

Shire of Toodyay

**LOCAL
HERITAGE
SURVEY**



JANUARY 2026

FINAL DRAFT

Acknowledgment of Country

*Kaya gnulla moort, wandju Noongar kwabadak boodja Ballardong, Yued, Whadjuk.
Nguny koort boodja. Ngaany karlak. Noonuk karlak.
Ngyarn waangkiny mooditj weirn uk ngyarn moort – Noongar, Wadjela.
Gnulla boodja, gnulla wirn, gnulla moort.
Koort djurpin noonak djuripin. Nyinniny, waangkiny deman, maam, ngarnk kura kura.*

*Hello everyone, welcome to my beautiful Noongar country, the land of three Noongar tribes.
Our Heartland. My home. Your home.
I call on the good spirits to look out for our people – Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal.
Our land, our spirit, our people. We were given our knowledge through the oral tradition from our grandfathers,
grandmothers, mothers, and fathers long time ago.¹*

We wish to acknowledge the custodians of this land, the Wadjuk (Perth region) people of the Nyoongar nation and their Elders past, present and future. We acknowledge and respect their continuing culture and the contribution they make to the life of this city and this region.

Cultural Disclaimer:

Please be advised that there are photographs and references of deceased persons within this document.

¹ Reconciliation Framework : Reconciliation Action Plan 2023 - 2026, Shire of Toodyay and Noongar Kaartdijin Aboriginal Framework. Sourced 12 February 2024.

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Executive Summary

Toodyay is one of Western Australia's oldest inland towns and is celebrated for its substantial, well-preserved built heritage. The town displays a distinctive architectural character that reflects the influence of convict settlement and the gold rush. Its local character is further defined by the widespread use of mudbrick and convict brick construction. The town's layout, spatial organisation, and close relationship with the Avon River have been instrumental in shaping its present character, particularly within the historic Stirling Terrace precinct. The recognition and preservation of this inherent character are vital to sustaining the town's long and significant history.

A Local Heritage Survey (LHS) is a document that provides a cultural and historical record of the local area and tells the story of the development of the district. They are not an instrument for development control and have no statutory power to protect heritage places and areas. A LHS provides base information needed for local governments to achieve consistency, strategic direction and community support when considering heritage matters. The Heritage Act 2018 requires all local authorities to prepare and maintain a LHS.

The Department of Planning Lands and Heritage provides the overall framework of the LHS method in accordance with the Heritage Act 2018. The Act identifies that the purposes of the LHS include:

- a) identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district; and
- b) assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values; and
- c) providing a cultural and historical record of its district; and
- d) providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district; and
- e) assisting the local government in preparing a heritage list or list of heritage areas under a local planning scheme.¹

The review included external site inspections of each place, updates to all physical descriptions, updates where possible to historical information and a review of all management categories and statements of significance throughout the LHS. Many sites were located away from public roads and required arranged inspections in order to be viewed. Some were not able to be viewed.

Local historian Dr Robyn Taylor provided historical updates to 110 places. This update focused on places with the greatest historical significance in Toodyay. While there was no significant update to the Thematic History, the research presented in the place record forms can serve as a substantial foundation for any future updates or reviews of the Thematic History.

¹ Heritage Act 2018, Western Australian Legislation, Government of Western Australia, Department of Justice, Parliamentary Counsel's Office [https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_41326.pdf/\\$FILE/Heritage%20Act%202018%20-%20%5B00-a0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement](https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_41326.pdf/$FILE/Heritage%20Act%202018%20-%20%5B00-a0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement)

Prior to this review, the Shire of Toodyay LHS included:

- 150 individual places
- 3 Heritage Precincts
- 121 places included on the Heritage List

The LHS review assessed 161 places:

- 150 individual places
- 3 Heritage Precincts
- 8 new nominations

At the completion of the LHS review the following recommendations are made:

- 150 individual places are to be retained
- 3 Heritage Precincts are to be retained
- 4 separate listings were created following the division of several existing places
- 8 new nominations recommended for inclusion
- 0 places to be removed from LHS

Heritage List

- 139 places were recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.
- 13 places were recommended to be removed from the Heritage List



Figure 1: St Stephen's Church

Source: SCA, 2024.

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Figure 2: Bejoording Homestead
Source: SCA, 2024.



1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 The Brief

In August 2024, the Shire of Toodyay engaged Stephen Carrick Architects to complete a review of the 2013 Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) and to prepare an updated Local Heritage Survey (LHS) and Heritage List (HL).

The previous Shire of Toodyay Municipal Heritage Inventory included a total of 153 places. The scope of works included a comprehensive review of all existing place record forms, with updates made where required using additional information sourced from Conservation Management Plans, Conservation Management Strategies and Heritage Advice Notes. Referencing throughout the document has been updated where known. The review has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines, published by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage¹.

Since 2013, many places included in the LHS have undergone significant change including alterations, extensions or deterioration. In several instances individual buildings have been demolished or lost to bushfires. Conversely, a number of places have been conserved and renovated, with further research undertaken to better document their historical significance.

As a result of these changes, the Management Categories have been reviewed and updated to better reflect the current condition, authenticity and cultural heritage values of each place.

The initial stage of the review involved the assessment of new nominations submitted by the community including several nominations received from the Toodyay Historical Society. In total, eight places were nominated as having potential cultural heritage value to the Shire of Toodyay.

The Thematic History was not reviewed or updated as part of the 2025 LHS, as the existing research was considered adequate. However, additional photographs were included and minor revisions were made to improve clarity.

To support future updates, the document has been restructured to list places by location rather than alphabetically.

1 Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, Heritage Council of Western Australia, August 2022.

1.0.2 Aboriginal Land and Culture in the Shire

In order to encompass the cultural traditions in place, we have included a description of Toodyay as provided by the RAP from the Shire of Toodyay.

"Boodja (tribal lands):

The Shire of Toodyay is in a unique location, with its boundary being within the three Noongar lands of the Ballardong, Yued, and Whadjuk peoples. The town of Toodyay itself sits on the westerly border of Ballardong and stretches east into the Wheatbelt. Yued is in the north and north-easterly part of the Shire, while Whadjuk is to the west. Traditionally boundaries were not limited to lines on a map, with Noongar people moving across these lands for trading of goods, cultural responsibilities and ceremonies, and following the seasons.

Noongar Night Sky:

Aboriginal astronomy is an important part of Noongar history. Worl Waangkiny (sky stories) – observing and interpreting the night sky – have been used for navigation, calendars, ceremony, cultural lore, song-lines, and art for thousands of years. Here in Toodyay (Dudja), the region is known for its clear, dark nights – perfect for telling the sky's tales.²

1.0.3 Study Area

The Shire of Toodyay is located approximately 85 kilometres east of Perth in the Avon Valley. The Shire covers an area of approximately 1,683 km² and, as of 2024, has a population of around 4,800 people.

The name of Toodyay comes from the Noongar word *Dudja*, meaning 'mist', reflecting the prevalence of misty mornings during the season of Makuru, around the months of June and July.³

Founded in 1836, Toodyay contains fine examples of nineteenth century architecture that reflect the early convict era. In recognition of its heritage significance, Toodyay was declared a historic town by the National Trust in 1980.

The main townsite is located along the Avon River and is complimented by numerous reserves and parks throughout the Shire, including the Avon Valley National Park. Located within the Wheatbelt region, a significant proportion of the Shire is used for agricultural activities, including sheep, cattle and grain production.⁴

² Reconciliation Framework : Reconciliation Action Plan 2023 - 2026, Shire of Toodyay and Noongar Kaartdijin Aboriginal Framework. Sourced 12 February 2024.

³ Shire of Toodyay Website, accessed 13/12/2024. <https://www.toodyay.wa.gov.au/community-visitors/museums/toodyays-heritage/noongar-heritage.aspx>

⁴ The Shire of Toodyay website, 'About our Shire', accessed 17/10/2024.

1.0.4 Locality Map

The Shire of Toodyay includes the following localities:

Toodyay	West Toodyay	Hoddys Well	Julimar	Nunile	Wattening	Dewars Pool
Morangup	Moondyne	Bejoording	Coondle	Culham	Dumbarton	Bindoon Training Area

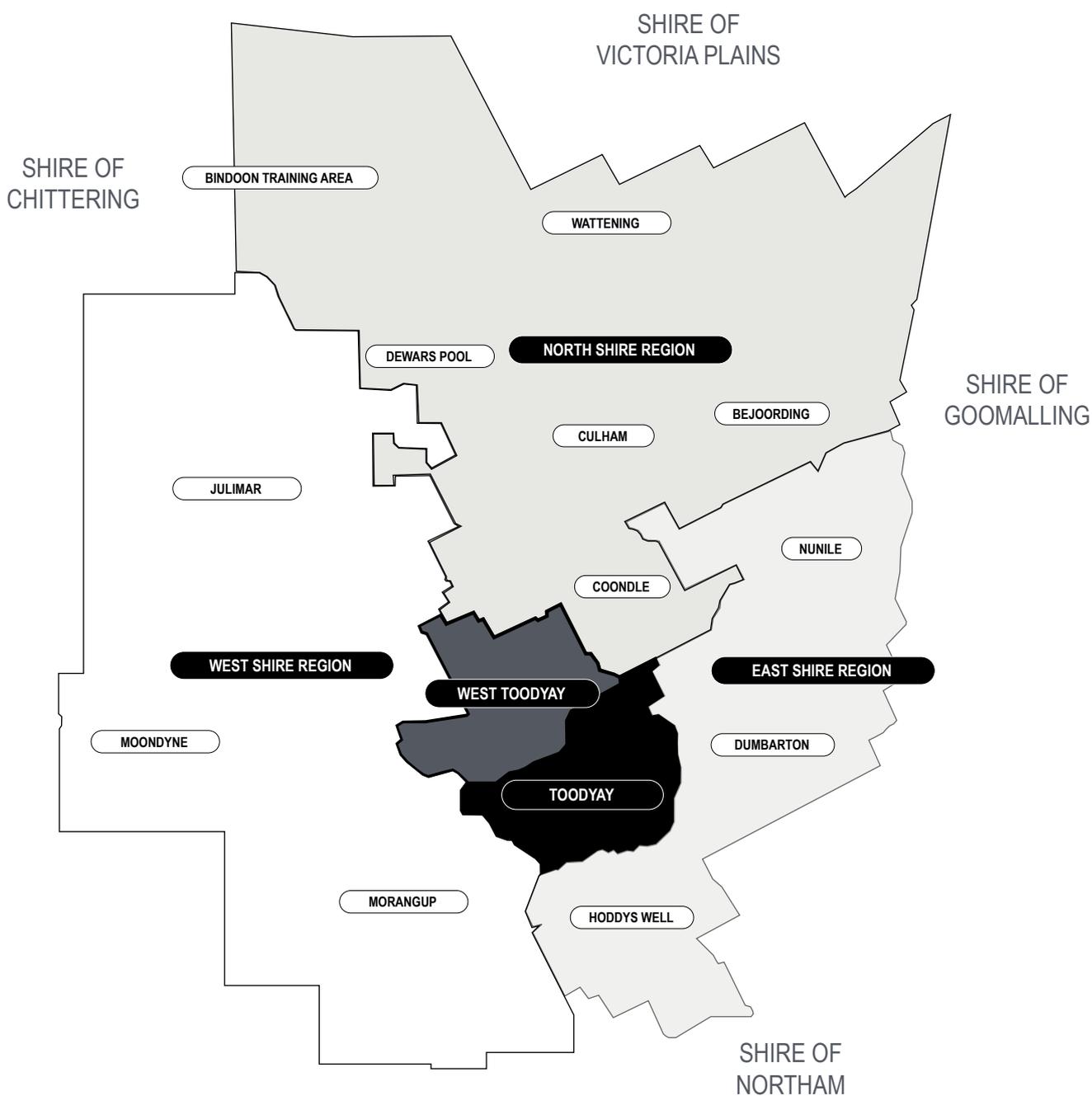


Figure 3: Locality Map of the Shire of Toodyay

Source: MNG Maps (2024), with annotations, SCA, accessed 2024.

1.1 What is Heritage?

According to UNESCO: Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritage are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration.¹

The Heritage Act 2018 defines cultural heritage significance as:

“aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for individuals or groups within Western Australia. Cultural heritage significance may be embodied in a place itself and in any of its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. A place may have diverse values for different individuals or groups.”²

Heritage places that have undergone an evaluation process that considers and analyses documentary and physical evidence relating to the cultural heritage significance of the place may be entered in the Local Heritage Survey, the Local Heritage List or the State Register of Heritage Places.

The Heritage Act 2018 replaced the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990.

This Local Heritage Survey (LHS) was prepared according to the *Guidelines for Local Heritage Survey (August 2022)* to assist the preparation of Local Heritage Surveys in accordance with *Heritage Act 2018*.

Key changes to the new Act include amended processes for entering a place in the State Register; Guidelines for the development of heritage places; better protection for important heritage places; and increased transparency by publishing the Heritage Council’s advice to the Minister for Heritage on the inclusion of a place in the State Register.

¹ UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 2022, accessed 23 February 2022 <https://whc.unesco.org/en/about/>
² Heritage Act 2018 (WA) s 5



Figure 4: Culham Homestead, 1875

Source: 'Ernest Giles' Fourth Expedition party at Samuel Pole Phillips's Homestead, Culham. Toodyay', State Library of Western Australia, 1975.

1.2 How do we look after our Heritage?

Within Australia, heritage is generally classified under four tiers of significance:

- World Heritage List
- National and Commonwealth Heritage List
- State Register of Heritage Places
- Local Government List

Additional community and professional organisations maintain lists, including those kept by the National Trusts in most states and territories; the Royal Australian Institute of Architects; and Engineering Heritage Australia. These lists recognise special places but do not provide legal protection.

Natural heritage is generally identified and protected through national or state/territory parks.

State Register of Heritage Places

These are places of special interest in the broader context of the state or territory. They must have some important significance to the state or territory in its widest sense (rather than just a locally important place).

The Heritage Council of Western Australia maintains a heritage database, 'InHerit'. The database contains information on statutory and non-statutory heritage listings, and the results of heritage surveys and studies. Inclusion on the State Register carries statutory requirements.

Local Government List

Local governments are responsible for reviewing their Town Planning Schemes and formulating Local Planning Policies to ensure their heritage assets within their jurisdiction are conserved for future generations. This is achieved through the creation of Local Heritage Surveys and the formulation of a Heritage List.

Inclusion on the LHS does not provide the place with any statutory protection. Rather it is an evolving document, to provide the local community and government departments with a historical record of all places of significance to the region. Entry of a place into this LHS is recognition of the place's heritage significance to the community. The LHS is to be forwarded to the Heritage Council of Western Australia for public information.

Under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 – Schedule 2 Deemed Provisions, a local government must establish and maintain a Heritage List to identify places within the Scheme area that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation.

1.3 What is a Local Heritage Survey?

A Local Heritage Survey (LHS) identifies local heritage places in a systematic manner and provides base cultural and historic information for the community and local authority. Heritage Surveys assist local governments to develop local conservation policies and provide information to develop a Heritage List as required by the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 [the 'Deemed Provisions'].

"Section (104) of the Heritage Act 2018³ states that:

The purposes of a local heritage survey by a local government include:

- (a) identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district; and*
- (b) assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values; and*
- (c) providing a cultural and historical record of its district; and*
- (d) providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district; and*
- (e) assisting the local government in preparing a heritage list or list of heritage areas under a local planning scheme."*

Local Heritage Surveys were previously referred to as Municipal Heritage Inventories (MHI). The Shire of Toodyay has previously prepared MHI reviews in 1998 and 2013. The 2025 Local Heritage Survey is the first major review since 2013.

1.4 What is a Heritage List?

The guidelines for the local heritage states the function of the Local Heritage Survey is to guide in the creation of a Heritage List:

*'At the conclusion of the review process, the LHS will require formal adoption by the local government. Changes to the LHS may also prompt updates to the heritage list or other material that draws information from the LHS.'*⁴

In October 2011, the Shire's Heritage List, was considered for review. At this time the proposal was made to include only places from the Municipal Inventory with a Management Category of 1, 2 or 3 on the reviewed Heritage List. In 2024, the State Heritage Guides suggest that the inclusion of Category 3 places are to the discretion of the council. Category 1 and 2 places have been recommended for inclusion in the Shire of Toodyay Heritage List, alongside some Management Category 3 places.

³ Heritage Council The Heritage Act 2018, [https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_47136.pdf/\\$FILE/Heritage%20Act%202018%20-%20%5B00-j0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement](https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_47136.pdf/$FILE/Heritage%20Act%202018%20-%20%5B00-j0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement) accessed 29 July 2024

⁴ Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, The Heritage Council of Western Australia, 2022.

1.5 Aboriginal Heritage

The 2025 LHS includes a synopsis within the Historical Overview outlining the culture and involvement of the Aboriginal community in the development of the Shire of Toodyay. This significance is also demonstrated in a number of significant sites, which are not commonly incorporated into Local Heritage Surveys, as they are managed under separate legislation and typically require specialist archaeological and anthropological expertise, as well as a high degree of cultural sensitivity. Notwithstanding this, the site identified as '*Aboriginal Burial*' has been included in the 2025 LHS due to its public accessibility and its spatial significance in relation to the early planning of the townsite.

It is important to note that all places of Aboriginal heritage significance in Western Australia are protected under the provisions of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972⁵.

Throughout the Shire of Toodyay, there are many additional places of Aboriginal heritage significance, including both registered and unregistered sites. This component of Toodyay's heritage spans tens of thousands of years and encompasses a wide range of archaeological records and sites.

Currently, 22 places within the Shire are listed on the State's Register of Aboriginal Sites, including artefact scatters, resource areas and sacred sites. Details of these places are recorded on the Department of Planning, Lands & Heritage '*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System*'⁶.

5 Central Toodyay Heritage Area Policy, Shire of Toodyay, pp.38

6 <https://espatial.dph.wa.gov.au/ACHIS/index.html?viewer=ACHIS>

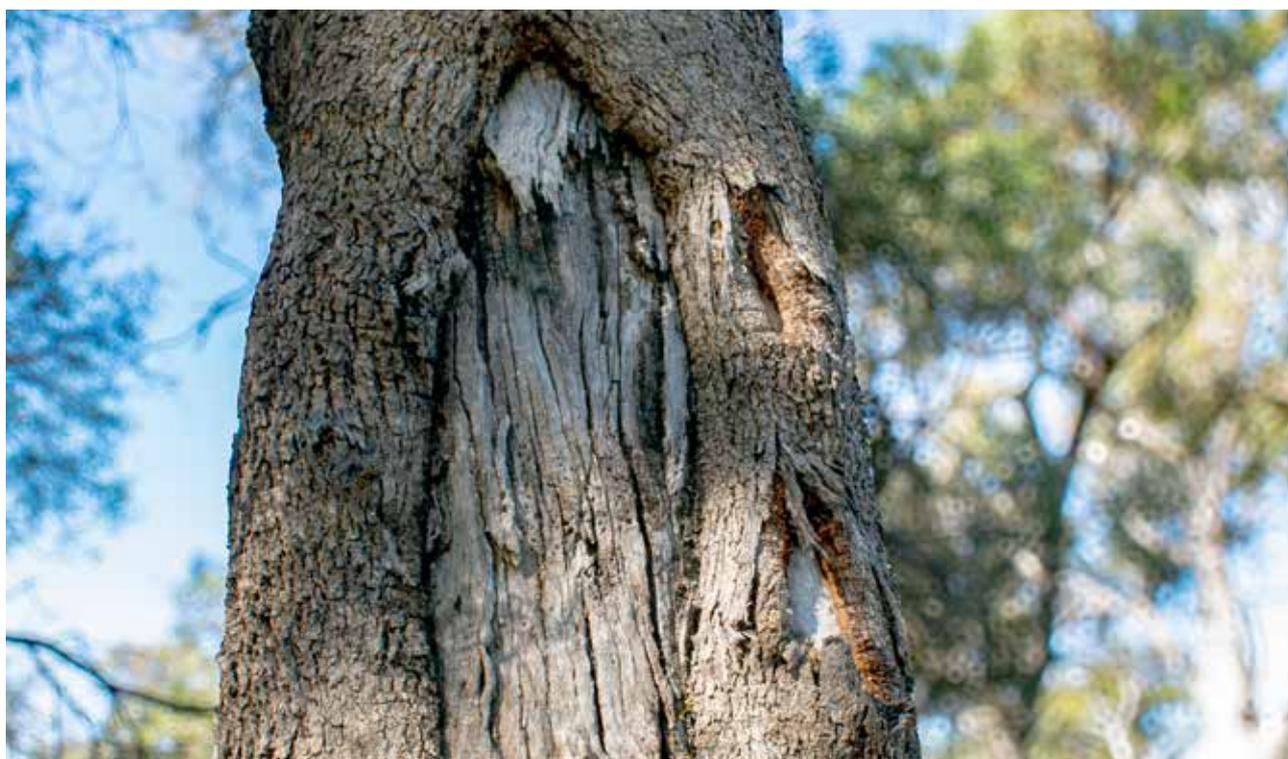


Figure 5: Scar Tree

Source: SCA, 2024.

1.5.1 Shire of Toodyay Aboriginal Heritage

(14) Aboriginal registered places

3342 - Bolgart
 3343 - Toodyay
 3727 - Toodyay Quarry 1
 3728 - Toodyay Quarry 2
 3729 - Toodyay Quarry 3
 3730 - Toodyay Quarry 4
 3731 - Toodyay Quarry 6
 3732 - Toodyay Quarry 7
 3733 - Toodyay Quarry 8
 4045 - Bolgart: Boolegin
 4047 - Bejoording
 15979 - Avon River
 22054 - MGE #2
 24317 - Redbank Pool

(7) Aboriginal lodged places

3341 - Woonganmine Spring
 3344 - Bolgart: Byeen
 3388 - Gayamin Pool
 3392 - Moondyne Springs
 4048 - Wattening - Bolgart
 17992 - Toodyay Quarry Site 5
 39053 - Ngala Maya (Our Place)

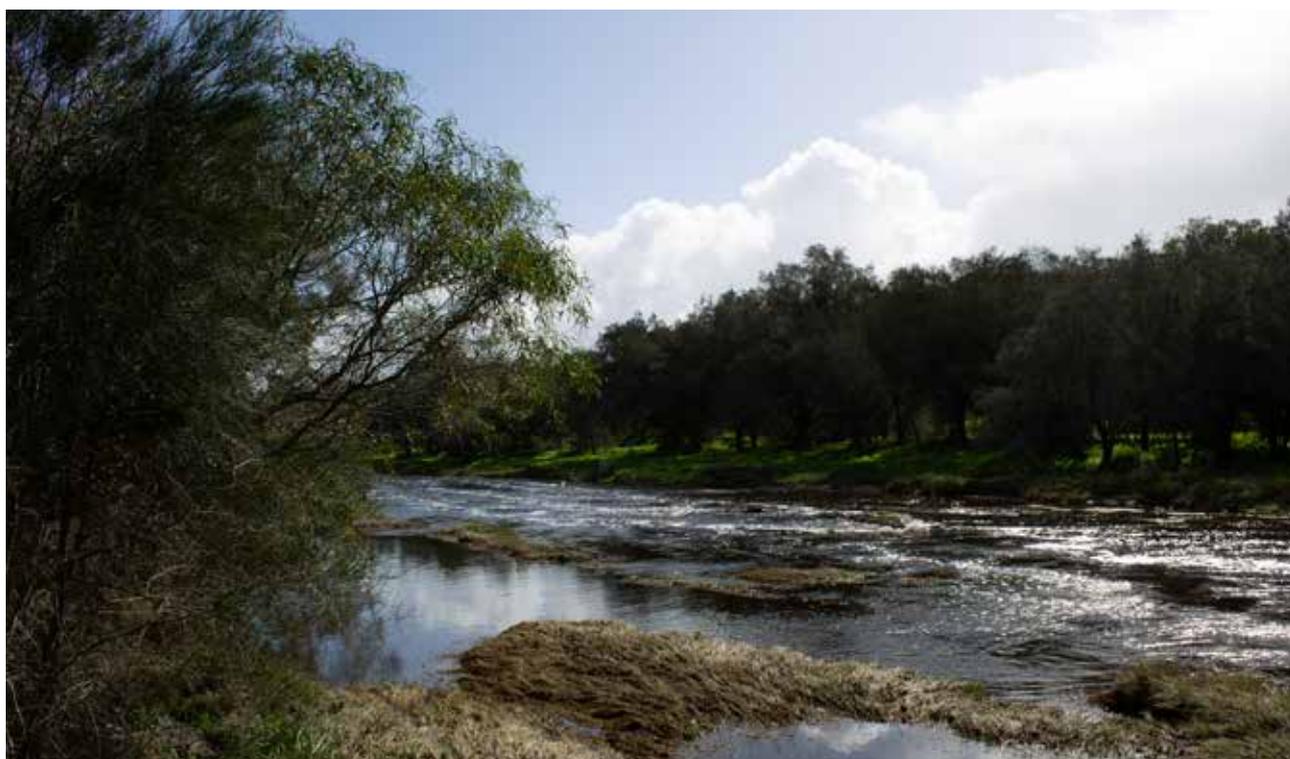


Figure 6: Avon River

Source: SCA, 2024.

1.6 Consultant Team

Stephen Carrick Architects focus on all aspects of heritage and architecture, with specific expertise in heritage assessment, conservation planning, conservation works, heritage impact statements, adaptive reuse of buildings and infill in heritage streetscapes.

As Director of the practice, Stephen Carrick, is a registered architect with over 30 years experience working in architecture; conservation; adaptation and development within heritage precincts. Stephen's experience and expertise has been developed from extensive work on large and small heritage projects in both metropolitan and regional Western Australia.

The project historian, Dr Robyn Taylor, has over 30 years' experience in the heritage field. Her doctoral research and campaigning to preserve Perth's pre-WW2 buildings, led to her appointment in 1991 as a Councillor on the inaugural Heritage Council of WA. She has been a Councillor on the National Trust Council, and is a member of its Classification Committee. Since 1992 she has worked on a large number of conservation plans, heritage assessments and local heritage surveys. In 2012 she was awarded a High Commendation in the WA Heritage Awards, and the Margaret Feilman Medal for services to heritage in WA in 2021.

The following people from Stephen Carrick Architects were part of the LHS review study team:

- Stephen Carrick (Stephen Carrick Architects, Lead Consultant & Registered Architect)
- Hannah Tan (Stephen Carrick Architects, Experienced Architectural Graduate)
- Eoin McAuliffe (Stephen Carrick Architects, Experienced Architectural Graduate)
- Rena Wang (Stephen Carrick Architects, Architectural Graduate)
- Sia Mao (Stephen Carrick Architects, Architectural Graduate)
- Kim Mudie (Stephen Carrick Architects, Architectural Graduate)
- Dr Robyn Taylor (Historian/ Heritage Consultant)

1.7 Acknowledgements

Stephen Carrick Architects wish to acknowledge the following people for their contributions to the preparation of the Local Heritage Survey:

The Shire of Toodyay:

- Summer Roberts
- Maria Rebane
- Hugo de Vos
- Paul Nuttall

Toodyay Historical Society:

- Beth Frayne
- Adam O'Neil

Access to sites:

We would like to acknowledge all the land owners and community members who provided access to private sites throughout the Shire.

2

METHODOLOGY

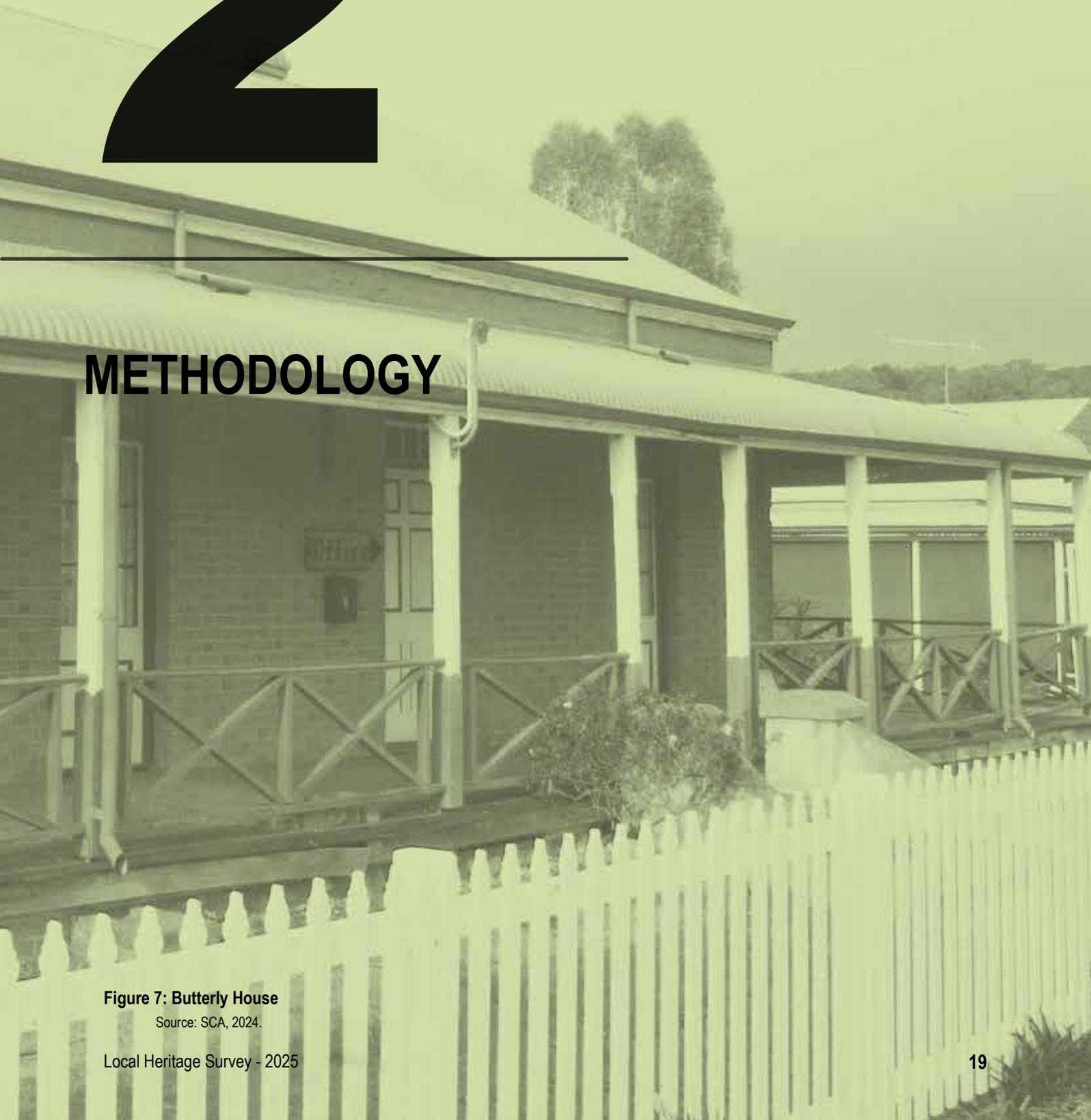


Figure 7: Butterly House

Source: SCA, 2024.



2.0 Methodology

The LHS Review and Update methodology involved a comprehensive review of the existing 2013 document, together with an assessment of all relevant Heritage Council Guidelines to ensure alignment with current best practice for Local Heritage Surveys.

Each place was subsequently inspected through a series of individual site visits. These visits were undertaken to assess the physical condition and streetscape context of each place, verify and cross-check information contained in the existing Place Record Forms, and photograph the place and its surrounding context. Any changes to the physical condition were recorded, along with relevant information obtained during site inspections from residents or property owners.

The review and update of the 2013 Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) Place Record Forms included:

- additional photography to capture the current condition
- additional historical images to supplement the historical information
- updated physical description to capture context of the place in the current time
- updated GPS coordinates
- additional Landgate Polygon ID information to capture the cadastre of the place
- visual maps were created to accurately locate elements across large areas
- additional historical mapping to locate elements that are no longer extant
- incorporation of relevant additional information (sourced from Heritage Impact Statements, Conservation Management Plans, Conservation Management Strategies, Structural Reports, Archival Records and other publications) produced since 2013

2.0.1 Key Policies and Guidelines

The following policies, guidelines and past reviews were reviewed and referenced as part of this update.

Previous Local Heritage Surveys

- Shire of Toodyay Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places, prepared by Laura Gray, 1998
- Shire of Toodyay Municipal Heritage Inventory, prepared by Hocking Planning and Architecture, 2013

Local Planning Policies and Strategies

- Guidelines for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places, November 2022, Heritage Council.
- Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, August 2022, Heritage Council.
- Guidelines for Heritage Areas, March 2023, Heritage Council.
- Guidelines for Establishing a Heritage List, March 2021, Heritage Council.
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act, 2021.
- Heritage Act 2018.



Figure 8: Toodyay Public Library

Source: SCA, 2024.

2.0.3 Conservation Management Plans

- Avondown Centre - Conservation Plan, 2003.
- Butterly House - Toodyay Conservation Plan, R. McK Campbell and I. H. Bremen, 1996.
- Butterly House - Conservation Works, Final Report, Laura Gray for the HCWA, 1997.
- Butterly House - Heritage Report, John Taylor Architect, June 1992.
- Clinton Street Culture and Heritage Precinct - Strategic Review and Action Plan, Shire of Toodyay, 2008.
- Connors Mill - Conservation Management Plan, Laura Gray and Lynley Forgione, 2004.
- Connors Mill - Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, 2012.
- Connors Mill - Conservation Management Strategy, Laura Gray, 2015.
- Donegan's Cottage - Conservation Plan, John Taylor Architect, 1996.
- Hassell's Cottage - Conservation Works Report, Airey Ryan and Hill Consulting Engineers, 2006.
- Newcastle Convict Depot - Conservation Management Plan, Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting, 2011.
- Old Gaol and Police Station Complex, Conservation Management Plan, Laura Gray and Lynley Forgione, 2004.
- Old Gaol and Police Station Complex - Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, 2012.
- Old Gaol and Police Station Complex - Conservation Management Strategy, Laura Gray, 2015.
- Preliminary Study of Convict Sites in Western Australia, Julia Ball, 1997.
- Ringa Bridge - Conservation Plan, Ronald Bodycoat, 2000.
- Shire of Toodyay proposal for Facilities and Building Evaluation Project, Ascentive Consulting, n.d.
- St Phillip's Anglican Church - Conservation Plan, nd.
- St Stephen's Church - Conservation Plan, nd.
- Syred's Cottage, Bejoording - Conservation Management Plan, Laura Gray, Irene Sauman and Gaye Nayton, 2002.
- Syred's Cottage, Bejoording - Conservation Works (Final report), 2005.
- Syred's Cottage, Bejoording - Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, 2012.
- Toodyay - Clackline Heritage Trail Management Plan, Avon Valley Environmental Society inc., 1998.
- Toodyay Fire Station - Conservation Plan, 1999.
- Toodyay Library - Conservation Plan, Hocking Planning and Architecture, 2005.
- Toodyay Masonic Lodge - Conservation Plan, nd.

2.0.4 National Trust Assessments

- Bejoording Museum - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.
- Butterly Cottage fmr Monger's House - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.
- Connor's Mill - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.
- Culham, Toodyay - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1973.
- CWA Hall - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 2017.
- Former Unwins Store - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.
- Freemason's Hall - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.
- Freemason's Hotel - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.
- Hoddy Well and Cottage - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1996.
- Nardie Cemetery - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 2012.
- Newgain Granary - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.

- Post Office and Residence - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.
- Public Library fmr Mechanics Institute - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.
- Residence and Shop, 100 Stirling Terrace - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.
- The Old Gaol Museum - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1973.
- Toodyay Clackline Railway Formation - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 2000.
- Toodyay Historic Town - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.
- Toodyay Shire Office - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.
- Victoria Hotel and fmr Billiard Saloon - Heritage Assessment, National Trust of WA, 1977.

2.0.5 State Register of Heritage Places Documentation

- Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square
 - Bejoording Townsite Spring Reserve - Site
- Butterly House
- Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay
- Donegan's Cottage
- Hasell's Cottage (ruin)
- Old Gaol and Police Station Complex
- Roman Catholic Church Group
 - Mercy House
 - St Aloysius House
 - O'Connor House
 - 'The Ship'
 - St John the Baptist Church
- Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites
- Toodyay Fire Station
- Toodyay Public Library
- Toodyay Post Office and Residence
- Toodyay War Memorial

2.1 Place Record Forms

Both the format and structure of the Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey has been updated to ensure that the document conveys the required information in an 'easy to read' format.

Place Record Forms have been compiled for each place in the Local Heritage Survey. Places are grouped according to their localities. To assist the reader in locating a place record form for a particular place the LHS features an interactive Contents page as well as a Place Index. With the electronic PDF readers are able to click the place name in the index and the file will then refer to the individual place record form.

Each place record form contains the following information:

Table 1.0 Contents and description of data in place record forms

Criteria	Description
Place Number	2025 place number
Name	Current name
Main photograph	Updated photograph at the date of inspection
Other Names	Other known names (if applicable)
Previous MHI Number	The number of the place within the 2013 MHI
Street Address	The street number and street name. Some sites existed within reserves or larger lot boundaries. In this case the closest numbered street address was issued.
Locality	Suburb
Location Description	Additional description for places without clear addresses.
Landgate PIN	Polygonal Identification Number as derived from Landgate: < https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html >
Land Information	Lot number(s), Diagram/Plan/Reserve number(s) and Volume/Folio number(s)
GPS	GPS coordinates as per Google Earth
DPLH inHerit Database	Number as listed on the inHerit Database
Initial Adoption on Inventory or Survey	Date the Place was initially adopted on a MHI/LHS as found on inherit as 'statutory heritage listings' under the Field 'Date'.
Other Listings	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage InHerit database number, previous MHIs, and other listings if available.
Place Type	Type of place in accordance with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage InHerit database.
Local Planning Policy Area	The Local Planning Policy Area is entered based on the record in the 2013 MHI.
Original Use	Original use of a place if known
Current Use	Current use of a place if in use

Criteria	Description
Construction Date	Record for when building was built. The term circa (c.) is used when giving an approximate date.
Architect / Builder	Name of the architect and builder
Wall and Roof	Predominant observable material used for wall and roof construction of a place (if applicable)
Style	Observable style weighed against a place's construction date using 'A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture', 1989. ¹ Buildings that were not typical of a specific style were noted solely on the architectural period.
Physical Description	Brief physical description based on observable evidence, often from the public domain
Condition	The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor
Integrity	The extent to which a building retains its original function, graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low
Authenticity	The extent to which the fabric is in its original state, graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low
Date of Survey	Date of inspection for the exterior condition of a place which the information is based.
Historical Information	Brief description on the history of the place including changes to the fabric if available
Historic Themes	'A Thematic History of Western Australia, The Heritage Council, 2022' have been used as a basis to develop the list of themes
Associations	Association with an important person, group of people or organisation important in shaping the locality
Sources	Sources that contributed to the historical information
Statement of Significance	A brief statement of the aesthetic, historic, research, and social value, rarity and representativeness of a place, where applicable
Management Category	The Management Category associated with the Level of Significance assigned to the place
Level of Significance	Graded on a scale of Exceptional, Considerable, Some, or Little significance
Additional Photographs	Additional current photographs
Historical Photographs	Includes older photographs from previous reviews and other sources if available.

¹ Apperly, Richard, Irving, Robert, Reynolds, Peter. 1989. A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present. Angus & Robertson.

2.1.1 Limitations

Some sites in the 2025 Review and Update were not visible from the public domain. While site inspections were arranged for several of these locations, a number could not be accessed. The sites that were not inspected have been recorded below.

- Calbaline
- Deepdale
- Foggarthorpe
- Glendearg
- Haseley
- Jimperding Gold Mine - Site
- Knockdomony (fmr)
- Mountain Park, Shearing Shed
- Royd Nook Cottage
- Royd Nook Wool Shed
- The Byeen
- Tipperary Ruin
- White Lakes



Figure 9: Toodyay Vineyard, 1934

Source: '03193 Toodyay Vineyard, 1934', State Library of Western Australia, 1934.

2.2 Terminology and Abbreviations

2.2.1 Terminology

According to Heritage Act 2018:

"1. "place" means a defined or readily identifiable area of land and may include any of the following things that are in, on or over the land -

(a) archaeological remains;

(b) buildings, structures, other built forms, and their surrounds;

(c) equipment, furniture, fittings and other objects (whether fixed or not) that are historically or physically associated or connected with the land;

(d) gardens and man-made parks or sites;

(e) a tree or group of trees (whether planted or naturally occurring) in, or adjacent to, a man-made setting.

2. For the purposes of the definition of place in subsection (1) -

(a) the area of land may include any number of contiguous or non-contiguous parts; and

(b) the area of land may be included in any number of lots, in separate titles and in different ownerships; and

(c) the area of land includes as much of the land beneath the surface as is required for the purposes of conservation; and

(d) it is immaterial that water covers the area of land at any particular time or at all times.

The following terms are defined as per the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage 'Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas'.²

² Heritage Council The Heritage Act 2018, [https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_47136.pdf/\\$FILE/Heritage%20Act%202018%20-%20%5B00-j0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement](https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_47136.pdf/$FILE/Heritage%20Act%202018%20-%20%5B00-j0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement) accessed 29 July 2024

2.2.2 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used throughout the document:

Table 2.0: Abbreviations used in the 2025 LHS

Acronym	Definition
LHS	Local Heritage Survey
MHI	Municipal Heritage Inventory
SCA	Stephen Carrick Architects
The Shire	The Shire of Toodyay
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
GPS	Global Positioning System
CWA	Country Womens Association
BP	Before Present
BCE	Before the Common Era



Figure 10: Hawthornden

Source: SCA, 2024.

2.3 Cultural Heritage Values

The Burra Charter provides the following definition of cultural heritage:

"The cultural significance means the aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past present and future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. The cultural heritage is assessed for each place within the place record forms."

Table 3.0: Description of Cultural Heritage Values

Value	Description
Aesthetic	It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community.
Historic	It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.
Scientific	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.
Social	It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the local district for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.
Spiritual	It is significant because it embodies or evokes intangible values and meanings which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art, and practices of a cultural group.

The level of significance of a place is defined by these five aspects of rarity, representativeness, condition, integrity and authenticity.

Table 4.0: Description of Significance Values

Value	Definition
Rarity	Importance in demonstrating uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of local heritage.
Representativeness	Importance in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.
Condition	The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is generally graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor.
Integrity	The extent to which the fabric is in its original state. Graded on a scale of High, Moderate or Low.
Authenticity	The extent to which the original intention is evident, and the compatibility of current use. Graded on a scale of High, Moderate or Low.

2.4 Management Categories

Management categories recognise the varying degrees of cultural heritage significance attributed to heritage places. Some places hold a higher level of importance to the community than others, while in some instances buildings or structures have been lost over time and only sites remain. The Management Categories reflect this diversity and provide guidance to the Shire of Toodyay regarding the relative significance of each place.

This review includes assigning Management Categories to the identified heritage places within the Shire, in accordance with the Heritage Council's '*Guidelines to Establishing a Heritage List*' and '*Guidelines for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places*'. Four (4) management categories are applied ranging from Category 1 to Category 4. The level of significance for each category is defined below:

Table 5.0: Management Categories

Level of Significance	Management Category	Description	Heritage List
Exceptional Significance	1	Essential to the Heritage of the locality. Rare and outstanding	All places included on the Heritage List
Considerable Significance	2	Very important to the heritage of the locality	All places included on the Heritage List
Some / Moderate Significance	3	Contributes to the heritage of the locality	Places may be included on the Heritage List
Little Significance	4	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution	Below Threshold of the Heritage List

2.5 Heritage Areas

Heritage areas are select areas with special qualities and will generally be quite rare within a locality. They typically exist on a much larger scale than individual places and contain a number of built elements that demonstrate a unified or cohesive physical form with an identifiable aesthetic, historic or social theme associated with a particular period or periods of development.

A heritage area should include all properties within a regular boundary, whether or not they are identified as contributing to the area. There is generally no need to assign a level of significance to a heritage area as a whole, however, each place within the area should be graded according to the level of contribution that it makes to the overall significance of the area.

Table 6.0: Heritage Areas

Level of significance	Description	Outcome
Contributes	Contributes to the significance of the Heritage Area; recommended for entry in the Heritage List.	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any external alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.
Does not contribute	Does not contribute to the significance of the Heritage Area.	Existing fabric does not need to be retained. Any new (replacement) development on the site should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.



Figure 11: Stirling Terrace

Source: SCA, 2024.

2.6 Outcomes

Prior to this review, the Shire of Toodyay LHS included:

- 150 individual places
- 3 Heritage Precincts
- 121 places included on the Heritage List

The LHS review assessed 161 places:

- 150 individual places
- 3 Heritage Precincts
- 8 new nominations

At the completion of the LHS review the following recommendations are made:

- 150 individual places are to be retained
- 3 Heritage Precincts are to be retained
- 4 separate listings were created following the division of several existing places
- 8 new nominations recommended for inclusion
- 0 places to be removed from LHS

Heritage List

- 139 places were recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.
- 13 places were recommended to be removed from the Heritage List



Figure 12: Plant, 1954.

Source: 013751D Plant for final process, State Library of Western Australia, 1954.

3

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Figure 13: Roman Catholic Church Group

Source: SCA, 2024.

3

3.0 Historical Overview

This historical overview contains information sourced from the 2013 Municipal Heritage Inventory Thematic History. The Thematic History was not updated as part of this 2025 review.

3.1 Timelines

The following timelines have been created to outline the historical development of the Shire of Toodyay, highlighting key dates and periods that mark significant milestones in its history.

Table 7.0: Condensed Timeline

50,000 BCE-2025							
Indigenous Aboriginal Histories							
4.4 M BCE- 1803	1829-1849	1849-1886	1886-1914	1915- 1949	1950- 1971	1971-1994	1994-2025
Prehistory and Before Settlement	Early Settler	Late Settler	Gold Boom	Inter- War	Post-War and Modern	Contemporary	Recent History

Table 8.0: Historical Timeline

1829	Foundation of the Swan River Colony.
1830	First Syreds arrive in the Colony
1831	Toodyay Valley first sighted by Ensign Dale.
1833	First survey of the Toodyay district.
1836	Toodyay townsite declared.
1836	Townsite of Bejoording surveyed creating suburban lots.
1850	Introduction of convicts in Western Australia.
1851	Convict Depot established upstream of the Toodyay settlement.
1854	The 'New Road' to Toodyay via the Convict Depot opened.
1856	First lot in Bejoording purchased by Sarah Syred's husband, John Thompson.

1858	Charles Syred, brother of Sarah, purchases Lot 4 and 27. The original section of Bejoording Homestead is built on Lot 3 and occupied by William and Frances Syred.
1860	Periodic flooding of Toodyay on the Avon River led to government decision to establish the new town of Newcastle on higher ground at the Depot site. Toodyay goes into decline.
1866	Inaugural meeting of the Newcastle Mechanics' Institute. Fundraising for an Institute building.
1867	Building materials ready, but not enough money to pay for labour. Beginning of economic depression. Building put on hold.
1871	Young Men's Reading Club formed. Later merged with the Mechanics' Institute. Toodyay Road Board established.
1874	Building commences on the Mechanics' Institute Hall and two rooms at the rear. [Caretaker's Quarters] Official opening 7th October, 1874 with a Subscription Balk
1886	A fireplace is built on the northern side of the Institute and a permanent stage erected inside.
1887	Ringa Bridge is built
1887	Clarkson surveyed land around the recreation ground into one acre blocks and sold them at twenty pounds each.
1888	Railway line opens in Newcastle.
1888	Charles George Ellery erected three cottages on the lots and established fruit trees and gardens around them.
1890s	Discovery of gold in the Yilgarn (1887) and Eastern Goldfields (1892-3) results in massive economic growth. Prosperity evident in new buildings in town of Newcastle.
1893	Neither Road Board nor Municipal Council had suitable meeting places or offices. Meetings conducted at hotels because the Mechanics' Institute was in constant public use.
1895	June. Deputation of Newcastle citizens presented to Premier Forrest requesting a new Courthouse, a Town Hall, a grant for the Mechanics' Institute and the immediate building of a new Post and Telegraph Office.
1897	Popularity of the Oddfellows Lodge as a public venue contributes to decline of the Mechanics' Institute.
1900	Newcastle Council offers the Toodyay Road Board the use of the new Council Chambers.
1901	James Donegan bought lots 19 and 23. Lot 23 included 'Donegan's Cottage'.
1905	Name of main street changes from New Road to Stirling Terrace.
1907	Mechanics' Institute revives when given a new Government concession.
1910	Newcastle changes its name to Toodyay. Old town of Toodyay becomes known as West Toodyay.
1926	Toodyay Mechanics' Institute is vested in the Toodyay Road Board in trust for a Mechanics' Institute, Library, Reading Room or other place of instruction or recreation.
1930s	Toodyay Road Board moves into the Mechanics Institute Hall.
1950	Ringa Rail Bridge is rebuilt
1959	Toodyay Road Board moves into the Old Courthouse in Fiennes Street. Toodyay Public Library officially opened on 19 March 1959.

1961	Toodyay Road Board becomes the Shire of Toodyay.
1966	Ringa Rail Bridge is decommissioned
1977	National Trust undertakes substantial Heritage Assessment of buildings throughout the Shire
1980	Building placed on the Register of the National Estate.
1990	Toodyay Shire commissions a report on the building from Ian Hocking, architect.
1993	Caretakers quarters to Toodyay Library were removed.
1995	Conservation Report on the Toodyay Library Building by Rob McK Campbell and Ingrid van Bremen.
2013	Hocking Heritage Studio prepared an updated Municipal Heritage Inventory for the Shire of Toodyay.



Figure 14: Wendouree Tea Rooms, 1933.

Source: 'Wendouree Tea Rooms, 1933', State Library of Western Australia, 217335PD. Accessed 2024.

3.2 Historical Themes

The Heritage Council of Western Australia's 'Heritage Themes' formed part of the assessment framework, with each place assessed in the LHS assigned the most appropriate theme. The themes and sub categories are outlined below.

Democratic Settlement and Mobility

- Land allocation and subdivision
- Exploration & surveying
- Workers
- Settlements
- Government policy
- Environmental Change

Transport & Communications

- River transport
- Rail transport
- Road transport
- Mail services

Occupations

- Mining
- Timber industry
- Domestic activities
- Commercial services and industries
- Manufacturing & processing
- Hospitality & tourism
- Rural industry and Market Gardening
- Grazing, Pastoralism and dairying

Social & Civic Activities

- Government & politics
- Education & science
- Law & order
- Health
- Community services & utilities
- Sport, recreation & entertainment
- Religion
- Cultural activities
- Community groups & mutual aid
- Environmental awareness

Outside Influences

- World Wars and other wars
- Natural disasters

People

- Aboriginal people
- Early settlers
- Women
- Local heroes
- Famous and Infamous
- Innovators

4

THEMATIC HISTORY

CONNOR'S

Figure 15: Connor's Mill

Image Source: SCA, 2024.

4



4.0 Thematic History

A thematic history is a series of historical themes characterising the Toodyay region. In *'A Thematic History of Western Australia, Clare Menck'* this is further defined as:

*'A thematic history identifies and explains the primary factors, processes and events that have shaped a particular location or maps out the development of an agency, construction program, practice, or other historical scheme/phase. It outlines the historical development of its subject, illustrating the factors that have defined its distinctive character over time within a thematic framework.'*¹

4.1 Introduction

The Thematic History for the 2025 Local Heritage Survey was adapted from the 2013 Municipal Heritage Inventory prepared by Hocking Planning and Architecture.

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 Local Heritage Inventory; it is not intended as a comprehensive historical review of the Shire of Toodyay.

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', for reference. This thematic acknowledges the important contributions of the Toodyay Historical Society along with the writings and research of Rica Erickson, Robyn Taylor and Beth Frayne.

¹ A Thematic History of Western Australia, Prepared for the Heritage Council of WA, Claire Menck, 2022 pp. lv

4.2 Aboriginal History and Early British Settlement

4.2.1 Indigenous Naming of Toodyay

The Ballardong Noongar people inhabited the Toodyay area for thousands of years before British Settlement. In 1829, British settlers arrived to establish the Swan River Colony. The Indigenous people referred to the area as 'Duidgee,' which means "place of plenty," and the name 'Toodyay' was derived from this Noongar word.²

² 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.



Figure 16: Aboriginal Man in WA, 1855-1901.

Source: Aboriginal man of Western Australia, *Inquirer and Commercial News* (Perth, WA: 1855 - 1901), 19th of May 1893. < <https://historicalaustraliantowns.blogspot.com/2021/10/toodyay-wa-old-and-new-historic-town.html> >

4.2.2 Indigenous Cultural Life

Before British Settlement, life revolved around practical aspects such as food gathering, survival, and rich cultural practices. This interwoven, rich, and complex culture included spiritual beliefs and traditions passed down through generations via stories, dance, symbolic art forms, and songs. The river played a central role in life, providing water and food and holding spiritual significance. The places with abundant food were regular camping sites, and indigenous people frequently used the pathways between these sites.

4.2.3 British Settlement of Toodyay

The Swan River Colony was established in 1829 by Captain James Stirling and was soon followed by explorations into unknown and unmapped lands. Ensign Robert Dale was the first European to enter the future Toodyay district, discovering a pathway through the Darling Ranges into a valley of promising agricultural lands in August 1830. He found a river in the valley, which he renamed 'the Avon'. The positive reports of the lands attracted many land applicants, some of whom had connections with the leaders in the new colony.³

4.2.4 Initial Land Grants

The first Land grants in the Avon Valley were 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 and became 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 each grant had access to the Avon River. This practice was followed when granting land

³ Erickson, *Rica Old Toodyay and Newcastle Shire of Toodyay*, 1978, pp. 8-9.

parcels along the Swan River. A system of letters and numbers designated the land grants. 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 partners⁴. Land grants were frequently selected but not occupied for several years or occupied by managers or leaseholders.

4.2.5 Settlers and Aboriginals

In May 1836, the local settlers, Captain Whitfield, the Anderson partners, and James Drummond Snr blazed a new trail to inspect their grants on the brook north of the junction with the Avon River. During their journey, they learned the Aboriginal name for the area, 'Duidgee', from a local Aboriginal man.⁵ This name

soon came to be used for the district, although it was corrupted to the European version, 'Toodyay'.

⁴ Frayne, Beth [comp] *The Long Chronology: events in Toodyay's History Part 1 1829-1900* Toodyay Historical Society (Inc), Toodyay, 2009, p. 1.

⁵ 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.

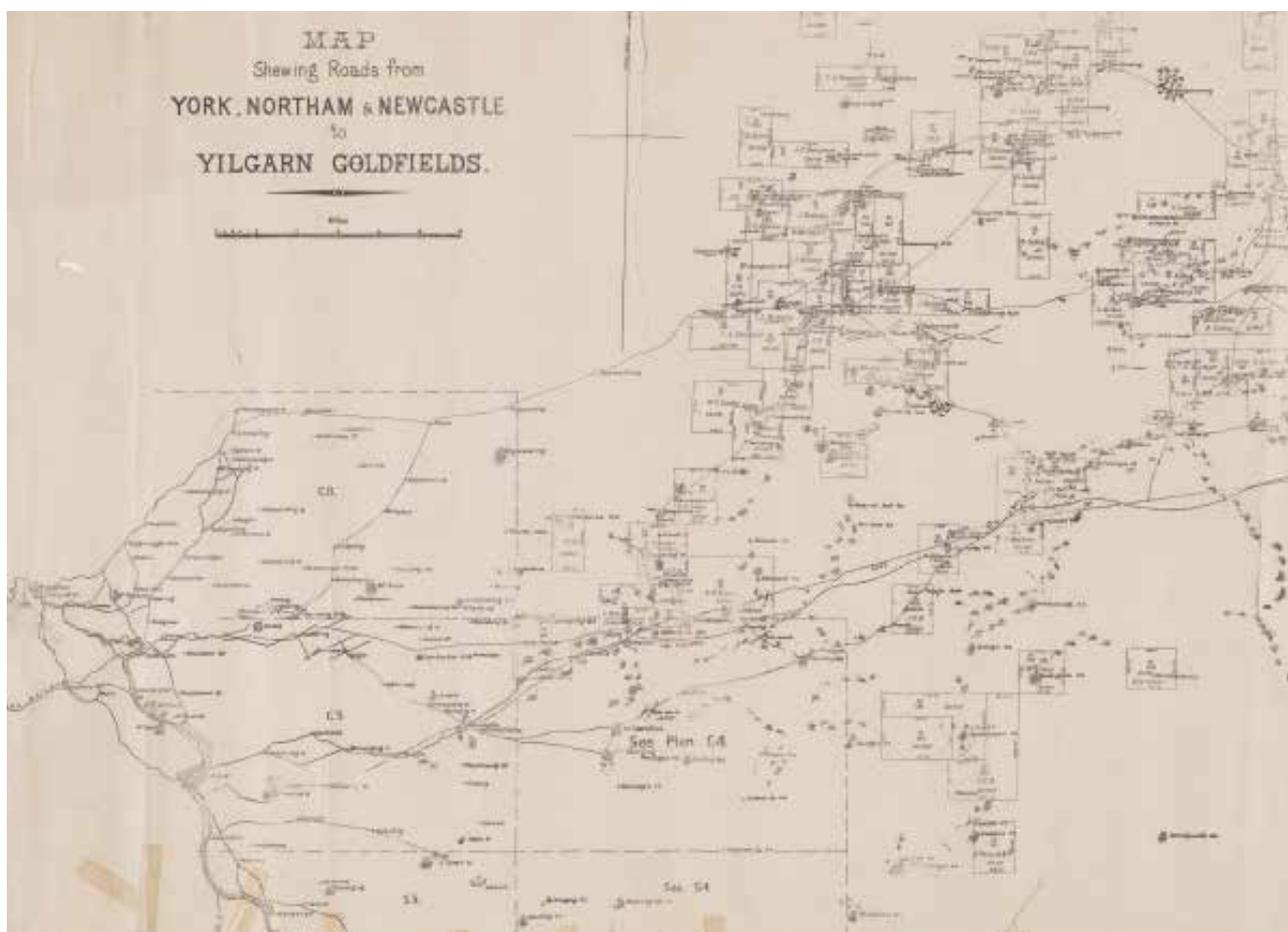


Figure 17: Roads of the Yilgarn Goldfields, including Newcastle (present day Toodyay), c.1895.

Source: ' b2105574_2 Map showing roads from York, Northam & Newcastle to the Yilgarn Goldfields [cartographic material]/Surveyor General's Office, Western Australia.', taken from State Library of Western Australia, c.1895.

4.2.6 Establishment of the Initial Townsite (Newcastle in West 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. The Bejoording townsite was gazetted in 1836.

4.2.7 Toodyay's First Magistrate

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.⁶

4.2.8 Toodyay's Initial Industries

In 1840, the Guildford to Toodyay Road was determined, and by this time, all the large land grants in the district were taken if not physically occupied. The settlers slowly established their properties, with sheep farming the most common choice for the pastoralists. Crops, including wheat, were also sown in the Toodyay district.

Sandalwood licenses were issued in the district of York, and those who took up the licenses 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. Many of the local Aboriginal men were employed as shepherds.⁷

4.2.9 Indigenous Resistance

Conflict did occur between the new settlers and the displaced Aboriginal peoples. The resistance by the southwest Nyungar peoples petered out after the massacre of Pinjarra in 1834, and after that, the Noongar became a colonized people⁸. In the Toodyay district, as in the rest of the colony, conflict continued between the Ballardong Noongar and settlers.

⁸ Van den Berg, Rosemary 'Aboriginal resistance, South-west' in Gregory, Jenny and Gothard, Jan [eds] Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia UWA Press, 2009.



Figure 18: Roads of the Yilgarn Goldfields, including Newcastle (present day Toodyay), c.1895.

Source: 'b2105574_2 Map showing roads from York, Northam & Newcastle to the Yilgarn Goldfields [cartographic material]/ Surveyor General's Office, Western Australia.', taken from State Library of Western Australia, c.1895.

⁶ Frayne, op. cit. p. 3.

⁷ 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.

CONVICT PERIOD

1850-1888

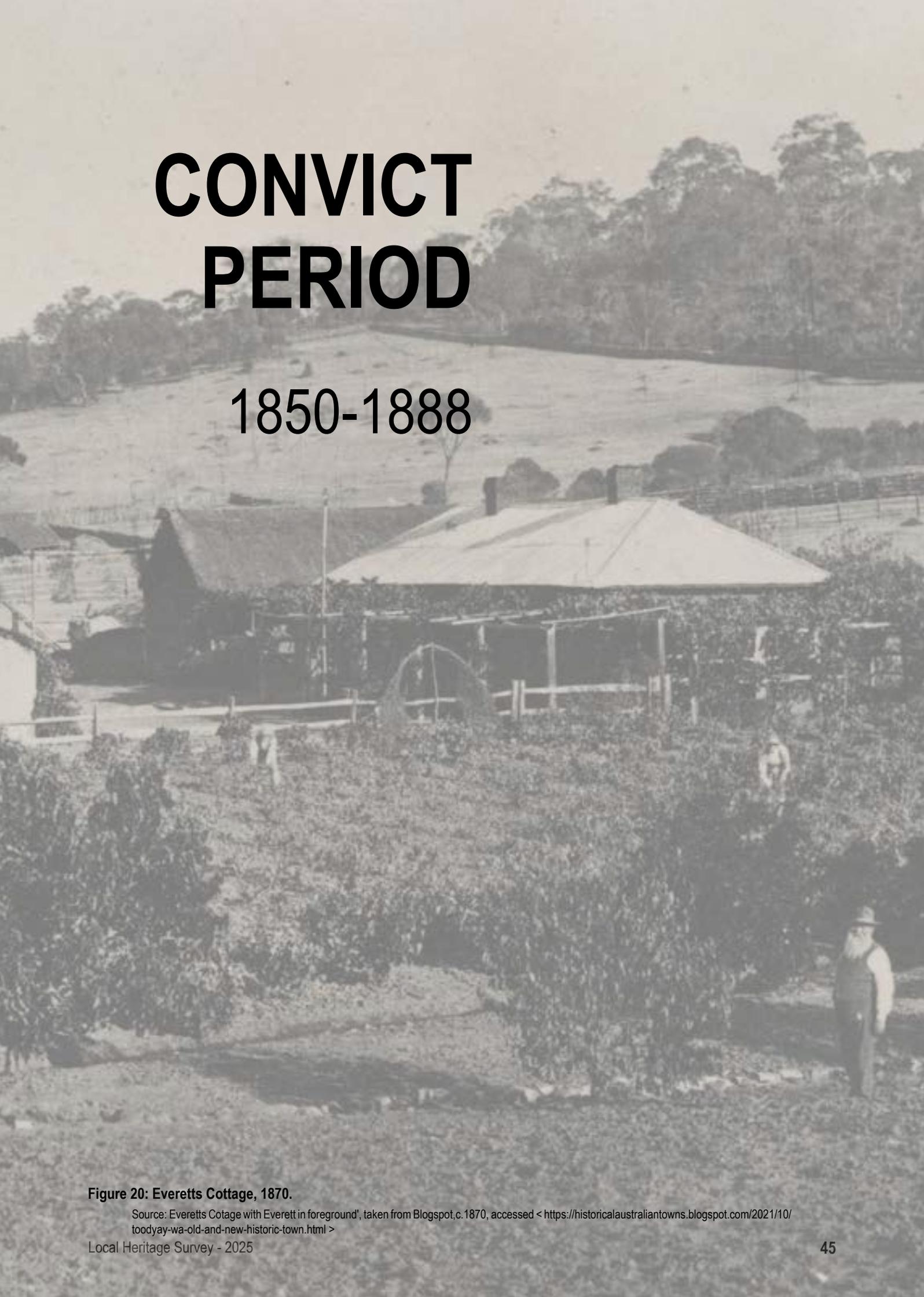


Figure 20: Everetts Cottage, 1870.

Source: 'Everetts Cottage with Everett in foreground', taken from Blogspot, c.1870, accessed < <https://historicalaustralian towns.blogspot.com/2021/10/toodyay-wa-old-and-new-historic-town.html> >

4.3 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.

4.3.1 Allocation of the convict Depot

In August 1851, a 45½ acre site approximately 5 km upstream of the Toodyay townsite was allocated for a convict depot. The depot was a central receiving place for the convicts, who would then be assigned 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, a blacksmith's and a good well were completed on the site¹².

¹² Frayne, op. cit. p. 8.

4.3.2 New Allotments were selected for the Townsite

In 1853, an emigrants' depot was established at Toodyay to accommodate government-sponsored Irish women destined for domestic and marriage¹³. In 1859, while surveyors were marking out new allotments at Toodyay, the townsite 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 abandoned¹⁴.

¹³ Chetkovich, Jean 'Irish' in Gregory, Jenny and Gothard, Jan [eds] Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia UWA Press, 2009, p. 488 and Frayne, p. 8.

¹⁴ Landgate, History of Country town Names <http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au>, accessed February 2010.



Figure 21: The Newcastle Gaol was built in 1864, photograph taken 1926.

Source: '025826PD: Old Gaol, Toodyay, 1926', taken from State Library of Western Australia, 1926.

4.3.3 Completion of the first bridge and Church

The town of Newcastle gradually took shape, with the first bridge at Newcastle completed in 1861¹⁵. 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 c. 1870, 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, which was formed as early as 1851 as bushfires were a constant threat¹⁶.

15 Frayne, op. cit., pp 13-14.

16 Frayne, op. cit., pp 13-17.

4.3.4 Passing of the Municipal Act

Until the 1870s, the area was governed from Perth, with, on occasion, local committees advising on roads. The Municipal Act, passed in 1871, gave local councils jurisdiction over roads, drains, public buildings, boundaries, and sanitation. The passing of the Act 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 14¹⁷. In 1877, the Newcastle Council was formed to administer the affairs of the town area.

17 Ibid.



Figure 22: St Stephen's Church was built in 1861, photograph taken 1947.

Source: 'Church; Anglican, Saint Stephen's, Toodyay', taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 1947.

4.3.5 Convict Transport to Australia Ceased

Convict transportation ended in 1868, although the former convicts, or ex-convicts, lived in the colony. The convict workforce did make a difference to the region's development, although perhaps not as significant as the settlers and the government hoped¹⁸. The improvements in public works were a particular feature of the period, as were the improvements in trade skills resulting from the many artisans and tradespeople transported as convicts. For example, ex-convict and builder George Hasell significantly contributed 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 escape from custody¹⁹.

18 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.

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

4.3.6 Convict Labour

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 tradespeople such as former convict George Hasell²⁰.

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 enabled more convenient delivery of goods to Perth and Fremantle. The discovery of gold in the Yilgarn district of Western Australia sparked a period of development in the district, although the gold rushes did draw many men away from their homes.

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



Figure 23: Train at Newcastle Station, c. 1895.

Source: '3314B/13: A train at the Newcastle (later Toodyay) railway station, ca.1895', State Library of WA, 1910.

GOLD BOOM

1889-1919

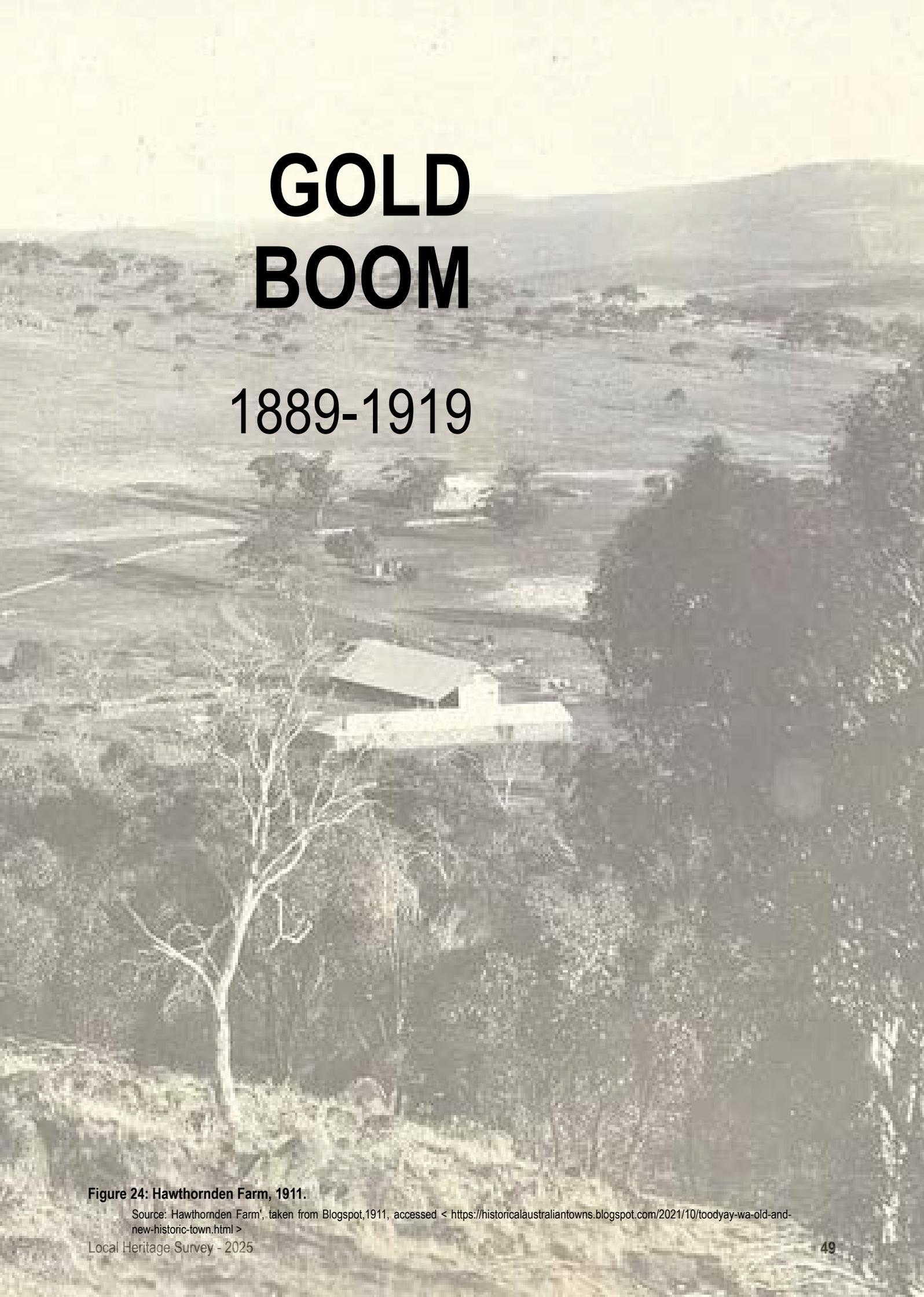


Figure 24: Hawthornden Farm, 1911.

Source: Hawthornden Farm', taken from Blogspot,1911, accessed < <https://historicalaustralian towns.blogspot.com/2021/10/toodyay-wa-old-and-new-historic-town.html> >

4.4 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.

4.4.1 Discovery of Gold

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'²¹. The Newcastle The bridge was renovated in 1890 to accommodate the increase in traffic²².



Figure 26: Toodyay Gold Discovered, Ruins of a Possible Mineshaft.

Source: 'Ruins Possible Mine Shaft', taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, nd.

²¹ Erickson, Old Toodyay, p. 314.

²² Frayne, op.cit., p. 29. Frayne, op. cit., p. 29.

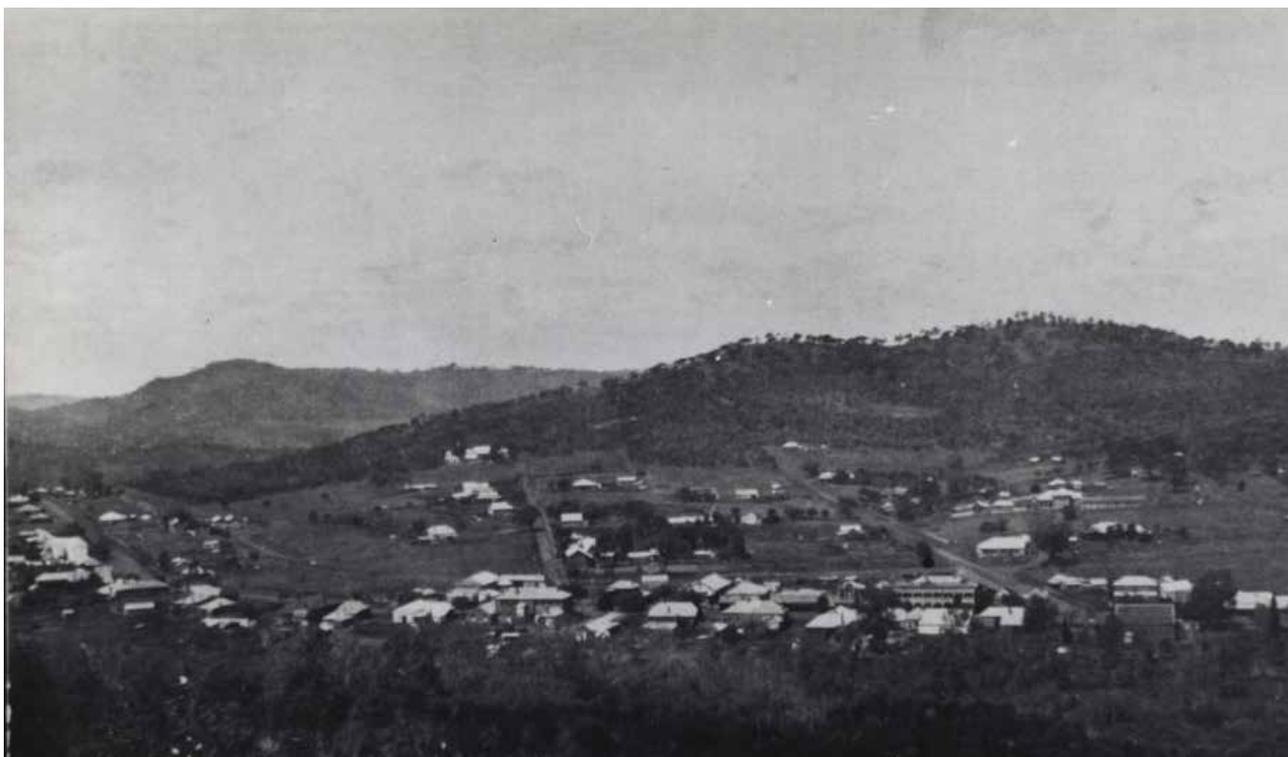


Figure 25: Stirling Terrace.

Source: 'Toodyay Scene, Stirling Terrace West, taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, nd.

4.4.2 Municipal Council Chambers

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.



Figure 28: Newcastle Town, 1908.

Source: '019102PD: Newcastle (now Toodyay), 1908', taken from The State Library of WA, 1908.



Figure 27: Memorial Hall, c 1910-1920.

Source: 'Memorial Hall, Toodyay', taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, c. 1910-1920.

4.4.3 Construction of Substantial Buildings

The 1890s in Toodyay is characterized 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 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.



Figure 30: Toodyay Post Office.

Source: 'Toodyay Post Office', taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, nd.

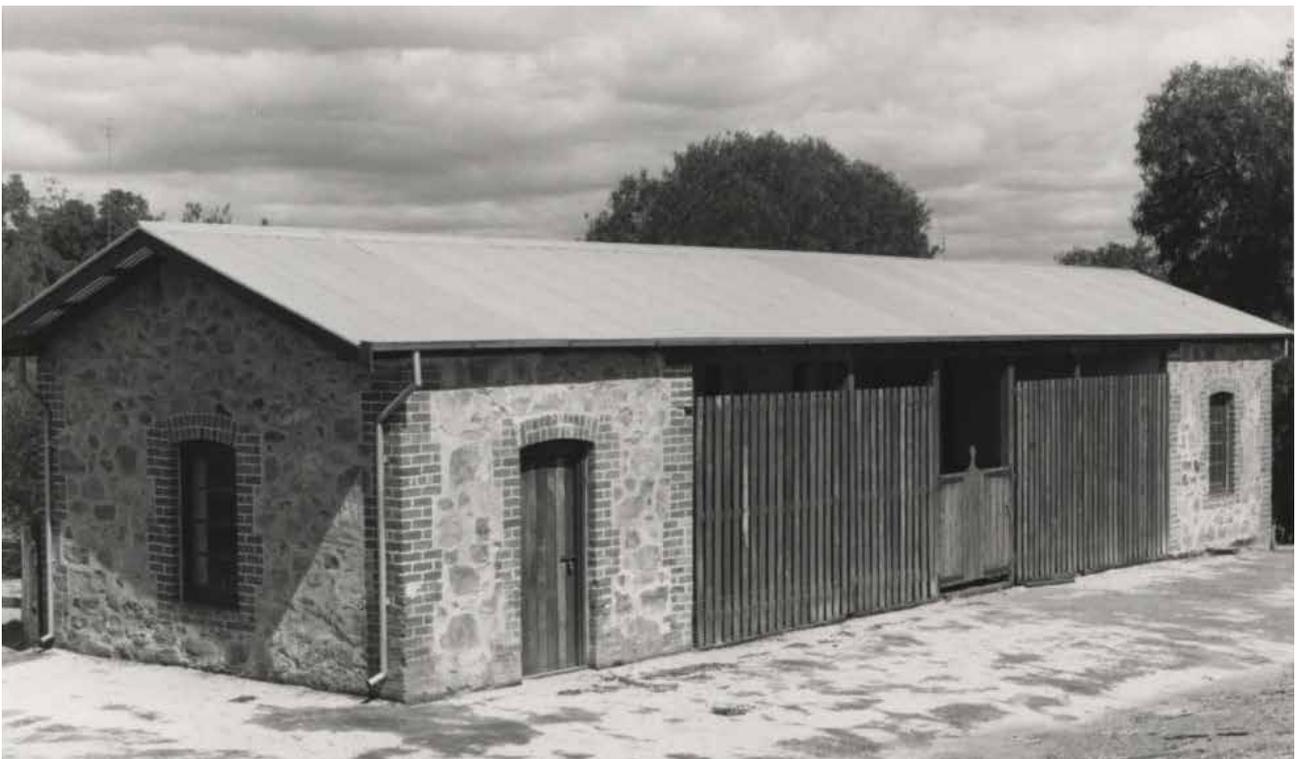


Figure 29: Old Police Stables.

Source: 'Old Police Stables, Toodyay,' Restored, taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 1977.

4.4.4 Diversification of Agriculture

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.²³

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.



Figure 32: Newgain Farm and Vineyard, nd.

Source: 'Newgain Vineyard and Buildings, taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, nd.

²³ Frayne, op. cit., p. 29.



Figure 31: Glendearg Farm, nd.

Source: 'Toodyay Scene, Stirling Terrace West', taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, nd.

4.4.5 Naming of Stirling Terrace

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, Captain James Stirling.²⁴

²⁴ 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.



Figure 33: Stirling Terrace Toodyay 1910.

Source: 'Stirling Terrace, 1910', State Library of Western Australia, 1920.

4.4.6 Railway constructed to Bolgart

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 Wales²⁵. The area known as 'Old Toodyay' was renamed 'West Toodyay'²⁶. In 1912, the Toodyay Road Board merged with the Toodyay Municipal Council and served the Toodyay Road District²⁷. 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.

²⁵ Government Gazette, 6 May 1910,

²⁶ The West Australian, 5 May 1910, p. 4.

²⁷ Government Gazette, 1 March 1912, p. 1136-1137 as quoted in Frayne op. cit. p. iii.



Figure 34: Stirling Terrace Toodyay 1920.

Source: 'Stirling Terrace, 1920', Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 1920.

WORLD WAR

1920-1945

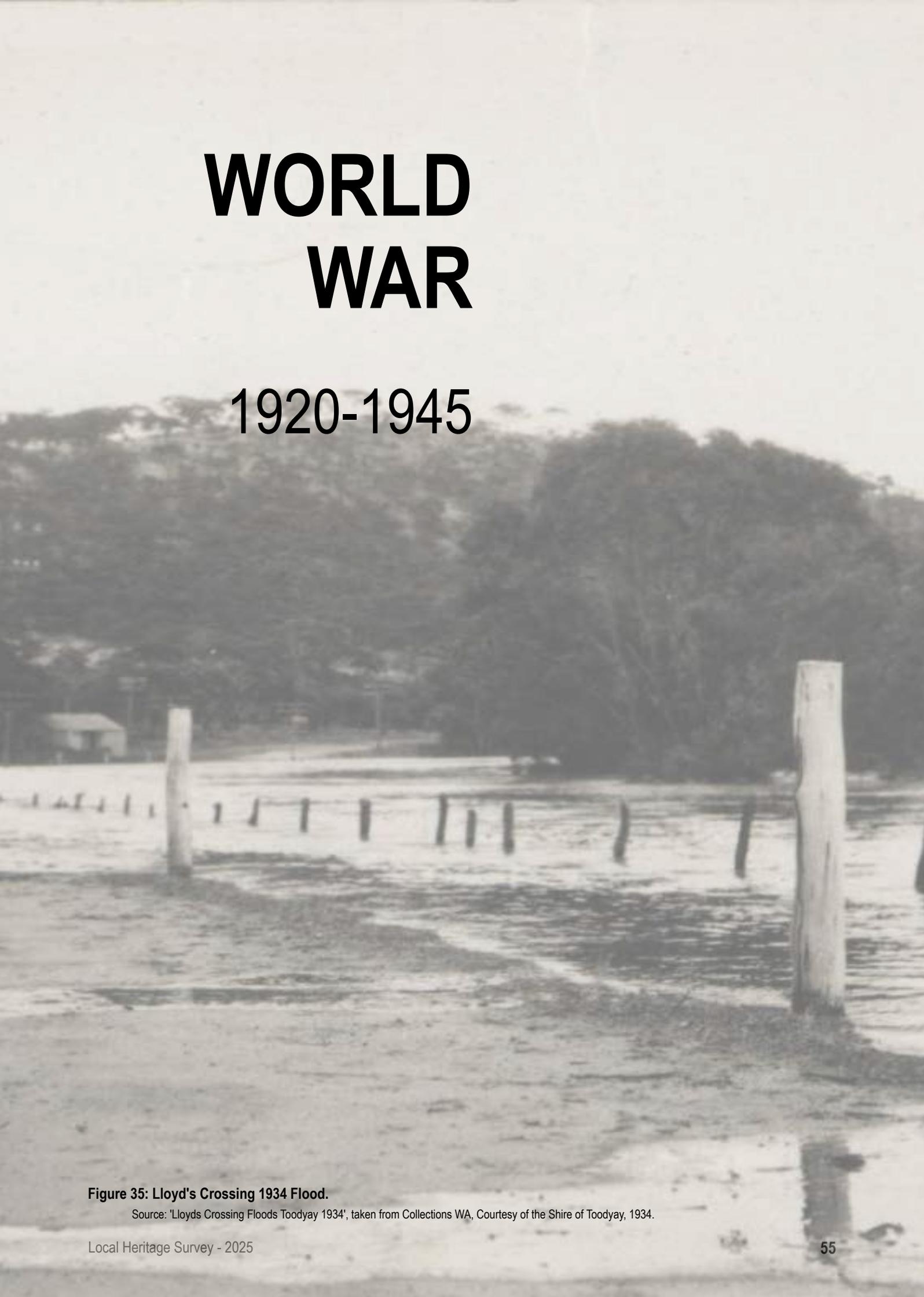


Figure 35: Lloyd's Crossing 1934 Flood.

Source: 'Lloyds Crossing Floods Toodyay 1934', taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 1934.

4.5 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.

affected the district economy²⁸. However, it was the working families which suffered the most from the lack of work. Sustenance workers were likely to have undertaken work in the district, although specific projects have not been identified. Men traveling 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 land²⁹.

4.5.1 Depression during the war

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 led to a drop in the prices of wheat and wool, which significantly

²⁸ Mills, Brian 'Unemployment' in Gregory, Jenny and Gothard, Jan [eds] Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia UWA Press, 2009, pp. 892-893.

²⁹ Garden, Donald S. Northam An Avon Valley History Northam Shire Council, Hesperian Press, 1992, p.223-226.



Figure 36: Anzac Day March Stirling Terrace Toodyay 1934-35.

Source: 'Anzac Day March Stirling Terrace Toodyay 1934-35', Old Gaol Museum, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 1935.

4.5.2 Opening of Toodyay Garage

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.

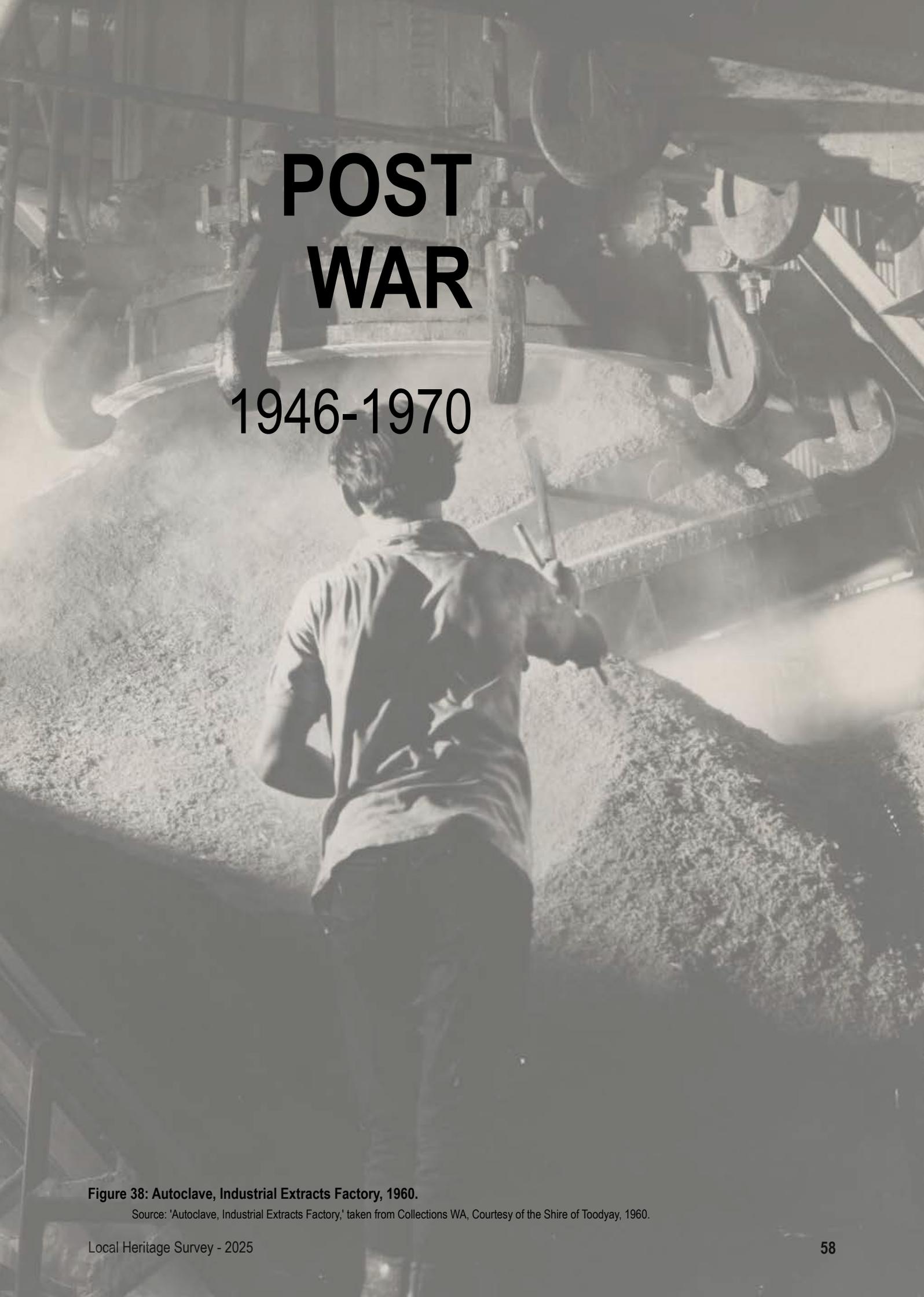
In 1934, a major flood hit the town of Toodyay. Communications were cut as telegraph lines collapsed and roads and rail links were submerged.³⁰

³⁰ 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.



Figure 37: Toodyay Garage.

Source: 'Toodyay Shell Garage', taken from Historical Australian Towns Blog, 1929. accessed < <https://historicalaustraliantowns.blogspot.com/2021/10/toodyay-wa-old-and-new-historic-town.html> >



POST WAR

1946-1970

Figure 38: Autoclave, Industrial Extracts Factory, 1960.

Source: 'Autoclave, Industrial Extracts Factory,' taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 1960.

4.6 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.

4.6.1 Economic Growth

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.

4.6.2 Building Toodyay School and Police Station

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.

4.6.3 Less Pastoral Industry

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.

4.6.4 Shire of Toodyay formed from the Roads District

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 House³¹.

³¹ 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.



Figure 39: Opening of the Toodyay Roads Board Offices in the Former Courthouse.

Source: 'Opening of the Toodyay Roads Board Offices in the Former Courthouse' taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 1959.

4.6.5 Extracts Factory

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.

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 achievement³².

³² Plaimar Limited, Private Archives Collection Listing, Mn 2158, Battye Library. Online source http://www.liswa.wa.gov.au/pdf/mn/mn2001_2500/mn2158.pdf accessed February 2010.

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 community³³.

4.6.6 Tourism

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

³³ 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.



Figure 40: Extracts Factory.

Source: 'B2312060 Extracts Factory at Toodyay' taken from the State Library of Western Australia, 1952.

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 Australia³⁴.

4.6.7. Standard Gauge Rail

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.

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.



Figure 41: Opening of Old Gaol Museum.

Source: 'Opening of Old Gail Museum (Newcastle Gaol 1962)' State Library of Western Australia, 1962.

RECENT YEARS

1970-2025

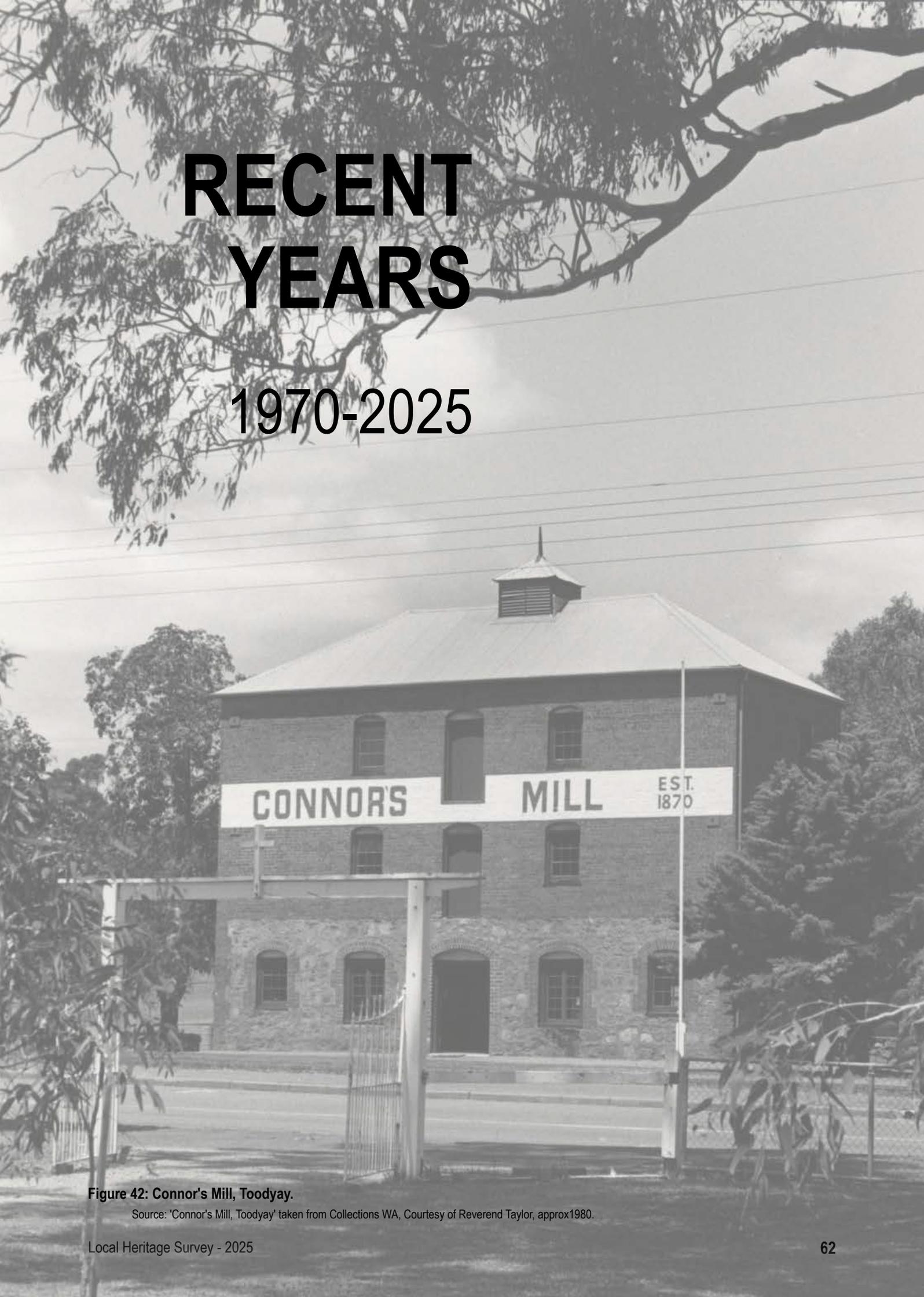


Figure 42: Connor's Mill, Toodyay.

Source: 'Connor's Mill, Toodyay' taken from Collections WA, Courtesy of Reverend Taylor, approx1980.

4.7 1971-2012 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?

4.7.1 Decline in Produce Prices

The period from the 1970s is characterized 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 alternative response began to emerge.

4.7.2 Hobby Farms

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, llamas 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.

4.7.3 Tourism increases

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 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 building³⁵.

³⁵ 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.



Figure 43: Opening of refurbished Connor's Mill in Toodyay.

Source: 'Opening of Refurbished Connor's Mill and Toodyay Tourist Centre' Collections Western Australia, 1976.

4.7.4 Heritage Town

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 in the State Register of Heritage Places³⁶.

4.7.5 Moondyne Festival and the Avon Descent

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 region³⁷. The Avon Descent white water race started in 1973 and continues to draw a large audience to the region.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ No author provided, Toodyay's Moondyne Festival website, <http://www.moondynfestival.com/> accessed March 2010.



Figure 44: Dress Rehearsal Moondyne Festival.

Source: 'Dress Rehearsal Moondyne Festival' Collections WA, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 1985.

4.7.6 Avon Link Train Service

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 people have frequently settled rural areas 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 community³⁸. 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.

³⁸ No author provided, 'AvonLink and MerredinLink', from Transwa website, <http://www.transwa.wa.gov.au/Services/AvonLink/tabid/41/Default.aspx> accessed March 2010.

4.7.7 Artisans and Art in the Shire of Toodyay

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 environment³⁹.

³⁹ Toodyay Land Conservation District Committee website, <http://www.toodyaylandcare.org.au> updated 13 April 2010, accessed 26 April 2010.



Figure 45: Avon Link Railway Service.

Source: 'AvonLink stays on track but with fewer services' The West Australian, Dylan Caporn, 1 June 2017.

4.7.8 Agricultural Economy

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.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ No author provided, 'Toodyay Profile' and 'About Us', from the Shire of Toodyay website,



Figure 46: Culham Stables, 1875.

Source: 'Ernest Giles' Fourth Expedition party at Samuel Pole Phillips's Homestead Culham, Toodyay, Western Australia, 1875.' The State Library of Western Australia, 1875.

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5

PLACE INDEX

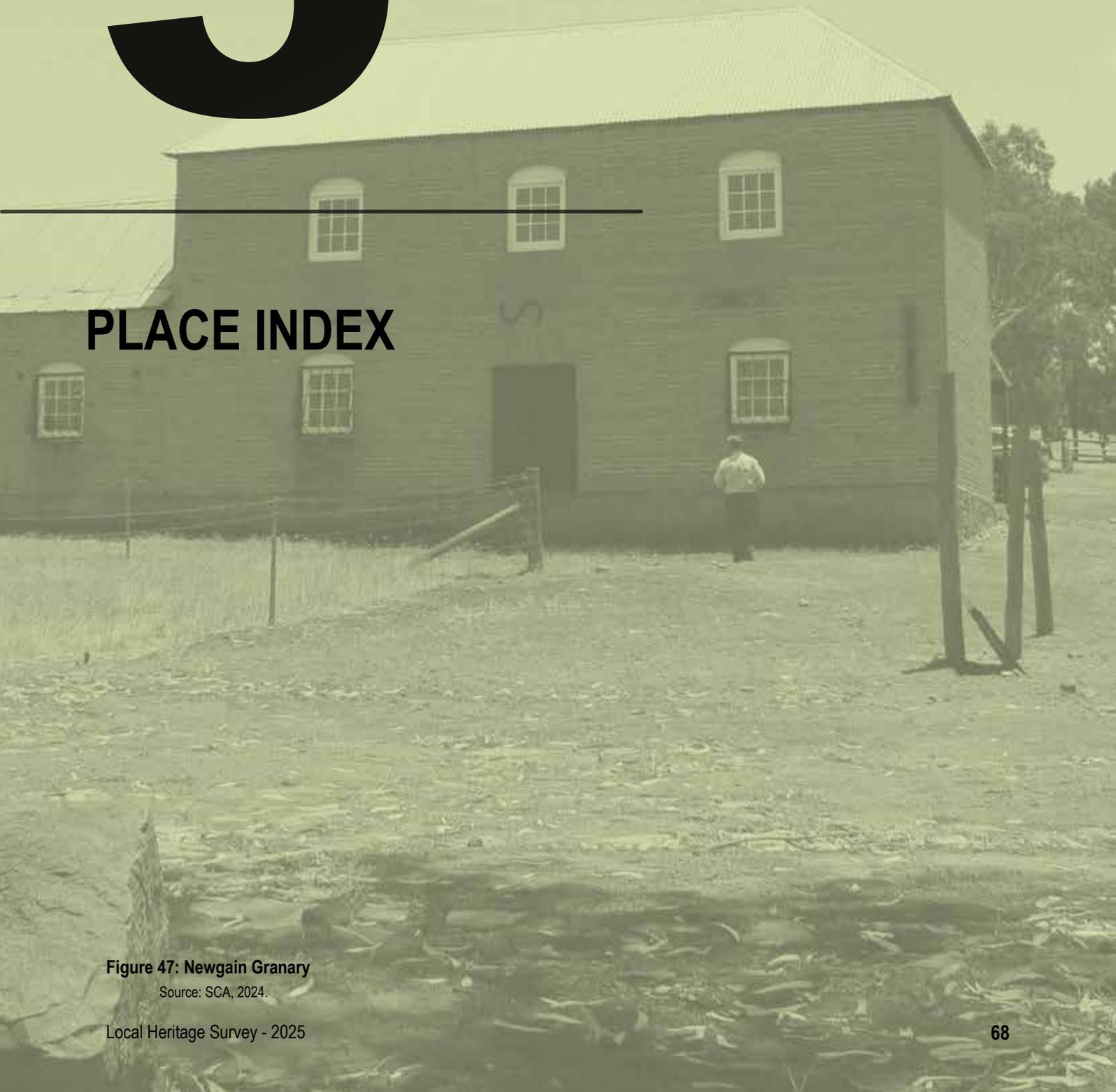


Figure 47: Newgain Granary
Source: SCA, 2024.

5



5.0 Place Index

The index provides a comprehensive list of places included in the Local Heritage Survey for their values and significance to the Shire of Toodyay.

5.0.1 Overview

The 2025 LHS includes a total of 165 individual places:

- 153 existing places
- 4 additional places formed following the division of 3 existing sites
- 8 new nominations

LHS Order

The LHS has been separated into the following localities:

- Toodyay
- Bejoording
- Coondle
- Culham
- Dewars Pool
- Dumbarton
- Hoddys Well
- Moondyne
- Morangup
- Nunile
- Wattening
- West Toodyay

Changes to Management Categories

46 Places altered in Management Category.

- 31 were increased
- 15 were decreased

5.0.2 New Nominations

The initial call for nominations received a number of submissions by the local community and the Toodyay Historical Society. After an initial review, the list of nominations was reduced to the following eight (8) places which are recommended for inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey. Five (5) of the eight (8) nominations are recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

Table 9.0: Nominated Places

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC	Heritage List
3	Old Toodyay Railway Bridge (fmr)	Avon River (south of Toodyay Showground)	Toodyay	3	No
11	Old Police Station (fmr)	6 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	No
13	Police Quarters (fmr)	8 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	Yes
15	St John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery (fmr)	47 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	No
45	St John the Baptist Church	34-38 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	Yes
84	St Stephen's Gum Tree	132 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Yes
98	Aboriginal Burial - Site	13 Toodyay Street	Toodyay	2	Yes
161	Everett's Cottage (fmr)	Lot 1 North Street	West Toodyay	2	Yes

5.1 Place Index By Address

The following index lists places first in order of locality and then alphabetically by street name. The locality of Toodyay is first followed by the additional localities within the Shire.

Legend

Italics: New Nomination

No.: Place Number

MC: Management Category

HL: Shire of Toodyay Heritage List

SR: State Register of Heritage Places

Table 11.0: Place Index by Address

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC	HL	SR
TOODYAY						
1	Toodyay War Memorial and Park	1 Anzac Avenue	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
2	House, 3 Arthur Street	3 Arthur Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
3	<i>Old Toodyay Railway Bridge (fmr)</i>	Avon River (south of Toodyay Showground)	Toodyay	3	-	-
4	Old Gaol and Police Station Complex	12 Clinton Street	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
5	Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)	15-17 Clinton Street	Toodyay	1	Y	-
6	Toodyay Police Lock-up (fmr)	15-17 Clinton Street	Toodyay	2	Y	-
7	Rose Cottage	20 Clinton Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
8	Thomas Whittle's Cottage (fmr)	30 Clinton Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
9	Hasell House (fmr)	12 Drummond Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
10	Knockdomony Cottage	3 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
11	<i>Old Police Station (fmr)</i>	6 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	-	-
12	Viewlands	7 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
13	<i>Police Quarters (fmr)</i>	8 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
14	Glencraigie	14 Duke Street	Toodyay	2	Y	-
15	<i>St John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery (fmr)</i>	47 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	-	-
16	Schoolmaster's House (fmr)	2 Duke Street North	Toodyay	3	Y	-
17	Duke Street School (fmr)	6 Duke Street North	Toodyay	2	Y	-
18	Anglican Rectory (fmr)	7 Fiennes Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
19	Green's Cottage (fmr)	8 Fiennes Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
20	Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites	14-15 Fiennes Street	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
21	Freemason's Hall	19 Fiennes Street	Toodyay	2	Y	-
22	Cook's House (fmr)	3 Folewood Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC	HL	SR
23	The Cascades	50 Folewood Road	Toodyay	2	Y	-
24	Durley Hill	56 Folewood Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-
25	Spion Kop	61 Folewood Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-
26	Butterly House	1 Harper Road	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
27	Monger's Store - Site, Duidgee Park	2 Harper Road	Toodyay	4	-	-
28	Clackline to Toodyay Railway Formation (1888)	Various, 5 Harper Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-
29	Rose Valley Cottage	17 Harper Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-
30	Newcastle Hospital (fmr)	7 Henry Street West	Toodyay	2	Y	-
31	Pelham Reserve	31 Henry Street West	Toodyay	2	Y	-
32	House, 2 Jubilee Street	2 Jubilee Street	Toodyay	2	Y	-
33	Cottage, 4 Jubilee Street	4 Jubilee Street	Toodyay	2	Y	-
34	Cottage, 4-6 Mount Anderson Street	4-6 Mount Anderson Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
35	Julia Harper's Cottage (fmr)	11 Nottingham Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-
36	Oddfellows House (fmr)	3 Oddfellow Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
37	Ted Chapman's Cottage (fmr)	5 Piesse Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
38	Stirling Terrace Precinct	Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
39	Factory Houses (fmr)	5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19 and 21 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
40	Roman Catholic Church Group	32-38 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
41	Mercy House	34-38 Stirling Terrace (5 Mercy Retreat)	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
42	St Aloysius House	34-38 Stirling Terrace (36 Stirling Terrace)	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
43	O'Connor House	34-38 Stirling Terrace (3 Mercy Retreat)	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
44	'The Ship'	34-38 Stirling Terrace (34 Stirling Terrace)	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
45	<i>St John the Baptist Church</i>	34-38 Stirling Terrace (38 Stirling Terrace)	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
46	Catholic Presbytery (fmr)	32 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	
47	St John the Baptist Church (fmr)	35 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	
48	House, 50 Stirling Terrace	50 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
49	Stationmaster's House (fmr)	61 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
50	Kirk's Pensioner Guard Cottage (fmr)	68 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
51	W.G. Leeder's house (fmr)	74 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
52	House, 78 Stirling Terrace	78 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
53	Hackett's Pensioner Guard Cottage (fmr)	80 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC	HL	SR
54	Newcastle Hotel (fmr)	82 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
55	Cottage & Shops, 84 Stirling Terrace	84 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
56	Pensioner Guard Cottage (Jas Smith) (fmr)	92 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
57	Leeder's House (fmr)	94 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
58	James Martin's Cottage (fmr)	95 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
59	Toodyay Public Library	96 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
60	Toodyay Garage	97-99 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
61	Demasson's House and Shop (fmr)	98 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
62	Commercial Premises, 100 Stirling Terrace	100 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
63	CWA Rooms	101 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
64	Shoemaker House	104 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
65	Toodyay Fire Station	105-107 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
66	WA Bank (fmr), 108 Stirling Terrace	108 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
67	Commercial Premises, 109 Stirling Terrace - Site	109 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	4	-	-
68	Wendouree Tea Room	110 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
69	Jager Stores	111-113 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
70	House (fmr) and Shop, 112 Stirling Terrace	112 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
71	Victoria Hotel	114-116 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
72	Victoria Billiard Saloon	114-116 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
73	Toodyay Post Office and Residence	115 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
74	Toodyay Memorial Hall	117 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
75	Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace	120 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
76	Ellery's Arcade	121 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
77	Stirling House	122B Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
78	Urwin's Store (fmr)	123 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
79	House (fmr), 124 Stirling Terrace	124 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
80	Freemason's Hotel (fmr)	125 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	Y	-
81	Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay	129 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
82	Connor's House (fmr)	131 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	Y	-
83	St Stephen's Anglican Church	132 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	Y	-
84	<i>St Stephen's Gum Tree</i>	132 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	Y	-
85	Cottage, 4 Telegraph Road	4 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-
86	Connor House (fmr), 9 Telegraph Road	9 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC	HL	SR
87	David Leeder's House (fmr)	10-12 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-
88	Connor House (fmr), 13-15 Telegraph Road	13-15 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-
89	House, 33 Telegraph Road	33 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	-	-
90	House, 37 Telegraph Road	37 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-
91	House, 39 Telegraph Road	39 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-
92	House, 45 Telegraph Road - Site	45 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	4	-	-
93	Jane Clarkson's Cottage - Site	46 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	4	-	-
94	Toodyay Public Cemetery	61 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	2	Y	-
95	Recreation Ground, Grandstand & Pavilion	1 Toodyay Street	Toodyay	2	Y	-
96	Parker's Cottage	7 Toodyay Street	Toodyay	3	Y	-
97	Donegan's Cottage	11 Toodyay Street	Toodyay	1	Y	Y
98	Aboriginal Burial - Site	13 Toodyay Street	Toodyay	2	Y	-
99	Drummond's Mill - Site	141 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Toodyay	4	-	-
100	Key Farm	6091 Toodyay Road	Toodyay	2	Y	-
101	Calbaline	6207 Toodyay Road	Toodyay	2	Y	-
102	James Cottage	6298 Toodyay Road	Toodyay	3	Y	-
BEJOORDING						
103	Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square	34 Second Road	Bejoording	1	Y	Y
104	Bejoording Townsite Spring Reserve - Site	opposite 34 Second Road	Bejoording	1	Y	Y
105	Bejoording Siding - Site	near 15 One Man Road	Bejoording	4	-	-
106	Haseley	1910 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Bejoording	3	Y	-
107	Glendearg	1939 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Bejoording	3	Y	-
COONDLE						
108	Royd Nook Cottage	26 Alan Twine Road	Coondle	3	-	-
109	Royd Nook Wool Shed	30 Alan Twine Road	Coondle	3	Y	-
110	Coondle Hall - Site	near 125 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road	Coondle	4	-	-
111	Coondle School - Site	near 125 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road	Coondle	4	-	-
112	Vetter Cottage & Winery Ruins	43 Bowers Road	Coondle	3	Y	-
113	Mrs Fawell's Place - Site	across from 61 Church Gully Road	Coondle	4	-	-
114	Coondle Homestead - Site	44 Coondle West Road	Coondle	4	-	-

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC	HL	SR
115	Hawthornden	282 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Coondle	1	Y	-
116	Alex Ferguson's Smithy - Site	282 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Coondle	4	-	-
117	Lunn's Landing Siding - Site	310 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Coondle	4	-	-
118	Coondle Siding - Site	775 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Coondle	4	-	-
CULHAM						
119	St Phillip's Anglican Church & Cemetery	1050 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Culham	1	Y	-
120	Culham Homestead	1469 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Culham	1	Y	-
121	Culham Cricket Ground - Site	10 Telegraph Road	Culham	3	Y	-
122	Culham Hall - Site	10 Telegraph Road	Culham	4	-	-
DEWARS POOL						
123	Community Sheep Dip	55 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road	Dewars Pool	3	Y	-
124	Britt's House (fmr)	120 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road	Dewars Pool	2	Y	-
DUMBARTON						
125	Shepherd's Rock	near 93 Dumbarton Road	Dumbarton	1	Y	-
126	Newgain Granary	389 Dumbarton Road	Dumbarton	1	Y	-
127	Neugin Homestead	466 Dumbarton Road	Dumbarton	2	Y	-
128	Extracts Factory (fmr)	6-8 Extracts Place	Dumbarton	3	Y	-
129	White Lakes	Goomalling-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	3	Y	-
130	Knockdomony (fmr)	48 Goomalling-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	3	Y	-
131	Tipperary Ruin	76 Goomalling-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	3	Y	-
132	Mountain Park, Shearing Shed	58 Nairn Drive	Dumbarton	2	Y	-
133	Mountain Park, Dumbarton Homestead	59 Nairn Drive	Dumbarton	2	Y	-
134	Mountain Park, Nairn Cottage	Nairn Drive	Dumbarton	2	Y	-
135	Nardie Cemetery	Nardie Drive (beside 6 Extracts Place)	Dumbarton	1	Y	-
136	Windmill Hill Railway Cutting	near 1547 Northam-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	2	Y	-
137	Factory Management Houses (fmr)	1956-1944 Northam-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	3	Y	-
138	Nardie Homestead	2027 Northam-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	2	Y	-
HODDYS WELL						
139	Hoddy Well & Cottage	925 Clackline-Toodyay Road	Hoddys Well	3	Y	-
140	Ringa Railway Bridge	Clackline-Toodyay Road	Hoddys Well	2	Y	-
141	Coorinja Winery	5914 Toodyay Road	Hoddys Well	1	Y	-
142	10 Mile Hill School - Site	Toodyay Road	Hoddys Well	4	-	-

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC	HL	SR
MOONDYNE						
143	Joe's Cage - Site	Avon Valley National Park, Off Sapper Road	Moondyne	4	-	-
144	Rock Cairn	Avon Valley National Park	Moondyne	1	Y	-
MORANGUP						
145	Jimperding Cemetery - Site	Cobbler Pool Road	Morangup	2	Y	-
146	Jimperding Gold Mine - Site	1240 Morangup Road	Morangup	3	Y	-
147	Morangup Spring - Site	near 4525 Toodyay Road	Morangup	4	-	-
148	Blinkbonny	5143 Toodyay Road	Morangup	3	Y	-
NUNILE						
149	Foggarthorpe	211 Goomalling-Toodyay Road	Nunile	3	Y	-
150	The Range, Shearer's Quarters	428 Goomalling-Toodyay Road	Nunile	1	Y	-
151	The Range, Homestead	430 Goomalling-Toodyay Road	Nunile	1	Y	-
152	Nunile Hall - Site	570 Woodendale Road	Nunile	4	-	-
153	Yandee Homestead	1 Woodlands Road	Nunile	1	Y	-
WATTENING						
154	Charlie Syred's House - Site	21 Syred Road	Wattening	4	-	-
155	The Byeen	900 Telegraph Road	Wattening	2	Y	-
156	Wattening Temperance Hall - Site	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Wattening	4	-	-
WEST TOODYAY						
157	Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct	West Toodyay (various)	West Toodyay	2	Y	-
158	Rockhaven	9 Clarke Street	West Toodyay	3	Y	-
159	Hasell's Cottage (ruin)	366 Julimar Road	West Toodyay	1	Y	Y
160	West Toodyay School - Site	cnr of Julimar Road and River Road	West Toodyay	4	-	-
161	Everett's Cottage (fmr)	Lot 1 North Street	West Toodyay	2	Y	-
162	Avondale	316 Railway Road	West Toodyay	1	Y	-
163	Deepdale	336 River Road	West Toodyay	2	Y	-
164	Mayfield	188 Toodyay West Road	West Toodyay	3	Y	-
165	Hasson House (fmr)	312 Toodyay West Road	West Toodyay	3	Y	-

1

						 Mercy House	 St Aloysius House
 O'Connor House	 'The Ship'	 St John the Baptist Church	 Hasell's Cottage (ruin)	 Toodyay Fire Station	 Bejoording Townsite Spring Reserve - Site	 Donegan's Cottage	
 St Stephen's Anglican Church	 Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay	 Freemason's Hotel (fmr)	 Toodyay Post Office and Residence	 Toodyay Public Library	 Butterfly House	 Roman Catholic Church Group	
 Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)	 Old Goal and Police Station Complex	 Toodyay War Memorial and Park	 Toodyay Court House (fmr)	 Avondale	 Hawthornden	 St Phillip's Anglican Church & Cemetery	
 Culham Homestead	 Bejoording Homestead Complex	 Coorinja Winery	 Nardie Cemetery	 Shepherd's Rock	 Newgain Granary	 Yandee Homestead	
 The Range, Homestead	 The Range, Shearer's Quarters	 Rock Cairn	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY 1 PLACES				

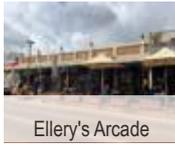
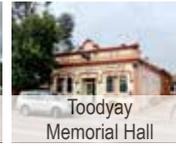
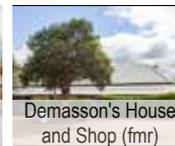
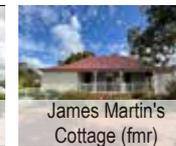
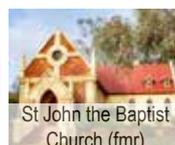
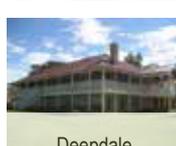
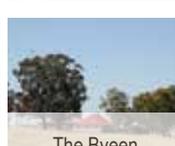
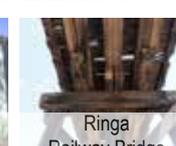
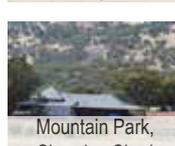
5.2 Management Category 1 Places

Table 12.0: Place Index by Management Category 1

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC 2013	MC 2025
TOODYAY					
1	Toodyay War Memorial and Park	1 Anzac Avenue	Toodyay	1	1
4	Old Gaol and Police Station Complex	12 Clinton Street	Toodyay	1	1
5	Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)	15-17 Clinton Street	Toodyay	2	1*
20	Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites	14-15 Fiennes Street	Toodyay	1	1
26	Butterly House	1 Harper Road	Toodyay	2	1*
40	Roman Catholic Church Group	32-38 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	1*
41	Mercy House	34-38 Stirling Terrace (5 Mercy Retreat)	Toodyay	2	1*
42	St Aloysius House	34-38 Stirling Terrace (36 Stirling Terrace)	Toodyay	2	1*
43	O'Connor House	34-38 Stirling Terrace (3 Mercy Retreat)	Toodyay	2	1*
44	'The Ship'	34-38 Stirling Terrace (34 Stirling Terrace)	Toodyay	2	1*
45	<i>St John the Baptist Church</i>	34-38 Stirling Terrace (38 Stirling Retreat)	Toodyay	-	1*
59	Toodyay Public Library	96 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	1
65	Toodyay Fire Station	105-107 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	1*
73	Toodyay Post Office and Residence	115 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	1
80	Freemason's Hotel (fmr)	125 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	1
81	Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay	129 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	1	1
83	St Stephen's Anglican Church	132 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	1*
97	Donegan's Cottage	11 Toodyay Street	Toodyay	2	1*
BEJOORDING					
103	Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square	34 Second Road	Bejoording	1	1
104	Bejoording Townsite Spring Reserve - Site	opposite 34 Second Road	Bejoording	2	1*
COONDLE					
115	Hawthornden	282 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Coondle	1	1

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC 2013	MC 2025
CULHAM					
119	St Phillip's Anglican Church & Cemetery	1050 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Culham	1	1
120	Culham Homestead	1469 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Culham	1	1
DUMBARTON					
125	Shepherd's Rock	near 93 Dumbarton Road	Dumbarton	1	1
126	Newgain Granary	389 Dumbarton Road	Dumbarton	1	1
135	Nardie Cemetery	Nardie Drive (beside 6 Extracts Place)	Dumbarton	1	1
HODDYS WELL					
141	Coorinja Winery	5914 Toodyay Road	Hoddys Well	2	1*
MOONDYNE					
144	Rock Cairn	Avon Valley National Park	Moondyne	1	1
NUNILE					
150	The Range, Shearer's Quarters	428 Goomalling Toodyay Road	Nunile	1	1
151	The Range, Homestead	430 Goomalling Toodyay Road	Nunile	1	1
153	Yandee Homestead	1 Woodlands Road	Nunile	2	1*
WEST TOODYAY					
159	Hasell's Cottage	366 Julimar Road	West Toodyay	2	1*
162	Avondale	316 Railway Road	West Toodyay	1	1

2

 St Stephen's Grand Old Gum Tree	 Ellery's Arcade	 Urwin's Store (fmr)	 120 Stirling Terrace	 Toodyay Memorial Hall	 Victoria Hotel	 Victoria Billiard Saloon
 Leeder's House Jag (fmr) Stores	 Newcastle Hotel 112 Stirling Terrace	 Stirling Terrace Precinct	 CWA Rooms	 Shoemaker House	 Demasson's House and Shop (fmr)	 James Martin's Cottage (fmr)
 Catholic Presbytery (fmr)	 St John the Baptist Church (fmr)	 Newcastle Hospital (fmr)	 Pelham Reserve	 Glencraigie		
 Toodyay Police Lock-up (fmr)	 Freemason's Hall	 The Cascades	 Recreation Ground	 Duke Street School (fmr)	 Cottage, 4 Jubilee St	 House, 2 Jubilee Street
 Toodyay Public Cemetery	 Britt's House (fmr)	 Deepdale	 The Bye-en	 Calbaline	 Key Farm	 Ringa Railway Bridge
 Nardie Homestead	 Windmill Hill Railway Cutting	 Mountain Park, Dumbarton Homestead	 Mountain Park, Shearing Shed	 Mountain Park - Cottage	 Mountain Park, Nairn Cottage	 Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct
 Everett's Cottage (fmr)	 Aboriginal Burial - Site	 Jimperding Cemetery - Site	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY 2 PLACES			

5.3 Management Category 2 Places

Table 13.0: Place Index by Management Category 2

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC 2013	MC 2025
TOODYAY					
6	Toodyay Police Lock-up (fmr)	15-17 Clinton Street	Toodyay	2	2
14	Glencraigie	14 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	2*
17	Duke Street School (fmr)	6 Duke Street North	Toodyay	2	2
21	Freemason's Hall	19 Fiennes Street	Toodyay	2	2
23	The Cascades	50 Folewood Road	Toodyay	3	2*
30	Newcastle Hospital (fmr)	7 Henry Street West	Toodyay	2	2
31	Pelham Reserve	31 Henry Street West	Toodyay	2	2
32	House, 2 Jubilee Street	2 Jubilee Street	Toodyay	3	2*
33	Cottage, 4 Jubilee Street	4 Jubilee Street	Toodyay	3	2*
38	Stirling Terrace Precinct	Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
46	Catholic Presbytery (fmr)	32 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	2*
47	St John the Baptist Church (fmr)	35 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
54	Newcastle Hotel (fmr)	82 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	2*
57	Leeder's House (fmr)	94 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
58	James Martin's Cottage (fmr)	95 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	2*
61	Demasson's House and Shop (fmr)	98 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
63	CWA Rooms	101 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
64	Shoemaker House	104 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
69	Jager Stores	111-113 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	2*
70	House (fmr) and Shop, 112 Stirling Terrace	112 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
71	Victoria Hotel	114-116 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
72	Victoria Billiard Saloon	114-116 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
74	Toodyay Memorial Hall	117 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
75	Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace	120 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	2*
76	Ellery's Arcade	121 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
78	Urwin's Store	123 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	2
84	St Stephen's Gum Tree	132 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	-	2
94	Toodyay Public Cemetery	61 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	2	2
95	Recreation Ground, Grandstand & Pavilion	1 Toodyay Street	Toodyay	2	2
98	Aboriginal Burial - Site	13 Toodyay Street	Toodyay	-	2

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC 2013	MC 2025
100	Key Farm	6091 Toodyay Road	Toodyay	2	2
101	Calbaline	6207 Toodyay Road	Toodyay	2	2
DEWARS POOL					
124	Britt's House (fmr)	120 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road	Dewars Pool	2	2
DUMBARTON					
127	Neugin Homestead	466 Dumbarton Road	Dumbarton	2	2
132	Mountain Park, Shearing Shed	58 Nairn Drive	Dumbarton	2	2
133	Mountain Park, Dumbarton Homestead	59 Nairn Drive	Dumbarton	2	2
134	Mountain Park, Nairn Cottage	Nairn Drive	Dumbarton	2	2
136	Windmill Hill Railway Cutting	near 1547 Northam-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	2	2
138	Nardie Homestead	2027 Northam-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	2	2
HODDYS WELL					
140	Ringa Railway Bridge	Clackline-Toodyay Road	Hoddys Well	2	2
MORANGUP					
145	Jimperding Cemetery - Site	Cobbler Pool Road	Morangup	2	2
WATTENING					
155	The Byeen	900 Telegraph Road	Wattening	2	2
WEST TOODYAY					
157	Original Toodyay Townsite	West Toodyay (various)	West Toodyay	2	2
161	<i>Everett's Cottage (fmr)</i>	Lot 1 North Street	West Toodyay	-	2
163	Deepdale	336 River Road	West Toodyay	2	2

3

			MANAGEMENT CATEGORY 3 PLACES			

5.4 Management Category 3 Places

Table 14.0: Place Index by Management Category 3

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC 2013	MC 2025
TOODYAY					
2	House, 3 Arthur Street	3 Arthur Street	Toodyay	3	3
3	Old Toodyay Railway Bridge (fmr)	Avon River (south of Toodyay Showground)	Toodyay	-	3
7	Rose Cottage	20 Clinton Street	Toodyay	3	3
8	Thomas Whittle's Cottage (fmr)	30 Clinton Street	Toodyay	3	3
9	Hasell House (fmr)	12 Drummond Street	Toodyay	3	3
10	Knockdomony Cottage	3 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	3
11	Old Police Station (fmr)	6 Duke Street	Toodyay	-	3
12	Viewlands	7 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	3
13	Police Quarters (fmr)	8 Duke Street	Toodyay	-	3
15	St John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery (fmr)	47 Duke Street	Toodyay	-	3
16	Schoolmaster's House (fmr)	2 Duke Street North	Toodyay	3	3
18	Anglican Rectory (fmr)	7 Fiennes Street	Toodyay	3	3
19	Green's Cottage (fmr)	8 Fiennes Street	Toodyay	3	3
22	Cook's House (fmr)	3 Folewood Road	Toodyay	3	3
24	Durley Hill	56 Folewood Road	Toodyay	3	3
25	Spion Kop	61 Folewood Road	Toodyay	3	3
28	Clackline to Toodyay Railway Formation (1888)	Various, 5 Harper Road	Toodyay	3	3
29	Rose Valley Cottage	17 Harper Road	Toodyay	3	3
34	Cottage, 4-6 Mount Anderson Street	4-6 Mount Anderson Street	Toodyay	3	3
35	Julia Harper's Cottage (fmr)	11 Nottingham Road	Toodyay	3	3
36	Oddfellows House (fmr)	3 Oddfellow Street	Toodyay	3	3
37	Ted Chapman's Cottage (fmr)	5 Piesse Street	Toodyay	3	3
39	Factory Houses (fmr)	5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19 and 21 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
48	House, 50 Stirling Terrace	50 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
49	Stationmaster's House (fmr)	61 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
50	Kirk's Pensioner Guard Cottage (fmr)	68 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
51	W.G. Leeder's house (fmr)	74 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
52	House, 78 Stirling Terrace	78 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
53	Hackett's Pensioner Guard Cottage (fmr)	80 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC 2013	MC 2025
55	Cottage & Shops, 84 Stirling Terrace	84 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
56	Pensioner Guard Cottage (Jas Smith) (fmr)	92 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
60	Toodyay Garage	97-99 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
62	Commercial Premises, 100 Stirling Terrace	100 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
66	WA Bank (fmr), 108 Stirling Terrace	108 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
68	Wendouree Tea Room	110 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
77	Stirling House	122B Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
79	House (fmr), 124 Stirling Terrace	124 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
82	Connor's House (fmr)	131 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	3
85	Cottage, 4 Telegraph Road	4 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	3
86	Connor House (fmr), 9 Telegraph Road	9 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	3
87	David Leeder's House (fmr)	10-12 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	3
88	Connor House (fmr), 13-15 Telegraph Road	13-15 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	3
89	House, 33 Telegraph Road	33 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	3
90	House, 37 Telegraph Road	37 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	3
91	House, 39 Telegraph Road	39 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	3
96	Parker's Cottage	7 Toodyay Street	Toodyay	3	3
102	James Cottage	6298 Toodyay Road	Toodyay	3	3
BEJOORDING					
106	Haseley	1910 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Bejoording	3	3
107	Glendearg	1939 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Bejoording	3	3
COONDLE					
108	Royd Nook Cottage	26 Alan Twine Road	Coondle	4	3*
109	Royd Nook Wool Shed	30 Alan Twine Road	Coondle	3	3
112	Vetter Cottage & Winery Ruins	43 Bowers Road	Coondle	3	3
CULHAM					
121	Culham Cricket Ground - Site	10 Telegraph Road	Culham	3	3
DEWARS POOL					
123	Community Sheep Dip	55 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road	Dewars Pool	3	3
DUMBARTON					
128	Extracts Factory (fmr)	6-8 Extracts Place	Dumbarton	3	3
129	White Lakes	Goomalling-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	3	3
130	Knockdomony (fmr)	48 Goomalling-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	3	3

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC 2013	MC 2025
131	Tipperary Ruin	76 Goomalling-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	3	3
137	Factory Management Houses (fmr)	1956-1944 Northam-Toodyay Road	Dumbarton	3	3
HODDYS WELL					
139	Hoddy Well & Cottage	925 Clackline-Toodyay Road	Hoddys Well	3	3
MORANGUP					
146	Jimperding Gold Mine - Site	1240 Morangup Road	Morangup	2	3*
148	Blinkbonny	5143 Toodyay Road	Morangup	3	3
NUNILE					
149	Foggarthorpe	211 Goomalling-Toodyay Road	Nunile	3	3
WEST TOODYAY					
158	Rockhaven	9 Clarke Street	West Toodyay	3	3
164	Mayfield	188 Toodyay West Road	West Toodyay	3	3
165	Hasson House (fmr)	312 Toodyay West Road	West Toodyay	3	3

4



Monger's Store - Site,
Duidgee Park



Commercial Premises,
109 Stirling Terrace - Site



House,
45 Telegraph Road - Site



Jane Clarkson's
Cottage - Site



Coondle School - Site



Mrs Fawell's Place
- Site



Coondle Homestead
- Site



Alex Ferguson's Smithy
- Site



Drummond's Mill - Site



Bejoording Siding - Site



Coondle Hall - Site



10 Mile Hill School
- Site



Joe's Cage - Site



Morangup Spring - Site



Nunile Hall - Site



Lunn's Landing Siding
- Site



Coondle Siding - Site



Culham Hall - Site



Charlie Syred's House
- Site



Wattening Temperance
Hall - Site



West Toodyay School
- Site

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY 4 PLACES

5.5 Management Category 4 Places

Table 15.0: Place Index by Management Category 4

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC 2013	MC 2025
TOODYAY					
27	Monger's Store - Site, Duidgee Park	2 Harper Road	Toodyay	4	4
67	Commercial Premises, 109 Stirling Terrace - Site	109 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	4	4
92	House, 45 Telegraph Road - Site	45 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	4*
93	Jane Clarkson's Cottage - Site	44 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	4*
99	Drummond's Mill - Site	141 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Toodyay	3	4*
BEJOORDING					
105	Bejoording Siding - Site	near 15 One Man Road	Bejoording	5	4*
COONDLE					
110	Coondle Hall - Site	near 125 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road	Coondle	3	4*
111	Coondle School - Site	near 125 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road	Coondle	3	4*
113	Mrs Fawell's Place - Site	across from 61 Church Gully Road	Coondle	5	4*
114	Coondle Homestead - Site	44 Coondle West Road	Coondle	3	4*
116	Alex Ferguson's Smithy - Site	282 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Coondle	5	4*
117	Lunn's Landing Siding - Site	310 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Coondle	5	4*
118	Coondle Siding - Site	775 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Coondle	3	4*
CULHAM					
122	Culham Hall - Site	10 Telegraph Road	Culham	3	4*
HODDYS WELL					
142	10 Mile Hill School - Site	Toodyay Road	Hoddys Well	3	4*
MOONDYNE					
143	Joe's Cage - Site	Avon Valley National Park, Off Sapper Road	Moondyne	1	4*
MORANGUP					
147	Morangup Spring - Site	near 4525 Toodyay Road	Morangup	5	4*
NUNILE					
152	Nunile Hall - Site	570 Woodendale Road	Nunile	3	4*
WATTENING					
154	Charlie Syred's House - Site	21 Syred Road	Wattening	3	4*
156	Wattening Temperance Hall - Site	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Wattening	3	4*

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC 2013	MC 2025
WEST TOODYAY					
160	West Toodyay School - Site	cnr of Julimar Road and River Road	West Toodyay	3	4*

5.6 Changes in Management Category

The review has resulted in recommendations for a number of changes to individual Management Categories. These changes arise from additional historical research, closer physical assessment, reassessment of cultural heritage values, and changes to physical condition and fabric. The review has also aligned the LHS with current Heritage Council Guidelines, resulting in restructuring to reflect the approved four-tier system.

Table 16.0: Changes in Management Category

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	2013 MC	2025 MC
DECREASED IN MANAGEMENT CATEGORY					
146	Jimperding Gold Mine - Site	1240 Morangup Road	Morangup	2	3
92	House, 45 Telegraph Road - Site	45 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	4
93	Jane Clarkson's Cottage - Site	46 Telegraph Road	Toodyay	3	4
99	Drummond's Mill - Site	141 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Toodyay	3	4
110	Coondle Hall - Site	near 125 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road	Coondle	3	4
111	Coondle School - Site	near 125 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road	Coondle	3	4
114	Coondle Homestead - Site	44 Coondle West Road	Coondle	3	4
118	Coondle Siding - Site	775 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Coondle	3	4
122	Culham Hall - Site	10 Telegraph Road	Culham	3	4
142	10 Mile Hill School - Site	Toodyay Road	Hoddys Well	3	4
143	Joe's Cage - Site	Avon Valley National Park, Off Sapper Road	Moondyne	1	4
152	Nunile Hall - Site	570 Woodendale Road	Nunile	3	4
154	Charlie Syred's House - Site	21 Syred Road	Wattening	3	4
156	Wattening Temperance Hall - Site	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Watening	3	4
160	West Toodyay School - Site	corner of Julimar Road and River Road	West Toodyay	3	4

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	2013 MC	2025 MC
INCREASED IN MANAGEMENT CATEGORY					
5	Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)	15-17 Clinton Street	Toodyay	2	1
26	Butterly House	1 Harper Road	Toodyay	2	1
40	Roman Catholic Church Group	32-38 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	1
41	Mercy House	34-38 Stirling Terrace (5 Mercy Retreat)	Toodyay	2	1*
42	St Aloysius House	34-38 Stirling Terrace (36 Stirling Terrace)	Toodyay	2	1*
43	O'Connor House	34-38 Stirling Terrace (3 Mercy Retreat)	Toodyay	2	1*
44	'The Ship'	34-38 Stirling Terrace (34 Stirling Terrace)	Toodyay	2	1*
45	<i>St John the Baptist Church</i>	34-38 Stirling Terrace (38 Stirling Retreat)	Toodyay	-	1*
65	Toodyay Fire Station	105-107 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	1*
83	St Stephen's Anglican Church	132 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	2	1
97	Donegan's Cottage	11 Toodyay Street	Toodyay	2	1*
104	Bejoording Townsite Spring Reserve - Site	opposite 34 Second Road	Bejoording	2	1*
141	Coorinja Winery	5914 Toodyay Road	Hoddys Well	2	1
153	Yandee Homestead	1 Woodlands Road	Nunile	2	1
159	Hasell's Cottage	366 Julimar Road	West Toodyay	2	1*
14	Glencraigie	14 Duke Street	Toodyay	3	2
23	The Cascades	50 Folewood Road	Toodyay	3	2
32	House, 2 Jubilee Street	2 Jubilee Street	Toodyay	3	2
33	Cottage, 4 Jubilee Street	2 Jubilee Street	Toodyay	3	2
46	Catholic Presbytery (fmr)	32 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	2
54	Newcastle Hotel (fmr)	82 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	2
58	James Martin's Cottage (fmr)	95 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	2
65	Toodyay Fire Station	105-107 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	2
69	Jager Stores	111-113 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	2
75	Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace	120 Stirling Terrace	Toodyay	3	2
108	Royd Nook Cottage	26 Alan Twine Road	Coondle	4	3
105	Bejoording Siding - Site	near 15 One Man Road	Bejoording	5	4
113	Mrs Fawell's Place - Site	across from 61 Church Gully Road	Coondle	5	4

No.	Place Name	Address	Location	2013 MC	2025 MC
116	Alex Ferguson's Smithy - Site	282 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Coondle	5	4
117	Lunn's Landing Siding - Site	310 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	Coondle	5	4
147	Morangup Spring - Site	near 4525 Toodyay Road	Morangup	5	4



Figure 48: Vetter Cottage

Source: SCA, 2024.

6

PLACE RECORD FORMS

Figure 49: Newcastle Gaol Museum
Source: SCA, 2024.

6.0 Place Record Forms

Places Contents

Toodyay

1. Toodyay War Memorial and Park	98
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6. Toodyay Police Lock-up (fmr)	128
7. Rose Cottage	133
8. Thomas Whittle's Cottage (fmr)	137
9. Hasell House (fmr)	141
10. Knockdomony Cottage	145
11. Old Police Station (fmr)	149
12. Viewlands	154
13. Police Quarters (fmr)	158
14. Glencraigie	162
15. St John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery (fmr)	166
16. Schoolmaster's House (fmr)	170
17. Duke Street School (fmr)	174
18. Anglican Rectory (fmr)	180
19. Green's Cottage (fmr)	184
20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites	188
21. Freemason's Hall	200
22. Cook's House (fmr)	206
23. The Cascades	212
24. Durley Hill	218
25. Spion Kop	223
26. Butterly House	229
27. Monger's Store - Site, Duidgee Park	237
28. Clackline to Toodyay Railway Formation (1888)	241
29. Rose Valley Cottage	248
30. Newcastle Hospital (fmr)	252
31. Pelham Reserve	259
32. House, 2 Jubilee Street	263
33. Cottage, 4 Jubilee Street	268
34. Cottage, 4-6 Mount Anderson Street	272
35. Julia Harper's Cottage (fmr)	276
36. Oddfellows House (fmr)	280
37. Ted Chapman's Cottage (fmr)	283
38. Stirling Terrace Precinct	287
39. Factory Houses (fmr)	294
40. Roman Catholic Church Group	298

41. Mercy House	305
42. St Aloysius House	312
43. O'Connor House	319
44. 'The Ship'	325
45. St John the Baptist Church	331
46. Catholic Presbytery (fmr)	337
47. St John the Baptist Church (fmr)	341
48. House, 50 Stirling Terrace	346
49. Stationmaster's House (fmr)	349
50. Kirk's Pensioner Guard Cottage (fmr)	354
51. W.G. Leeder's house (fmr)	358
52. House, 78 Stirling Terrace	362
53. Hackett's Pensioner Guard Cottage (fmr)	365
54. Newcastle Hotel (fmr)	368
55. Cottage & Shops, 84 Stirling Terrace	375
56. Pensioner Guard Cottage (Jas Smith) (fmr)	379
57. Leeder's House (fmr)	383
58. James Martin's Cottage (fmr)	389
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TOODYAY

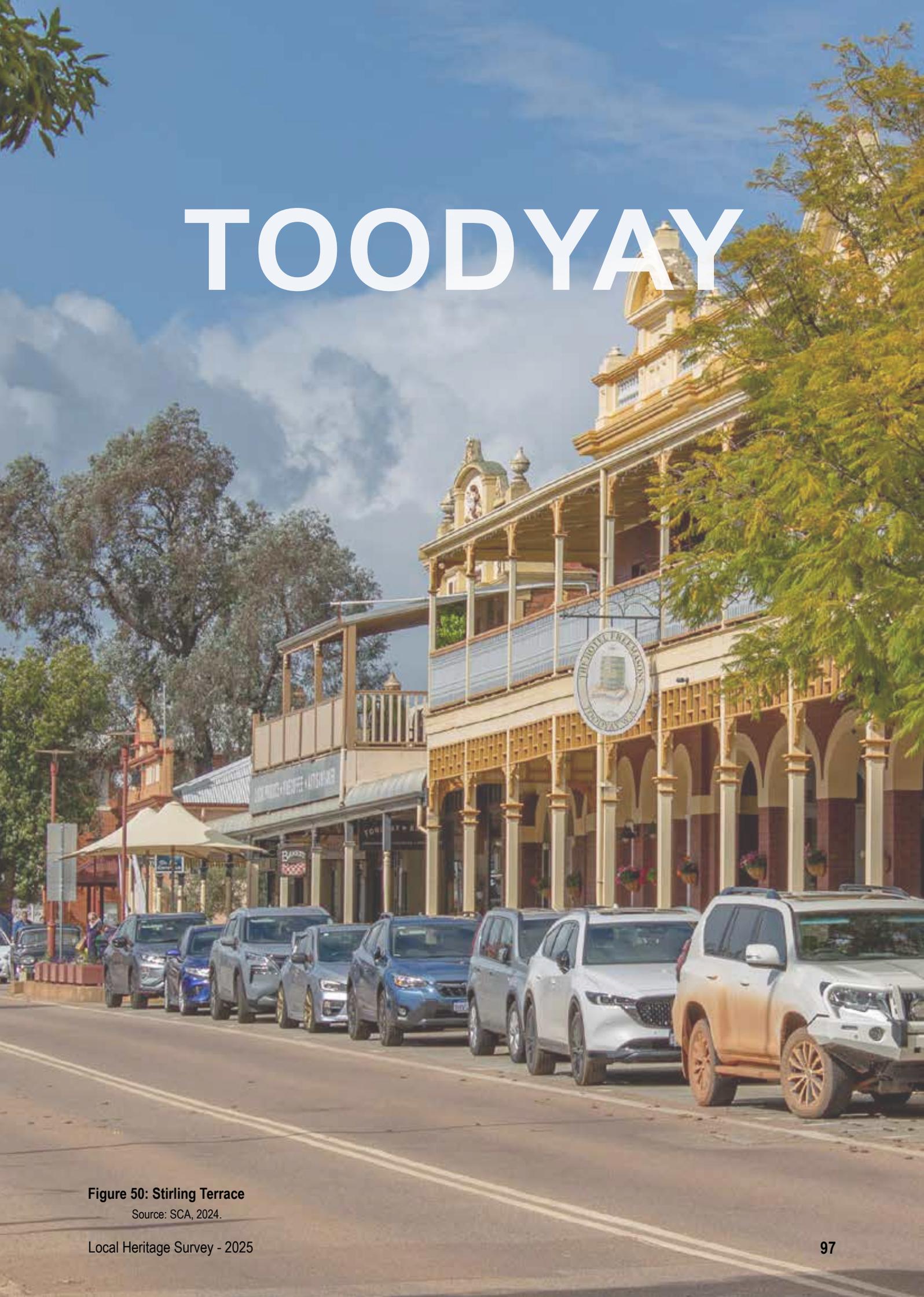
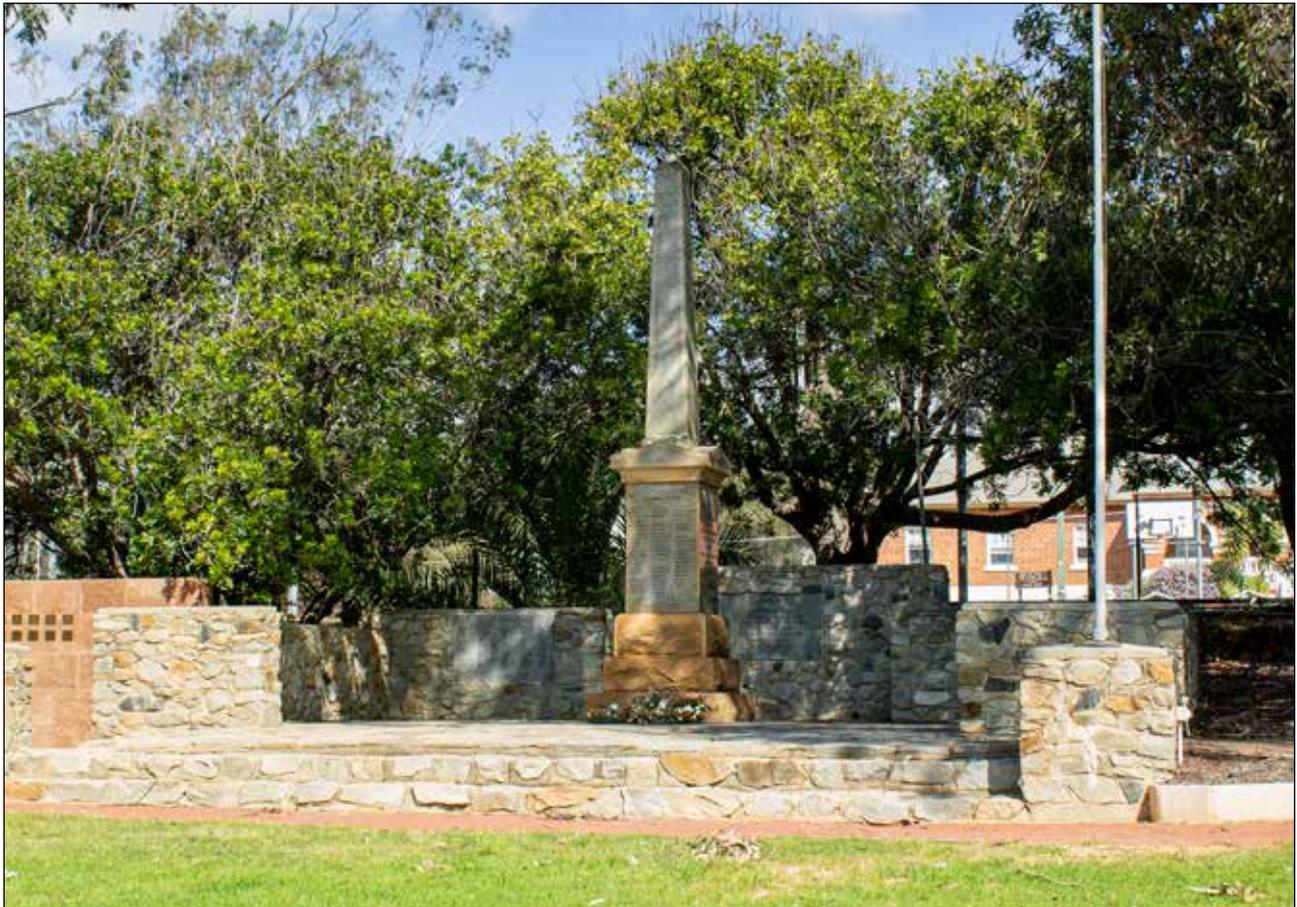


Figure 50: Stirling Terrace

Source: SCA, 2024.

1

1. Toodyay War Memorial and Park



Site Information				
Other Names	Toodyay Soldiers Memorial Toodyay Park			
Previous MHI No.	138			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	1 Anzac Avenue (cnr of Clinton Street)			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461504			
Land Information	Lot	264	Vol/Folio	LR3021/224
	Plan	P183953	Reserve	21797
GPS	31°33'07.2"S 116°27'57.4"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	14373; 02560 (as part of Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites)			
Initial MHI Listing Date	01/12/2012			

1. Toodyay War Memorial and Park

Other	Statewide War Memorial Survey (1/5/1996) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (adopted 11/1/2013) State Register of Heritage Places (as part of P02560) (24/10/2014)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic site
Original Use	MONUMENT\CEMETERY: Monument
Current Use	MONUMENT\CEMETERY: Monument
Other Use	OTHER: Park
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1921
Architect/ Builder	Wilson & Gray
Walls	STONE: Granite
Roof	-
Condition	Good
Style	Inter-war Memorial
Physical Description	
<p>Toodyay War Memorial and Park is a landscaped area with a memorial located on the corner of Anzac Avenue and Clinton Street.</p> <p>The memorial is constructed with a three tier base of rough hewn granite blocks surmounted by a polished granite die stone and polished granite obelisk. On both sides and at the rear of the obelisk are low random rock-face stone walls. The obelisk and plaques on the walls are engraved with the names of the servicemen and women who served during World War One, World War Two and the Vietnam War. A plaque commemorates work undertaken at the memorial in 1988 as a Bicentennial Project. Twin flag poles are located on either side of the obelisk. In front (north) of the main memorial is a grassed open space and a range of large metal park benches that face the memorial.</p> <p>The memorial is located within a well maintained landscape consisting of predominantly grass and mature trees. An area of paving bordered by red rose bushes is located to the rear of the memorial. There are white mature eucalyptus trees that line the roadside, followed by silhouette sculptures of soldiers.</p> <p>A reconstituted limestone block wall has been added to the east of the main memorial wall, and contains a series of plaques honouring the names of recent people to have served in wars. To the west of the park is a small pedestrian pathway that connects Anzac Avenue to Fiennes Street and the Shire of Toodyay Offices. This pathway is lined with additional plaques and creates a promenade.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High

1. Toodyay War Memorial and Park

Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1917 the Toodyay Road Board received a letter from Perth sculptor Pietro Porcelli asking if it proposed to erect a monument memorial to the men who enlisted. Porcelli was a professional sculptor who had undertaken major commissions for the State including memorial statues to Alexander Forrest (1903) and C.Y. O'Connor (1910).</p> <p>In February 1920 permission was given by the Road Board to the Head teacher at the school to use Toodyay Park for experimental purposes, 'This will make it a picturesque [place] ...out of an eyesore'. (Toodyay Herald, 28 February 1920, p.4). There had been discussions back in August 1918 about planting memorial trees. In June 1920 a public meeting was held in the Toodyay Roads Board Chambers to discuss fund raising for the erection of a memorial. The Toodyay Anzac Memorial Committee was formed and met on 12 July 1920. In November the Rev Canon Moore of St. John's in Fremantle was in Toodyay to dedicate the reredos in St. Stephen's Church as a soldiers' memorial. He was approached and accepted an invitation to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a soldiers' memorial. In March 1921 members of the Returned Soldiers' League voted for an obelisk. In Perth there were strong opinions regarding what form the state's war memorial should take. Something useful such as a memorial hospital, or a 'true memorial of a monumental type'. (D.Erickson, p.131) The ongoing debate delayed progress and the State's War Memorial was finally unveiled in 1929 in time for the State's Centenary.</p> <p>In Toodyay ballot papers were written up for the public with two choices: (1) Erection of Stone Monument with names inscribed. (2) Erection of Operating Room at the Toodyay Hospital with names inscribed.' Letters to the Editor of the Toodyay Herald followed with some members of the public being confused about what they were voting for. A lengthy letter of explanation by J. Mason, the Late Hon. Secretary of the Anzac Memorial Committee (he had resigned) was published. The ballot resulted in 89 being in favour of an obelisk, and 27 in favour of an operating theatre. Funds were raised by public subscription with Perth stone masons Wilson and Gray being chosen as the contractors. The opening ceremony was held on 18 December 1921. The ceremony was attended by the Governor Sir Francis Newdegate, the Premier Sir James Mitchell and Lady Mitchell and Major General Sir Talbot Hobbs.</p> <p>In 1929, the memorial was upgraded with additional plaques, and trees were planted in the park. The significance of the obelisk to the members of the local RSL was demonstrated in 1931 when its members erected cyclone fencing around the obelisk prior to the Anzac service to protect its significance as a sacred shrine. Over subsequent decades the park underwent improvements with plantings of additional trees and lawn. Maintenance of the gardens was improved with the installation of automatic reticulation.</p> <p>In 1988, Commonwealth funding was received as part of the Bicentennial celebrations and the memorial was upgraded, including construction of the platform and low walls around the obelisk using local stone. In 2004 with funds from the State government additional plaques commemorating those who had served during World War 2 and the Vietnam War were installed.</p>	
Historic Themes	OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: World Wars & other wars
Associations	<p>The families of Toodyay</p> <p>Toodyay Roads Board</p> <p>Returned Services League</p> <p>Shire of Toodyay</p>

1. Toodyay War Memorial and Park

<p>Sources</p>	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Articles published in the Toodyay Herald, and local regional papers including Central Districts Herald Tribune, and Northam Advertiser. Collated by Toodyay Historical Society. Erikson, Dorothy., A Joy Forever. The Story of Kings Park & Botanic Garden, Botanic Gardens & Parks Authority, 2009, p.131.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p>	
<p>Toodyay War Memorial and Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the memorial is of historic and social value to the Toodyay community as a visible reminder of the contribution made by the members of their community who had served overseas. the memorial is of aesthetic value as a simple design using few materials in a restrained landscaped setting combining to make a valuable contribution to the streetscape. 	
<p>Management Category</p>	<p>1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example</p>
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>Exceptional significance</p>

Additional Photographs



obelisk



wreaths and closeup of stone paving



bicentennial project plaque



remembrance day stone plaque

1. Toodyay War Memorial and Park



soldier silhouettes



plaque denoting works completed in 2010



obelisk with seats in the background



back wall closeup



obelisk name engraving



side engraving obelisk

2

2. House, 3 Arthur Street



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	61			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	3 Arthur Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461882			
Land Information	Lot	23	Vol/Folio	1551/889
	Plan	P00564	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'11"S 116°28'24"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12186			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)			

2. House, 3 Arthur Street

Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1910
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Condition	
<p>A single- storey brick building in an 'L' shape plan to the front elevation. The building is on a sloping site (southwest to northeast) and has a setback from the street with a dense hedge partially concealing the front elevation with a low-lying stone wall to the boundary. The entry is via the east through a picket fence, gate, and an eastern driveway. A projecting gabled wing with a half-timbered apex and finial are present to form this asymmetrical front elevation. The wing has a gable roof, and the main building has a hipped roof, both of which are fitted with short-sheet corrugated iron roofing. The main elevation has a triple timber casement window setting and a double-hung window. A bullnose verandah canopy is over the open verandah with square timber posts with chamfered edges. A tall face brick chimney, laid in stretcher bond, is visible at the rear. Brickwork was laid in a stretcher bond above the verandah canopy, and a garden wall was bonded to the main elevation (5 stretcher courses, 1 header, 5 stretchers, etc.). The roof has some rusting, but it is generally in good condition. There is a timber weatherboard extension visible to the rear.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Francis Kirk, a pensioner guard, was allotted this site in December 1860. Gordon Wroth lived in this house when he returned from World War One.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Francis Kirk (Pensioner Guard) Gordon Wroth (Military Service)

2. House, 3 Arthur Street

Sources	<p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>House, 3 Arthur Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historic value for its association with the pensioner guard Francis Kirk and the convict period in Toodyay. • the building has historic value as a representative example of housing development in Toodyay in the 1910's. • the place has aesthetic value for its positive contribution to the streetscape of the town of Toodyay. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



3

3. Old Toodyay Railway Bridge (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	-			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Avon River (south of Toodyay Showground)			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11594660			
Land Information	Lot	-	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	-	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'53"S 116°27'30.3"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	-			
Initial MHI Listing Date	-			
Other	-			

3. Old Toodyay Railway Bridge (fmr)

Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	TRANSPORT/ COMMUNICATIONS: Railway Bridge
Original Use	VACANT/ UNUSED: Vacant (Site Only)
Other Use	Parkland
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1910
Builder	Charles and Edwin Millar
Walls	Timber Pylons still evident
Condition	Poor
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>The Old Toodyay Railway Bridge is a remnant timber and iron structure spanning the banks of the Avon River, west of the current Newcastle Bridge. The former railway bridge is located to the south of the Toodyay Showground. The public parkland on the southern banks of the Avon River house the Toodyay Miniature Railway which traces the former alignment of the Railway Line adjacent to the site of the bridge.</p> <p>At low tide, the remnant timber piles and beams are visible in the river bed. The remnant pylons are of varying condition and size, and extend from one river bank to another.</p>	
Authenticity	Low
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	05/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The old Toodyay Railway Bridge was part of the Newcastle - Bolgart Railway extension, which was officially opened by the Premier, Sir Newton Moore. Contractors Barry and McLaughlin's tender to build the 24-mile line along the Toodyay Valley was accepted in October 1908. Governor Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford turned the first sod of the railway extension from Newcastle to Bolgart on 28 November 1908. He was presented with a handsome miniature gold shovel, with a sandalwood handle. The new railway was to cut the town in half and pass dangerously through the Newcastle State School grounds.</p> <p>Construction work commenced in January 1909, with extra trains bringing materials to Newcastle. The Newcastle Herald reported on 30 January: 'The first pile of the bridge to be constructed over the Avon for the Newcastle Bolgart railway was driven last week. There will be something like 200 piles for the bridge, which will be twelve chains long, and three shifts of men will be employed. In all there are to be fourteen bridges, besides culverts and cattle pits.' In March, a sudden deluge in Northam held up work on the build until the river subsided.</p> <p>From that time, in every decade until the 1950s, the Toodyay Railway Bridge was engulfed by flood waters, which stopped the crucial train services up and down the Toodyay Valley, to Miling. Locals often used the railway bridge as a short-cut; the bridge had small safety bays at regular intervals.</p>	

3. Old Toodyay Railway Bridge (fmr)

However, in 1946, widow Ada Archdeacon (aged 78), was caught unawares by a train and didn't reach a safety bay in time. The viewing cabin jutting out of the rear guard's van sent her falling down to the ground. She later died of her injuries.

After the new Standard Gauge Railway opened in 1966 on the new line coming up the Avon River Valley, the Toodyay Shire Council accepted the gratis offer by WA Government Railways of the old Ringa Bridge and the Old Toodyay Railway River Bridge, with WAGR being exempted from any further costs.

Unfortunately, the Old Toodyay Railway Bridge was burnt in July 1971. Fortunately, local school teacher Greg Mansell, who lived in Parker's Cottage in the Showgrounds, recorded this event photographically, and these photos are held in the Toodyay Historical Society archives.

The piles can still be seen in the Avon River, if you take a ride on the Toodyay Miniature Railway, as a reminder of convenient and critical railway structures of the past.

Historic Themes	Governing: Government, Politics and Government Policy Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Associations	Sir Newton Moore
Sources	Newcastle Herald, 30 Jan. 1909, p.4: Building of the bridge. Old Toodyay Railway Bridge site chronology THS 2024. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Old Toodyay Railway Bridge (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historical significance as a remnant of the Toodyay to Clackline railway line. • the place has historical significance through association with the public works department and government policy in the 1900s. • the place has social significance as a site for the transportation of people and goods to the northern portions of the railway. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

3. Old Toodyay Railway Bridge (fmr)

Additional Photographs



bridge remnants looking towards showgrounds



bridge remnants looking towards showgrounds



preserved timber sections close to showgrounds



closeup of timber pylon



Source: Landgate aerial 2024 with annotations by SCA, 2024.



Source: Photograph of bridge burning captured by Greg Mansell Toodyay Historical Society, 1971.

3. Old Toodyay Railway Bridge (fmr)



Source: Landgate aerial 1960 with annotations by SCA, 2024.

4

4. Old Gaol and Police Station Complex



Site Information				
Other Names	Newcastle Gaol Old Gaol Museum Newcastle Gaol Museum			
Previous MHI No.	90			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	12 Clinton Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	1177538			
Land Information	Lot	3 and 5	Vol/Folio	1282/5 and 2110/218
	Plan	D029668 and D091626	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'12.8"S 116°28'01.0"E			

4. Old Gaol and Police Station Complex

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	02558
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Classified by the National Trust (14/1/1970) Register of National Estate (21/3/1978) Shire of Toodyay TPS No. 1 (revised) Schedule B (20/1/1994) State Register of Heritage Places (31/5/1996, amended 26/5/2000) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Old Gaol Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	GOVERNMENTAL: Gaol
Current Use	EDUCATIONAL: Museum
Other Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1862; 1864
Architect/ Builder	Architect: Richard Roach Jewell Builder: Convict Department supervised by a stonemason
Walls	Masonry: Stone and Red Brick
Roof	Timber: Shingle
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Condition	
<p><i>The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for Old Gaol and Police Station Complex, Toodyay (P02558).</i></p> <p>Old Gaol and Police Station Complex comprises a lock-up sited a short distance from the Avon River on rising ground above the town. Opposite the complex is the Police Stables. The stone building constructed c.1890, compliments the lock-up and has been restored with National Estate funds 1975/76. Newcastle Court House (1897), is located 400m from the intersection of Fiennes and Clinton Street. All buildings are visible from the intersection and form a civic precinct.</p> <p>Old Gaol and Police Station Complex is a simple, single-storey, random rubble stone structure with a steeply pitched, timber framed hipped roof covered in jarrah shingles. The shingles were later replaced in 1962.</p>	

4. Old Gaol and Police Station Complex

Originally the complex took the form of a central exercise yard bounded on the western side by a row of eight cells of equal size, and one of a larger size that confined native prisoners, and partially on the eastern side (Clinton Street) by an administration block that comprised warder's quarters, left of the entrance, and on the right, a visiting Magistrate's court room. The remainder of the yard was enclosed by 4.3 metre high walls.

The administration block was extended in 1864, to include a second room for warder's quarters, left of the entrance. A kitchen and storeroom was built in the exercise yard against its northern wall. The two existing doorways on either side of the original administration block were bricked-up, and an entrance door, to allow direct access of guarded prisoners through the yard without the use of the administration block, was made through the wall on the southern side of the exercise yard.

The walls of Old Gaol and Police Station Complex are constructed of hand-faced granite and stone, of varying size and shape, collected from the site. The use of building materials taken from the site strengthens the aesthetic relationship of the structures to the site in their colour and texture. The external and internal leaves of the walls were bonded with mud and stone chips, filling all cavities resulting in a solid wall approximately 610 mm thick. The external leaf was protected from weathering by roughly grooved, mortar sealed joints. Cement rendered stone buttresses were erected where the ground sloped away. The walls were faced internally with mud render, dug from pits near the site. The render provided an even surface for applied whitewash or lime plaster.

The exterior of the buildings features quoins of hand made fired bricks, recessed jarrah lintels supporting the window and door openings and relieving brick arched lintels. The top of the walls of the exercise yard was capped with semi-elliptic, terracotta bricks, cement rendered and covered with broken glass.

The cell doors were constructed of two diagonally opposed layers of boarding covered with tongue and groove boarding, clinch nailed, to give a finished door thickness of approximately 50 mm. The doors have iron bolts and hinges. The cell doors contain nine small air holes which were also used by guards as inspection holes for observing convicts. The holes also allowed the convicts their only view of the exercise yard. The double doors leading to the exercise yard have a full length central protection strip of iron to cover the lap of the doors. The cells contain strip windows to the external walls, located approximately 3.4 metres above floor level, and set into hand-worked pine frames with vertical bars. The windows of the Administration block are also protected with bars.

Floors are timber throughout except in the two room extension to the north, which are cement rendered stone. The ceilings of the cells were at eaves height and were whitewashed planks. The ceilings have been removed in the administration block but were probably located at the eaves line, and constructed of planks similar to those in the cells or of lath and plaster. Galvanised iron gutters were once attached to the eaves.

Stone paths led down the front of the cells, across the yard, between the doors of the administration block. A structure containing four pan-type toilets (no longer extant) hung from the south wall of the exercise yard. A shallow drain runs north to the side of the cell path, across the length of the yard and passes beneath the stone wall.

The structures are devoid of decoration with the exception of whitewashing to the lower section of the some of the external walls, and the delicately spoked, semi-circular fanlight that adorns the door of the entrance hall. With the exception of fireplaces located in each room of the administration block, the interiors are austere. Leg chains for the native prisoners are still fastened to iron bars, located on the rear wall of the larger cell.

A shed to the rear of the complex has been incorporated into the museum and exhibits farm machinery.

4. Old Gaol and Police Station Complex

Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The Newcastle Gaol Museum is part of the old gaol and police station complex in Toodyay. The gaol was Toodyay's third lock up before its status was upgraded to a Gaol in 1879. The first lock-up was built in 1852 at the old townsite of Toodyay. The second was a cell at the Hiring Depot that proved inadequate after Moondyne Joe, (Joseph Bolitho Johns), a Ticket-of-Leave man, escaped and stole the Resident Magistrate's saddle and bridle. It's been claimed he stole the horse as well, but it was one that Joe 'found' in the bush. Plans for a new lock-up were drawn up by Colonial Clerk of Works Richard Roach Jewell (1810-1891) in 1862. Roach, who for most of his 32 years in office, was the only qualified architect in the colony. He was responsible for many major works in Perth, including the Perth Town Hall and Pensioner Barracks. Regional work, apart from this building, included the Roebourne Residency and Police Station.</p> <p>Construction took two years using convict labour and was handed over to the police in 1865. The gaol in fact didn't hold convicts, only ordinary offenders and Ticket-of-Leave men. The complex comprised two rooms used as warders' quarters, a room for the visiting Magistrates' Court Room, a kitchen and a store room. These were located off the central exercise yard where eight cells enclose one side of the yard. One of the cells was larger than the others. Jewell's plan shows a timber lined security cell with an iron bar for leg irons. This cell may have been used for difficult prisoners and as a lock-up for natives who were still shackled until the 1900s. In 1879 a decision was made to upgrade the lock-up and change its status to that of a common gaol for the Avon Valley.</p> <p>Police Constable Michael Leary was the Gaoler from 1888 to 1902, living on the premises with his family. Constable John Healy and family followed. Healy remained as caretaker when the gaol closed in 1907, after the new Newcastle Lock-up opened across the road, closer to the new police headquarters and residence that had been built in 1897 facing Duke Street.</p> <p>Healy left Toodyay in 1912. In 1913, the purpose of Lot 29 (the Old Gaol lot) was changed from 'Public' to 'Educational Endowment', and by 1914, no-one was living in the building. Ten years later, ownership of the Old Gaol lot was transferred to the Trustees of the Public Education Endowment, Perth.</p> <p>The first private residents to live in the Old Gaol were William and Clara Wolfe and their family. Around 1929 the Dorizzi family moved in with Tom and his sons running a wood yard and general cartage business. Tom and Mary Dorizzi left their home in the Old Gaol in 1940, moving to Pinjarra. With their three sons enlisting during the war the Old Gaol was empty. The Dorizzi sons, Bert, Tom and Gordon, and local man Reginald Ferguson died while POWs. Apart from Bert who died on the Sandakan Death March in Borneo, the others died from tropical diseases. One of the gaol cells, the Dorizzi Memorial Cell, was opened in 1997 in their memory and contains displays of World War 1 and 2 memorabilia.</p> <p>In the early 1960s, Bolgart resident Rica Erickson and friends including journalist Ray Oldham, and her landscape designer husband John Oldham, assisted the efforts of Road Board (later Shire Council) and the Tourist Development Authority (TDA) to develop the Old Gaol complex into what is believed to be the State's first regional museum. The Shire bought Reserve 2282 (Lot 29) from the Public Education Endowment Trust for £150 in Nov. 1961. Restoration commenced, with walls rebuilt and a new shingle roof installed. Plans were made to build a Machinery Shed behind the Gaol.</p>	

4. Old Gaol and Police Station Complex

The Old Gaol Museum was officially opened on 7 July 1962 by the Minister for Industrial Development the Hon. Charles Court, in the absence of Premier Brand. In 1978, the Toodyay Gaol Museum became an official regional museum under the Museum Act 1969-73. The first qualified museum curator, Carol Littlefair, was appointed in 2002. Restoration and conservation of the building was begun in 2004. The refurbished museum funded by Lotterywest was reopened in March 2010. In 2019-2020, a new shingle roof was installed on the Gaol Museum complex, with Lotterywest funding.

The museum has received recognition for its excellence, namely a WA Heritage Award for 'Outstanding Interpretation Project that Enhances a Place', for the new 'Native Cell' audiovisual display in 2013, and an Indigenous Project Award at the Australian Museums and Galleries Association conference in 2023, for a new museum display created by the Noongar Kaartdijin Aboriginal Corporation.

Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Racial contact & interaction; Government policy</p> <p>SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Government & politics; Law & order</p> <p>PEOPLE: Aboriginal people; Early settlers</p> <p>OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: Tourism</p>
Associations	<p>Richard Roach Jewell</p> <p>Charles Court</p>
Sources	<p>Thomas' History of Toodyay</p> <p>Old Gaol & Police Station Complex Conservation Management Plan, Laura Gray and Lynley Forgione, August 2004.</p> <p>Old Gaol and Police Station Complex Toodyay Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering 2012.</p> <p>Old Gaol Conservation Management Strategy, Shire of Toodyay with Laura Gray, 2015.</p> <p>A Preliminary Study of Convict Sites in Western Australia, CAMS Fremantle Prison, Julia Ball, 1997.</p> <p>Clinton Street Culture and Heritage Precinct, Strategic Review and Action Plan, Shire of Toodyay, May 2008.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia. State Register of Heritage Places: P02558 Permanent Entry and Assessment Documentation. 26 May 2000.</p> <p>Alison Cromb, The History of the Toodyay Convict Depot. A Tale of the Convict Era of Western Australia, published by Alison Cromb, 2010.</p> <p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975.</p> <p>Newcastle Gaol site chronology provided by Toodyay Historical Society, 2025.</p> <p>Research notes provided by the Newcastle Gaol Museum archives compiled by Beth Frayne.</p>

4. Old Gaol and Police Station Complex

Statement of Significance

Newcastle Gaol Museum is a single-storey stone and shingle Old Gaol Museum (1862-1865, 1878, 1905, 1962, 1981) shows influences of Victorian Georgian architecture, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as it is a fine example of convict built architecture, characterized by its simplicity of form, materials, texture and colour.
- the place is representative of the activities associated with the early settlement and development of Toodyay. The place has held a significant role in the Toodyay community, originally as a lock up and police station and presently [2010] as a museum.
- the place has historic value for its close association with the Colonial Clerk of Works, Richard Roach Jewell.
- the place has aesthetic value as it forms part of a civic precinct which contributes to the townscape of Toodyay.
- the place is a fine representation of convict-built facilities in rural Western Australia and is one of the gaols constructed during the convict period in Western Australia.
- the place has historic significance as the 1962 establishment of the first regional Museum in Western Australia.
- the place has the potential to yield information as a teaching site and an accessible reference site for the greater understanding of building technology in the convict period in Western Australia: Commissariat stables and quarters (1852-1854) and gaol (1862-1864).
- the place has significance as an uncommon group of an original colonial gaol (1862-1864 to 1905) and the subsequent gaol (lock-up 1907-C.1958), demonstrating a continuity of gaol facilities, together with the police associations through the stables.
- the place is also significant as a regional museum, particularly in the recognition of the quality of its displays and educational material.
- the place is significant as a longterm site of gathering and community involvement, as important and demonstrated by the longstanding efforts of the passionate volunteers that service the museum. The creation of the museum is also a longstanding example of the community activity and sense of place of the broader locality of the Shire.

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

4. Old Gaol and Police Station Complex

Additional Photographs



4. Old Gaol and Police Station Complex



Historical Photographs



Source: inherit database, F.A Sharr, 1976



Source: 'Old Gaol, Toodyay, 1926. Moondyne Joe escaped from second cell from right', Royal Western Australian Historical Society, Edward Sydney Simpson, 1926. Accessed from State Library of Western Australia Collection.



Source: 'Old Gaol, Toodyay, 1926', Royal Western Australian Historical Society, Edward Sydney Simpson, 1926. Accessed from State Library of Western Australia Collection.



Source: 'Newcastle Gaol, Toodyay, ca. 1962.', State Library of Western Australia Collection, 1962.

4. Old Gaol and Police Station Complex

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Display of Victorian era furniture and costumes at Newcastle Gaol, Toodyay, ca. 1962.', State Library of Western Australia Collection, 1962.



Source: 'Old Gaol Wards Kitchen', Collections WA, c.1965.



Source: 'Newcastle Gaol entrance', Collections WA, c.1961.



Source: 'Newcastle Gaol ruins', Collections WA, c.1960/61.



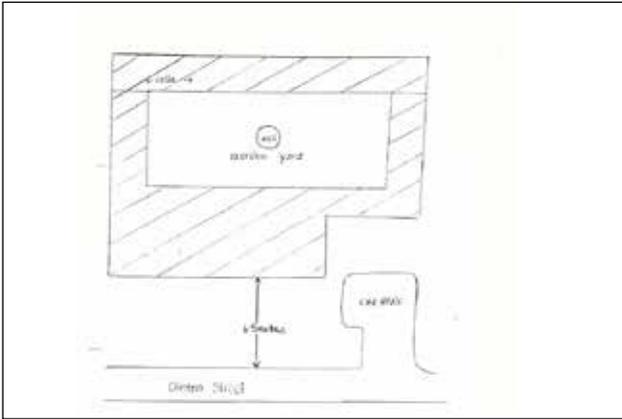
Source: 'Opening of Old Gaol Museum', Collections WA, 1962.



Source: 'Newcastle Gaol in early stages of restoration', Collections WA, 1961.

4. Old Gaol and Police Station Complex

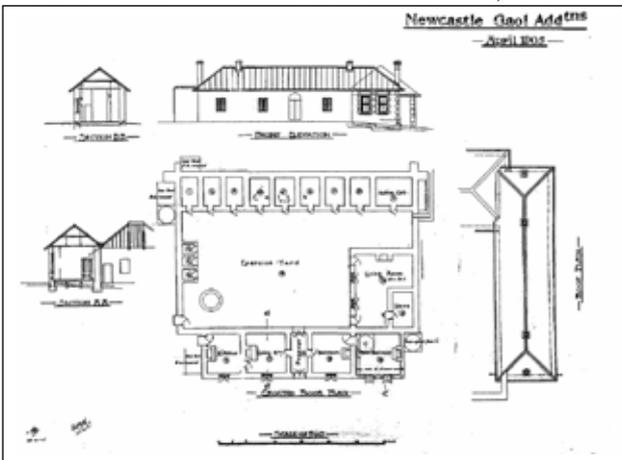
Historical Photographs



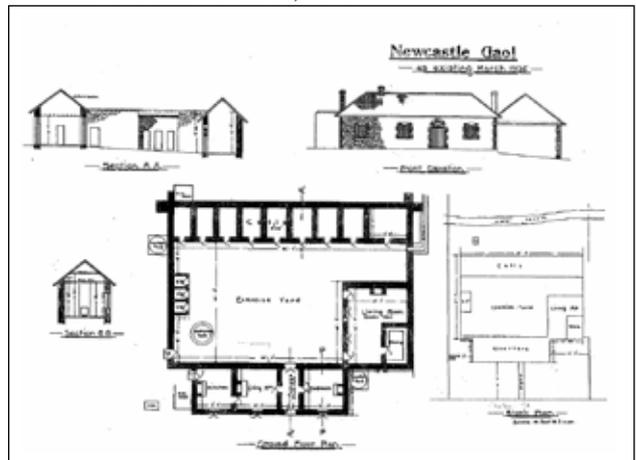
Source: 'Site Plan: Newcastle Gaol Museum, Toodyay', National Trust of WA Assessment documentation, 1970.



Source: 'Toodyay: Old Gaol Museum', National Trust of WA Assessment documentation, 1970.



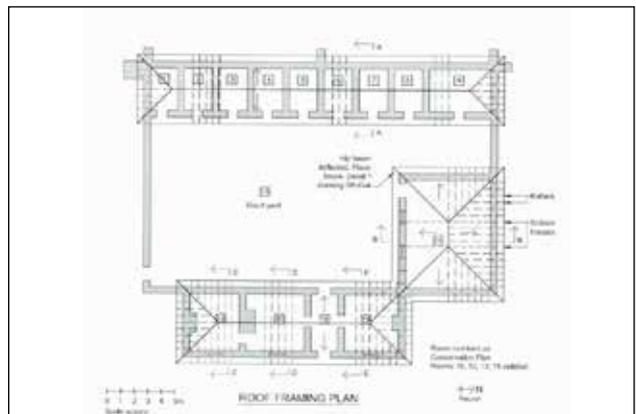
Source: 'Old Gaol Plans' Old Gaol & Police Station Complex Conservation Management Plan, Laura Gray and Lynley Forgiore, August 2004.



Source: 'Old Gaol Plans' Old Gaol & Police Station Complex CMP, *ibid*.



Source: 'Site plan' Old Gaol & Police Station Complex CMP, *ibid*.



Source: 'roof framing plan' Old Gaol and Police Station Complex Toodyay Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering 2012.

5

5. Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	92			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	15-17 Clinton Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11598605			
Land Information	Lot	3000	Vol/Folio	LR3141/201
	Plan	P052377	Reserve	27152
GPS	31°33'12.9"S 116°28'03.8"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12169			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

5. Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Old Gaol Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	GOVERNMENTAL: Other
Current Use	EDUCATIONAL: Museum
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1891
Architect/ Builder	Builder: James Hasell Architect: George Temple Poole
Walls	Masonry: Stone, with brick quoining
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Vernacular
Physical Condition	
<p><i>The following information is extracted from the Conservation Management Plan for Old Gaol & Police Station Complex, Toodyay. Please note that the following is a summary of relevant information:</i></p> <p>The single storey stone building presents a symmetrical balanced 'frontage' to Clinton Street. Police stables is predominantly a vernacular purpose built facility, but displays influences of the Victorian Georgian style of architecture. Typical of the style is the simple rectangular form, traditional bearing construction, face masonry walls, and symmetrical facades.</p> <p>The building is rectangular in plan. The street frontage has no significant openings. There is a room at each end of the building and the remaining central space is open to the east.</p> <p>Police stables is a masonry granite stone construction. The open stables area is supported by timber posts. The roof is gabled and clad with corrugated iron.</p> <p>The gutters are half round profile in galvanized material. The downpipes are round galvanized, and most discharge directly into a subsurface closed drainage system.</p> <p>The external stone walls of the ground floor are irregular, but consistent, in shape and size. The mortar is flush with the face stone. The window openings have brick quoins and two course headers, and the door openings have arched headers. The open stables area is enclosed by a series of panels and doors that are timber framed with vertical spaced timber battens.</p> <p>The floors were laid into the previously dirt floor in 2003. In the end rooms there are 0.150 wide spaced jarrah boards, and brick paving in the open stables area replaced the 1962 re-used hand hewn railway sleepers.</p>	

5. Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)

The interior walls are lime-washed face stone that show evidence of several repairs in grey cement.

There are no ceilings.

The doors are timber ledge and brace, 1962 reconstructions. The original double header arched detail, on the doors linking the stables with the rooms each end, remain intact with arches infilled and a timber lintel inserted.

The multi-paned windows are centrally located within each room, with a steel bars fixed over the south window.

A built in timber framed glass display cabinets dominate the south room.

The stables have the typical timber railings, fodder bin, and appropriate elements of interpretation.

Authenticity	High
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Integrity	Moderate
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Date of Survey	09/09/2024
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Historical Information

On 16 December 1890 the original 1854 timber Police Stables in Clinton Street was burnt down. Apparently, the fire started in a dung heap close to the stables. An article describes the fire:

“The whole of the hay-shed and all the stalls were burnt (Eastern Districts Chronicle (EDC) 20 December 1890, p.5). “

The horses and saddlery were saved.

In February 1891 the WA Government Gazette announced tenders were invited for the erection of new Police Stables in Newcastle. William Gibbings, a Northam architect and surveyor, as awarded the contract on 11 March. Work started by June on the building made of local stone with brick corners and iron roof, opposite the Newcastle Gaol. The building comprised a saddlery, grain store and five stalls. It was used by mounted police patrols stationed in Newcastle, based firstly at the Depot and later at the Newcastle Police Station on the same lots, but fronting Duke Street. The land was fenced as was most of that side of Clinton Street, with split post and rail fencing. These were demolished prior to 1960.

The stables remained in use at various times up until c.1955. The timber and iron were later removed by the then local policeman to build a garage. The remaining roof collapsed in a storm and was declared dangerous and removed. The walls deteriorated when exposed and were severely damaged in the 1968 earthquake. In 1975 the roof was replaced, and the Police Stables were restored and opened in 1977. The stables were sometimes leased as stables with one room to be used for a saddlery display. In 1981 horses were still allowed to be kept in the Old Stables.

The Old Stables are still used for displays such as carts and wagons, with panels on the walls providing information about the police.

Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Law and order
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Associations	James Hasell George Temple Poole
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5. Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)

Sources	<p>Heritage Council of Western Australia. State Register of Heritage Places: P02558 Permanent Entry and Assessment Documentation. 26 May 2000.</p> <p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Alison Cromb, The History of the Toodyay Convict Depot. A Tale of the Convict Era of Western Australia, published by Alison Cromb, 2010.</p> <p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975.</p> <p>Old Gaol & Police Station Complex Conservation Management Plan, Laura Gray and Lynley Forgione, August 2004.</p> <p>Police Lockup and Stables Conservation Management Strategy, Shire of Toodyay with Laura Gray, 2015.</p> <p>Eastern Districts Chronicle, 21st of February, 1891.</p> <p>Eastern Districts Chronicle, 20th of June, 1891, p.6.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Newcastle Police Stables (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historic value as a demonstration of the government support to the town in the continued provision and upgrading of facilities and services to the community. The development of the town in the 1890s required an improvement in facilities for the police. • the stables are an example of a timber stables that were in use in the district until the 1950s. • the place has social value as a demonstration of former police practices. The place also has significance in the museum displays and artefacts that are housed in the current structure. • the place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape of the town. • the place has historical importance as a site for a major fire. • the place has historical importance in the association of a distinctive police precinct on Clifton Street. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

Additional Photographs



5. Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)



5. Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)

Historical Photographs



Source: 1960 Aerial Landgate Map viewer



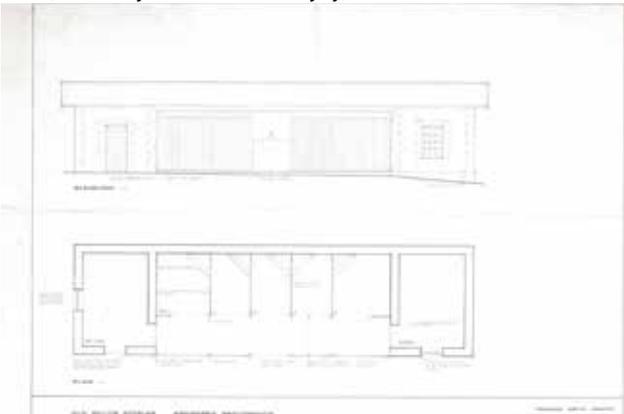
Source: historical image taken on site at the stables museum, Shire of Toodyay, n.d.



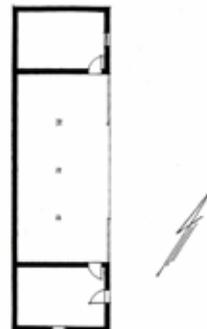
Source: 'old police stables, Toodyay restored', Collections WA, courtesy of Shire of Toodyay, c. 1977.



Source: 'Newcastle Police Stables ruins, Toodyay', Collections WA, courtesy of Shire of Toodyay, 1973.



Source: 'proposed restoration plan for Newcastle Police Stables, Toodyay', Collections WA, courtesy of Shire of Toodyay, c. 1975.



Source: Police Lockup and Stables Conservation Management Strategy, Shire of Toodyay with Laura Gray, 2015.

5. Newcastle Police Stables (fmr)



Source: 'print, police force, Newcastle 1899', Collections WA, courtesy of Shire of Toodyay, 1899.

6

6. Toodyay Police Lock-up (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	100			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	15-17 Clinton Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11598605			
Land Information	Lot	3000	Vol/Folio	LR3141/201
	Plan	P052377	Reserve	27152
GPS	31°33'12.6"S 116°28'07.1"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12172			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

6. Toodyay Police Lock-up (fmr)

Other	Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)
Town Planning Policy Area	Old Gaol Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	GOVERNMENTAL: Gaol
Current Use	VACANT/UNUSED: Vacant/unused
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1907
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Condition	
<p><i>The following information is extracted from the Conservation Management Strategy for Newcastle Gaol Police Lock-up and stables.</i></p> <p>The single storey face brick building has no specific front or back, just an entry each end. There are three cells along the north wall, two cells (male) at the west end, separated from one cell (female) at the east end.</p> <p>The skillion roof clad with long sheets of custom orb profile galvanized cladding and the gutters and downpipes are 2002 replacements. The round downpipes have no discharge drainage provisions. The original wired glass double sash windows with vertical steel bar inserts, were restored with no glazing in 2002. Each of the three cells has a low level opening with an external timber shutter (replaced in 2002) over the vertical steel bar infills.</p> <p>The interior walls are face brick, bag rendered and whitewashed. The cells have tongue and groove lined matchboard timber ceilings that were painted in 2002. The doors are all the same, solid paneled doors with a sliding hatch opening. The cell floors are laid with the original 0.150 boards on hoop iron joins.</p> <p>Adjacent to the separate male and female cells are exercise yards enclosed by high walls, with the roof no longer in place, although there is some evidence of the fixings of the original timber framed chainmesh covering. Each of the two yards have an arched recess opening on the southeast wall where ablutions were located.</p>	

6. Toodyay Police Lock-up (fmr)

<p>The recess is expressed as a protruding brick wall along the southeast side, and each wall protrusion has a brick arched curve at the top. The interior walls of the exercise yards are unpainted face brick. The exercise yards were earthen floors until restoration in 2002 when Toodyay stone was laid.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1906 a new Lock-up was planned to replace the Newcastle Gaol. Public Works Department tenders were called with the contract awarded to Morgan W. Ford of Coondle. In 1907 the Lock-up was completed behind the Newcastle Police Station on Duke Street, and the old gaol closed on the 24 July that year.</p> <p>In 1967 the new Toodyay Police Station, Courthouse, Lock-Up and Police Quarters on Stirling Terrace were nearing completion.</p> <p>In January 1970, the former Newcastle Gaol, Lock-up and Stables Group in Clinton Street were classified by the National Trust (WA).</p> <p>In October 1985 a Bicentennial Project request was made from the Old Toodyay Gaol Management Committee to the Shire Council requesting the Shire to 'investigate the possible acquisition of the old Police Lock-Up at the rear of the old stables with the view to the building being restored and becoming part of the Old Gaol complex...'. (Old Gaol Museum Minutes, Sept 1985) Discussion about urgent repairs to the Old Lock-Up continued into 1993, including acquisition of the Lock-Up and the Police House 'to be preserved as part of the town's heritage.' (Toodyay Herald, May 1993, p.9) The Old Gaol and Police Station Complex was entered on the State's Register on 31 May 1996. With renovations to the Lock-Up being completed in 2002.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Law and order</p> <p>SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Cultural activities</p>
Sources	<p>Police Lockup and Stables Conservation Management Strategy, Shire of Toodyay with Laura Gray, 2015. Chronology covering the Newcastle Gaol Site, the Gaol Museum including Police Stables, 1907 Lock-Up and sundry buildings on site in the Clinton Street precinct. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society Inc.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia. State Register of Heritage Places: P02558 Permanent Entry and Assessment Documentation. 26 May 2000.</p> <p>Old Gaol & Police Station Complex Conservation Management Plan, Laura Gray and Lynley Forgione, August 2004.</p>

6. Toodyay Police Lock-up (fmr)

Statement of Significance

Toodyay Police Lock-up (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic value for its associations with law and order in Toodyay since 1900.
- The place has social value for its association with the operations of the museum.
- The place forms part of the Old Goal and Police Station complex which contributes to the streetscape of Toodyay.
- It has aesthetic value as a fine example of convict architecture with the use of simple form and materials.

Management Category

2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.

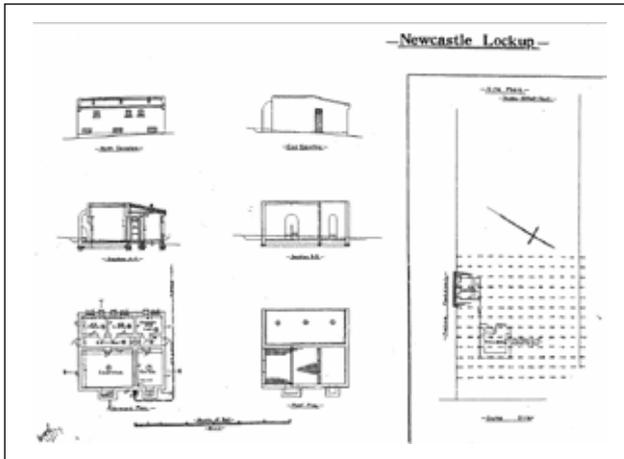
Level of Significance

Considerable significance

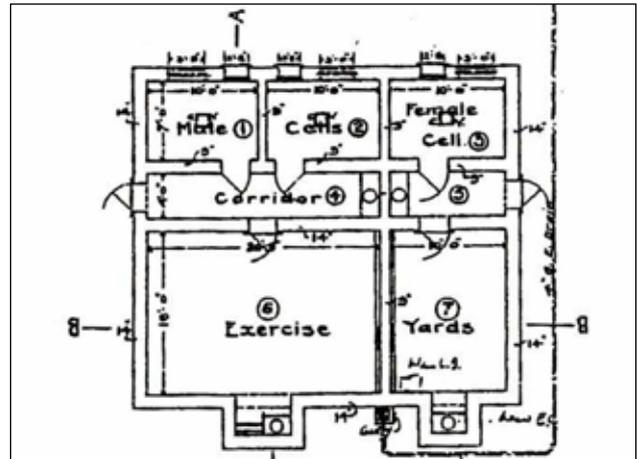
Additional Photographs



6. Toodyay Police Lock-up (fmr)



Source: *Old Gaol & Police Station Complex Conservation Management Plan*, Laura Gray and Lynley Forgione, August 2004.



Source: *Police Lockup and Stables Conservation Management Strategy*, Shire of Toodyay with Laura Gray, 2015.

7

7. Rose Cottage



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	105			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	20 Clinton Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461708			
Land Information	Lot	34	Vol/Folio	2860/56
	Plan	P223148	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'15.0"S 116°28'03.3"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12171			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

7. Rose Cottage

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1860s
Architect/ Builder	Builder: Hasson Brothers (1891)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Condition	
<p>A single storey red brick cottage with corrugated iron hipped iron roof, brick chimney and return verandah. The verandah at current contains a cross-braced verandah to the north of the building. The skillion verandah is detached from the main hipped roof with a brick chimney at the rear. This was installed since the previous survey. There are timber stumps and timber posts to the verandah that rest on a stone foundation. There are two doors and three windows to the street elevation. The windows are all casement windows . All openings to this elevation are inset into the wall with brick voussoirs. The main wall to the street elevation is in Flemish laid brick in a dichromatic pattern, with two shades of red brick.</p> <p>Gabled side extension with an installed skillion verandah with timber posts and a brick chimney. Flemish bond brickwork and timber casement windows.</p> <p>There is a brick outbuilding to the south with a gabled corrugated metal roof with a brick chimney.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>This cottage was built in two stages. The original cottage, built in 1862 for Pensioner Guard Evan Hughes, consisted of two rooms built in facing bond brickwork with a shingle roof, with the weatherboarding and rafters exposed. (Chitty, File No.1(d) 4) The shingles were later renovated and replaced with iron during the second stage in c.1891.</p>	

7. Rose Cottage

In 1885 the cottage was owned by George F. Hart, then Thomas Donegan from 1886-1890. In 1891 Thomas died and his widow Charlotte Donegan (nee Herbert) went to live at 'Rose Cottage' so she could be close to the family.

The second stage additions to the cottage were probably undertaken in c.1891 by the Hasson brothers when Charlotte went to live there. She had seven children at the time aged 18 to 2 years. The extensions comprised four rooms with verandahs on three sides, and a separate kitchen added to the south of the cottage with a covered way linking the kitchen to the main building. Charlotte remained in the cottage until her death in 1923. (Life & Times of Wally Chitty, p.29) George Nairne Clarke, an accountant is recorded as living there in 1921.

In 1926 the place was purchased by Charles F. (Fred) Chitty, whose wife was a cousin of T.J. Donegan, to enable his children to attend school after the Ten Mile Hill School was closed. The two elder daughters, Lilith and Ailson, shared the housekeeping. In 1928, Lilith married William Cleasby, and lived in Rose Cottage until the late 1940s. Subsequently, members of the Chitty family continued to be owners and occupiers of the cottage.

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities
Associations	Evan Hughes Donegan family Chitty Family
Sources	Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. (File No. (1 (d) 4). Chitty, Wally, Toodyay. The good old days, Hesperian Press, 2004. Chitty, Wally, The Life and Times of Wally Chitty, Wally Chitty and Jenny Edgecombe, 2015. Toodyay Historic Sites, compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society (Inc). Updated 21 April 2025. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (Online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.
Statement of Significance	
Rose Cottage has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place has historic value for its association with pensioner guard Evan Hughes, the Donegan and Chitty families. the place has historic value as a good example of an 1870s pensioner guard cottage and it makes a contribution to the townscape of Toodyay. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

7. Rose Cottage

Additional Photographs



8

8. Thomas Whittle's Cottage (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	127			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	30 Clinton Street (cnr Henry Street West)			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	-			
Land Information	Lot	25	Vol/Folio	2193/342
	Plan	D100041	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'19.0"S 116°28'05.1"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12198			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

8. Thomas Whittle's Cottage (fmr)

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1862
Architect/ Builder	-
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Vernacular
Physical Condition	
<p>A single storey brick and corrugated iron cottage with verandah, timber sash and casement windows and hipped roof. The site is on a steel hill nearing the reserve on a corner lot at the top of Clinton Street on the corner of Henry Street West. The main cottage has painted brickwork. The original two roomed building of mud, straw and gravel was constructed on granite stone blocks. Later extensions were made of sun-dried brick and kilned bricks. There is a lean-to to the south which is a contemporary construction. Colonial style cross verandah balustrade with square verandah posts and a stairwell that leads to the main entrance. The owner has constructed a retaining wall of toodyay stone which compliments the dwelling.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Thomas Whittle's Cottage is part of the Clinton Street Precinct within Toodyay's Central Heritage Precinct. In October 1860 the new town of Newcastle was gazetted on land surrounding the convict depot and pensioner guard village. According to Newcastle rate books for 1886 the cottage on Town Lot 40 situated at the top of Clifton Street was owned by Thomas Whittle (1821-1907) a former Ticket of Leave holder (No. 4691) who had been assigned to Toodyay in April 1858.</p> <p>Whittle had been sentenced for 20 years for burglary and arrived on the Nile in January 1858. He worked for himself as a labourer and agriculturalist. In June 1871 He bought Lot 40, apparently with an existing cottage on site. Over the years between 1865 and 1877 he employed six ticket-of-leave men. One was a bricklayer possibly hired to extend the existing cottage and erect out-buildings.</p>	

8. Thomas Whittle's Cottage (fmr)

In 1879 Thomas married Bridget Josephine (nee Ellis), who was the widow of John Action Wroth (d.1876), a former well-educated young expirree who rose to prominence in the community. Bridget left Whittle in 1879. He continued to live in the cottage until 1885, then took up residence again in 1888. Mark Dore Rogers, a butcher and possibly a relative, lived in the cottage during the interim years. He is listed as the owner during 1886-1889. Whittle then lived there from 1890 to 1892. Following his death in 1907 in Subiaco Whittle's estate was left to Mark Rogers.

According to Ian Chitty's c.1972 survey of Toodyay's historic buildings undertaken for the Toodyay Shire, the original section of this cottage comprised two rooms dated c.1862 and roofed with shingles. Corrugated iron was used to roof the first additions with the shingles sheeted over. In 1975 the then current owner R.G. Jones made substantial additions and alterations to the property. At some stage Lot 40 had been divided into two lots.

The property had subsequent owners. In April 2004 both lots were bought by current owners Peter M. McIntosh and Karen A. Jacomelli as Joint Tenants (Certificates of Title dated 28 October 2006.)

Drainage, repairs and other essential works to strengthen and enhance the building were undertaken. Modern improvements endeavoured to be sympathetic to its character by leaving evidence of former uses.

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation and subdivision DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities
Associations	Thomas Whittle
Sources	Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Erickson, Rica. Old Toodyay and Newcastle. Toodyay Shire Council, 1974. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Newcastle Rates Books. Research notes provided by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society, 2025. Discussions with current owner Karen Jacomelli, January 2026.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Thomas Whittle's Cottage (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place has historic value for the claim that it was the first cottage built in the 1870s in this area. the place has historic value for its associations with the pensioner guard Thomas Whittle. the place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape of Toodyay. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

8. Thomas Whittle's Cottage (fmr)

Additional Photographs



9

9. Hasell House (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Bideford House			
Previous MHI No.	52			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	12 Drummond Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461419			
Land Information	Lot	74	Vol/Folio	1077/999
	Plan	P3650	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'52.7"S 116°27'49.2"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12175			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)			

9. Hasell House (fmr)

Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: One-and-a-half storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: One-and-a-half storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890
Architect/Builder	Henry Hasell (Builder)
Walls	Masonry: Brick and Other Stone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Hasell House comprises a single storey dwelling to the front and double-height to the rear. It is constructed of painted brick laid in Flemish bond with timber and weatherboard extensions. The roof to the main cottage is a simple, hipped roof with a detached return verandah. The front verandah has a simple timber colonial criss-cross balustrade elevated from the street level with a central brick stair leading to the entry. The verandah is generous with timber posts and floorboards intact. The western end of the verandah has been enclosed with weatherboard, and installation of contemporary windows and a door. Two double-hung timber windows are on the main façade in a two-over-two pattern. The central timber door has a fanlight above, which is divided into three panes. The windows in the rear extension are metal-framed picture windows of contemporary styling.</p> <p>The original cottage has a symmetrical façade representing the Georgian architectural stylisation. There is a weatherboard side and rear extension and an additional brick extension to the rear. The rear extension has a skillion roof. There are photovoltaic cells on the rear and verandah roofs. The site is sloping, which allows for a double height to the rear that faces the Avon River.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In November 1890, local builder Henry Hasell, the son of ex-convict builder George Hasell, bought Lot 74 in Barnard Drummond Clarkson's North Newcastle subdivision. Henry was responsible for building many of the houses in the Toodyay area including his own in c.1891. He had a brick works not far from his house, using the clay soils located about 300 metres upstream in the vicinity of the Boyagerring Brook outlet to the Avon River.</p>	

9. Hasell House (fmr)

Henry (aged 76) died in 1934. His widow Annie continued living in the house until her death in 1941, aged 91. The next owner in 1942 was Alice Hasell, wife of Henry and Annie's youngest son James (Jim) F. Hasell. Jim ran a hardware store in Central Perth, and as Alice was not fond of living in Toodyay, she and Jim did not reside there. They leased out the premises instead. During World War 2 troops are said to have stayed there.

After surviving a Road Board demolition order in 1960, Alice sold the house in 1985 to Robert and Jan Jodrell. Builder Robert restored the house, creating three rentable living spaces.

In 1987 Perth dentist Robert Frayne bought the painted brick house, later naming it 'Bideford' after his home town in England. He continued the rentals and restoration of the house while establishing a native garden.

In the 2000s, Bob and his wife Beth continued restoration works rebuilding the verandahs and upgrading the interiors.

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements PEOPLE: Innovators
Associations	Henry Hasell
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2024) Who's been sleeping in our house: Bideford House, 12 Drummond Street, Toodyay, by Beth and Bob Frayne (current owners). (Unpublished, 2024) Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Hasell House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value as it is representative of development in Toodyay in the 1890s and is associated with prominent local builder Henry Hasell. • The place has aesthetic value for its positive contribution to the streetscape in North Toodyay. • The place has social value as a demonstration of a former way of life. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate Significance

9. Hasell House (fmr)

Additional Photographs



10

10. Knockdomony Cottage



Site Information				
Other Names	(Whitfields) Lavender Cottage Knockdominie Cottage			
Previous MHI No.	77			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	3 Duke Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	1044472			
Land Information	Lot	100	Vol/Folio	1917/902
	Plan	D079221	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'09.9"S 116°28'09.2"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12196			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

10. Knockdomony Cottage

Other	Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RELIGIOUS: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1900
Builder	Oliver Whitfield (possibly)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Condition	
<p>Knockdomony Cottage is a single-storey brick and iron cottage with a symmetrical facade. The house is on a corner lot of Duke Street and Fiennes Street with an extensive established garden with a timber and chain wire mesh fence to the boundary.</p> <p>A central path with mature plantings leads to the main cottage. It has a corrugated steel short-sheet-hipped roof, a painted brick chimney, and a wrap-around bullnose verandah. The verandah has timber posts with filigree brackets and fretted timber panels. The main timber entry door has highlight and sidelight windows. To the side of the cottage is a contemporary carport with timber posts and a hipped steel corrugated roof. There is also a timber weatherboard wall to Fiennes Street with two tall windows.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	14/10/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Daniel Connor bought this lot in 1860. The house thought to have been constructed by Oliver Whitfield, a carpenter, was built c.1900 and was occupied by Florence Whitfield for her lifetime and then Anita Whitfield who had been brought up by Florence following her mother's death in 1921.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities
Associations	Daniel Connor

10. Knockdomony Cottage

Sources	Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Knockdomony Cottage has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historic value as an example of 1900s development in Toodyay and for its association with Florence and Anita Whitfield. • the place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape to Duke and Fiennes Street. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

10. Knockdomony Cottage

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Knockdominie Homestead', Collections WA, 1900s.

11

11. Old Police Station (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Arts Toodyay Toodyay Manor Manual Training Room Domestic Science Room			
Previous MHI No.	-			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	6 Duke Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	12340228			
Land Information	Lot	201	Vol/Folio	2961/709
	Plan	P414274	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'10.7"S 116°28'08"E			

11. Old Police Station (fmr)

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	-
Initial MHI Listing Date	-
Other	-
Local Planning Policy Area	Old Goal Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	GOVERNMENTAL: Police Station or Quarters
Current Use	VACANT/UNUSED: Vacant/unused
Other Use	EDUCATIONAL: Art Gallery and Studio
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1862, transported in 1919
Walls	Timber: Weatherboard
Roof	Metal: Corrugated steel
Condition	Fair
Style	Vernacular Victorian
Physical Description	
<p>A single storey timber weatherboard building on timber posts with a gable roof.</p> <p>The building is only set back from Duke Street a few meters. The site is on the eastern end of the parkland, which contains the police stables and lockup. The site is fenced with a high chain-link fence. The site includes several mature eucalyptus trees and a few cottage flowers, geranium and lavender.</p> <p>The building is a simple rectangular plan form structure with a small entry portico at the front and a small toilet/washroom at the rear. The old police station building has a gable roof in corrugated iron. The north and south elevations (long sides) contain two timber double-hung windows each. The front entry includes a timber and metal louver window with coloured glass. The entry is a simple skillion roof addition in weatherboard with a large landing platform, timber stairs and a small entry vestibule with timber seating and a space for the switchboard. The main entry door is a large timber double-door. The site appears unoccupied.</p>	
Authenticity	Low
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	14/10/2024

11. Old Police Station (fmr)

Historical Information	
<p>In 1919, this weatherboard building was transported from Day Dawn in the goldfields to the Toodyay State School site. Its purpose was for use as a Manual Training Room (1919-1921). When the building was no longer large enough for the purpose, an extension was made to the school building. From 1921-1954 it was re-purposed as a Cookery School/Domestic Science room.</p> <p>When the Duke Street school was closed in 1954 and moved to the other side of the Avon River, the buildings on the school site were leased, sold or disposed of.</p> <p>In 1955, the building was transported uphill to its present location next door to the former Police Quarters. It became the Police Charge Room until 1967 when the new police station and courthouse was opened in Stirling Terrace. It is likely the new porch and entrance was added during this time.</p> <p>From 1967 to 1982, the Toodyay Sub-Centre of the St John Ambulance Association leased the building from the Shire Council, that had leased it from the Public Works Department.</p> <p>From 1983 the building was then leased to community groups, including the First Toodyay Cubs and Scouts group; the Toodyay Play Group; Envisioning Toodyay, and Arts Toodyay.</p> <p>In 2007, the Shire of Toodyay bought the property, and subsequently, in 2016, it considered moving the transportable building because it was now considered to have some heritage significance, and then selling the land. However, neither plans eventuated. Arts Toodyay continued using the building.</p> <p>In 2016, the building was originally brought to the attention of Councilors by a resident Larry Graham in an email, who wished for the building to be places onto the Municipal Heritage Inventory.</p> <p>In August 2021, the Toodyay Shire Council revoked the motion to move the building before selling the land, so that the whole property could be auctioned. A Perth buyer bought the property for a 'weekender'. The building remains on site (2024).</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Law and order</p> <p>SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education and science</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p> <p>OTHER: Art and Culture</p>
Associations	<p>Arts Toodyay</p> <p>St John Ambulance Association</p>
Sources	<p>Old Police Station building Duke St Chronology THS 2024.</p> <p>WA government gazette, 7 Feb. 1919, p.174: 5 Feb. 1919: Tender accepted: G. C. Bishop: Toodyay Manual Training Room, Removal from Day Dawn (5710), £148 15s. 3d.</p> <p>Toodyay Herald, Sept. 2016, p.19: 'Small weatherboard hides big history', article by Beth Frayne.</p>

11. Old Police Station (fmr)

Statement of Significance

Old Police Station (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has social significance for sustained community use for educational purposes and an art gallery.
- the place has historic significance as a relocated timber weatherboard building transported from Day Dawn (mid west region) to Toodyay in the early 20th century.

Management Category

3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Level of Significance

Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



front view



side elevation timber windows



front entry



side elevation

11. Old Police Station (fmr)



back elevation



stairs to entry



entryway



bathroom to rear



Source: Interior Photograph, Beth Frayne, 2014.



Source: Photograph Courtesy of Robyn Taylor, 2016.

12

12. Viewlands



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	144			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	7 Duke Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461897			
Land Information	Lot	2	Vol/Folio	279/81A
	Plan	D000710	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'11"S 116°28'10"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12199			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

12. Viewlands

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1900
Builder	Wroth & Lloyd
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	
<p>Viewlands is a single storey brick dwelling with complex iron roofs in gables, hips, angles, bay window roofs, and verandah roofs. 'L' is shaped with a projecting wing gabled, a prominent bay window, and timber sashes. The building is placed in the center of a large suburban lot. There is a mature garden in the front of the building, which obscures the visibility of the street. The garden contains rosemary, geranium, strelitzia, iris, conifers and some native bushes. The site is bound by a chain mesh fence.</p> <p>The bay window has a faceted wall with a detached bay roof under a gable. Three windows within the bay window appear to be double-hung. The bay window has evidence of quoining to each window. A verandah roof extends from the bay window, supported by metal posts. The verandah continues as a skillion roof in the front elevation, with metal posts and blinds. The front entry door is directly beside the bay window, a timber panel door with sidelight and highlight windows. This door has quoining to match the windows.</p> <p>Four chimneys are present in the roof space, all brick and one brick with a terracotta top. The southern side of the building front has a wrap-around verandah that meets the wall of an extended volume. This volume has a separate verandah. There are multiple verandahs on the front side and back of the dwelling, but the projection from the bay window is not heritage.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	09/09/2024

12. Viewlands

Historical Information	
<p>Daniel Connor bought this lot on 8 December 1860. The original home was that of Joseph Ablett Wroth. In 1884 Dr Mayhew engaged Wroth to renovate Dr Growse's former house and Wroth also built Spion Kop for E. Holiday in about 1894. By 1889 he succeeded his brother as Clerk to the Municipal Council and in 1890 was Clerk to the Road Board. He was notable for his 41 years service as Clerk to local government in Toodyay. He was called the 'town's father confessor' as he assisted illiterate people in the district with their business and knew much of everyone's affairs. He also keep the records for the Anglican Church and the Agricultural Society. During the 1906 typhoid epidemic Wroth and Demasson built many of the coffins which were required.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p>
Associations	Wroth family
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Viewlands has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historic value for its associations with Joseph Ablett Wroth and his extended family. • the place has social value as an example of turn of the century housing in Toodyay. • the place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape of Toodyay. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

12. Viewlands

Additional Photographs



13

13. Police Quarters (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Old Coppers House			
Previous MHI No.	New Nomination			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	8 Duke Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	12340229			
Land Information	Lot	202	Vol/Folio	2961/710
	Plan	P414274	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'11.8"S 116°28'07.9"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	-			
Initial MHI Listing Date	-			
Other	-			

13. Police Quarters (fmr)

Local Planning Policy Area	Old Goal Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	GOVERNMENTAL: Police Station or Quarters
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1896-1897
Architect	Public Works Department: George Temple Poole
Builder	H. Parker
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	
<p>Police Quarters (fmr) is a single storey painted brick cottage with a corrugated steel roof displaying characteristics of the Federation Bungalow style of architecture.</p> <p>The cottage has a symmetrical form with a simple hipped roof form and two tall brick chimneys either side. The roof pitch extends over to form a wrap-around verandah to three sides. The verandah is supported by square timber posts with a simple timber balustrade. The verandah has a raised timber deck to address the sloping landform and has central timber entry steps.</p> <p>The front facade features a central door with a highlight window and is flanked by two double-hung windows. There are brick voussoirs to all openings. The southern verandah return contains a window and a door.</p> <p>The cottage addresses the east and is set back from the street behind a large front garden. The front garden contains a mature garden and grassed area separated by a central pathway. A gravel horseshoe driveway extends in front of the dwelling with access gates either side of the front boundary. The place is enclosed to the front by a chain mesh fence. To the rear of the lot is the former police stables.</p> <p>There is timber sign to the front boundary which reads: <i>'Old Coppers House, 1897'</i></p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	24/09/2024

13. Police Quarters (fmr)

Historical Information	
<p>The former Police Quarters (Residence) was built in 1897 by the Public Works Department (PWD) on Lot 32, 8 Duke Street. The Lot extends from Duke Street through to Clifton Street and includes the old Lock-Up (1907) located behind the residence.</p> <p>In May 1896 tenders were invited for a two-storey residence. The tender from the builder H. Parker was accepted.</p> <p>The Public Works Department's chief architect who was working on designs for the residence was George Temple Poole. Poole was the architect for Newcastle's (Toodyay) hospital (1893), the school (1887) both in Duke Street, the Post Office (1897) corner of Stirling Terrace and Duke Street, and the Court House (1896) in Fiennes Street. Poole had a romantic sensibility and his original plan for the residence, a two-storey building with a ground floor of stone and the top in timber, was considered too ornate, as reported in the Northam Advertiser:</p> <p><i>'It is to be something after the style of a Swiss chalet, and we take umbrage at that. We go in for use than ornament... we want to see plenty of accommodation and that of a plain substantial kind'.</i></p> <p>According to the current owner, Toodyay locals recall the north facing verandah being used for police business including the issuing of licenses. In 1955, the transportable timber building that had been used by the state school lower down in Duke Street, was moved uphill to Lot 31 next door to become the Police Charge Room.</p> <p>From c.1961, while plans were underway for the new police building in Stirling Terrace (opened in June 1967), the residence was rented out for teacher accommodation until 1980 when William Robert Nelson, a grader driver, and his wife moved in. The property was sold by the Crown in 1996 and went into private ownership.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Law and order</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p>
Associations	George Temple Poole
Sources	<p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Ray and John Oldham, 'George Temple-Poole. Architect of the Golden Years 1885-1897', UWA Press, 1980.</p> <p>Northam Advertiser, 6 June 1896, p.3.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Police Quarters (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place is a representative of the style of house within the era and association with police buildings. the place is associated with the designs of a significant person, George Temple Poole. The place has social significance as a meeting place for police and a space where the police would conduct some informal business. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

13. Police Quarters (fmr)

Additional Photographs



timber name plaque



north elevation



front garden



view from the street

Historical Photographs



Source: 'Corporate Thomas Binning with wife Kitty and Trooper Tracker 1901', Courtesy of S. Brown and Toodyay Historical Society, 1901..



Source: Photograph Courtesy of Robyn Taylor, taken October 2016.

14

14. Glencraigie



Site Information

Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	47			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	14 Duke Street (cnr Ellery Place)			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	12340232			
Land Information	Lot	205	Vol/Folio	2961/713
	Plan	P414274	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'15"S 116°28'09"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	04122			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

14. Glencraigie

Other	Classified by the National Trust (2/2/1970) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1920s
Builder	Morgan William Ford
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Inter-War Art Deco
Physical Condition	
<p>A single storey brick dwelling with a high-hipped and gable roof, a complex roof, and an extensive verandah on timber posts.</p> <p>The building is on a square lot at the corner of Duke Street and Ellery Place. Several palms and a few endemic trees are within the site; the remainder is cleared and exposed soil, with an area of tended lawn. There is a metal post, chain-link fence, and a white picket fence to the boundary.</p> <p>The roof has several gables and gablets with roof vents and two face brick chimneys with terracotta pot tops. The verandah surrounding the building is generous, with criss-cross timber balustrades and timber latticework beneath. The verandah has the original hardwood timber floors. The elevation facing Duke Street has two circular fixed windows and two matching double-hung window settings with three widows in the setting. This window set has a single double-hung central window and two tall fixed windows on either side. They all have timber frames. The Ellery Street elevation has a single three-window setting, a circular fixed window and an entry door with highlight and sidelight windows. The entry door is a panelled and leaded light door with fanlights, demonstrating the Art Deco influence.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	14/10/2024

14. Glencraigie

Historical Information	
<p>In 1860 EPG Darby Connor was assigned Lot S20 in Newcastle. In 1891, the property Lot s20 (6 acres) on which 'Glencraigie' was built was owned by Arthur John Wroth. In 1922 a fine house was built by Morgan William Ford on the corner of Duke Street and Ellery Place. This was the family home for himself, wife Isabella, two daughters and a son. They lived there until 1926 when they moved to Perth. The next resident, Margaret Blain (nee Clarkson), lived there from 1930-1935. It appears during this time the house was known as 'Erieldoune'. Probably the name 'Glencraigie' was given to the property when it was bought by John Anthony Williams after the name of the family farm in Waroona. For several years, from 1946 to c.1954, the place was rented or leased to Ethel and Gordon Manuel.</p> <p>Sybil Blanche Donegan married John Anthony Williams. Sybil was the daughter of George Donegan and Ada Ferguson. Sybil lived in the house for many years and sold to the Ferguson family (current owners).</p> <p>Info from real estate agent: Jeff [Geoffrey] Joddrell did some of the most recent renovations. A wall was put into the long room to create another front bedroom. The original sleepout was removed, and a 1960s kitchen.</p> <p>Following Williams' death in 1987 his wife Sybil Blanche Williams continued to live on the property until 2013 when it was bought by the Ferguson family and modernised. In 2022, the property was bought by the Phelans with significant landscaping of the garden.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p>
Associations	<p>Donegan Family</p> <p>John Anthony Williams</p>
Sources	<p>Research and notes provided by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society, 2024.</p> <p>Northam Herald, 22nd of October, 1910.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Glencraigie has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historic value as an example of the 1920s development in Toodyay. • the place has aesthetic value as a fine example of large residence from the Inter-War period. • for its contribution to the streetscape of Stirling Terrace. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

14. Glencraigie

Additional Photographs



corner entry steps



Duke Street elevation



Ellery Place elevation



chimneys and roof details

15

15. St John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	-			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	47 Duke Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461918			
Land Information	Lot	76	Vol/Folio	34/39
	Plan	P223149	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'23.0"S 116°28'18.0"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	-			
Initial MHI Listing Date	-			
Other	-			

15. St John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery (fmr)

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Urban Park
Original Use	MONUMENT\CEMETERY: Cemetery
Current Use	PARK\RESERVE: Park\Reserve
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1864
Walls / Roof / Builder	-
Condition	-
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>The site of the former St John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery is located with the bushland bound by Duke Street to the west, Henry Street to the north and Hamersley Street to the east.</p> <p>Access to the site is via a gravel foot trail located off Duke Street, to the south of the former Newcastle Hospital. The site is marked by a timber sign written "Historic Cemetery 100m".</p> <p>The former cemetery is approximately 100m off the road on an elevated portion of land above Toodyay townsite. There is no longer any evidence of the original timber crosses or grave markings.</p> <p>An interpretive sign has been erected on the site with the following inscription:</p> <p><i>" St John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery</i></p> <p><i>A Roman Catholic cemetery was established at this location (Newcastle Town Lot 76) on 5 May 1864.</i></p> <p><i>The last recorded burial occurred in 1897.</i></p> <p><i>The cemetery was named after the first Roman Catholic Church built in 1863 - 1864 in the township of Newcastle that had been proclaimed in 1860. Today this township is called Toodyay.</i></p> <p><i>The original St. John the Baptist Church was built downhill from here on Newcastle's main thoroughfare. The church building is now a private residence and is located near the junction of Stirling Terrace and Hamersley Street. The railway arrived at Newcastle in the late 1887 and the line was soon extended northwards creating the separation between church and cemetery that you see today.</i></p> <p><i>Although the burial records we have found for this cemetery date from the nineteenth century, there are anecdotal accounts of later burials.</i></p> <p><i>By the early twentieth century a section of the main Toodyay Public Cemetery, located on the other side of the Avon River was being used for Catholic burials. In 1945 a bushfire came through the old Catholic Cemetery (this site) and burnt the remaining wooden markers, and the St. John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery soon faded from public memory."</i></p>	

15. St John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery (fmr)

Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Low
Date of Survey	04/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>On 15 April 1864, Dr Griver wrote to the Colonial Secretary requesting the Governor to consider the need of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Newcastle for a cemetery and if the Governor could grant them land in the locality shown in a coloured sketch. On 5 May 1864 Newcastle Town Lot 76 was granted to the Roman Catholic church for a cemetery. This followed the gazettal of the town of Newcastle in 1860 and the building of the Roman Catholic St John the Baptist Church in 1863-64. The former church is located on the corner of Stirling Terrace and Hamersley Street. With the construction of the railway late 1887 and its extension running behind the church, the cemetery became physically separated from the church.</p> <p>There are 66 people known to have been buried in the RC cemetery, with the last recorded burial taking place in 1897. The list of burials can be found on signage at the cemetery.</p> <p>After 1897 the Roman Catholic cemeteries at (West) Toodyay and Newcastle were unused with burials now taking place in the Roman Catholic section of the Public Cemetery in North Newcastle. A picket fence was erected around the RC cemetery in 1900. By 1915 the state of neglect of the former cemeteries was a source of much consternation to the Catholic community.</p> <p>Over the years the Toodyay cemetery site became overgrown with the few remaining wooden headboards, such as the one for former Pensioner Guard Francis Kirk, being destroyed by white ants, and a bushfire in 1945.</p> <p>In 2022 a joint project was undertaken by the Shire of Toodyay, the Toodyay Historical Society and Outback Graves Markers Inc. The bush was cleared revealing magnificent views of the Avon Valley. Information panels were erected just off the road. These were unveiled on 14 November 2022 by the Shire CEO Suzie Haslehurst and Margie Eberle, the Shire's Museum Curator/Cultural Heritage Officer.</p>	
Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Religion
Associations	Pensioner Guard Francis Kirk
Sources	<p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>The list of burials, researched by Toodyay Historical Society members Beth Frayne and Adam O'Neill, can be found on the Society's website: https://toodyayhistoricalsociety.org.au/research/toodyay-cemetery-old-st-john-the-baptist-catholic-cemetery/</p> <p>SROWA Cons 36, CSR 537/155, 15.4.1864.</p> <p>SROWA Cons 5000 L&S Red No. 537.</p> <p>Toodyay Historical Society's website – toodyayhistoricalsociety.org.au has a listing of the burials.</p> <p>Toodyay Herald, 'Research digs up forgotten local graveyard', December 2022, p.11.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>St John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the site has historic and social significance as a cemetery in the early settlement of Toodyay. the site has historic significance due the association with local settler and pensioner guard, Francis Kirk. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

15. St John the Baptist Catholic Cemetery (fmr)

Additional Photographs



small track leading to Duke Street



wooden steps along path



interpretive signage, from path



interpretive sign, closeup

16

16. Schoolmaster's House (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Toodyay Community Resource Centre			
Previous MHI No.	109			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	2 Duke Street North			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11378778			
Land Information	Lot	100	Vol/Folio	2586/164
	Plan	P043374	Reserve	25921
GPS	31°33'04.9"S 116°28'04.3"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12193			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

16. Schoolmaster's House (fmr)

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (02/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	EDUCATIONAL: Housing or Quarters
Current Use	SOCIAL/ RECREATIONAL: Other Community Hall/ Centre
Other Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1900
Architect	Public Works Department of WA
Builder	Mr E. J. Cook
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Condition	
<p>Red brick and steel cottage with hipped roof and brick chimneys set on a suburban sloping lot with a car park beside the house. There is only a tiny garden setback from the street containing low bushes and a large peppercorn tree. The structure is formed with English bond brickwork rendered to a side elevation. There is a verandah to the front, two-thirds open and one-third partially enclosed with a Compressed Fibre Cement panel. The sloping feature of the site exposes the timber posts supporting the building with a rendered plinth to the south elevation. There is a weatherboard extension to the rear.</p> <p>The entry is a small timber stair leading to a timber verandah equipped with square timber posts. The front elevation facing the street has one window and two doors to each left and right side. Both doors have rectangular highlight windows matching brick voussoirs and brick sills (for the highlight windows). The window is fitted with modern metal security screen.</p> <p>The building has been repaired, and the roof has been replaced with steel. Two brick chimneys are extant in the 2024 building, with historic images depicting one central chimney.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	19/08/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1900 contractor E. J. Cook completed this house for the schoolmaster, and improvements to the nearby school buildings in Duke Street. By 1959 the house was still in use as teacher's accommodation.</p>	

16. Schoolmaster's House (fmr)

In 1996 the place was offered to the Toodyay Community Resource Centre (CRC) at a rental of \$90 per week. Max Trenorden MLA undertook the official opening on 7 November that year. An initiative of the CRC, based on community need, was the setting up of a Telecentre within the CRC. An application for funding was made to the Dept of Commerce and Trade. On 23 October 1998 the Toodyay Telecentre was officially opened by Max Trenorden. Its main functions were to improve community access to information technology, education and training. Funding was received for a part-time Coordinator and the purchase of equipment.

In 2003 the Shire called for tenders to purchase Lot 226 (No.2 Duke Street).

Historic Themes	Cultural Life: Domestic activities Social Services: Education
Associations	Mr E.J. Cook
Sources	Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Northam Advisor 3rd of March, 1900, p. 3; 9th of May 1900 p.2. Erickson, Rica. Rica Erickson. Old Toodyay and Newcastle. Toodyay Shire Council, 1974, p.350.
Statement of Significance	
<p>The Schoolmaster's House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historic value as it is associated with the first purpose built school in Toodyay constructed at a period of development in the town. • the place has social value for its associations with the former way of life of schoolteachers. • the place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape of Toodyay. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

16. Schoolmaster's House (fmr)

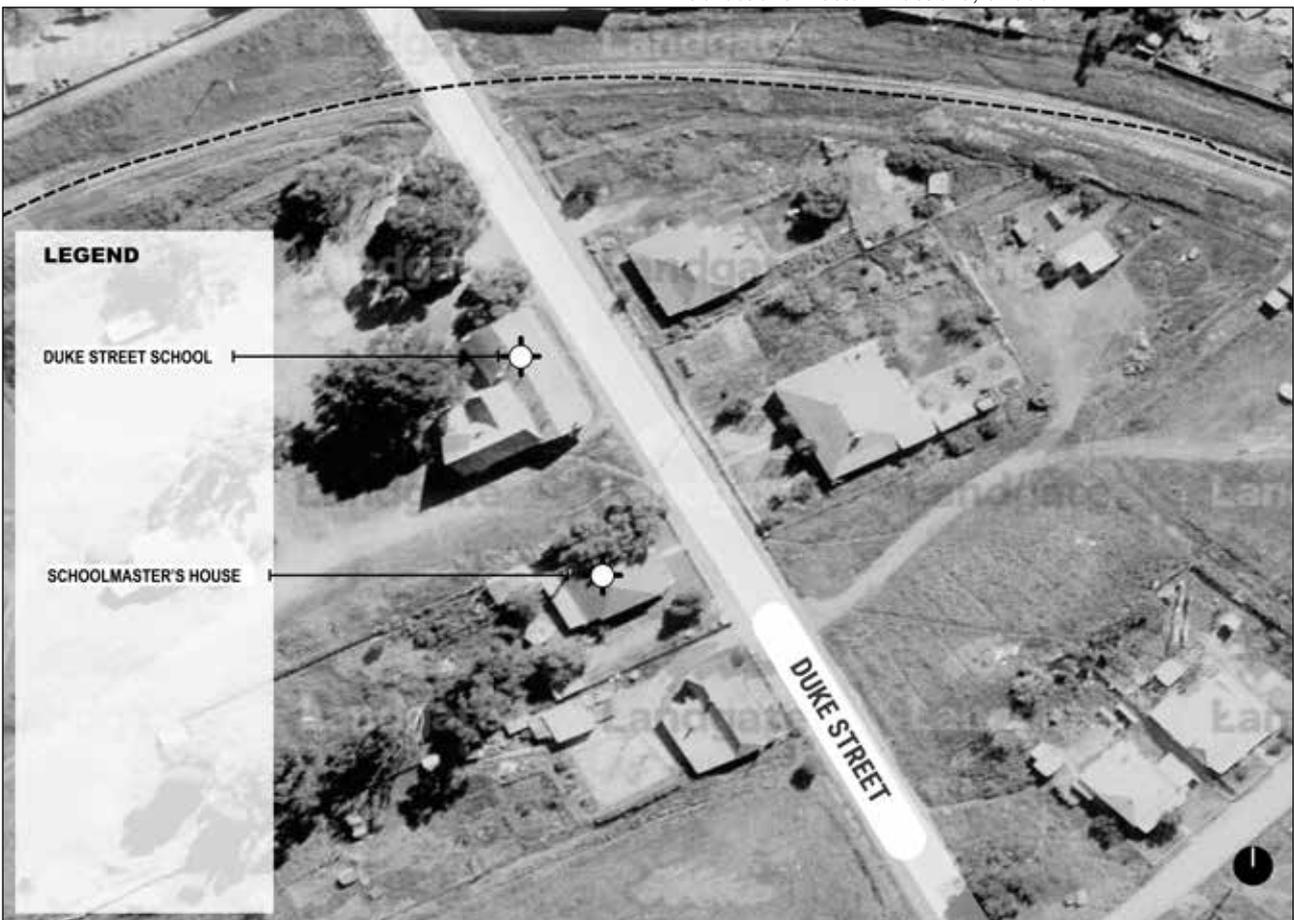
Additional Photographs



view from the street



Source: 'Three teachers at Toodyay School Duke Street', Collections Western Australia, c.1900.



Source: Landgate, 1960.

17

17. Duke Street School (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Newcastle Government School Toodyay Consolidated School Toodyay Repertory Club Toodyay Uniting Church			
Previous MHI No.	139			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	6 Duke Street North			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461526			
Land Information	Lot	255	Vol/Folio	2600/25
	Plan	P183268	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'03"S 116°28'03"E			

17. Duke Street School (fmr)

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	02559
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Classified by the National Trust (07/06/1977) Uniting Church Inventory (01/10/1996) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	EDUCATIONAL: Combined School
Current Use	VACANT/ UNUSED: Vacant/ Unused
Other Use	RELIGIOUS: Church, Cathedral, or Chapel
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1886; 1900
Architect	George Temple Poole
Builder	William Amed Demasson (1886) E. J. Cook (1900)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair: The place is showing signs of deterioration
Style	Victorian Gothic
Physical Description	
<p>Duke Street School (fmr) is a single storey brick building with a corrugated steel roof displaying characteristics of the Victorian Gothic style of architecture.</p> <p>The site is situated on Duke Street, close to the corner of Charcoal Lane. To the west of the building is a large parking and to the north is a public amenities block.</p> <p>The building contains two main structures: the original L-Shaped building and a large gabled extension.</p> <p>The original portion of the building is contained to the L-shaped form and is situated to the western side of the building. This structure is constructed of red brick laid in a Flemish bond. The western elevation has a high-pitched gable roof with timber bargeboard details and a face brick chimney. The gable end features three tall windows with rendered quoining and arched headers.</p>	

17. Duke Street School (fmr)

The northern elevation of the L-Shaped form has matching gable detailing and three central windows. However, the northern gable has been altered to accommodate the later extension along the east and as a result the eastern most of the three central windows has been partially removed.

A skillion lean-to spans within the northern setback of the L-shaped form and contains an entry door to the west elevation.

The eastern extension is constructed in a large gable form projecting to the north of the original school building. The building is constructed in red brick and laid in a standard stretcher bond pattern. The brickwork has a rendered plinth to the base and a rendered string course at sill height. The building has a low pitched gable form with gable vents and steel ventilators to the central ridge. There are two face brick chimneys with decorative brick corbelling. The eastern elevation contains a series of timber framed double hung windows with highlights and rendered sills. The western elevation of the eastern extension has a partially enclosed skillion verandah.

The northern courtyard between the two wings is enclosed with a chain mesh fence, with large native shrubs partially obscuring the building.

Authenticity	Moderate
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Integrity	Moderate
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Date of Survey	09/09/2024
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Historical Information

The former Duke Street School has served the Toodyay community as a government school (1887-1954), theatre (1959-1964), church and meeting place (1964-2007).

Prior to 1887, the Government school for boys and girls in Newcastle was a room behind the first Court House on Fiennes Street. In 1885, plans were in place for a new school with Lot 18, extending between Duke and Clinton Streets, being bought from the Toodyay Road Board Chairman Daniel Connor. The government already owned Lot 20 further up the hill. By October 1885, a plan had been drawn up for a Boys' School by newly arrived Superintendent of the PWD's Architectural Department, George Temple-Poole.

The design consisted of a brick building with a timber shingle roof, one large classroom with a raised platform and a cloakroom. Its design didn't appeal to everyone as some thought it looked more like a church than a school. William Amed Demasson of Newcastle was selected as the builder with building commencing in 1886 with construction completed by 1887. It was originally known as the Newcastle Government School.

In 1896, the school was reroofed with galvanized iron, covering the original shingles. Due to overcrowding, additional land was acquired and in 1899 an extra classroom was added to the front of the building and a teacher's house built next door.

Due to new educational methods, introduced around 1914 by the head teacher Mr R. Brooke Cowden, Toodyay State School became officially classified as a Rural Observation School by the Director of Education. Cowden encouraged self-discipline, observation and training skills suitable for future farmers and country residents. Experimental agricultural plots were established along Duke Street. On 1 November 1920 the school was declared the State's first Consolidated School.

17. Duke Street School (fmr)

By 1952 there were plans for a new school on the other side of the Avon River with a footbridge completed in 1953. The new school was officially opened in November 1954 and the Duke Street school was closed. It was subsequently purchased in 1959 by the local repertory club.

Following the demolition of the nearby Methodist Church in 1963 (built by the Wesleyans in 1897) to make way for the standard gauge railway line, the Repertory Club sold the building to the Methodist Churches Trust.

In 1964, the Uniting Church held its first service in the old Duke Street school.

With the formation on 22 June 1977 of the Uniting Church of Australia that brought together the three denominations, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, the name of the former school became the Uniting Church of Toodyay. The building was also used by community groups. Following the 1993 fire at the Toodyay District School the former school was again used as one of the temporary school rooms.

In 2007, the Uniting church sold the building to private owners. As of 2024, it remains in private ownership.

Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education & Science; Religion
Associations	George Temple Poole
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 'The old Duke Street School (1887) site, Toodyay. A Short History.' Pamphlet written and produced by Beth Frayne 2011. Toodyay Historical Society Inc. 'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society, from 2006 to 2024. Toodyay Herald, 20 Nov. 1920, p.4. McKenzie, John. A. Wise man from the East. In Early days. Vol. 8, no. 3 (1979), p.61.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Duke Street School (fmr) has heritage significance due to the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the former Newcastle School established in 1886 has historic value as the first purpose built school in Toodyay. the place has aesthetic and historic value as an example of George Temple Poole's architecture. the place has aesthetic value for its landmark qualities and for its contribution to the streetscape of Toodyay. the place demonstrates social value for the contribution to the sense of place for generations of students and church goers since the 1880s. the place has historic value as it demonstrates the evolution of the place through change of use. the place has considerable association with the Methodist and Uniting Church communities. 	
Management Category	2 - Very Important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

17. Duke Street School (fmr)

Additional Photographs



west elevation



south elevation



east elevation



north elevation

Historical Photographs



Source: 'Newcastle Government School, Duke Street', Collections WA, c.1896.



Source: 'Duke Street School 1908', Collections WA, c.1908.

17. Duke Street School (fmr)



Source: 'Toodyay school Duke Street Exercises', Collections WA, c. 1920



Source: 'Angled view of Toodyay School', F.A Sharr, inherit, 1973.



Source: 'Toodyay consolidates school bus (carriage)', Collections WA, c.1920.

18

18. Anglican Rectory (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Whitfield House Lee Steere Home			
Previous MHI No.	151			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	7 Fiennes Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461659			
Land Information	Lot	25	Vol/Folio	1555/672
	Plan	D058431	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'11.4"S 116°28'04.9"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12164			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

18. Anglican Rectory (fmr)

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence COMMERCIAL: Other
Other Use	RELIGIOUS: Housing or Quarters EDUCATIONAL: Primary School
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1863
Architect/ Builder	-
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>A single-storey extended dwelling of brick and corrugated steel (short sheet) construction.</p> <p>The dwelling is set back approximately 60 m from the road, with various plantings and stone landscaping in the front garden. A caravan is also parked in the front yard, and a water tank partially obscures the front elevation. There is a steel link mesh fence and gate to the boundary. In the front there is a sign mounted to a concrete plinth which reads:</p> <p><i>' Built c 1862 used by Mrs G. Whitfield as a school from 1871. Later used as the Anglican minister's residence. The Toodyay Society Inc.'</i></p> <p>On the northwestern edge of the site, there is a timber sign which reads:</p> <p><i>'Whitfield House 1862'</i></p> <p>The frontage to the house contains a series of timber casement windows and doors which have rendered arches. Above is a verandah with timber posts and solar panels above. There are three low-painted brick chimneys visible to the street. The front verandah has timber posts and colonial-style cross-cross balustrades. Door and window openings create a regular rhythm across the front elevation.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	09/09/2024

18. Anglican Rectory (fmr)

Historical Information	
<p>The original owner of the place was John Acton Wroth who purchased the lot in 1861. Wroth was a well educated, but naïve young man from a respected family when he was arrested and charged with fraud in August 1848. He was sentenced to transportation to the Swan River Colony.</p> <p>Wroth became 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.</p> <p>When the (West) Toodyay Post Office closed c.1864, Wroth was postmaster for a brief period in the new town of Newcastle that had been established at the convict depot site in 1860. 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.</p> <p>From 1871 this 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 F 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.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p> <p>SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education and science</p>
Associations	<p>Wroth family</p> <p>Mrs G. Whitfield</p> <p>Lee Steere family</p> <p>Anglican Church</p>
Sources	<p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Rica Erickson, The Brand of his Coat. Biographies of some Western Australian convicts, Hesperian Press, 2009. Chapter 3, John Acton Wroth – Diarist.</p> <p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Anglican Rectory (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 positive contribution to the townscape of Toodyay. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

18. Anglican Rectory (fmr)

Additional Photographs



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19. Green's Cottage (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Warden's Cottage Burnside Cottage			
Previous MHI No.	49			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	8 Fiennes Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	12273907			
Land Information	Lot	300	Vol/Folio	2923/275
	Plan	P410262	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'08.8"S 116°28'02.8"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12165			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

19. Green's Cottage (fmr)

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1860
Architect/ Builder	-
Walls	Masonry: Brick, painted
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Green's Cottage (fmr) is a single storey painted brick cottage with a steeply pitched hip and gable roof displaying characteristics of the Victorian Georgian style of architecture.</p> <p>The cottage is located near the corner Fiennes Street and Clinton Street. The site is enclosed with a metal post and mesh fence. There are a series of small trees and grass surrounding the building.</p> <p>The cottage has a steeply pitched roof with two painted brick chimneys. The cottage has a simple rectangular form with a gable addressing the north and a hip to the south.</p> <p>The front elevation faces west and features a separate skillion verandah extending the length of the cottage. The verandah is supported by square timber posts and has a raised timber deck. The verandah has a simple timber balustrade which is partially enclosed with painted bamboo screening.</p> <p>The external walls are painted brick with a low stone plinth foundation. The brick coursing, which is visible to the south elevation, features one row of header brick and three rows of stretcher brick (English garden wall bond). The main elevation features three entry doors each flanked by timber framed double-hung windows. The openings contain painted arches.</p> <p>The eastern elevation has a skillion lean-to that extends the length of the cottage. The addition is clad with horizontal fibre cement weatherboards.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	09/09/2024

19. Green's Cottage (fmr)

Historical Information	
<p>Police Constable Ebenezer Martin bought the block in 1861 but sold it to Police Constable Thomas Sarsfield Burnside who had transferred from York to Toodyay. He undertook the duties of postmaster for Toodyay in 1863. In 1869 he was transferred to Rottnest Island as Warden.</p> <p>John O'Neill (1844-1898) owned Lot 23 in 1891 and he was a Town Councillor (1880-1885) and Town Clerk (1897-1898). It is likely the site was leased from John O'Neil to act as a stables by Fred Green. Fred Green married O'Neill's widow Sarah in 1904, which is when he may have come to live in this house. Fred Green was a Town Councillor (1910-1912) and Road Board Member (1931-1937).</p> <p>In the 1890s Fred Green ran a prosperous livery stables at this site. When gold was discovered at Blackboy Hill in 1897 his services were in great demand. After the 'Deepdale' school closed in 1922 he conveyed the children to Toodyay school by horse drawn van, later replacing it with a bus, which was the first school bus service in Western Australia. He also had the Nunile mail run from the 1920s to the last half of the 1930s using a horse and sulky.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS: Road transport</p> <p>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS: Mail services</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p>
Associations	<p>Fred Green</p> <p>Thomas Burns</p> <p>Constable Ebenezer Martin</p>
Sources	<p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Green's Cottage (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place has historic value through its association with Police Constables in the 1860s and Fred Green and his livery stables in the 1890s. the building is a rare example of a cottage from the 1860s that is not a Pensioners Cottage and for its unusual placement on the block. the place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape in Toodyay and the Bunya Pine in the front yard is a local landmark. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

79. Green's Cottage (fmr)

Additional Photographs



east elevation



south elevation



west elevation



view from street corner



Source: House - 8 Fiennes Street, Toodyay, Collection WA, 1972.



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20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites



Site Information				
Other Names	Convict Hiring Depot & Hospital sites Toodyay Court House (fmr) Toodyay Shire Council Shire of Toodyay Old Court House			
Previous MHI No.	136			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	14-15 Fiennes Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461702			
Land Information	Lot	60 and 264	Vol/Folio	LR3021/226 and LR3021/224
	Plan	P166732 and P183953	Reserve	2281 and 21797
GPS	31°33'10"S 116°27'57"E			

20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	02560
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	State Register of Heritage Places (24/10/2014) Register of National Estate (21/10/1980) Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register (n.d.) Classified by the National Trust (7/6/1977) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	GOVERNMENTAL: Courthouse GOVERNMENTAL: Other HEALTH: Hospital RESIDENTIAL: Institutional Housing
Current Use	GOVERNMENTAL: Town, Shire or District Hall
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1852 - 1897
Architect	George Temple Poole (1896) and Richard Roach Jewell
Builder	Spadaccini Bros (1985) eastern extension
Walls	Masonry: Brick and Stone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical Description	
<p><i>The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites, Toodyay (P02560).</i></p> <p>The above-surface site features comprise a single-storey red brick and iron courthouse building (1897), in the Federation Free Classical style, which is situated in an elevated position over the Toodyay townsite. Archaeological excavations have revealed subsurface archaeological remains of the former Convict Depot</p>	

20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

including the Depot Commissariat Store, the Association Ward, the Depot Kitchen, Warder's Quarters, Depot Privy, and Depot Hospital. These sub-surface deposits comprise stone and brick structural remains and their associated deposits.

There are various other recent built elements across the site including a War Memorial on the corner of Clinton Street and Anzac Avenue, a demountable building to the rear of the Court House, tennis court and associated structures, fencing, retaining walls, road surfaces, car parks, plantings, and drainage infrastructure. Although included within the curtilage these do not comprise part of this assessment.

Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

The following physical evidence has been summarised from the '*Conservation Management Plan for the Archaeological Remains at Newcastle Convict Depot (Toodyay)*' completed for the Shire of Toodyay by Eureka Archaeological Research & Consulting, University of WA, in September 2011. For further information please refer to pages 16-28 of this document.

In June 2010 a series of archaeological test pits were excavated across the site. These investigations determined that the site of the former Convict Depot had a high degree of archaeological potential. Excavations revealed evidence for the following structures.

Superintendent's Quarters

Located between Anzac Avenue and Fiennes Street, the excavated features include brick foundations and drainage infrastructure, as well as evidence for post-convict additions to the building. The convict era foundations are constructed from convict brick bonded with mud mortar. A convict era assemblage, comprising glass, ceramic, and metal artefacts, was also excavated. The northern part of the building has been truncated by Anzac Avenue and it is currently unknown if further structural elements are preserved beneath the road. The excavated brick foundations were in good condition.

Evidence for a brick addition to the south end of the Superintendent's Quarters, and its associated archaeological deposits, was also revealed. This has been dated to the early twentieth-century when the place was in use as a doctor's surgery.

The area known to have comprised a privy and stables was not excavated but is assessed as having a high degree of archaeological potential.

Association Ward

The Association Ward was situated within the central depot area just south of Fiennes Street, in the area between Pelham and Clinton Streets. Excavations revealed a floor, hearth, spoon drain and walls, all of convict made brick and bonded with mud mortar. The walls are on stone foundations and an associated convict-era artefact assemblage comprising glass, ceramic, bone and metal was also excavated. Deposits and foundations at the south end were in good condition while the northern end is likely to have been destroyed when the Court House was constructed (1897). Further archaeological deposits are also likely to remain in-situ thus the site has a high degree of archaeological potential.

Later deposits, dating to the period the building was in use as a school (late nineteenth-century), were also uncovered.

Depot Kitchen

The Depot Kitchen is also situated within the central depot area. Excavations revealed brick walls on stone foundations, brick drainage infrastructure, a brick floor and an associated archaeological deposit rich in artefactual material. The site is assessed as having a high degree of archaeological potential.

20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

Depot Hospital

The Depot Hospital is also situated within the central depot area. Excavations revealed stone foundations and archaeological deposits. A portion of the Depot Hospital was destroyed by subsequent building events and road widening and is assessed as having a low degree of archaeological potential.

Warders' Quarters and Women's Cells (1872)

The Warders' Quarters and Women's Cells are also situated within the central depot area. Excavations revealed stone and brick foundations/walls, as well as stone drainage infrastructure. The site comprised both the Warders' Quarters and remains of the Women's Quarters which were constructed in 1872. The site revealed associated archaeological deposits including glass, ceramic, and metal. The excavated trench indicated that the south end of the structural remains are in good condition. However, it is unknown whether the north end survived or was destroyed with the construction of Fiennes Street. The site is assessed as having a high degree of archaeological potential.

Depot Privy

The Depot Privy, also situated within the central depot area, comprised brick walls on stone foundations, brick drainage infrastructure, and an associated archaeological deposit. Despite a twentieth-century drain having cut through the structural elements much of the building remains including what may be a brick cess pit (this was not further excavated at this time). The site is assessed as having a high degree of archaeological potential.

Wider Depot Context

Although the above describes the Depot structures in terms of their discreet built elements, the wider site and spaces between the various structural elements would have been in continuous use during the Convict Depot period. The evidence revealed to date indicates that the survival of intact archaeological deposits and features across the site is high. The wider site is therefore assessed as having a high degree of archaeological potential.

Court House

The Court House (fmr), situated in an elevated position over the Toodyay townsite, is a single-storey red brick and iron building constructed in 1897 in the Federation Free Classical style. The building was constructed at the location of the former convict hiring depot (1852), and the previous court house (1867). The corrugated iron roof is hipped and the frontage has arched window detailing and a rendered and white-painted plinth. The building was designed by George Temple Poole during his time with the Public Works Department. An interior inspection was not undertaken for this assessment.

Authenticity	Moderate to Low
Integrity	Moderate to Low
Date of Survey	09/09/2024

20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

Historical Information

The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites, Toodyay (P02560).

Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites comprises the single-storey red brick and iron courthouse building (1897) in the Federation Free Classical style, and archaeological deposits and features from the former Convict Depot (1852) including the Depot Commissariat Store, the Association Ward, the Depot Kitchen, Warder's Quarters, Depot Privy, and Depot Hospital.

European colonisation of Western Australia began in 1829 with the establishment of the Swan River Colony. Within a short time it was apparent that the free settlers of the Colony could not provide sufficient labour or capital to support their settlement and in 1849 the Colony was declared a penal settlement. Capt. Henderson, who arrived aboard the first convict ship the Scindian in June 1850, was initially in charge of the Convict Establishment. Some convicts were granted their tickets-of-leave soon after disembarking, and from 1851 arrivals were sent to establish hiring depots in rural areas. The British Government provided the funds to develop public works projects, including the construction of the convict depots. The 20th Company of Sappers and Miners, together with Royal Engineers Lieuts Wray, Crossman and DuCane, arrived in December 1851 and January 1852. The Sappers functioned as Instructing Warders for the convicts, while the Engineers were in charge of designing and supervising public works projects.

Convict hiring depots were administration centres for hiring ticket-of-leave men out to local landowners and provided accommodation for those men between jobs or when they were occupied with public works, typically catering for 60 to 120 men. They also accommodated personnel supervising both convicts and public works, stored associated equipment and provided basic medical facilities. With the exception of specific gaol cells to punish minor offenders, hiring depots were not intended as prisons and do not appear to have had enclosing walls or guard facilities.

The first convicts arrived in the recently gazetted town of Toodyay, in the Avon Valley, in August 1851. They established a camp of thatched A-frame huts north of the Avon River. The following year they began erecting a more permanent depot on Avon Location 110, a 45¼ acre parcel of land south of the river two miles upstream.

Overseeing the Convict Depot at Toodyay was Lieutenant Edmund Frederick DuCane, based at Guildford. The on-site supervisor was sapper Joseph Nelson. Sappers were soldiers with additional technical skills who supervised convicts in their construction and other works.

Construction began in early 1852 with Sappers' Quarters. Other structures begun in 1852 were the Convict Barracks and Superintendent's Store. The Barracks took two years to complete, as the supply of labour fluctuated. Ticket-of-leave men were also constructing a gaol at the temporary depot site in early 1852.

When the gaol was completed, in July 1852, the temporary depot site was vacated and the convicts and their warders moved into the new Depot.

Works of 1853 included the Warders' Quarters, Commissariat, Brick Shed and Kiln. By January 1854, 30,000 bricks had been made on site. A year later the tally was 197,000.

The Depot Kitchen was constructed from the start of 1854, followed later in the year by the Infirmary and a second Sappers' Quarters. Other subsidiary structures at the Depot included a Well (enlarged 1853,

20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

probably constructed early 1852), Blacksmith's Shop (1853), Baker's Oven (1853), Commissariat Stables (1853-54), Carpenter Shop (1854), various Privies (1854), Washhouse (1854), Garden and Fencing (1854-56), and Cricket Ground (1855). Sheds and other temporary structures were also erected, including a brick shed (1856) that appears to have been used as a Morgue. Depot men also constructed the local Chaplain's Quarters, adjacent to their Depot, in 1855.

Finally, from the start of 1855, substantial Superintendent's Quarters were erected. The Superintendent's complex included Quarters, Store and Privy. The complex was finished and occupied in mid-1856, at which time the Depot was considered complete. The first resident Superintendent was Robert de Burgh, arriving in 1855.

Joseph Nelson returned to Fremantle in 1855. He worked for the convict establishment as a senior blacksmith and warder before earning his army discharge in 1860. Edmund DuCane left the Colony in 1856. He continued to work as a Royal Engineer, retiring in 1895 with the rank of Major-General and a knighthood.

Hiring depots were discontinued by 1856, as they were seen as expensive and not very successful. Toodyay Hiring Depot closed on 30 November 1856. A minimal staff remained, to receive returning ticket-of-leave men and send them on to Guildford.

The original Toodyay townsite was gradually abandoned, largely due to its propensity to flood, and settlement instead gravitated around the Convict Depot. This second town was gazetted in 1861 as Newcastle but, after confusion with Newcastle in New South Wales, it was eventually renamed Toodyay in 1910.

As the Depot buildings were largely vacant by this time, the Governor handed them over to the Colonial Government. The Resident Magistrate, Alfred Durlacher, moved into the Superintendent's Residence. Some buildings continued to be used by the convict establishment. The police transferred from Old Toodyay to take over the remainder of the Depot. One room of the Sappers' Quarters was used for a court house.

The original Avon Location 110, allocated for the Hiring Depot, was subdivided in 1861. The vacant lots were sold into private ownership. The Store on 'New Road' (later Stirling Terrace) was used as a post office until 1897, after which it fell into disrepair.

Hiring Depots were reopened from 1862 and used to accommodate probationary convicts in work gangs, largely being set to road building in rural areas. Toodyay (now Newcastle) Depot came back into full use, with a portion of the Barracks sectioned off to continue to accommodate ticket-of-leave men separate to probationary convicts.

The Depot Lock-up was insufficient for the new arrangements, and a new gaol was subsequently built between the Barracks and the Commissariat (then used by the police). This was completed in 1863-64, and remains extant today as P2558 *Newcastle Gaol, Lock-up and Stables Group, Toodyay*.

Convict transportation to the Swan River Colony continued until 1868. Nearly 10,000 convicts had arrived at Fremantle, along with several thousand associated employees and their families. The colony's population had increased five-fold over the convict years to nearly 25,000, and the convict establishment was responsible for a substantial percentage of the colony's population.

Toodyay (Newcastle) Convict Depot was closed again at the end of March 1872. At the closure of the Depot it was recorded as comprising ten buildings: Warders' Quarters, Provision Store, Engineer Store, Depot Office, Lean-to used for Carpenter's Shop, Blacksmith's Shop, 'Division' (Barracks), Hospital, Cook house and 'Dead house' (Morgue). Further original buildings, such as the Commissariat and Sappers' Quarters, remained extant and had already been transferred to the police.

20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

The Warders' Quarters were immediately taken over by the police as quarters for their resident Sergeant, with the attached store room converted for use as a police office. The Police went on to take over additional Depot buildings, including the Barracks, which was used as a Court House and Magistrate's Office. A Women's Gaol was added at the eastern end of the Warders' Quarters.

The rear section of the Barracks was used as a school room until 1887, when a purpose-built school was opened elsewhere in town.

The Infirmary was put to use as a colonial hospital, along with the earth closet and kitchen at the rear of the Barracks. The original kitchen appears by this time to have been replaced by a building housing both kitchen and morgue. A new town hospital was erected in 1892-95 and subsequently the Depot Infirmary was used only occasionally as an isolation ward. As this use tapered off, it became instead a drill room and store.

In 1897, the area that had housed the Commissariat and Sappers' Quarters formally became a police reserve. At the time, the Commissariat and second (1854) Sappers' Quarters were in use, while the 1852 Sappers' Quarters was a ruin. The Commissariat Stables had burned down in 1890 and been replaced with brick stables.

A new Court House was completed in 1897 at a cost of £2218. It was designed by the Public Works Department under the supervision of George Temple Poole. The new building was constructed on the site of the Barracks. The earlier building was demolished and the new structure set back from but addressing Fiennes Street opposite the intersection with Lincoln Street.

The 1896 plans also show the Police Station & Quarters (Warders' Quarters), Women's Cells, Drill Room (Infirmary), Drill Room Caretaker's Cottage (Kitchen) and Earth Closet, with the Barracks marked for demolition. The main central room of the new building, used as the courtroom, matches exactly the perimeter walls of the northern half of the barracks building. An 1897 photograph shows the Depot site with no building in this location, presumably taken after the Barracks was demolished, prior to the new Court House being erected, indicating the 1850s structure was not incorporated into the 1897 building. However, it is possible that the convict-built foundations were reused.

New police quarters were built in Duke Street in 1897, and the police largely vacated the former Warders' Quarters. With the erection of a new lock-up in 1907, the Warders' Quarters became vacant and began to deteriorate. Permission to demolish the building was granted in 1931.

In the 1930s, a portion of the Infirmary was relocated to the town hospital for use as nurses' quarters. The kitchen-morgue building and one latrine were sold off, leaving only one early latrine to service the courthouse. A 1954 plan shows a residence to be removed in the location of the Infirmary, which may be the 1850s building. By 1957 this building is no longer shown on plans.

In 1954, the magistrate's office in Northam began petitioning for a new court house, as the existing one was deteriorating and a considerable distance from the office of the Clerk of Courts. The police facilities were subsequently expanded and the Court House was left largely unused.

Toodyay Roads Board subsequently requested permission to occupy the Court House for a boardroom and offices. In early 1958, PWD-designed repairs and additions were made to allow the Council to share the premises with the Crown Law Department. The court room was converted for use as a Council board room, but remained available for use as a court when required. The magistrate's office and a prisoner room were also retained. The new shared facility was opened in March 1959.

In 1963, the 1856 Superintendent's Stables were demolished to make way for the Standard Gauge Railway. An adjacent house was also demolished at this time. It was much larger than the 1855-56

20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

Superintendent's Quarters, but may have incorporated the original building. The house had been a doctor's residence since 1904, prior to which it had housed the resident magistrate.

In 1968, the vesting for reserve 2281 (site of the Court House) was changed from 'public utility' to 'municipal offices', suggesting the dual use as an occasional court house may have ceased by this time.

In 2003 a preliminary review for the Court House was considered by the Register Committee when it was resolved that the place was unlikely to meet the threshold for the State Register and a full assessment was not required.

In 2010, students from the University of Western Australia undertook archaeological excavations of the former Convict Depot site as part of Sean Winter's PhD research into the convict system in Western Australia. The excavations, comprising six trenches, revealed intact sub-surface archaeological foundations and their associated deposits. Seven Depot structures were identified, including the Barracks (also referred to as the association ward), Infirmary, Kitchen, Warders' Quarters, Privy, Superintendent's Quarters and Commissariat.

In 2014, the Court House is used as Toodyay Shire Offices. The Convict Depot structures remain as sub-surface archaeological sites.

<p>Historic Themes</p>	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Workers (including Aboriginal, convict)</p> <p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Government policy</p> <p>SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Law & order</p> <p>SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Institutions</p> <p>PEOPLE: Early settlers</p>
<p>Associations</p>	<p>Richard Roach Jewell</p>
<p>Sources</p>	<p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia. State Register of Heritage Places Permanent Entry and Assessment Documentation. 24 Oct. 2014.</p> <p>Toodyay Herald January to February 1985, p.1; March 1985, p.9.</p> <p>Shire of Toodyay archives, Microfiche files Correspondence, Courtroom; Shire correspondence. Held in Museum Workroom, Clinton Street, Toodyay Oldham, Ray and John, Western Heritage, 2nd Edition, Lamb Paterson, Pty Ltd, 1967.</p> <p>Oldham, Ray, 'Richard Roach Jewell (1810-1891)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol.4, 1972, (online in 2006).</p> <p>'The Eye of the Law. Resident Magistrates of Toodyay District'. Unpublished manuscript donated by Rica Erickson to the Toodyay Historical Society.</p>

20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

Statement of Significance

The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Permanent Entry for Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites, Toodyay (P02560).

Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites, a substantial complex of sub-surface archaeological features and deposits situated beneath and around the former Toodyay Court House building (1897), has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place represents a rich archaeological resource, with extensive in-situ archaeological deposits and structural elements dating to the Convict Depot occupation of the site, with the potential to reveal significant information about the convict era in Western Australia;
- the place is a valuable link to the convict era of Western Australia (1850-68), when thousands of convicts, their overseers and families arrived in the Colony, substantially boosting the population, providing labour for essential works, and bringing British government funding that allowed the struggling Colony to survive;
- the place demonstrates the continued law and justice presence in Toodyay from 1852, as a convict depot (1850s-1860s), through its use by the police (1860s-1890s) and as a court (1860s-1960s).

Recent built elements across the site, situated on top of the archaeological deposits, are of little significance. These include, but are not restricted to, the demountable building to the rear of the Court House, the tennis court and associated structures, fencing, retaining walls, road surfaces, car parks, plantings, and drainage infrastructure.

Although associated with the Convict Depot, the sites of the Well and Smithy to the north are not included in the curtilage due to their being situated within active rail corridor.

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

Additional Photographs



20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Toodyay Shire Council Extensions 1985', Collections WA, 1985.



Source: 'opening of the Toodyay Road Board Offices in the former Court House, 1959' (error in annotation), Collections WA, 1959.



Source: 'Toodyay Shire Office - Courthouse', Collections WA, 1959.



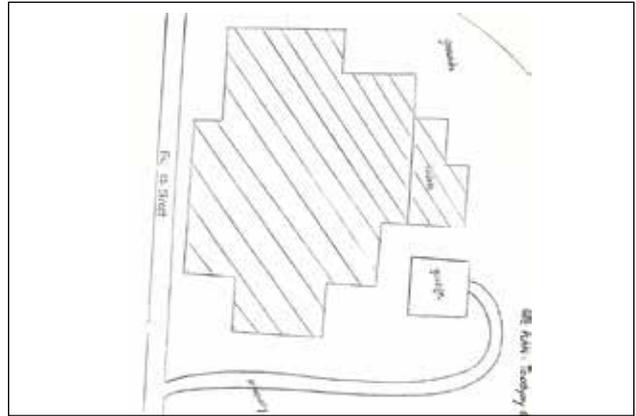
Source: 'Toodyay Shire Council Chambers', Collections WA, 1959.

20. Toodyay Court House (fmr) and former Convict Depot Archaeological Sites

Additional Photographs



Source: NT Assessment 'Shire Council', National Trust of WA, 1977.



Source: NT Assessment 'Site Plan', National Trust of WA, 1977.



Source: 'Toodyay Shire Council Extensions 1985', Collections WA, 1985.

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21. Freemason's Hall



Site Information

Other Names	Toodyay Lodge Templar Lodge Temperance Hall Methodist Church			
Previous MHI No.	131			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	19 Fiennes Street (cnr of Pelham Street)			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461698			
Land Information	Lot	146	Vol/Folio	867/144
	Plan	P253158	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'10.7"S 116°27'55.0"E			

21. Freemason's Hall

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	02561
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Classified by the National Trust (7/6/1977) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	SOCIAL\RECREATIONAL: Other Community Hall\Centre
Current Use	SOCIAL\RECREATIONAL: Other Community Hall\Centre
Other Use	RELIGIOUS: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1879; 1924
Architect/ Builder	Percy W Harrison (1924)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Free Gothic
Physical Condition	
<p>Tall Gothic style Masonic hall with steep pitched iron roof and tall narrow hung windows set in recessed rounded arch openings with brick voussiors. The extension to the rear with skillion roof is of a lean-to style. The windows on the extension are a wider type of hung windows with brick sills and in a similar inset shape. There are high short windows on the southern elevation with prominent brick sills. Painted brick and half timbering to gable apex are present. The front door is bricked in but the original dressings around the opening is still visible. The side extension of timber and iron on stumps adjoins a brick structure with shallower pitched gable roof and timber vented gable apex. The new entrance is to the side, on the western elevation with a large ramp for access that rests on a brick wall. There is a small timber portico with a gable roof at the doorway that is held by timber posts. There is a timber balustrade at the entry, with a metal rail for the ramp. The extension to the rear contains a brick chimney. The portico and ramp is a new addition.</p>	
Authenticity	Low
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	09/09/2024

Historical Information

The Temperance movement was a worldwide social campaign to promote temperance in the consumption of alcohol. In 1846 a Temperance Society was formed in Perth and by the 1870s the Order of Good Templars was established in Western Australia. In 1873 the Reverend William Traylen, a member of the Good Templars, held a meeting in Newcastle to establish a Templars Lodge. The 'Light of the Hills Lodge No.9 was established in 1874, and in 1875 Governor W.C. Robinson assigned land (Town Lot 146) to them between Fiennes and Pelham Streets as a Public Reserve for the use of the Good Templars. On 8 May 1878, The Independent Order of Good Templars opened their Temperance Hall. The hall has an attractive exposed beam 'cathedral' ceiling, evident in a number of buildings in Toodyay such as St Stephen's Church, the former Mechanics Institute/Public Library, and some early dwellings such as 'Cascades' in Folewood Road.

The Wesleyans leased the Temperance Hall for services until 1898 when their own church was built in town.

In 1899 the Toodyay Lodge No.2803, E.C. (English Constitution) was constituted and consecrated, becoming the last lodge in the colony to be formed under the E.C. Their first meetings were held on the floor above Robert Urwin's store (Place No: 140) on New Road (later renamed Stirling Terrace), with Brother E. Holiday installed as the first Worshipful Master.

In 1900, when the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was formed, the Toodyay Masonic Lodge transferred to the Grand Lodge becoming Toodyay Lodge No.37.

In 1924 title to the land on which the Templar's hall stood was transferred to the Trustees of The Toodyay Masonic Lodge.

In May 1923 the Toodyay Lodge took ownership of the building with tenders being called for the erection of a Masonic Temple designed by architect and Freemason Percy W. Harrison of Perth. : In 1924 title to the land on which the Templars Hall stood was transferred to the Trustees of the Toodyay Masonic Lodge. A wing was added in 1924 for Masonic Lodge purposes, and was designed by Perth architect P.W. Harrison who was also a Freemason. The interiors of both the original Templar Hall, which is used by the Masonic Lodge for its 'festive board' and referred to as the 'Festive Hall' (where supper is taken after meetings), and the 1924 Lodge room are intact, in relatively good condition, and have high levels of integrity and authenticity. The Templar Hall section may well be one of the few such halls left in WA that both retains its original interior and continues to operate as a lodge. The former hall served as the Festive Hall where members retired for supper after Lodge meetings. In 1925 a Memorial Stone was unveiled by the Archbishop of Perth, the Right Rev. C.O.L. Riley who was Grand Master of the WA Grand Lodge. In c.1930s a verandah facing Fiennes Street was added to the front that was later enclosed for a kitchen and annex.

The Lodge was originally entered from Fiennes Street through a rather grand stairway that was later removed when land was excised in 1958 for street widening. The entrance was bricked up and entry into the Lodge was through the back door that led into a foyer. A brick toilet was located to the rear of the hall.

On 14 October 1968 damage was done to the Festive Hall during the Meckering earthquake. Over the following decades repairs were undertaken, including repainting, the kitchen upgraded, and steel stumps for the flooring.

In 2005 an application for heritage funding for a Conservation Plan was successful. The former exterior brickwork that had been painted cream was repainted to match the colour of the unpainted bricks used for the outside toilet and the adjacent Courthouse. External timberwork, formerly painted brown, was repainted blue (a Masonic colour) to match a paint scrape found on the old toilet. A subsequent addition (c.2021) was a new covered porch over the back entrance.

21. Freemason's Hall

Historic Themes	SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Religion SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Cultural activities
Associations	Percy Harrison Thomas Farmer
Sources	Masonic Lodge, Toodyay, Western Australia, Conservation Plan prepared for the Trustees of the Toodyay Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. Dr Robyn Taylor, Historian and Ron Bodycoat, Architect, July 2007, p.15. Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974, p.234. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Western Australia Times, 21st of May, 1878, p.2. WA government gazette (online), 23rd of November 1875, p.203. Eastern districts chronicle, 3rd of January 1880, p.2. HCWA Assessment Documentation for Freemasons Hall , Subiaco, 2006, p.15.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Freemason's Hall has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historic value for its associations with the Templars, Methodist Church, Reverend Holiday and the Freemasons. • the place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the townscape of Toodyay. • the place has aesthetic value for its internal features, including a timber cathedral ceiling. • the place has historic value for its association with architect Percy W. Harrison. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

21. Freemason's Hall

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate aerial, 1960.

21. Freemason's Hall

Additional Photographs



Source: Collections WA, 'Masonic Hall, Toodyay', nd, Courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay.

22

22. Cook's House (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	G Hassell's House			
Previous MHI No.	23			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	3 Folewood Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461692			
Land Information	Lot	67	Vol/Folio	1973/676
	Plan	P223149	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'11"S 116°27'52"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12167			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

22. Cook's House (fmr)

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1860s
Builder	George Henry Hasell Convict labour
Walls	Masonry: Stone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good, with verandah in fair condition
Style	Victorian Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>A single-storey house with an undercroft in stone with a hipped iron roof.</p> <p>A low stone retaining wall marks the boundary, and a decorative metal gate and brick pillars mark the entry. The garden is developed, with dense bushes to the front and several trees to the east.</p> <p>The front facade is symmetrical, with two timber casement windows and a central door. The building has an iron-hipped roof covering the original shingle roof. A face brick chimney is at the rear but cannot be seen from the street. The openings have three-centred arch red brick dressings. The verandah extends around three sides of the house with timber posts, a scalloped frieze, and lattice panels. The lattice panels on the front balcony need to be fixed. There is a large timber extension to the rear. The undercroft is in the front part of the property.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024

22. Cook's House (fmr)

Historical Information	
<p>In 1867 Thomas Farmer acquired this land, Crown Grant Lot 67, while the adjacent Lot 68 was granted to builder George Hasell. An 1867 map shows Henry Hasell's name on Lots 66-69. Creditors of Thomas Farmer had sold Lot 67 to George Hasell. The house is believed to have been built by Hasell for his own home in the 1860s. He lived there until his death in 1876, at the age of 52. His widow was left with nine children, with the tenth, a daughter, being born three months after George's death. The property passed onto his widow Ellen Hasell.</p> <p>In 1884 three Sisters of Mercy arrived in Newcastle to set up a convent school. They stayed in the Hasell family home before moving into W.G Leeder's former house in Stirling Terrace. Leeder had sold his property in 1889 to the Roman Catholic Church for the Sisters of Mercy's Convent School. The Sisters occupied this place until the new Convent School was ready for occupation in 1903.</p> <p>Ellen Hasell died in 1920 and in her will gave her estate to her son Henry, and daughters Annie and Alice. When Annie, then Alice died in 1951, the place passed out of the Hasell family to successive owners. In 1952 owner Thomas Ramsell submitted plans and specifications for alterations and additions to the place.</p> <p>From 1968 Frederick Harry Cook, apiarist, and his wife Olga lived there. Frederick died in 1996 and Olga in 2001.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation and subdivision</p> <p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p>
Associations	<p>Hasell Family</p> <p>Farmer Family</p> <p>Sisters of Mercy</p>
Sources	<p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024).</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p>

22. Cook's House (fmr)

Statement of Significance	
<p>Cook's House (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the building has historic value through its association with prominent local builder and convict expirer, George Hasell and his extended family.• the place has historic value as it is associated with the settlement and development of the Toodyay townsite.• the building has social value as a demonstration of the type of residence built for working families in the 1860s.• the place has aesthetic value as it contributes to the streetscape of Toodyay townsite. It also demonstrates a stone understorey which was a feature of Hasell's work.	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

22. Cook's House (fmr)

Additional Photographs



22. Cook's House (fmr)

Additional Photographs



23

23. The Cascades



Site Information				
Other Names	The Old Refectory			
Previous MHI No.	125			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	50 Folewood Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	460365			
Land Information	Lot	30	Vol/Folio	1928/449
	Plan	P223149	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'18"S 116°27'33"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12168			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

23. The Cascades

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RELIGIOUS: Housing or Quarters
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Other
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1875
Walls	Masonry: Mudbrick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron (timber shingle beneath)
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>A sizable single-storey building with Toodyay stone and mudbrick construction was rendered and scored to look like stone. The site is a generous holding on the outer northern edge of Toodyay Townsite containing a brook, a carport, a stone well, and very cultivated gardens. The building is set down from the road (Folewood Road) with a Toodyay Stone retaining wall forming the stepdown. The site is generously terraced, with the historical frontage to the building occurring at the rear of Folewood Street.</p> <p>There is a weatherboard extension to the west. The remaining eastern wall is a rendered brick. The coursing is not evident due to rendering. The street-facing elevation (south) has numerous casement windows with timber sills. Three painted brick chimneys are apparent to the south elevation. The east elevation has a verandah and a painted brick gable end above. A single double-hung window below is set in an English garden wall bond-painted brick wall.</p> <p>The north facade has a long, generous verandah with five pairs of French doors leading to a timber verandah supported by timber posts on a brick-render plinth. The original timber lining boards on the verandah are under the iron roof. The original shingle roof has predominantly disintegrated, some evidence can still be seen on the underside of the verandah and house roofs. The rooms are generous, some with timber linings still evident and a high ceiling of 22 feet. A side verandah is an addition. A series of stairs leads to the verandah with terraced gardens to the north of the stair.</p> <p>The well is situated to the west of the house, past the carport. The carport is of no heritage significance. To the north of the site are ruins of a bridge that formed the original entry to the house.</p>	

23. The Cascades

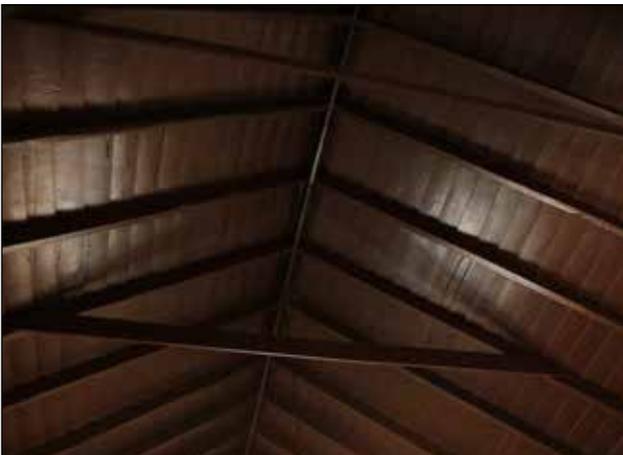
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	14/10/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Reverend Charles Harper (1799-1872) a former solicitor from England, was the first Anglican minister in Toodyay. Before his ordination, Harper lived in a cottage and farmed at Nardie, a property not far from the Convict Depot established in February 1852, a reasonable distance upstream from the settlement at (West) Toodyay. There had been an ongoing debate with his parishioners about when their church would be built. Glebe land had been set aside for a church and school. A school had been built and was being used for church services. Harper's parish was vast, stretching from Culham in the north and York to the south, with outlying farms in between. More centrally, he gave morning services at the Convict Depot. Old Toodyay was subject to flooding, and after some disastrous floods, the decision was made in 1860 to establish the town of Newcastle around the depot site. This was a more convenient location for the Anglican church and Harper. The government provided glebe land at the depot and funds to build a parsonage, which decided the matter. In 1855, Harper had already built his own family home 'Braybrook' within a good walking distance from the new settlement.</p> <p>Following Harper's death in 1872, Rev. William Hugh Pidcock and his family arrived in 1874 to find no parsonage to move into. Pidcock purchased Lot S30 in 1875 and built and named 'The Cascades' after the stream that 'cascaded' during winter rains through the hilly property. A lofty cathedral ceiling of raked timber beams continues to be a handsome feature of the house. The family lived there until 1882 when Rev. Pidcock put the property up for sale. It was sold to the Newcastle Chaplaincy and lived in by Rev. Thomas H. Friel, who replaced Pidcock. During his time (1875 to 1882) a farmlet with pigs, cattle and poultry was developed. The old rectory, as it became known, was bought by Mrs W. (Jane) Donegan in 1900, but with her death in 1903, 'Cascades' was again on the market. Ownership changed over the decades, with the Lees, Deacons, Hardinges and Graham families living there. In 1992, Richard Brouwer bought the house and left it to policeman Richard Creamer and their wife to live in prior to 1998 when Richard and his partner Brian Shepherd moved in. Landscaped gardens were developed while Brouwer, an antiques collector, had the house restored. They sold 'Cascades', a venue much enjoyed by local Toodyay clubs, in 2014 when they moved to Tasmania.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p> <p>SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Religion</p>
Associations	<p>Anglican clergy</p> <p>Herrod family</p>
Sources	<p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p> <p>'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024)</p>

23. The Cascades

Statement of Significance	
<p>The Cascades has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the place has historic value for its association with the Anglican Church and Rev. Pidcock, for whom the house was built.• the place has considerable aesthetic significance, including the cathedral ceiling of raked timber in the main house, the well, and the setting, which value the historic place.• the place has aesthetic value as an authentic example of building type and construction in the 1870s and the high level of original details evident in the place.• the place has historical significance as evidence of the original road and site. The lot and setting have remained the same, undivided since the time the house was built.	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

23. The Cascades

Additional Photographs



23. The Cascades

Additional Photographs



24

24. Durley Hill



Site Information

Other Names	Stevens Cottage			
Previous MHI No.	40			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	56 Folewood Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	460364			
Land Information	Lot	31	Vol/Folio	1893/659
	Plan	P223149	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'19.0"S 116°27'30.6"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12197			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

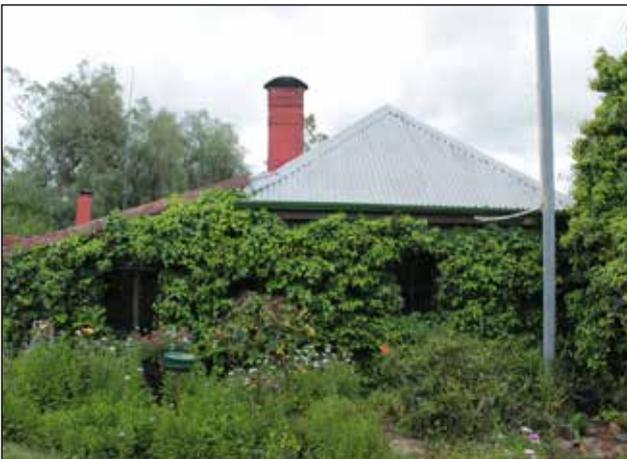
24. Durley Hill

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1871,1872
Builder	Samuel Haggard & W Stevens
Walls	Masonry: Brick, rendered
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>Durley Hill is a single-storey dwelling of mudbrick and iron construction with timber casement windows. The building is set below the main driveway, with stone stairs and a stone arch leading to the main entry in dense garden surrounds. The garden is well planted with a wide variety of plants and cottage flowers in bloom.</p> <p>The entry is a small inset portion to the west with a verandah and a timber door with a single sidelight casement window. Beside the entry is an exposed painted brick chimney breast with a metal flue. The south is an infilled portion of a former verandah with a rectangular planform behind it, covered with English ivy. A sliding window is evident to the south, within the infill, and a second window is in the main volume. This rectangular plan has a hipped roof and a painted brick chimney.</p> <p>To the north elevation, there is a brick-rendered extension with brick dressings and quoins. Bush timber verandah posts rest on a rendered plinth supporting a skillion metal verandah roof. Above this roof is an evident iron roof with a gable.</p> <p>The rear (east) contains a concrete verandah with a variety of timber pergolas. The verandah comprises concrete blockwork, bush timber, and concrete columns and posts. The verandah extends from the original house. On the rear elevation, the house contained a central door with two windows on each side of the door. The windows are timber-framed casement windows. A leadlight door is inserted to enter an infilled wing (later overlay). A pergola extends from the verandah with bush timbers and milled timber, and another detached pergola is in the garden south of the dwelling.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	14/10/2024

24. Durley Hill

Historical Information	
<p>William Stevens arrived in the colony in the 1860s with his family and settled at St Anne's on the Avon River. Despite being washed out by the 1872 floods he prospered enough to build this house in 1875. His son Albert Stevens subsequently went into partnership with W Bull at 'Avondale', one of the largest vineyards in the state at the time. The youngest Stevens son, George, joined the Telegraph Office in 1874, aged 12, and rose to the highest ranks of the department over the years.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p>
Associations	Stevens Family
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Durley Hill has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historic value for its association with early settlers in the district, the Stevens family. • the place has aesthetic value as an example of a workman's cottage constructed in the 1870s and for its contribution to the streetscape. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



Additional Photographs



Source: SCA, 2024



Source: 'Durley Hills', Collections WA, n.d.

25

25. Spion Kop



Site Information				
Other Names	Reverend Holiday's House			
Previous MHI No.	114			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	61 Folewood Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461779			
Land Information	Lot	101	Vol/Folio	1587/318
	Plan	P300055	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'24"S 116°27'33"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	04124			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

25. Spion Kop

Other	Classified by the National Trust (7/6/1977) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RELIGIOUS: Housing or Quarters
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Two storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1882
Builder	J. A. Wroth
Walls	Masonry: Stone and Brick (excluding extension)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>Spion Kop is a rubble, stone, and brick cottage with an iron roof and generous contemporary extension. It is a single storey U-shaped building raised on timber posts on a sloping site. A long verandah wraps around the building, with a patio facing the north. The verandah has a contemporary timber floor with a contemporary balustrade of metal wire and a timber top rail.</p> <p>Two painted brick chimneys surround the main cottage volume. The main cottage has a simple, hipped roof with steel corrugated sheets. Extensions to the west and south have gable roofs and a central hipped roof portion connecting the volume.</p> <p>To the east, there is a single door with a tri-plane highlight window. The door has a pane of glass in the upper 1/4 of the timber door. On the lower 1/3 of the door surrounds, there is a raised rendered detail. There is brick quoining and a brick arch evident to the opening. The south (of the main cottage volume) contains three double-hung windows and a door set, with highlight and sidelight windows. All openings still have their quoining and brick arches evident, albeit painted.</p> <p>Multiple overlays have occurred, one in 2008 and another in 2018. The western extension was completed in 2018.</p> <p>Small remnants of a mud brick outhouse and some stone foundations are evident.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate to low
Date of Survey	14/10/2024

Historical Information

An early town map shows that in 1867 lots 71 and 72 were noted as a Presbyterian manse and school. Possibly the land was donated by Thomas Farmer for that purpose. He was a proponent of the Temperance movement and owned adjoining properties in Folewood Road. In 1881 the idea of stationing a minister in Toodyay was discussed and in 1883 Reverend E. Holiday (sometimes spelt Holliday) arrived succeeding the Rev. William Lowe as the Wesleyan clergyman for the Toodyay district. Rev. Holiday was described as:

‘a very energetic man who travelled long distances to reach his more isolated parishioners’.
(OTN, p.267)

‘Spion Kop’ was possibly the Rev. Holiday’s private home that was constructed by J.A. Wroth high on the hillside overlooking ‘The Cascades’ where the Anglican clergyman lived. ‘Spion Kop’ is an Afrikaans term meaning ‘spy’, or ‘lookout hill’. In 1894 Holiday took over the Wesleyan congregation for the Eastern Districts Circuit and retired a year later in 1895, becoming Mayor of Toodyay between 1897 and 1898 and the first Master of the Freemasons at which time ‘Spion Kop’ was still his home.

Rev. Edward Holiday died in 1932. Commonwealth electoral rolls suggest the house was kept in the family until c.1947. Edward and Jane Holiday lived there from 1903-1911 and 1922 to 1932. The place was advertised ‘To Let’ in 1914 (noted as a residence with 30 acres) with applications to Mrs Holiday. From 1949 (to 1977) Gerard George Jefferys, a Toodyay farmer, and Mavis Jefferys lived there. Following the deaths of Jefferys in 1980 and Mena Jefferys in 1990, the house remained vacant until 2023.

In 2018 Stephen Carrick Architects prepared a Heritage Advice Note for a proposed extension to the heritage building:

" The proposed extension is located to the western side of the existing dwelling. It is proposed that the c2008-2009 extension will undergo alterations. A breezeway area will connect this section of the building with the new addition. The proposal will contain a kitchen and open living area, as well as new bedroom, bathroom and laundry area. The extension will be timber framed constructed. The exterior walls to the proposed addition will be clad in a Hardie board fibre cement that resembles a weatherboard profile. The exterior walls will be painted a light grey called Dulux-Timeless Grey. The roof to the proposed structure will be constructed at a pitch to match the existing structure. The new and existing roof sheeting will be painted in the grey ‘Basalt’ colorbond colour."

Following 2023, major extensions and a wrap-round verandah were added to prepare the house for sale. After the completion of the proposed works, the property was sold to the current owners in 2023.

Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Religion OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities
Associations	Reverend Holiday Reverend Lowe

25. Spion Kop

Sources	<p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974, p.267.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Spion Kop has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has aesthetic value as a good example of the use of local stone in the construction of a substantial home in the 1880s. • the place also has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape of Toodyay. • the place has historic value for its association with the first resident Wesleyan Priest in Toodyay, Rev. Holiday who also made a contribution to the local community as Mayor of Toodyay 1897-1898. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

25. Spion Kop

Additional Photographs



Source: SCA, 2024.



Source: Landgate, 2006.

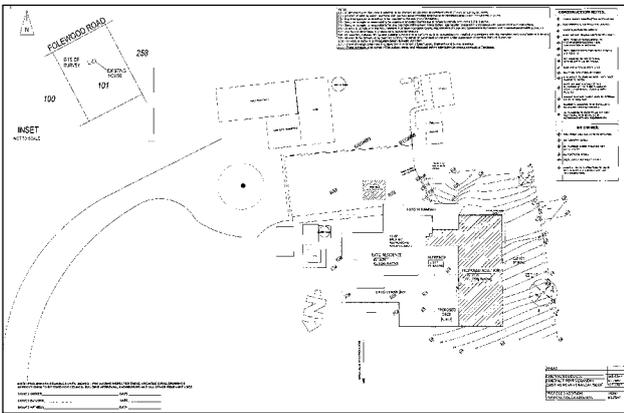


Source: SCA, 2024.

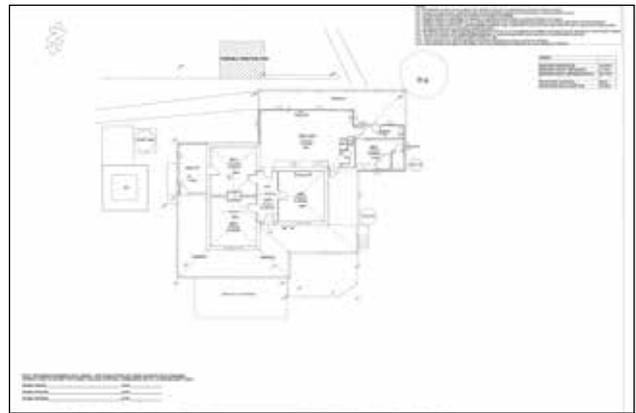


Source: MHI, 2012.

Additional Photographs



Source: Drawings of the proposed extension by Reno Draft, 2018.



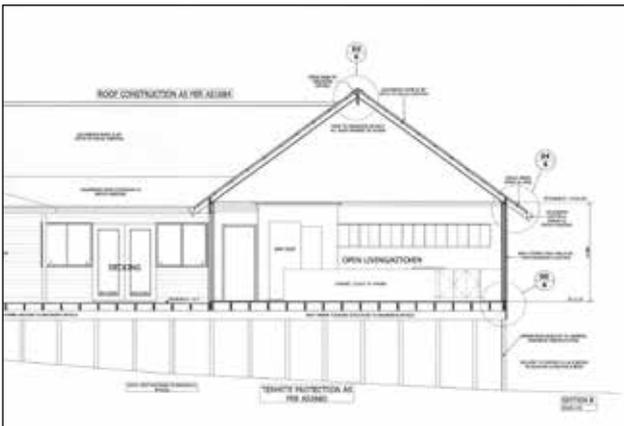
Source: Drawings of the proposed extension by Reno Draft, 2018.



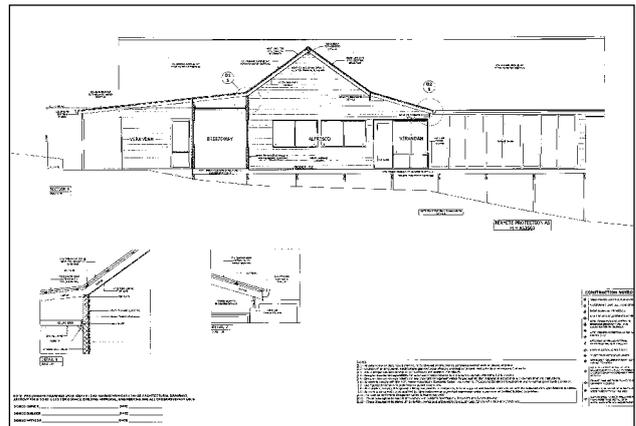
Source: Drawings of the proposed extension by Reno Draft, 2018.



Source: Drawings of the proposed extension by Reno Draft, 2018.



Source: Drawings of the proposed extension by Reno Draft, 2018.



Source: Drawings of the proposed extension by Reno Draft, 2018.

26

26. Butterly House



Site Information				
Other Names	Butterly Cottages Fmr Mongers House Mongers Cottage			
Previous MHI No.	9			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	1 Harper Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461479			
Land Information	Lot	11	Vol/Folio	1212/477
	Plan	P223148	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'01.5"S 116°27'50.4"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	03253			

26. Butterly House

Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012) Anglican Church Inventory Register of National Estate (30/6/1992) Classified by the National Trust (3/3/1992) State Register of Heritage Places (7/4/1995)
Local Planing Policy	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence FARMING/PASTORAL: Cottage
Current Use	VACANT/UNUSED: Vacant\Unused
Other Use	COMMERCIAL: Bank
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1870; 1910 (Remodel)
Architect/ Builder	Builder: Harry Davey (1910) Builder: John Henry Monger Junior (1879)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good, some damage to verandah and ballustrade
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p><i>The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for Butterly House, Toodyay (P03253).</i></p> <p>Butterly House is a single-storey brick and iron residence built in Victorian Georgian style.</p> <p>According to a survey undertaken in the 1970s by Ian Chitty on historic buildings in Toodyay, Butterly House was broadly categorised in the 'Newcastle group', although in the sub-group sections it does not fall within a particular section and is therefore classed as 'ungrouped Newcastle'.</p> <p>The four main rooms and front part of the passage have stamped metal ceilings. The two back rooms and passage have exposed rafters and shingles. The two back rooms are rough plastered, while the four main rooms and front end of the passage are raw brickwork.</p>	

26. Butterly House

The brickwork of the 'front', or east facing wall, under the original verandah, is of Flemish bond construction. According to the survey undertaken by Chitty, the Flemish bond brickwork is the earliest example of that form of bond in Newcastle or Old Toodyay. The remainder of the brickwork is English bond. All walls appear to be solid 9 inch walls. The chimneys under the front rooms, visible from the cellar area, are constructed of local stone mortared together between brick quoins. The external faces of the brickwork to three sides have been tuck-pointed during the circa 1910 modifications, and this illustrates the bondings used.

There is a toilet, approximately 15m to the rear of the building. The original shingled roof is partially intact, and it is of brick construction in English bond. There is a conservation plan for the place.

In the interior, the original joinery is still intact with wooden mantles and pressed metal ceilings. The kitchen retains an original wood stove.

A restoration plan to restore Butterly House to the c. 1930 period, based on John Taylor's report written in 1992, recommended the removal or camouflage of the silver paint on the chimneys and top of wall, restoration of the roof, complete replacement of the gutters on two levels, painting of all guttering and woodwork in keeping with the 1930s theme and the replacement of the verandah floors.

Authenticity	High
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	14/08/2024

Historical Information

J.G.C. Carr bought Lot 1 in 1860 when the town of Newcastle was established. The property was later acquired by members of the entrepreneurial Monger family who left York to settle in Newcastle. John Henry Monger Jnr bought Lot 1 and portion of adjacent Lot 11 on which 'a fine dwelling' was built by a cousin, Charles Samuel Monger in 1879. C M Monger held the position of Worthy Chief Templar of Newcastle's newly established Light of the Hills Lodge No.9.

In 1879 C S Monger placed an advertisement in the Western Australian Times:

"TO LET- WITH immediate possession; my new House, just completed, containing six large rooms exclusive of large cellar. Suitable for a Temperance Hotel, Board and Lodging House; or gentleman's private residence. Situate in the most central part of the town, facing the Avon Bridge, Newcastle. For terms apply to C S MONGER, Newcastle, Oct. 4, 1879. (Western Australian Times, 14.10.79)"

In 1889 the Western Australian Bank leased and occupied the building. The WA Bank cut a doorway into the east wall. This was the first bank in the town of Newcastle, and the first bank manager was James Mitchell, future Premier and then Governor of Western Australia. In 1898, the bank moved into new premises in Stirling Terrace and Charles Monger resumed residency of the house in 1899. Around 1910 Mr and Mrs (nee Emma Monger) Augustus Butterly bought the property and carried out extensive remodelling of the house.

Henry Davey Junior (the builder of the 1910 remodeling) was married to Augustus Butterly's elder sister Sarah. Hence the family connection to the builder. In 1919 the building was owned by Emma Butterly, then Kathleen Butterly in 1940.

In 1976 a public meeting was held in the Shire Chambers to discuss plans for building homes for the aged in Toodyay. A committee was formed, fund-raising organised and the frustrating search for a suitable property. In 1979, Miss Butterly offered her home and property in Harper Road to the Shire. Her one condition being

26. Butterly House

she would live in one of the new units. Butterly House and land was subsequently leased to the Butterly Cottages Association Inc. Miss Butterly had another condition that the house would be demolished following her death. This was subsequently over-ruled with community support from the Toodyay Society (later the Toodyay Historical Society) that argued for its retention as a significant part of Toodyay's history. Wide community support and many busy-bees resulted in the restoration of the house in 1990. The name Butterly House was chosen in honour of Miss Butterly and to distinguish it from the new units named Butterly Cottages. The restored house was subsequently used for accommodation of guests, and community groups such as Ida's Hideaway.

In 1997/1998 the house was a recipient of a HCWA Grant for considerable conservation works to the value of \$13,200. The works included: site works, drainage and rising damp, remedial brick work, internal wall repairs, internal painting and verandah reconstruction.

In 2017, the Shire desired for an update to the Conservation Management Plan and desired for some immediate works for water ingress, cracking to walls and conservation of the chimney. In 2017, Stephen Carrick prepared an advice note to the Shire to engage a structural Engineer to prepare a Structural Report and complete immediate works by their recommendations. Some conservation works and maintenance was completed shortly afterwards.

Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p> <p>SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services and utilities</p> <p>PEOPLE: Early settlers</p>
Associations	<p>Augustus Butterly</p> <p>Monger Family</p> <p>James Mitchell</p>
Sources	<p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>'Building homes for independent living in Toodyay.' Compiled by Dr Robyn Taylor for the Butterly Cottages Association Inc., published August 2018.</p> <p>Chitty I. D., Toodyay. A Survey of Historical Buildings area, 1975.</p> <p>'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024)</p> <p>Report on Butterly House, John Taylor Architect, 1992.</p> <p>Butterly House Conservation Works, Final Report, Heritage Council of Western Australia and Laura Gray, 1997.</p> <p>Butterly House -Toodyay, Conservation Plan, R. McK. Campbell and I. H. van Bremen, 1995.</p> <p>Heritage Advice Note Butterly House CMP, Stephen Carrick Architects, 24th of February 2017.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia. State Register of Heritage Places: P03253 Permanent Entry and Assessment Documentation. 07 April 1995.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p>

26. Butterly House

Statement of Significance

The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for Butterly House, Toodyay (P03253).

Butterly House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place is believed to be the oldest building in Toodyay demonstrating Flemish bond brickwork.
- the place contributes to the sense of place of the Toodyay community as a reminder of the European settlement of the region.
- the place demonstrates the upgrading of a rural dwelling in response to changing economic circumstances over time.

Management Category

1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example

Level of Significance

Exceptional significance

Additional Photographs



26. Butterly House

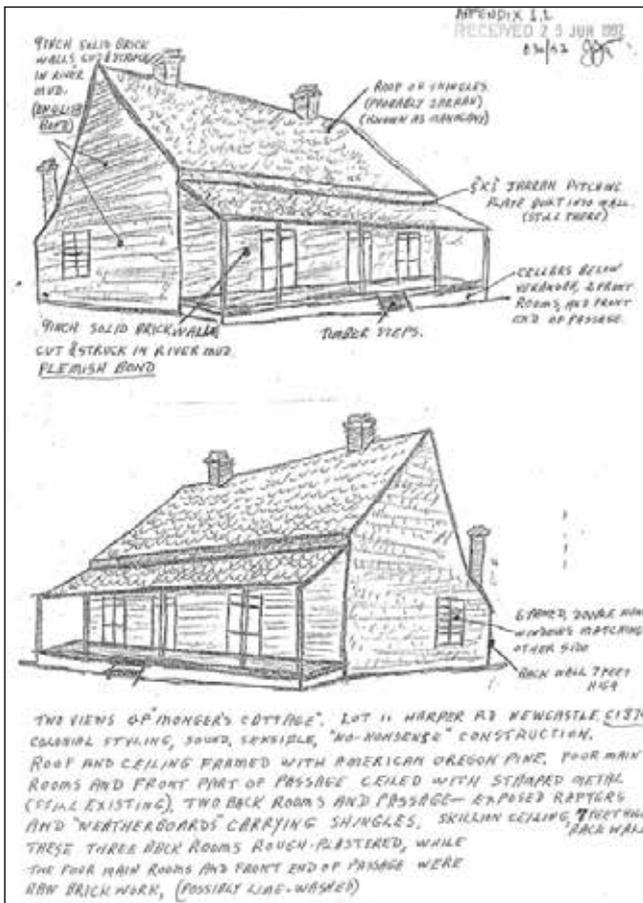


Source: 1894 photograph of the Mongers Store as the Western Australia Bank, NT Assessment, National Trust of Western Australia, 1992.

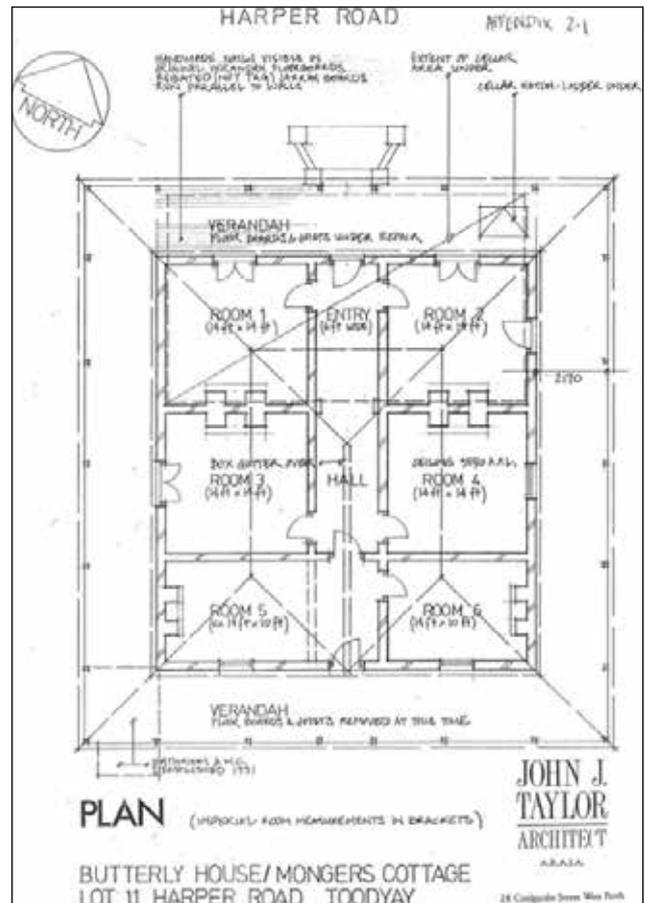


Source: 'Lucy Butterly at the Byeem', Collections WA, 1890.

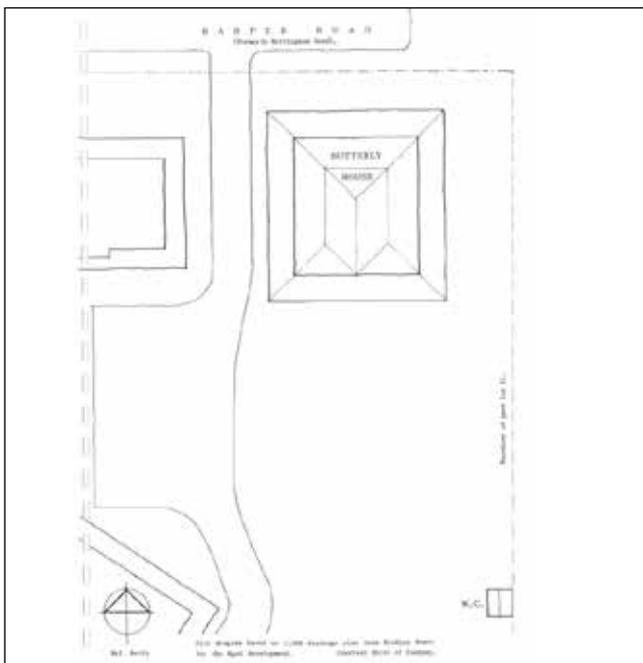
26. Butterfly House



Source: 'sketches supplied to John Taylor Architect' from Report on Butterfly House, John Taylor Architect, 1992.



Source: 'Plan' from Report on Butterfly House, John Taylor Architect, 1992.

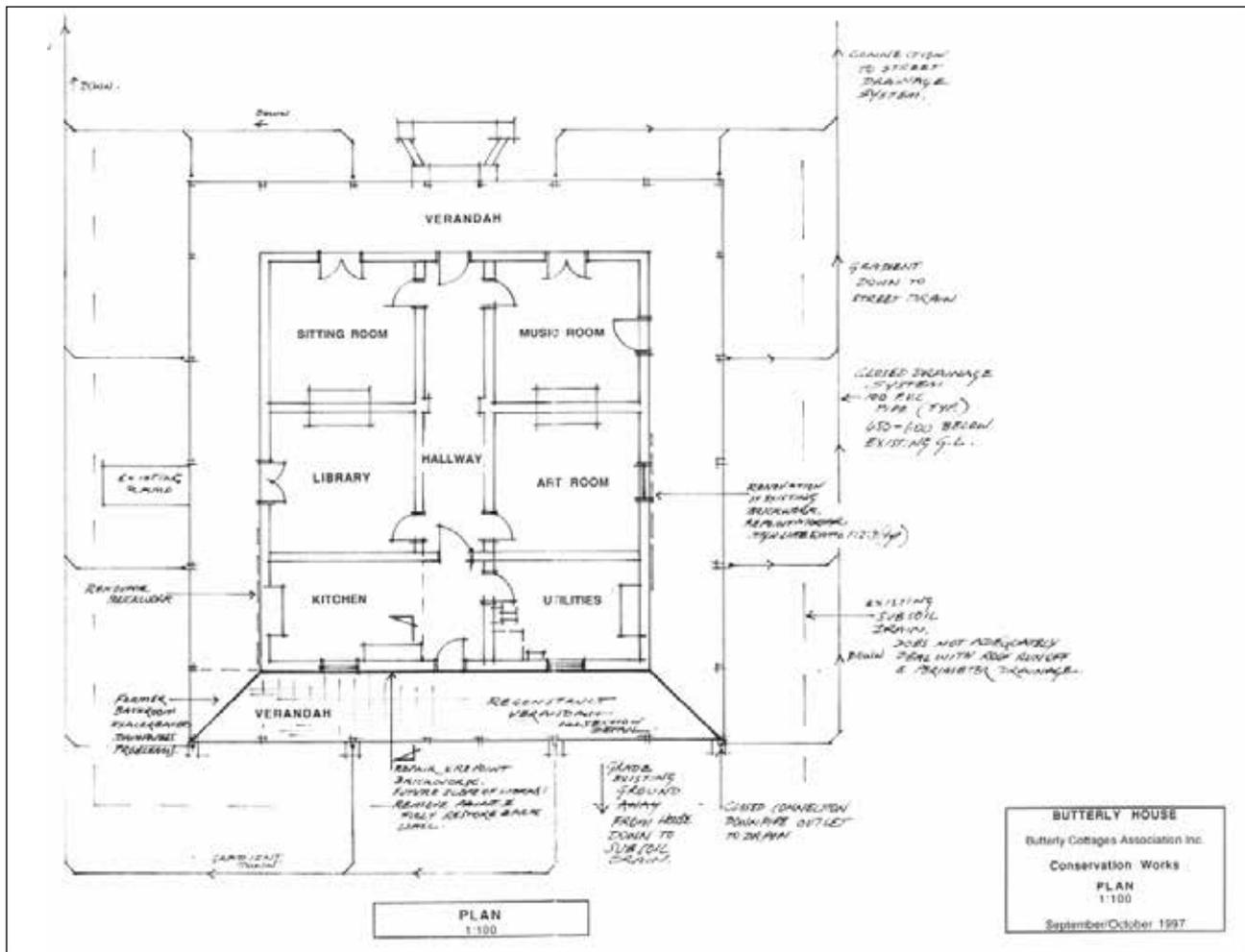


Source: 'Plan' from 'Conservation Plan, Butterfly House - Toodyay', R. Campbell and I van Bremen, March 1996.



Source: 'Site Plan' from 'Conservation Plan, Butterfly House - Toodyay', R. Campbell and I van Bremen, March 1996.

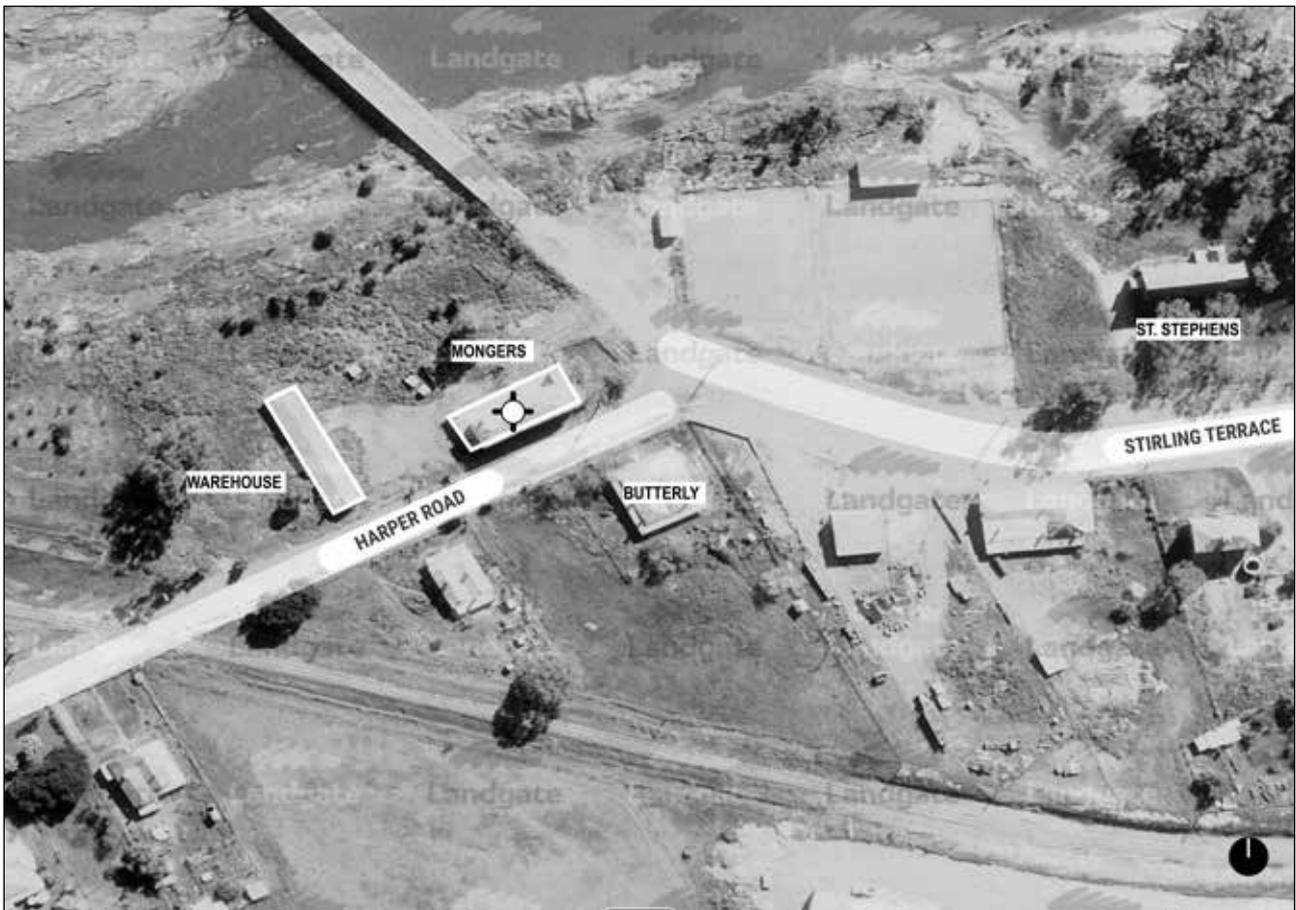
26. Butterfly House



Source: 'Plan', from 'Butterly House Conservation Works, Final Report', Heritage Council of Western Australia and Laura Gray, 1997.

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27. Monger's Store - Site, Duidgee Park



Site Information				
Other Names	Nottingham House			
Previous MHI No.	83			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	2 Harper Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11439489			
Land Information	Lot	233	Vol/Folio	LR3021/229
	Plan	P211497	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'00"S 116°27'47"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12222			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)			