 1849. Charles Harper did not occupy the property and took up residence elsewhere in the area.

James Lloyd's widow and two sons, Charles and Joseph, returned to the property after Harper's lease expired and divided the property between them. James named his section 'Calbaline' and Joseph had 'Nardie'. The brothers married Sinclair sisters.

Charles Lloyd built a stone homestead on his 'Calbaline' property in 1871. In 1900 the house was added to by Henry Hasell (son of George Henry Hasell), making bricks from the clay of a nearby creek bed. The salmon coloured bricks with russet flashes are unique to this building.

Theme:	301 - Grazing, pastoralism and dairying, 406 - Religion, 602 - Early settlers
Associations:	Lloyd family, Charles Harper, Henry Hasell

PUBLIC ACCESS:	Restricted

MI REF:	**11**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Catholic Church Precinct**
Previous MI Ref:		**Other Names:**	**Avondown**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**
Address:	Stirling Terrace Toodyay	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	44, 45, 46, 67
Locality:	Toodyay	**GPS:**	
Current Use:	Accommodation	**Original Use:**	Church, education, accommodation

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	4125
Listings:	National Trust classification 7/6/1977 Catholic Church Inventory 1/7/1998 Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	Catholic Precinct
CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	1863/64 1884 1902 1903 1910
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	
Physical Description: Comprises of St Aloysius Convent of Mercy (fmr), St Aloysius Convent of Mercy Classrooms and Boys Boarding House, St Aloysius Convent of Mercy Classrooms and Girls Boarding House, Dr Growse's House (fmr), The Old Presbytery and St John the Baptist Church (fmr).	
Method of Construction:	Refer to individual place entry
Condition:	Generally good
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Considerable
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	Medium integrity High authenticity
Statement of Significance:	
The Roman Catholic Church Group has historic value as it demonstrates the contribution of the church to the care and welfare of the Toodyay and wider community. It has significant associations with clergymen and people of the catholic faith between 1863 and 1963. The precinct has aesthetic value as the group of buildings demonstrate a range of building styles and materials that together make a positive contribution specifically to the Stirling Terrace streetscape and to the townscape in general.	

Management Category:	P2
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: Several buildings make up this Catholic Precinct built as classrooms and accommodation for the Sisters of Mercy and girl and boy boarders. The first building was erected in 1903 with further buildings added between 1905 and 1929. The sisters were assisted by substantial endowments from the Connor family. On 11 October 1987, the Avondown Centre for Catholic Education was blessed by the Archbishop of Perth. Although the sisters of Mercy have now left Toodyay, there are brothers of the Franciscan order in residence at Avondown. See individual building listings.	
Theme:	406 - Religion
Associations:	
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Restricted

MI REF:	**12**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Catholic Presbytery (fmr)**
Previous MI Ref:	**50**	**Other Names:**	**Earth Craft Nursery**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	32 Stirling Terrace Toodyay	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	67 D95955 2140/546 2140/546
Locality:	Toodyay	**GPS:**	0450037 6508594
Current Use:	Dwelling	**Original Use:**	Dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	4125
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	Catholic Precinct

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	c1910
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description: Single storey brick residence with hipped green iron roof with contrasting red ridging and a rendered and brick chimney. A return verandah with simple timber post balustrading with plain timber brackets. There are twin French doors to Stirling Terrace elevation.	
Method of Construction:	Brick, iron, timber framed windows and timber verandah
Condition:	Appears good but limited access.

MI REF:	**147**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Wendouree Tea Room**
Previous MI Ref:	**62**	**Other Names:**	**Haymes Tearoom** **Whitfield's Store** **Toodyay Bakery**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	110 Stirling Terrace Toodyay	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	41
Locality:	Toodyay	**GPS:**	0449360 6509183
Current Use:	Shop and dwelling	**Original Use:**	Shop and dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12160
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	c.1868 1895/1920s
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	Victorian with inter-war Art Deco influenced façade

Physical Description:
Single height brick structure with prominent parapet slightly Egyptian in style with an art deco influence and double fronted glazed shop front with central recessed doors. A deep bullnose verandah canopy projects over the pavement. The shop front is rendered and painted with face brick on the side elevations.

Method of Construction:	Brick, iron, timber and aluminium framed windows
Condition:	Good.
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Some/moderate
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	Medium integrity Medium authenticity
Statement of Significance:	
The place has social value as a continuously operating service and hospitality business in the main street of Toodyay since c1870. It contributes to the community sense of place through this continuity of use. The place has social value of the place for its association with Daniel Connor and the many proprietors who have operated the tea rooms since 1870s. The place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the Stirling Terrace streetscape.	
Management Category:	3
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: Daniel Connor built this shop and dwelling and a number of others in Toodyay in the late 1860s. He sold this and other properties in 1886. It has always operated as a tearooms offering hospitality and services and there was also a bakery operating from here as well as a fuel bowser out the front. In the late 1920s or early 1930s when George Hames ran the tearooms, the glass shop frontage was added.	
Theme:	308 - Commercial services and industries, 311- Hospitality industry and tourism
Associations:	Daniel Connor
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Restricted to opening hours

MI REF:	**148**	**PLACE NAME:**	**West Toodyay School (fmr)**
Previous MI Ref:	**128**	**Other Names:**	**-**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	Julimar Road West Toodyay	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	Reserve 4155
Locality:	West Toodyay	**GPS:**	0445018 6511350
Current Use:	Site	**Original Use:**	School

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12224
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	1902
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	

Physical Description:
A marker stone with a plaque marks the site of the former school which is now just bushland.

Method of Construction:	
Condition:	
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Some/moderate
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	None
Statement of Significance:	
The site has historic value for its association with the West Toodyay School and education between 1901 and 1920. The site has social value for the generations of students who attended the school. The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains.	
Management Category:	3
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: The West Toodyay School as the first fully sponsored government school in the vicinity of Toodyay. Built in 1902 it was a timber framed and corrugated iron clad building. It closed in 1920. Kate Waters planed the lemon scented gum on Arbour Day in 1912. Materials from the school building were used in the construction of the shearing shed on 'Woodendale' in 1929.	
Theme:	402 - Education and science
Associations:	
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Yes

MI REF:	**149**	**PLACE NAME:**	**WG Leeder's House (fmr)**
Previous MI Ref:	**52**	**Other Names:**	**-**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	74-76 Stirling Terrace Toodyay	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	9 1576/303 1576/303
Locality:	Toodyay	**GPS:**	0449693 6508941
Current Use:	Dwelling	**Original Use:**	Dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12154
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	Central Toodyay Heritage Area

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	c1880
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian

Physical Description:
Single storey brick and rendered dwelling on stone base. Hipped iron roof with prominent painted chimneys. Return open verandah with simple timber verandah posts. Rear extensions. Timber framed sash windows.

Method of Construction:	Brick, iron, timber framed windows and verandah
Condition:	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Some/moderate
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	High integrity Medium authenticity

Statement of Significance:

The place has historic value for its associations with William George Leeder.

The place has historic value as an example of a maternity hospital in a rural town. It demonstrates the evolution in women's health care in the state.

The place has social value for those women who were patients at the hospital and for former workers and visitors.

The place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the Toodyay streetscape.

Management Category:	3

HISTORICAL:

Notes:

William George Leeder was the son of William Leeder, Perth butcher and settler in the area that was to become Leederville. In 1871, Leeder took over as manager of Connor's Freemasons Hotel, and later, between 1875 and 1885, leased the Newcastle Hotel. After purchasing the hotel he sold it to A. Wroth in 1889 as he endeavoured to clear his debts incurred from pastoral ventures in the north west. W.G. Leeder became the first Chairperson of the Toodyay Road Board to be entitled Mayor of Newcastle in 1887 and was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the WA Turf Club. He owned a number of racehorses and employed jockeys and stable hands. His racing horses were stabled in a stone building behind the house on the same lot. Leeder was active in the Mechanics' Institute and was instrumental in the extensions which took place in 1886.

In 1907 a maternity hospital was opened in Leeder's home after it was converted for the purpose, by Doris Durlacher, a midwife and Nurse Despard. This was unusual as traditionally women had given birth at home.

Theme:	401 - Government and politics, 602 - Early settlers
Associations:	William George Leeder
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Restricted

MI REF:	**150**	**PLACE NAME:**	**White Lakes**
Previous MI Ref:	**114**	**Other Names:**	**Wicklow Hills** **Whitfields**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	Goomalling Toodyay Road Dumbarton	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	PTU2
Locality:	Dumbarton	**GPS:**	0452275 6507340
Current Use:	Ruin and dwelling	**Original Use:**	Dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12213
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	1842, 1856; 1890s
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	Old Colonial Cottage

Physical Description:

Original Cottage (c.1840)

The remaining element of the original structure is a stand alone red brick chimney.

Occupied House (c.1890s)

The current house has a stone base. It is a rendered cottage with a corrugated iron roof with a front verandah with simple wood post enclosure. There is a metal outhouse connected to the main house by a covered breezeway and a tall red brick chimney.

Cottage (c.1856)
The mudbrick cottage is also on a stone base with a metal gabled roof and a dove hole in apex. There is a fire hatch in the rear elevation and a bricked up door.

Method of Construction:	Mud brick, iron, timber, brick, stone
Condition:	Current house is in a poor to fair condition. There is evidence of cracking on upside elevation, wall tie and remedial infilling of another crack. The render is cracked and falling off in pieces. Mudbrick cottage is in a dilapidated condition but is still standing and currently being used for storage.

SIGNIFICANCE

Level of Significance:	Some/moderate
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	Low/Medium integrity Medium authenticity

Statement of Significance:

The place has historic value for its associations with the Whitfield and Connor families.

The place has aesthetic value as the remnant of the original cottage demonstrates former building practices and materials.

Management Category:	3

HISTORICAL:

Notes:
This place was part of the original crown grant to Captain Whitfield soon after his arrival in the colony in 1830. The original cottage on the property, built soon after he settled in 1839, was constructed of slab walls rendered over with mud. The 1840 shed was built of timber slabs. By the 1840s additions were made to the house in the form of a mud brick with stone wall, including fireplace. The sleeping quarters was in the roof space. Later the thatched roofs were replaced with iron.

In 1856 Whitfield divided the 5000 acres into two sections giving one half to his son, Francis, and the other to George Munro. Francis called his property 'Wicklow Hills' and George retained the name 'Knockdomony'. In anticipation of his marriage in 1856 George built a home overlooking Nardie Pool and planted an English fir in the front garden to mark the occasion.

Theme:	301 - Grazing, pastoralism and dairying, 306 - Domestic activities, 402 - Education and science
Associations:	Whitfield family, Connor family

PUBLIC ACCESS:	Restricted

MI REF:	**151**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Whitfield House**
Previous MI Ref:	**68**	**Other Names:**	**Anglican Rectory** **Lee Steere Home**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	7 Fiennes Street Toodyay	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	25 1555/672 1555/673 1555/672 1555/673
Locality:	Toodyay	**GPS:**	0449347 6508892
Current Use:	Dwelling	**Original Use:**	Dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12164
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	Central Toodyay Heritage Area

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	1863
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	Victorian Vernacular

Physical Description:
A single storey extended dwelling of brick and iron construction with rendered arches to door and window openings, brick chimneys and casement windows. The front verandah has timber posts and colonial style cross-cross balustrading. Door and window openings create a regular rhythm across the front elevation.

Method of Construction:	Stone, brick, iron, timber framed windows, timber verandah structure

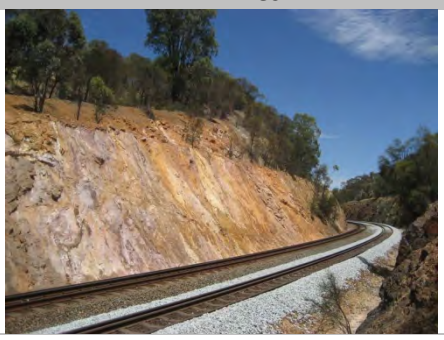
Condition:	Roof colour is fading and roof itself looks a little uneven. Inspection was limited as it was made from the road but it seems to be in good condition.
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Some/moderate
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	Medium integrity Medium authenticity
Statement of Significance:	
The place has historic value for its associations with John A. Wroth, Mrs G. Whitfield, Augustus Lee Steere and the Anglican Church. The place has social value for its association with the development of education in Toodyay. The place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the townscape of Toodyay.	
Management Category:	3
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: The original owner of the place was John Acton Wroth who purchased the lot in 1861. Wroth was Secretary to the York Resident Magistrate in 1851 and then postmaster at the Toodyay Post Office in 1854. He was also the Clerk of Courts and Clerk to the Resident Magistrate as well as secretary of the Agricultural Society. When the Toodyay Post Office closed c.1864, Wroth was postmaster for a brief period in Newcastle. In 1865 J. Drummond engaged Wroth to teach his and his workmen's children in the empty steam mill until a government school master could be found. From 1871 the place was used by Mrs G. Whitfield as a private school. In 1873 the Toodyay Board of Education was formed and Augustus Frederick Lee Steere (1835-1903) was a member. In 1887 after retiring from farming, A. Lee Steere purchased the house and added two rooms on the east end. He bequeathed the place to the Anglican Church on his death in 1903. The first clergyman to occupy the rectory was Reverend John Ellis. It later became a private residence.	
Theme:	306 - Domestic activities, 402 - Education and science
Associations:	Wroth family, Mrs G. Whitfield, Lee Steere family, Anglican Church
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Restricted

MI REF:	**152**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Windmill Hill Cutting**
Previous MI Ref:	**122**	**Other Names:**	**-**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	Perth - Kalgoorlie Railway Line	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	Railway reserve 776
Locality:	Dumbarton	**GPS:**	0454095 6506502
Current Use:	Railway purposes	**Original Use:**	Railway purposes

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	4818
Listings:	National Trust Classification - 20/12/1991 Register of National Estate - Indicative Place Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	1963/64
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	Railway Infrastructure
Physical Description:	

A cutting through rock creating a narrow gorge with very steep embankments.	
Method of Construction:	Explosive blasting
Condition:	Good
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Considerable
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	High integrity High authenticity
Statement of Significance:	
The place has historic value for its associations with the implementation of the standard gauge railway in Western Australia. The place has historic value as an example of an engineering challenge and achievements undertaken by Western Australian professionals. The place has aesthetic value as an illustration of how dramatically the physical environment has been shaped to accommodate new technologies.	
Management Category:	2
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: This is the deepest cut on the standard gauge railway. At the time of its construction it was the deepest cut in the Southern Hemisphere. It is still one of the deepest cuts constructed by Westrail.	
Theme:	202 - Rail and light rail transport
Associations:	
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Yes
	

MI REF:	**153**	**PLACE NAME:**	**Yandee**
Previous MI Ref:	**118**	**Other Names:**	**Mt Anderson** **Clarkson's**
Date of Assessment:	**August 1998**	**Date of Review:**	**January 2010**

Address:	1 Woodlands Road Nunile	**Lot No:** **Property Key:** **Plan Diagram:** **Vol Folio:** **Assess No:**	73
Locality:	Nunile	**GPS:**	0453532 6517490
Current Use:	Dwelling	**Original Use:**	Dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage Council Reference:	12217
Listings:	Municipal Inventory 1998
Local Planning Policy:	

CONSTRUCTION	
Date of Construction :	1912
Architect:	
Builder:	
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow

Physical Description:

An extended brick and iron homestead with 'port cochere' (a roof structure to provide shelter for those arriving by horse and carriage) constructed in the same manner as the main verandahs and a metal hipped roof. There are three verandah posts per corner. Brickwork laid in stretcher bond with rendered string course. There are twin bay windows with gables protruding from the main roof and the verandah canopy is supported on turned column posts. There is an ornamental garden.

Method of Construction:	Brick, iron and timber
Condition:	Good.
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance:	Considerable
Level of Integrity & Authenticity:	High integrity High authenticity
Statement of Significance:	
The place has historic value for its associations with the original land grant 'Mt Anderson', Alexander Anderson and the Clarkson family. The place has aesthetic value as an excellent example of a homestead and associated outbuildings from the early 1900s in good condition. The place has historic value as the homestead and the associated outbuildings demonstrate the evolution of rural properties since the early 20th century.	
Management Category:	2
HISTORICAL:	
Notes: Alexander Anderson's grant in 1832 in the Avon Valley was changed to 'Mt Anderson' in 1836. Some members of his large family went to Tasmania while he stayed to organise his grants before leaving his neighbour James Drummond (jnr) as agent for the land in 1837. James and later owners offered small areas of land free from rental to men who were prepared to clear and farm them. In 1854 'Mt Anderson' was divided up and later Michael Clarkson leased portion U3. By 1892 Barnard Drummond Clarkson owned 'Mt Anderson' but after his death it was divided between his sons and the portions were renamed 'Yandee', 'Foggarthorpe' and 'The Range'. The homestead at Yandee is believed to have been built in 1912 for Donald Drummond Clarkson following his marriage to Helen Price. Yandee was built for Donald Drummond Clarkson for his marriage in 1912 to Helen Price.	
Theme:	301 - Grazing, pastoralism and dairying, 306 - Domestic activities
Associations:	Alexander Anderson, Clarkson family
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Restricted