

120. Culham Homestead

Sources	<p>To a large extent the above history on Culham has been extracted from Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present. Hesperian Press, 2006.</p> <p>There are references listed at the end of the chapter on Culham pp.98-105, that provides the names of families interviewed by Erickson over many decades.</p> <p>Frayne, Beth, 'Culham Property, Culham'. 2024. A fully referenced chronology. Held by the Toodyay Historical Society.</p> <p>Information about Annie Stack from interviews with people who knew her, and other sources is held by the Toodyay Historical Society.</p> <p>National Trust Assessment Documentation, 'Culham', National Trust of Western Australia, 1973.</p> <p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974, p. 138. p. 324.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Culham Homestead has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value through its the associations with Samuel James (Squire) Philips, the Phillips family and builder George Hasell. • The place has historic value as a demonstration of the development of a homestead from the 1830s. • The place has aesthetic value for its remaining original construction methods and materials. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional Significance

120. Culham Homestead

Additional Photographs



120. Culham Homestead

Additional Photographs



Additional Photographs



Shearers Sheds



Shearers Sheds



Shearers Sheds



Shearers Sheds



Shearers Sheds

120. Culham Homestead

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Family Party at 'Culham Homestead', Toodyay', Collections WA, n.d.



Source: 'Culham', Collections WA, 1860s

120. Culham Homestead

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Culham Homestead', Collections WA, 1900.



Source: 'Ernest Giles' Fourth Expedition party at Samuel Pole Phillips's homestead Culham, Toodyay, Western Australia, 18 November 1875.', State Library of WA, 1875.



Source: Landgate, 2024

121

121. Culham Cricket Ground - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	32			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	10 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Culham			
Landgate PIN	566545			
Land Information	Lot	4	Vol/Folio	1713/726
	Plan	D062148	Reserve	5573
GPS	31°24'40.0"S 116°28'40.1"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12232			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

121. Culham Cricket Ground - Site

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	Historic Site
Original Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other
Current Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1899
Architect/ Builder	-
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Good (cricket pitch)
Style	-
Physical Description	
Concrete cricket pitch about 20m beyond the southern fence leading towards the main house. There are cracks in the pitch from age, landscape and shifting ground. The pitch is on a large grassed field. There has been limited change to the pitch or the surrounds since the purchase of the property 20 years ago (2004).	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Culham Cricket Ground - Site, on the corner of Telegraph Road and Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road in Culham, was once part of the development of the Culham Agricultural Hall on Telegraph Road.</p> <p>The Toodyay Valley Farmers Club initially formed and met in the 1890s to raise funds for school purposes and a meeting hall. Members came from several scattered groups of small homesteads, The Byeem, Culham, Glendearg and Coondle estates. The Club revived the custom of ploughing matches at 'Culham' and 'Hawthornden' to help raise funds. The Club qualified for a government grant for halls, as well as money for prizes to assist fundraising.</p> <p>The foundation stone of the Culham Agricultural Hall was laid by Mrs J.H. Phillips, in the absence of the Committee's President Samuel Pole Phillips. It was built on the northern boundary of the 'Culham' Estate at the Plains Road Boundary, and opened on Easter Monday, 3 April 1899 by T.F. Quinlan, MLA. The opening was celebrated with a cricket match against the Victoria Plains team and a ball was held in the evening. In November that year, the Toodyay Valley Cricket Club was formed at Culham. (Northam Advertiser, Nov. 11, 1899, p.2)</p>	

121. Culham Cricket Ground - Site

The hall and cricket pitch served the communities of the surrounding districts for several years, until the hall was dismantled in 1952.

On 1 April 1979, the annual social Coondle/Culham and Nunyle cricket match was revived at the old Culham cricket pitch as a Toodyay WAY '79 event. The Toodyay Branch of the Farmers' Union of W.A. drew up the sides. Prizes were awarded for the best period costume. Rod Fewster was the organizer. (Northam Advertiser, 25 Jan. 1979, p.17 (photos); 22 Mar. 1979, p.4; 15 April 1982, p.12; Central Districts Herald Tribune, 29 Mar. 1979, p.8)

Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Sport, recreation & entertainment
Sources	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. Chitty, I. D. 'Toodyay - A Survey of Historical Buildings' Toodyay Shire Council. ud. Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. 'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024) Shire of Victoria Plains website. Northam Advertiser, 1899, Nov. 11, p.2
Statement of Significance	
Culham Cricket Ground - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has historic value for the associations with generations of Culham settlers who gathered for social, community and recreational activities. The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate Aerial, 2024

122

122. Culham Hall - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Culham Agricultural Hall Site Toodyay Valley Agricultural Hall Site			
Previous MHI No.	33			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	10 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Culham			
Landgate PIN	566545			
Land Information	Lot	4	Vol/Folio	1713/726
	Plan	D062148	Reserve	5573
GPS	31°24'41.6"S 116°28'46.0"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12231			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

122. Culham Hall - Site

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	Historic Site
Original Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other Community Hall/Centre
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Farmland
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1899
Architect/ Builder	EG and WW Hasson (Builder)
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Site Only
Style	-
Physical Description	
No extant features of the former hall remains on site. The site is now a contemporary residence without any historical significance. The site is also a large clearing of farmland with alpacas.	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The Toodyay Valley Farmers Club initially formed and met in the 1890s to raise funds for school purposes and a meeting hall. Members came from several scattered groups of small homesteads, The Byeem, Culham, Glendearg and Coondle estates. The Club revived the custom of ploughing matches at 'Culham' and 'Hawthornden' to help raise funds. The Club qualified for a government grant for halls, as well as money for prizes to assist fundraising.</p> <p>The foundation stone of the Culham Agricultural Hall was laid by Mrs J.H. Phillips, in the absence of the Committee's President Samuel Pole Phillips. It was built on the northern boundary of the 'Culham' Estate at the Plains Road Boundary, and opened on Easter Monday, 3 April 1899 by the T.F. Quinlan, MLA. The opening was celebrated with a cricket match against the Victoria Plains team and a ball was held in the evening. The hall served the communities of the surrounding districts for several years.</p> <p>One of the most important social events in the Toodyay Valley was the annual Culham races. The race club was formed in 1902 and the track went around the hall with special permission granted to use part of the Bolgart Road. Over 500 people attended the first meeting at Easter in 1903.</p> <p>Following the subdivision of the Leake and Norman estates, the settlements at Coondle and Nunyle became closely settled and needed their own halls.</p>	

122. Culham Hall - Site

When the railway line to Bolgart was completed and officially opened on 6th December 1909, a district holiday was declared and a celebration dinner was held in the Culham Hall that evening with a special train picking people up along the line.

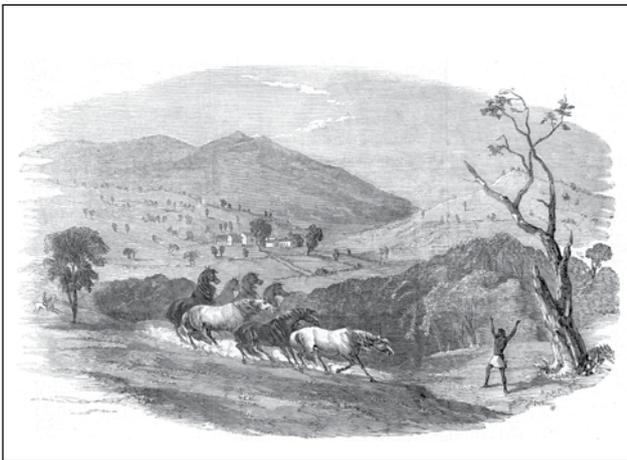
In 1959, fundraising enabled the purchase of the now disused old Culham Hall. It was dismantled and the bricks transported for the construction of the front additions to the Bolgart Hall.

Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Sport, recreation & entertainment
Associations	Toodyay Valley Settlers
Sources	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. Chitty, I. D. 'Toodyay - A Survey of Historical Buildings' Toodyay Shire Council. ud. Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Northam Adviser, 17 Dec, 1898, p.3; 22 Feb. 1899, p.3 (WA, 5 April 1899, p.6; 19 April 1899, p.3; Northam Adviser, 11 Mar., p. 3, 8 April 1899, p.2; Erickson, Rica. Rica Erickson. Old Toodyay and Newcastle. Toodyay Shire Council, 1974., p.329. Shire of Victoria Plains Website < https://www.victoriaplains.wa.gov.au/your-shire/services/facilities.aspx > West Australian, 5 April 1899, p.6; 19 April 1899, p.3.
Statement of Significance	
Culham Hall - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has historic value for the associations with generations of Culham settlers who gathered for social, community and recreational activities. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Langate aerial, 2024 with annotations



Source: '009663D: Culham, in the upper valley of the Swan', State Library of Western Australia, 1857.



Source: Crickets scorecard, Collections WA, 1979.

DEWARS POOL

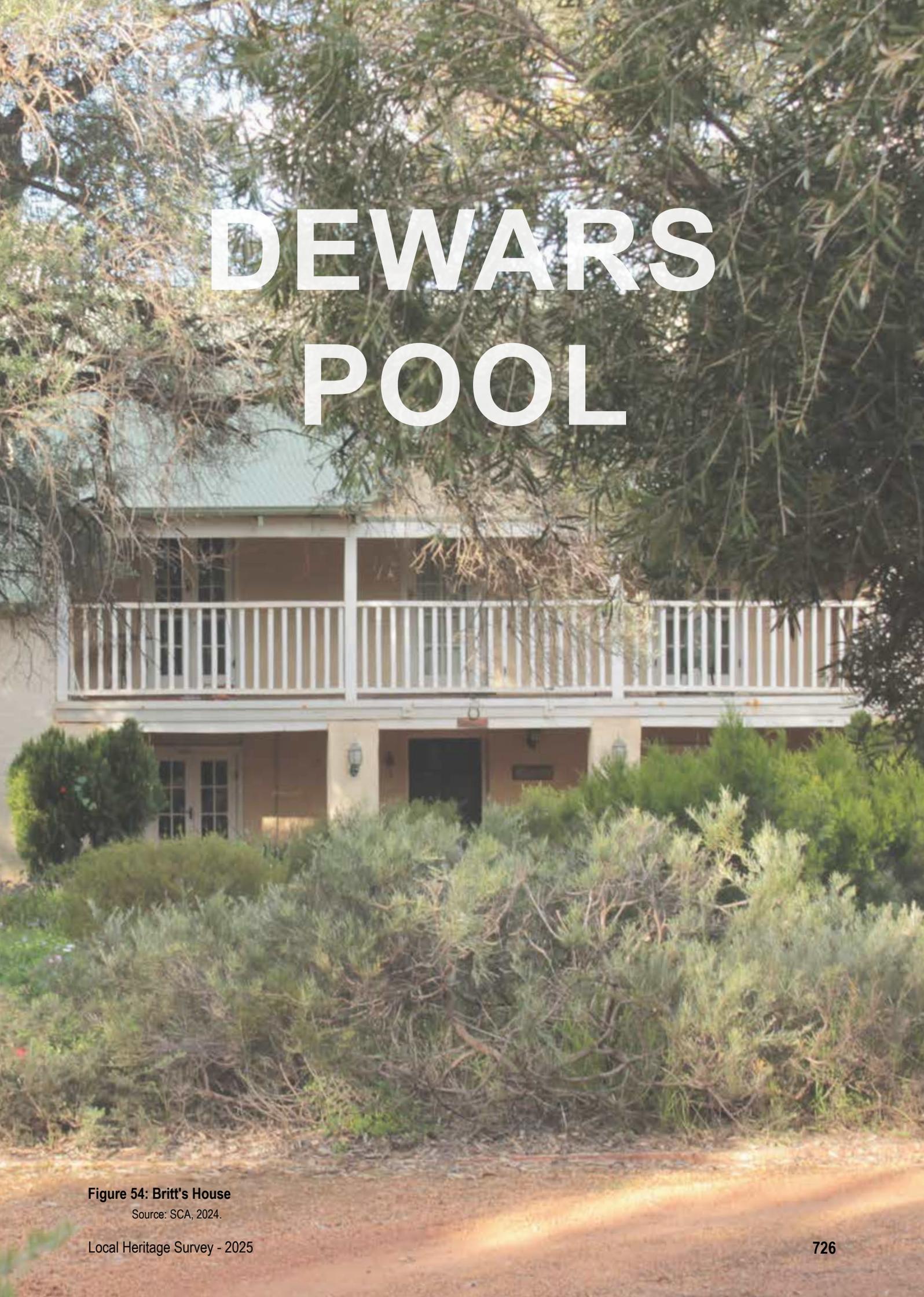


Figure 54: Britt's House

Source: SCA, 2024.

123

123. Community Sheep Dip



Site Information				
Other Names	Coondle Sheep Dipping Company Sheep Dip Dewar's Pool Community Sheep Dip			
Previous MHI No.	17			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	55 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road			
Locality	Dewars Pool			
Landgate PIN	460814			
Land Information	Lot	26	Vol/Folio	1877/801
	Plan	P224582	Reserve	-
GPS	31°27'40.8"S 116°25'52.6"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12209			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

123. Community Sheep Dip

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	Historic Site
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Other
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1911
Architect/Builder	Coondle Sheep Dipping Company (Builder)
Construction Materials	Timber: Other Timber
Condition	Fair
Style	Agricultural
Physical Description	
Remnants of a sheep dip with rails, yard and dip. A concrete channel is located parallel to the water course and water would have been diverted through the channel to treat the sheep. Holding pens and barricades would have been present to direct the sheep on the land, timber post remnants of these enclosures remain within the site.	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Low
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In the 19th century, John Dewar established a significant property near Gingin which focused on cattle production. The Dewar family continued the station and also undertook cattle dealing. Dewar's Pool adjacent to the community sheep dip was named after a member of the Dewar family.</p> <p>In 8th of January 1911, The Coondle Sheep Dipping Company had its first meeting. The community sheep dip was set up at Coondle bridge near Dewar's Pool, on the Toodyay Brook. The Company became an Association around 1954-1956. The community sheep dip was constructed in 1911 by the Coondle Sheep Dipping Company later the Coondle Sheep Dipping Association. Sheep farming has and continues to be more prevalent in the Toodyay district and the sharing of facilities in rural areas is a common practice. The community sheep dip was used until the 1940s. In the late 20th century the farms have tended to become amalgamated into larger landholdings to increase economies of scale.</p>	
Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, Pastoralism & Dairying
Associations	Dewar Family

123. Community Sheep Dip

<p>Sources</p>	<p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Chapter 25. Coondle Estate. 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. Toodyay Herald, 21 Jan. 1911, p. 6</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p>	
<p>Community Sheep Dip has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the type of small landholding that was present in the district before the amalgamation of farms. • The community sheep dip has social value as an example of a former work practices and an expression of shared community resources and skills. 	
<p>Management Category</p>	<p>3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.</p>
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>Some / Moderate Significance</p>

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate Aerial, 2024



Additional Photographs



Source: 'Dipping at Moscow', Collections WA, c 1925.



Source: 'Fred Chittys Rams', Collections WA, 1924.

124

124. Britt's House (fmr)



Site Information

Other Names	Waylen Farm Blewberry Farm			
Previous MHI No.	8			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	120 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road			
Locality	Dewars Pool			
Landgate PIN	1141836			
Land Information	Lot	352	Vol/Folio	2050/610
	Plan	D089205	Reserve	-
GPS	31°27'37.8"S 116°25'28.9"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12141			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

124. Britt'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	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Two storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Two storey residence
Other Use	INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING: Flour mill
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1850 (potentially 1852)
Architect/Builder	J. T. Britt (Builder)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Britt's house is a double-fronted brick and concrete block house with later side wings and a corrugated hipper iron roof. Much has been altered since its original construction and is thought to have been reorientated, with what is now the central front elevation initially being the rear. The main house is double-height with single-storey side wings. There is a corrugated iron gable roof to the main house and hipped roofs to the wings. The rear of the property has a similar appearance to the front. The front elevation now incorporates a centrally placed gable roof to the verandah, supported on timber verandah posts to the upper level and rendered brick posts to the lower level. The verandah has three French doors to the first floor, and the ground floor contains a central timber entry door and two French doors on either side. Both floors are symmetrical. The verandah is an overlay from the 1960s. The front elevation has two side wings with two-track and two-panel sliding windows with awnings. The ground floor wall is rendered and painted. The first floor is painted with brick in Flemish Bond and the openings are brick arches. The eaves are sunk into the wall where the former roof-line sat before the verandah extension.</p> <p>The wings are a concrete block construction, and the extensions are bricks laid in English garden bond. The detailing of the openings to the extension is simple, with simple timber architraves and inset windows.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	14/10/2024

Historical Information

John Britt, a builder by trade, and his wife Charlotte sailed from Gravesend on the 'Diadem' arriving at Port Leschenault (now Koombanah Bay) on 10 April 1842. The destination suggests they may have come to the Swan River Colony as part of the short lived Australind settlement scheme organised by the Western Australian Company. The scheme lasted from 1840 to the end of 1842.

The Britts moved to Northam where son John Thomas was born in 1843 at 'Glen Avon', the property owned by Frederick Slade, the Resident Magistrate for Toodyay (1847-1850). A disastrous flood in 1847 destroyed the Britt's home.

Britt had family connections to Squire Phillips of 'Culham' and this may have been the reason for the move to Toodyay. In England, Phillips' father owned Blewberry Manor and Britt's father owned Blewberry Inn.' Britt found employment with Phillips, and by 1849 he had secured two blocks of land, Lots 57 and 58, on the road to Bindoon near 'Culham'.

In 1857 his wife Charlotte received a legacy from England that enabled Britt and his son John Thomas Britt to build a neat brick two-storey inn on a block of land on the road from Bindoon to Toodyay. Farmers from Bindoon came to Toodyay to have their grain milled at Drummond's Mill, so the location was judged most suitable for an inn. Britt also planned, and had built, a separate brewing room. When his application for a licence was refused he converted the room into a flourmill that was operated by a small steam engine.

The house was near a bridge crossing the Toodyay Brook that was used by Bindoon settlers in the winter months when the road to Perth was impassable. Britt's home was conveniently located as a stopping point for the Bindoon farmers who conducted their business there.

An interesting feature of the house is the date 1860 and the initials JB and JTB incised in bricks in the upper storey external wall of the front, originally the back, of the house.

In 1884 John Thomas Britt senior died at home (Blewberry Farm) and was buried in the Culham Cemetery behind the church he helped to build when working for Squire Phillips.

During the 20th century there were various owners of Blewberry Farm.

Apparently the change of name from Blewberry Farm to Waylen Farm was a misunderstanding by owner Robert Hammersley who bought Britt's original lots in the 1960s and 1970s. He renamed the farm 'Waylen' thinking Dr Alfred Waylen, an early landowner in Toodyay, was the original owner of these land grants.

In 1999, the property was bought by David and Barbara Gardiner who registered the name 'Waylen Farm' as a trading name when they commenced producing olive oil.

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Britt Family
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Chapter 25. Coondle Estate. 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. (OTN, p.87). (WA, 11 Nov. 1897, p.7; OTN, 330-331; THo, p.94)

124. Britt's House (fmr)

Statement of Significance	
Britt's House (fmr) has cultural heritage significance due to the following reasons:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The place has historic value through its association with the development of the Toodyay district. It is closely associated with early settler John Britt who built the place and a number of substantial buildings in the area.• The place has social value through its association with the former mill which was a focus for local growers.	
Management Category	2 - Very Important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

124. Britt's House (fmr)

Additional Photographs



DUMBARTON



Figure 55: Newgain Granary

Source: SCA, 2024.

125

125. Shepherd's Rock



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	110			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	Near 93 Dumbarton Road			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	12029813			
Land Information	Lot	202	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P066118	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'48"S 116°32'14"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	24732			
Initial MHI Listing Date	11/01/2013			

125. Shepherd's Rock

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (11/1/2013) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Geological monument
Original Use	OTHER: Marker
Current Use	OTHER: Marker
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1849
Material	Stone: Granite
Condition	Good
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>The large granite rock is located in the shallow valley of a watercourse. Large mature trees are present close to a narrow stream. The surrounding land is open pasture and is mainly used for agricultural use (wheat). The rock is approximately 3 metres high and 3 metres wide at the base. The rock is roughly half of an oval in shape and the carving is located on the face which is oriented toward the stream. The carving on the south side of the rock facing the waterway reads:</p> <p><i>'A.D. 1849 R. KIRBY'</i></p> <p>Following these letters are two symbols, a shepherd's crook and a bottle. These symbols can no longer be seen in 2024. The engraving has also been further covered with lichen.</p> <p>The carving is obscured by lichen growing on the surface of the rock but does not appear to be penetrating the surface and changing the form of the carving.</p> <p>The property continues to be used for sheep farming and presumably has changed little since the period in which the carving took place.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	27/11/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1849, the owner of the Ninigo property also known as 'Dumbarton', was James B Sinclair (1815-1898) who had arrived in the colony in 1840 from Scotland with his wife and son. He was indentured to Lionel Lukin and in 1842 was working as a shepherd at 'Dumbarton'. He purchased 'Dumbarton' in 1845 for £246 and became a prominent member of the community as a pastoralist, farmer and innkeeper. He contributed to the community through positions in the Toodyay Agricultural Society, the Board of Education and the Toodyay Roads Board. He employed many ticket-of-leave men on his property including Richard Kirby.</p>	

125. Shepherd's Rock

Kirby (1830-1896) a Parkhurst boy, arrived in the colony in 1849 on the Ameer.

The Parkhurst boys were juvenile offenders from the Isle of Wight's Parkhurst Prison who were transported to the Australian and New Zealand colonies between 1842 and 1861. Under the scheme, the boys were to be granted pardons under certain conditions such as permanent exile from England and, in the case of younger boys, undertaking apprenticeships in the colonies. 1,499 boys are recorded as being sent to the colonies where, particularly in New Zealand, the scheme was seen by some as de facto convictism. In Western Australia, however, the need for labour at that time appears to have made the young exiles acceptable.

Kirby was employed by Sinclair at 'Dumbarton' and did the carving whilst fulfilling his duties on the property. The symbols on the rock are a crook and a bottle which represent the working life of the shepherd. The crook used for working the sheep, and the bottle of tobacco water, a mixture of turpentine and tobacco water being a remedy for treating scabs and sores on sheep.

Kirby lived in York in 1859 and in 1870 he employed 4 ticket-of-leave men. In c.1880 he was working as a shepherd in Esperance.

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities
Associations	Richard Kirby.
Sources	Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2024) Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Jenny Gregory and Jan Gothard (eds), Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia, UWA Press, 2009. Entry: Andrew Gill, Parkhurst convicts, pp.661-662.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Shepherd's Rock has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shepherd's rock has historic value as a rare possibly unique specimen of carving by a shepherd in a rural setting. • the carved rock has historic and social value as it is evidence of the pastoral industry which was significant to the establishment of the district. • Shepherd's rock has historic value as it is associated with the Parkhurst boys who were transported to the Swan River Colony prior to the introduction of convicts. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

125. Shepherd's Rock

Additional Photographs



Additional Photographs



Source: SCA with Photoshop manipulation to show engraving.

126

126. Newgain Granary



Site Information

Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	93			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	389 Dumbarton Road			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	1326290			
Land Information	Lot	17	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	D100403	Reserve	-
GPS	31°34'00.9"S 116°33'03.3"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	02564			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

126. Newgain Granary

Other	Register of National Estate (21/10/1980) 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	FARMING/PASTORAL: Silo or Grain Shed FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead EDUCATIONAL: Museum
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1860
Builder	George Henry Hasell
Walls	Masonry: Brick and Stone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p><u>Granary</u></p> <p>The granary is a large two-storey structure with two sections: one two-storey granary and one smaller single-storey large smithy. Both sections share a stone base with face brick walls in English garden wall bond (three running and one header). The main two-story section has a symmetrical facade, with two 3x9 rounded arch windows to the lower level and three matching windows to the upper level. There are two north and south elevation doors, all timber plank doors, some in a barn style. Some stabilisation elements, including braces to walls, are evident to the northern elevation. Metal grates to the ground floor windows have been installed. The central ground floor is a timber plank door with a flat arch brick voussoir. Above the upper level is a corrugated steel-hipped roof without gutters installed. An internal inspection reveals the original timber structure and beams to the roof.</p> <p>The lower level of the main building and the single-storey wing demonstrate the same rhythm in the openings of the window-door windows. There are wall ties to the front elevation of the main section. The rear elevation mirrors the front in terms of the rhythm of openings, the central opening being a grain access on this elevation. There is a single tall opening to the east and west sides of the elevations the size of a rifle. The southern elevation contains a verandah shared between the two-storey building and the adjoining smithy. The verandah is a detached skillion roof with square timber posts and has a brick paver floor. Apart from the verandah, the north and south elevations are very similar, except for the double door to the smithy on the south elevation.</p>	

126. Newgain Granary

The smithy contains a mudbrick floor with exposed brick walls and exposed timber ceiling. The smithy is full of antique farming and blacksmithing tools, including some items from the original twine family. These items were transferred as part of the deed to the house. There is a fully functioning blacksmithing forge oven with a bush timber lever and bellows within the smithy. These all form a very significant interior setting. The owner wishes to repair some wear and tear of the mud floor.

Outbuildings

A range of outbuildings are a short distance from the granary: a mudbrick and red brick structure on a stone base, pitched roof with timber gable ends and a red brick structure. The structure has a large chimney bust to the northern elevation. The interiors of the existing cottage have been recreated, with some of the mudbrick left exposed to the southern end. Adjacent are the remains of the original stone cottage composed of randomly coursed fieldstone. The footings of the original cottage were revealed in careful excavation of the site.

Authenticity	High
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Integrity	High
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Date of Survey	05/12/2024
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Historical Information

James Allen Twine (1813-1905) arrived in the colony as a labourer on the Cygnet in 1833 with a group of Methodists who settled at 'Tranby' in the Swan district. He was twenty years old. After working for Dr Harris of the 'Tranby' group, he soon owned a small farm at Middle Swan that was next door to Dr Viveash's property. In 1840 James married Mary Ann Buckley, a widow with a son John Buckley then aged 12 years. He inherited his father's land in Toodyay near land owned by Dr Viveash. Twine and Viveash were to exchange their land holdings to consolidate their properties.

James and Mary had a son, Henry James (b.1841), and another Alfred George in 1844, a third son James was born in 1846. By 1850 James Twine held 6,000 acres in the Swan District.

By the 1850s, the Twine family were living on their property at Toodyay and named it 'Newgain'. In 1854 Twine joined the newly established Toodyay, Northam and Victoria Plains Agricultural Society and was a successful competitor. Their first AGM and Show was held at old Toodyay.

Twine held pastoral leases in the back country between Toodyay and Northam where his sons and stepson shepherded his sheep.

In the c.1860 Twine employed Ticket-of-Leave labourers to construct buildings at 'Newgain' and fence his 1400 acre property. He was to have one of the biggest farms in the Toodyay district. According to architect Ian Chitty, who grew up in Toodyay and undertook the Shire's first 'Survey of Historical Buildings' (c.1976), the 'grannery (sic) and adjacent buildings and stock pens were part of the substantial improvements made by Twine and few farms in the district were the equal, let alone superior, to these buildings.' (Chitty, 4(f)1. The granary was built in two stages, or sections, one single storey and the other two-storey. The granary stands out as a landmark feature on Dumbarton Road.

When Twine's eldest son Henry James married Sarah Hannah Mead in 1863 he became more involved in the management of the 'Newgain' property. James and Mary's younger son Alfred George married Cecilia Cook in 1867 and the couple lived at 'Maisemore', a farm that was part of the original Viveash land.

126. Newgain Granary

With the decision by the British government in 1870 to end the transportation of convicts to the colony, the Colonial government introduced the system of road management by the local residents. When the Road Board elections were held in Toodyay in February 1871, Twine won a seat on the Board that he retained until the end of 1872. When he retired he left the management of his properties to his sons. The Twine's continued to own the property until c.1998 when it was sold to L.R.B. Lefroy.

The granary building is rare in that it is the only remaining granary in the Toodyay area.

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism & dairying DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation and subdivision PEOPLE: Early settlers
Associations	Twine Family
Sources	Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2024) Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. The Illustrated Register of the National Estate, Macmillan Company of Australia, 1981, p.6/78. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Newgain Granary has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place has historic value as it demonstrates the development of the agriculture industry in the late 19th century. the place is rare as it is the only remaining granary in the Toodyay area. the place is of aesthetic value as a landmark on Dumbarton Road. the place has historical importance as a building built by convict labor in the district. the place is a representative example of farm buildings in the 1850s. the place has historic value for its long associations with the Twine family. the place has historic value in its construction methods and the historical artefacts and equipment contained in the building, including a functioning blacksmith bellows and bread oven. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

Additional Photographs



workers cottage



workers cottage



ruin of the original cottage



footings beside the original cottage

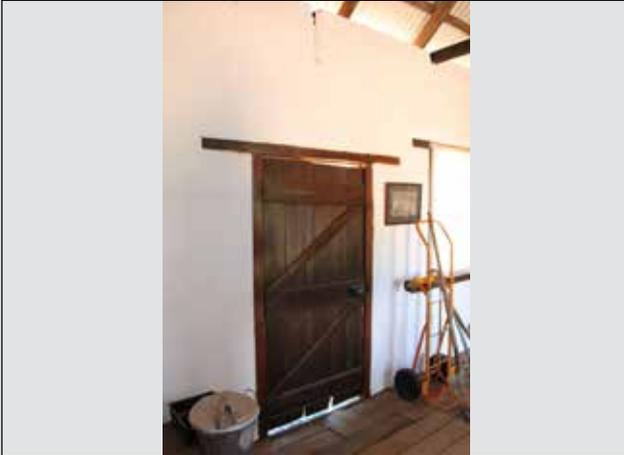


ruins

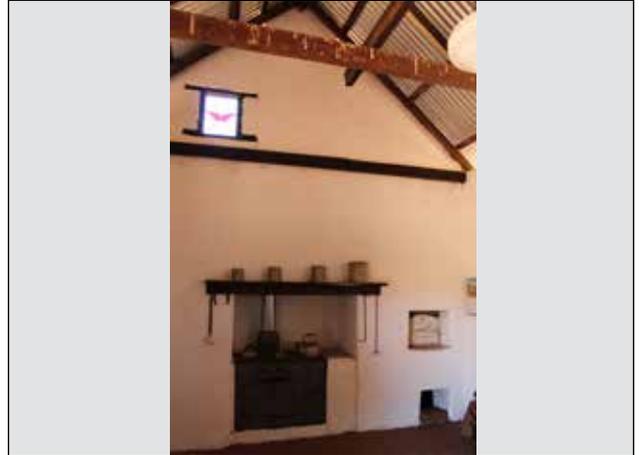


original bread oven

Additional Photographs



interiors of cottage



interiors of cottage



exteriors of cottage



sheep bell



smithy with functioning bellows



current owner demonstrating bellows

126. Newgain Granary

Additional Photographs



granary



granary



roof



granary



display in smithy

126. Newgain Granary

Additional Photographs



Source: NT Assessment 'Newgain Granary', National Trust of WA, 1977.



Source: 'Twine Family at "Newgain"', Collections WA, c.1903.



Source: 'James Allen Twine and Mary Ann Twine', Collections WA, c.1866.



Source: unknown, taken inside current newgain granary.



Source: 'Newgain Granary', Collections WA, 1973-1999.

127

127. Neugin Homestead



Site Information				
Other Names	Dumbarton			
Previous MHI No.	89			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	466 Dumbarton Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	963181			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P004577	Reserve	-
GPS	31°34'22"S 116°33'22"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12147			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

127. Neugin Homestead

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	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1860s 1890/1960
Builder	Charles McDermott
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Neugin Homestead consists of a single storey Homestead, a barn, and an old shearers' shed in a farmland setting. The Homestead complex is set back from the road with a dirt drive lined with endemic trees. The remainder of the site is cleared for livestock with medium-sized paddocks, mainly for grazing sheep. The main homestead faces east.</p> <p><u>Neugin Homestead</u></p> <p>The Homestead is a long rectangular dwelling with a hipped and gabled iron roof. The homestead has two projected gables on each short end, with a long section in between. The northern gable has a verandah extending further to the north, with face brick beneath it, laid in an English Garden wall bond. The long section has a skillion verandah extended from the corrugated iron roof supported on square chamfered timber posts. The building is raised on a plinth with Toodyay stone clad to the fascia of the plinth and a central concrete stairway leading to the main entry (main), with secondary doors to each end of the core verandah.</p> <p>The roof is corrugated iron and painted pale blue/ grey. There are four painted brick chimneys to the roof, paired two in the north and two in the south ends of the building. The verandah is attached to the roof but on a separate pitch. The two able ends have brick laid to the tip and a metal barge to each gable, creating a pleasing geometry. There are timber windows central to each gable end, with a timber awning for each window. One window to the south is a casement window; the northern gable window is a double-hung 2 x 3-panel timber window. Both windows have a brick voussoir. The two end gables were 1890s extensions to what was formerly a four-roomed cottage. The original cottage is said to have bush rafters and timber shingles. The timber shingles are still visible in the verandah.</p>	

127. Neugin Homestead

The two gable ends have face brick in a decorative flemish dichromatic pattern, and the central verandah wall and the sides are rendered and painted. The main elevation has double-hung timber windows and an entry door with a slender highlight window. The rear of the building was filled with a compressed fibre cement board in the 60s. There is a skillion-roofed extension to the northern side of the building.

Barn

The barn is a mudbrick building with a corrugated iron roof. The hipped roof has a generous verandah infilled and supported by bush timber columns, beams and rafters. The corrugated iron is built around the mudbrick wall, which is in relatively good condition and forms an elevated entry to the barn. The barn was used for both livestock and grain.

Old Shearers

The old shearers' is a small hipped iron shed with a simple opening to one wall for the entry.

Authenticity	Homestead: High to Moderate Barn: Moderate Old Shearers: Moderate
Integrity	Homestead: Moderate Barn: High Old Shearers: Moderate to Low
Date of Survey	16/12/2024

Historical Information

'Neugin' homestead is located on Lot 1 of the subdivided Avon Location U in Dumbarton. Location U (5,000 acres) included various properties named Mountain Park, Val d'Esperance (meaning Hope Valley), Oaklands, Neugin, and Hopedale.

In April 1832 Captain James McDermott married Ann Elizabeth (Nancy) Turner from Port Augusta. That year, he selected, amongst other grants elsewhere, Avon Location U (5,000 acres) located on the eastern bank of the Avon River in Toodyay. The couple had two children, Ann (b.1833) and James Jnr (b.1835) known as Jamesie by the family. He was sent to England to improve his education, then in 1850 at age 15, he ran away to sea ending up in America during the Civil War.

After Capt. McDermott's death by drowning at sea in 1834, his widow Nancy leased Location U to Major William Nairn who had the neighbouring property 'Dumbarton' (Avon Location U1). Nairn developed the McDermott property, named 'Mountain Park', as a working farm with a two-bedroom cottage. The property was later leased by the Gooch brothers.

Over the years, Nancy's son James continued to live in America where he married a widow Hannah Cooley. The couple had two sons Charles David (b.1860) and James Turner (b.1862). James kept in touch with his mother and sister and on hearing about his mother's failing health sailed home with his family.

On 25 August 1867 Nancy died at age 56 years at 'Val d'Esperance'. James and his family arrived soon after.

127. Neugin Homestead

It appears the original 'Mountain Park' homestead had burnt down. James had a four-bedroom brick homestead built; he renamed the large original property 'Oaklands' after the district where he lived in California. In 1883, James' eldest son Charles David (known as David) married Jane Ferguson, and had a house built on part of the 'Oaklands' property, which he named 'Neugin'. When James' younger son James Turner returned home from pastoral pursuits in the Kimberley, he married his cousin Anna Louisa Whitfield in 1887. He also had a house built close to his father's house, which he called 'Hopedale'. James Turner also commenced farming his portion of the larger 'Oaklands' property.

James (Jamesie) died in 1910 and was buried alongside his mother Nancy, in the Nardie cemetery.

David had the 'Neugin' (also spelt 'Newguin') homestead extended in the 1890s with the addition of gabled wings.

In 1921, David subdivided the 'Neugin' farm into 4 lots, and sold one of them to Henry Side, who also owned part of the neighbouring 'Oaklands' property. After David's death in 1928, the 'Neugin' homestead lot (500 acres) was sold to James Hastings in 1929. James died in 1931. David's son Charles Simeon (Sim) still owned and farmed part of the original 'Neugin' farm. He operated the Irishtown school bus run from 1928 to 1936.

The rear of the building was extended in the 1960s. In 1975, the owner and occupier was Peter McDermott, descendant of Captain James McDermott. Peter's descendants now own the homestead property.

Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying</p> <p>PEOPLE: Early settlers</p>
Associations	<p>Captain James McDermott and Family</p> <p>Major Nairn</p>
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p> <p>Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006.</p> <p>The Long Toodyay Chronology. Dates and information about the former MacDermott grant Avon Location U, Dumbarton, extracted from newspapers and other sources. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society.</p>

127. Neugin Homestead

Statement of Significance	
<p>Neugin Homestead 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 McDermott family and the establishment of the pastoral industry in the district. • the place is a sound representation of a farm and homestead complex from the late 1800s. • the place has aesthetic value as an illustration of early construction techniques and materials. • the place has aesthetic value due to the entry and surrounds, including iron farm gates and entry promenade. • the site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. • the place has historic value as it demonstrates the development of the homestead complex from the 1880s. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



homestead, east



homestead south gable end



homestead south gable end closeup



south elevation with casement window



rear (west elevation)



rear (west elevation)

Additional Photographs



north elevation



awning



old shearers



iron farm gate

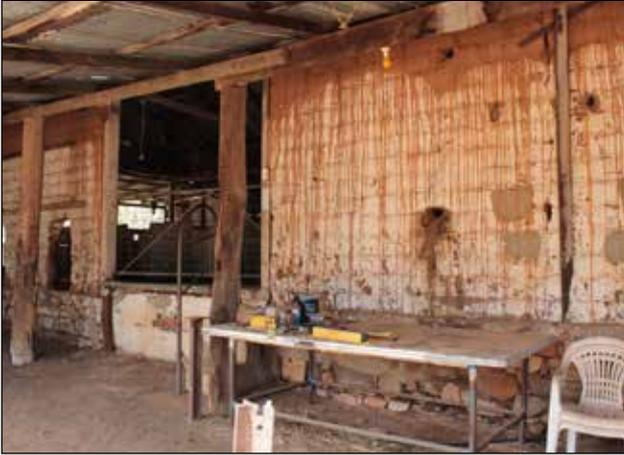


barn



barn

Additional Photographs



barn



barn



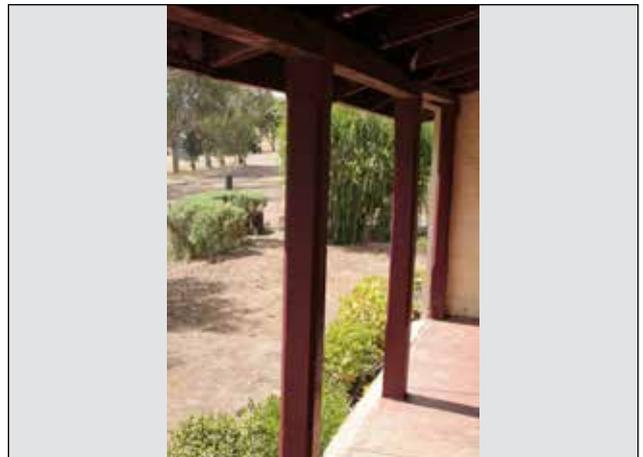
barn



run with homestead in background



old shearers'



verandah posts with shingles above

128

128. Extracts Factory (fmr)



Site Information

Other Names	Industrial Extracts Factory (fmr)			
Previous MHI No.	42			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	6-8 Extracts Place			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	1201489			
Land Information	Lot	33-34	Vol/Folio	2107/74 and 2107/75
	Plan	P022110	Reserve	-
GPS	31°34'23"S 116°29'57"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12219			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

128. Extracts Factory (fmr)

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	FORESTRY: Other
Current Use	FORESTRY: Other
Other Use	FORESTRY: Factory
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1945
Architect/ Builder	-
Walls	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair
Style	Post-War Industrial
Physical Description	
<p>The extracts factory is a series of large industrial sheds with a scenic view of the nearby hills. The site is large, with unfinished roads and car parking, and a large chainlink metal wire fence surrounds the site. At the entry, there is a weighbridge and a house that has been converted into a site office for the industrial complex. The structure is weatherboard, unmentioned in former reviews, but likely significant with timber windows and corrugated metal-hipped roof. The main industrial buildings have generous saw-tooth roof forms with high-level blocked window openings. There are multiple forms and entry points with large metal industrial doors, some of which are open. The site has numerous mature trees, palms, and used metal barrels. The barrels create a wall between the cemetery and the extract factory site.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	09/09/2024

128. Extracts Factory (fmr)

Historical Information	
<p>This place was constructed in c.1950 to accommodate the new business endeavour, "Industrial Extracts Ltd". The business was established to produce a wood extract, used mainly in the leather tanning industry. The activity of the Industrial Extracts Factory commenced in 1952 and in May 1952, the Tanning mill was opened. The factory closed in 1971 as it became uneconomic. The factory provided significant employment for the district and was symptomatic of the post World War Two development of Toodyay. At the time of closure the extracts factory employed 70 people and owned over 20 houses in Toodyay.</p> <p>In November 1978 the former Industrial Extracts factory site was purchased by Mr D. Cocking of Boddington, who intended to use the buildings for the storage of bulk grain and superphosphate.</p> <p>In November 2024, the buildings are still used for an Earth Moving company 'Vernice P/L Civil Construction and Bulk Earthmoving'.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>OCCUPATIONS: Timber industry</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Manufacturing and processing</p> <p>OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: Depression and boom</p>
Associations	Industrial Extracts Ltd
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p> <p>Central Districts Herald Tribune, 14th of October, 1971, p.16.</p> <p>Central Districts Herald Tribune, 30th of November 1978, p.20.</p> <p>Daily News, 21st of October, 1971.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Extracts Factory (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place has social value through its associations with post war industry in Toodyay which provides significant employment to members of the community. the place has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a post war industrial complex. the place is significant as a historical pattern of industrial development and use. the place forms a significant landmark and identity to the location of Dumbarton. The place has aesthetic presence and vantage point, as noted by the photography captured in the State Library of WA catalogue. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

128. Extracts Factory (fmr)

Additional Photographs

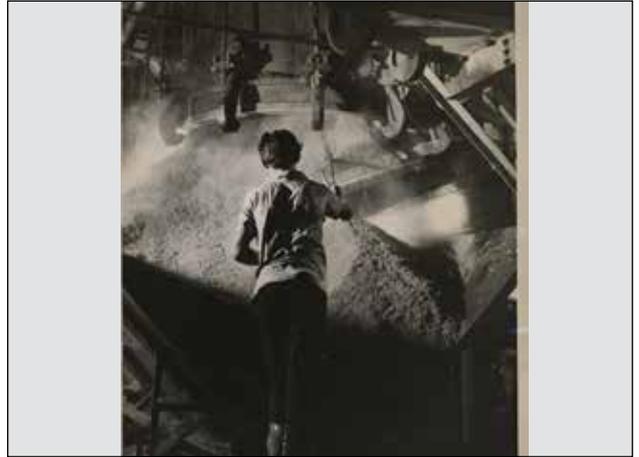


128. Extracts Factory (fmr)

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Industrial Extracts Factory, aerial view', Collections WA, 1962-1964.



Source: Autoclave, Industrial Extracts Factory, Collections WA, c1960.



Source: 'Toodyay Industrial Extracts wood extract bags', Collections WA, c1962-1960.



Source: 236272PD: Interior Industrial Extracts Ltd factory Toodyay 1952 State Library of Western Australia, 1952.



Source: '236276PD: Truck for Industrial Extracts Ltd Toodyay 1952', State Library of Western Australia, 1952.



Source: '236266PD: Industrial Extracts Ltd Toodyay 1952', State Library of Western Australia, 1952.

129

129. White Lakes



Site Information

Other Names	Wicklow Hills Whitfields			
Previous MHI No.	150			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	Goomalling-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	12183615			
Land Information	Lot	9001	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P405299	Reserve	-
GPS	31°34'04"S 116°29'49"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12213			
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)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic site
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Other
Other Use	RESIDENTIAL: Other
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1842; 1856; 1890s
Walls	Masonry: Brick, rendered
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair
Style	Old Colonial Cottage
Physical Description	
<p><u>Original Cottage (c.1840)</u> The remaining element of the original structure is a stand alone red brick chimney.</p> <p><u>Occupied House (c.1890s)</u> The current house has a stone base. It is a rendered cottage with a corrugated iron roof with a front verandah with simple wood post enclosure. There is a metal outhouse connected to the main house by a covered breezeway and a tall red brick chimney.</p> <p><u>Cottage (c.1856)</u> The mudbrick cottage is also on a stone base with a metal gabled roof and a dove hole in apex. There is a fire hatch in the rear elevation and a bricked up door.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Low
Date of Survey	16/12/2024

Historical Information	
<p>This place was part of the original crown grant to Captain Whitfield soon after his arrival in the colony in 1830. The original cottage on the property, built soon after he settled in 1839, was constructed of slab walls rendered over with mud. The 1840 shed was built of timber slabs. By the 1840s additions were made to the house in the form of a mud brick with stone wall, including fireplace. The sleeping quarters was in the roof space. Later the thatched roofs were replaced with iron.</p> <p>In 1856 Whitfield divided the 5000 acres into two sections giving one half to his son, Francis, and the other to George Munro. Francis called his property 'Wicklow Hills' and George retained the name 'Knockdomony'. In anticipation of his marriage in 1856 George built a home overlooking Nardie Pool and planted an English fir in the front garden to mark the occasion.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Whitfield Family Connor Family
Sources	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. 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. 118 places.
Statement of Significance	
<p>White Lakes have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historic value for its associations with the Whitfield and Connor families. • the place has aesthetic value as the remnant of the original cottage demonstrates former building practices and materials. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



130

130. Knockdomony (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Whitfields, part of original			
Previous MHI No.	78			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	48 Goomalling-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	11585230			
Land Information	Lot	62	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P049466	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'13.3"S 116°29'08.1"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12214			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

130. Knockdomony (fmr)

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	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	DEMOLISHED: Vacant land
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1890
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal : Corrugated Iron
Condition	Poor
Style	Victorian Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>At the time of the 2025 LHS the access to the site by the private owner was refused. There was limited fabric that could be viewed from the road. The former MHI gives the physical description:</p> <p><i>"A brick, timber and iron cottage in a severely run down condition with a rusted roof, damaged guttering and missing timbers. It has a hipped vented gabled roof."</i></p>	
Authenticity	Low
Integrity	Low
Date of Survey	09/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>This place was part of the original crown grant to Captain Whitfield soon after his arrival in the colony in 1830. The original cottage on the property was constructed soon after he settled in 1839. In 1856 Whitfield divided the 5000 acres into two sections giving one half to his son, Francis, and the other to George Munro. Francis called his property 'Wicklow Hills' and George retained the name 'Knockdomony'. Daniel Connor bought 'Wicklow Hills' and left it to his son Barnard Maurice Connor in 1898. In 1934 B.M. Connor died and left the place to his nephew Edward Hayes who later returned to 'Wicklow Hills' in 1943 after being wounded during the war.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Whitfield Family Connor Family
Sources	Erickson, R OW Toodyay and Newcastle/e Toodyay Shire Council 1974 Chitty, I, D. 'Toodyay-A Survey of Historical Buildings' Toodyay Shire Council ud.

130. Knockdomony (fmr)

Statement of Significance

Knockdomony (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historic value for its associations with early settlers, the Whitfield and Connor families.
- the site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains.

Management Category

3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Level of Significance

Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Toodyay Municipal Heritage Inventory, Shire of Toodyay, 2010.



Source: Toodyay Municipal Heritage Inventory, Shire of Toodyay, 2010.



Source: Toodyay Municipal Heritage Inventory, Shire of Toodyay, 2010.

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131. Tipperary Ruin



Site Information				
Other Names	Whitfields (part of original) Wicklow Hills			
Previous MHI No.	128			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	76 Goomalling-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	11585229			
Land Information	Lot	61	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P049466	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'34"S 116°28'59"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12215			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

131. Tipperary Ruin

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	Historic site
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	OTHER: Ruin
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890
Walls	Masonry: Mudbrick and Stone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron (former)
Condition	Poor
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>The remains of a mudbrick, stone and red brick house are evident. No roof cover but some roof timbers remain in situ. Stone dressings to doors and windows and there is a partial cellar. The mudbrick was rendered but the majority has fallen off. There is evidence of it being scored to look like ashlar. Some of the rear elevation has collapsed. Some of the timber flooring remains. Red brick extension to the rear.</p>	
Authenticity	Low
Integrity	Low
Date of Survey	09/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>This place was part of the original crown grant to Captain Whitfield soon after his arrival in the colony in 1830. The original cottage on the property was constructed soon after he settled in 1839. In 1856 Whitfield divided the 5000 acres into two sections giving one half to his son, Francis, and the other to George Munro. Francis called his property 'Wicklow Hills' and George retained the name 'Knockdomony'. Daniel Connor bought 'Wicklow Hills' and left it to his son Barnard Maurice Connor in 1898. In 1934 B.M. Connor died and left the place to his nephew Edward Hayes who later returned to 'Wicklow Hills' in 1943 after being wounded during the war.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Whitfield Family Connor Family

131. Tipperary Ruin

Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Tipperary Ruin 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 Whitfield and Connor families. • the site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. • the place has some aesthetic value for the information it may reveal relating to former building practices and materials. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



Source: SCA, 2024



Source: Landgate aerial, 1960 with mapping by Stephen Carrick Architects.



Source: Toodyay Municipal Heritage Inventory, Shire of Toodyay, 2010.



Source: Toodyay Municipal Heritage Inventory, Shire of Toodyay, 2010.

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132. Mountain Park, Shearing Shed



Site Information				
Other Names	Sinclair's Crossing			
Previous MHI No.	85			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	58 Nairn Drive			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	11407067			
Land Information	Lot	100	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P043223	Reserve	-
GPS	31°34'31.2"S 116°31'16.9"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12146 (As part of Mountain Park)			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

132. Mountain Park, Shearing Shed

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	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Other Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Shed or Barn
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1840s
Walls	Masonry: Stone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Condition	Good
Style	Old Colonial barn and cottage
Physical Description	
<p>Mountain Park, Shearing Shed is a single-storey stone building with a hipped corrugated steel roof and an extension.</p> <p>Shearing Shed is set on a farmland location with vines planted to the north. There is an angled drive with a theatrical entry, a large steel sculpture, and a treelined axial driveway that leads to the Shearer's shed from Nairn Drive.</p> <p>Shearing Shed has been restored and now forms part of a larger residential dwelling. The entire dwelling now forms a generous L-shaped dwelling, with the contemporary wing extending to the previous rectangular planform building of the historic Shearer's Shed. The extension is north to south, and the landmark building is perpendicular, east to west, in similar scales. The extension is made of steel, both for the cladding and roofing.</p> <p>Shearing Shed has a hipped steel roof with walls made of local fieldstone. There is a split in the hipped roof to form the wrap around the verandah. The verandah has bush timber verandah posts, floor, and retained defence holes.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Low
Date of Survey	10/12/2024

132. Mountain Park, Shearing Shed

Historical Information	
<p>These places were part of Major Nairn's grant of 1200 acres called 'Dumbarton' which lacked a water supply and was too small for free range pasturing. Nairn leased (with option of sale or purchase) McDermott's grant, 'Mountain Park', of another 5000 acres which included Gabbigin Spring. In June 1939 he advertised the combined grants (called at this time 'Mountain Park') and described it as a well-equipped farm, a newly-built house with two bedrooms, a sitting room and a storeroom with the necessary outbuildings, however it seems that the original McDermott grant passed back to that family's hands. Henry Slade became the lessee for a short time before James B. Sinclair took the lease with option to purchase and when he took this option he named the property 'Dumbarton'. Sinclair and his wife and young son came to the colony in 1840. He was indentured to Lionel Lukin and worked as a shepherd.</p> <p>Sinclair built a cottage near a ford crossing the Avon River and he conducted a wayside inn, hiring Richard Kirby to shepherd his sheep. Kirby carved his name and the date, 1849, on a large rock on the property.</p> <p>Sinclair was appointed to the Toodyay Education Board in 1875 and served on the Toodyay Roads Board from 1872 to 1895. He built a two-storey house by the riverside and enlarged his land holdings before his death in 1899.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying</p> <p>PEOPLE: Early settlers</p>
Associations	<p>James B. Sinclair</p> <p>Sinclair Family</p> <p>Major Nairn</p>
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p> <p>Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2024)</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Mountain Park, Shearing Shed 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 development of the pastoral industry in the 19th century. The building represent the development and division of the original landholding. the place has historic value for its associations with early settlers the McDermott, Nairn and Sinclairs families. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

132. Mountain Park, Shearing Shed

Additional Photographs



Source: SCA, 2024



shearing shed

Source: Toodyay MHI, 2012



shearing shed

Source: Toodyay MHI, 2012

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133. Mountain Park, Dumbarton Homestead



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	85			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	59 Nairn Drive			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	12379949			
Land Information	Lot	103	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P043223	Reserve	-
GPS	31°34'26.0"S 116°31'25.0"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12146 (As part of Mountain Park)			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

133. Mountain Park, Dumbarton Homestead

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	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	Homestead: c.1908 Barn:1840s
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	
<p><u>Homestead</u></p> <p>Dumbarton Homestead is a raised single-storey brick, corrugated iron and stone residence.</p> <p>The homestead is situated on a raised farmland property, with a smaller lot for the homestead bound by a timber and chainlink metal fence. The farmland is on high ground from Nairn Drive with a long entry drive to the homestead. The fence encloses a garden with juvenile olive trees, lawns, jacarandas, endemic trees and shrubs. There is a fig tree to the west and a cleared farmland surrounding, with some horses. There are a number of small outbuildings, including a granny flat and a caravan.</p> <p>The house is a painted brick structure laid in English garden wall bond on a stone plinth. There are several timber posts on piers that support a wrap-around verandah. Some of the timber posts also have several decorative timber brackets. The corrugated short sheet iron roof is hipped and gabled, with an entry gable (gabled portico) on the western end over the stairs. The roof form is split at the rear to form a twin-hipped section with a valley between. The roof also contains two painted brick chimneys. The front windows have been replaced with aluminium doors. The double-hung 2x3 panel windows are evident to the sides, along with timber casement windows.</p> <p>There is a granny flat to the rear with metal cladding and a flat roof.</p> <p><u>Fig Tree</u></p> <p>A large healthy fig tree is immediately in front (the west) of the homestead and visible from the street of Nairn Drive. The leaves are dense and deep green, with multiple birds nesting in the tree.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High

133. Mountain Park, Dumbarton Homestead

Date of Survey	04/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>These places were part of Major Nairn's grant of 1200 acres called 'Dumbarton' which lacked a water supply and was too small for free range pasturing. Nairn leased (with option of sale or purchase) McDermott's grant, 'Mountain Park', of another 5000 acres which included Gabbigin Spring. In June 1939 he advertised the combined grants (called at this time 'Mountain Park') and described it as a well-equipped farm, a newly-built house with two bedrooms, a sitting room and a storeroom with the necessary outbuildings, however it seems that the original McDermott grant passed back to that family's hands. Henry Slade became the lessee for a short time before James B. Sinclair took the lease with option to purchase and when he took this option he named the property 'Dumbarton'. Sinclair and his wife and young son came to the colony in 1840. He was indentured to Lionel Lukin and worked as a shepherd.</p> <p>Sinclair built a cottage near a ford crossing the Avon River and he conducted a wayside inn, hiring Richard Kirby to shepherd his sheep. Kirby carved his name and the date, 1849, on a large rock on the property.</p> <p>Sinclair was appointed to the Toodyay Education Board in 1875 and served on the Toodyay Roads Board from 1872 to 1895. He built a two-storey house by the riverside and enlarged his land holdings before his death in 1899.</p> <p>In 2024, the places now exist on separate lots with separate ownerships. The site of Dumbarton Homestead is occupied by renters.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying</p> <p>PEOPLE: Early settlers</p>
Associations	<p>James B. Sinclair</p> <p>Sinclair Family</p> <p>Major Nairn</p>
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p> <p>Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2024)</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Mountain Park, Dumbarton Homestead 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 development of the pastoral industry in the 19th century. The building represent the development and division of the original landholding. the place has historic value for its associations with early settlers the McDermott, Nairn and Sinclairs families. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



shearing shed



shearing shed



shearing shed



shearing shed



shearing shed



shearing shed

133. Mountain Park, Dumbarton Homestead

Additional Photographs



fig tree, view from homestead



Dumbarton Homestead, side

Source: Toodyay MHI, 2012



Dumbarton Homestead, rear

Source: Toodyay MHI, 2012



aerial map

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

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134. Mountain Park, Nairn Cottage



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	85			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	Nairn Drive (cnr Drumree Drive)			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	11407046			
Land Information	Lot	119	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P044034	Reserve	-
GPS	31°35'12.0"S 116°31'46.0"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12146 (As part of Mountain Park)			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

134. Mountain Park, Nairn Cottage

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	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1834
Walls	Masonry: Brick, rendered
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair
Style	Old Colonial Barn and cottage
Physical Description	
<p>Nairn Cottage is a single-storey cottage with a barn in a cleared rural setting. Nairn Cottage is accessed off of Dumree Drive.</p> <p>Nairn Cottage is a brick building that has been rendered. Several openings are unadorned inset into the walls. The main elevation has three double-hung timber windows and a simple single door. The side has one door and one window in a matching double-hung arrangement. An air conditioning unit has been installed, likely replacing an existing window. The roof is a twin, low iron-hipped roof with a gambrel-roofed verandah extending around the property. The original dwelling has been substantially expanded, but one roof covers the entire building, giving the impression of a one-stage construction. The roof contains two painted brick chimneys.</p> <p>To the east, there is an iron shed, possibly for shearing, which has a hipped iron roof and a verandah. There is a water tank to the rear of the shed and a large artificial dam to the rear of the property, which is not visible from the road.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	05/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>These places were part of Major Nairn's grant of 1200 acres called 'Dumbarton' which lacked a water supply and was too small for free range pasturing. Nairn leased (with option of sale or purchase) McDermott's grant, 'Mountain Park', of another 5000 acres which included Gabbigin Spring. In June 1939 he advertised the combined grants (called at this time 'Mountain Park') and described it as a well-equipped farm, a newly-built house with two bedrooms, a sitting room and a storeroom with the necessary outbuildings, however it seems that the original McDermott grant passed back to that family's hands.</p>	

134. Mountain Park, Nairn Cottage

Henry Slade became the lessee for a short time before James B. Sinclair took the lease with option to purchase and when he took this option he named the property 'Dumbarton'. Sinclair and his wife and young son came to the colony in 1840. He was indentured to Lionel Lukin and worked as a shepherd.

Sinclair built a cottage near a ford crossing the Avon River and he conducted a wayside inn, hiring Richard Kirby to shepherd his sheep. Kirby carved his name and the date, 1849, on a large rock on the property.

Sinclair was appointed to the Toodyay Education Board in 1875 and served on the Toodyay Roads Board from 1872 to 1895. He built a two-storey house by the riverside and enlarged his land holdings before his death in 1899.

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying PEOPLE: Early settlers
Associations	James B. Sinclair Sinclair Family Major Nairn
Sources	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. 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. 118 places. Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2024)
Statement of Significance	
<p>Mountain Park, Nairn Cottage 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 development of the pastoral industry in the 19th century. The building represent the development and division of the original landholding. the place has historic value for its associations with early settlers the McDermott, Nairn and Sinclairs families. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

134. Mountain Park, Nairn Cottage

Additional Photographs



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135. Nardie Cemetery



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	87			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Nardie Drive; Northam-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	461081			
Land Information	Lot	28670	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P224791	Reserve	36465
GPS	31°34'24"S 116°30'01"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12136			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

135. Nardie Cemetery

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012) Classified by the National Trust (11/2/2013)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic site
Original Use	MONUMENTICEMETERY: Cemetery
Current Use	VACANTUNUSED: Vacant\Unused
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1840
Owner	James Lloyd
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Good
Style	Cemetery
Physical Condition	
<p>Nardie Cemetery is located about 2.5 kms from the junction of Toodyay Road and the Northam-Toodyay Road on the river-side of the road. It is situated at the end of Nardie Drive. The cemetery is surrounded by the Extracts Industrial Estate on the northwest boundary and, recently, a river sand storage site near the entrance boundary. It is approximately one acre in size, bounded by a post and wire fence on two sides, with an iron farm entrance gate onto Nardie Drive flanked by a picket fence. A wooden signboard marked 'Nardie Cemetery' stands outside the gate. The cemetery contains approximately 55 known burials. The burials are mixed in style, many with large engraved headstones and some with metal railings. Some older marble headstones have fractured but are still on the site. The burials are arranged in loose rows, with some prominent families featured. There are several marked and unmarked graves facing approximately northeast towards the river. Most headstones date from the mid-late 19th century to the 1910s and 1920s and are typical of the style of headstone manufactured during those times, of engraved stone. Cast iron railings around some graves vary in design from simple to ornate.</p> <p>The site contains several mature native trees and shrubs and is largely a natural bushland setting with limited introduced plantings. The site is predominantly flat, with grass, low wattle trees, and giant mature endemic trees. The cemetery has only minor additional elements other than the graves, with a large interpretive sign erected to describe the historic trail, the Bilya Walk, which connects Duidgee Park to Nardie Cemetery with 6km of walk. There is a dirt path on the north that leads down to Avon.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024

135. Nardie Cemetery

Historical Information

In 1837 Charles Harper, a London solicitor, arrived with his wife Julia (nee Lukin). In c.1839 Harper took out a long-term lease on the Nardie grant and established a farm at its eastern end. Their little daughter Isabella died in their first year and was buried in what is known today as Nardie Cemetery. Another child, 4 years old Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth and Francis Whitfield Jnr, was buried there in 1848, apparently followed by the daughter of Squire Phillips of Culham. (Inquirer (6/2/1850, p.2)

Following Harper's ordination as a cleric in 1849, and the expiration of the lease on the Nardie property, the Harpers left Nardie in c.1855 and moved to the Toodyay Convict Hiring Depot where their new home 'Braybrook' was built.

Shortly after this Thomas Millard bought a few acres of riverside land at Nardie and established a small farm. In c.1856 he offered some of this land for an official cemetery due to his concern that livestock may trample the graves. Local residents subscribed towards the purchase. The whereabouts of the graves is unknown.

A General Cemetery at Nardie was gazetted on 2 August 1856. Alexander (Sandy) Ferguson, blacksmith is said to be the first person to be buried there after it was gazetted. His headstone can still be seen today.

In 1866 James Drummond offered an acre of land for a public cemetery in the new town of Newcastle that had grown up around the Convict Depot. On 4 June 1867, Nardie Cemetery and the Newcastle Cemetery were consecrated by the Bishop of Perth, Mathew Blagden Hale. Local families continued to be buried at Nardie, many being among the first settlers to come to the Swan River Colony.

Towards the end of 1949 Industrial Extracts Ltd was given permission to erect a tannin extract factory at Lloyd's Pool (also known as Millards Pool) on the Avon River. Unfortunately, this brought industrial development into the area next to Nardie Cemetery.

On 1 February 1980, Nardie Cemetery was vested in the Shire of Toodyay in Trust as a Cemetery. Avon Location 202 was renumbered as Avon Location 28670. Over the years, local groups with assistance from the Shire have cared for the cemetery.

In 2003, Toodyay resident Brian Chambers produced his Toodyay Cemeteries Data Base that includes information about those buried in Nardie.

In 2012, the cemetery was noted in the National Trust Assessment for aesthetic significance:

"The cemetery is situated in a pleasant rural setting near the Avon River with cleared pastures on two sides. There are mature eucalypt and jam trees (Acacia acuminata) dotted around the grounds. However, the industrial complex on the western flank of the cemetery visually detracts from the ambience of the place. A number of the headstones have decorative carvings and ornate cast iron railings."

A shelter with signage about the history of Nardie Cemetery was erected by the Shire of Toodyay in 2024.

Historic Themes

DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
 DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation and subdivision
 SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Religion
 PEOPLE: Early settlers

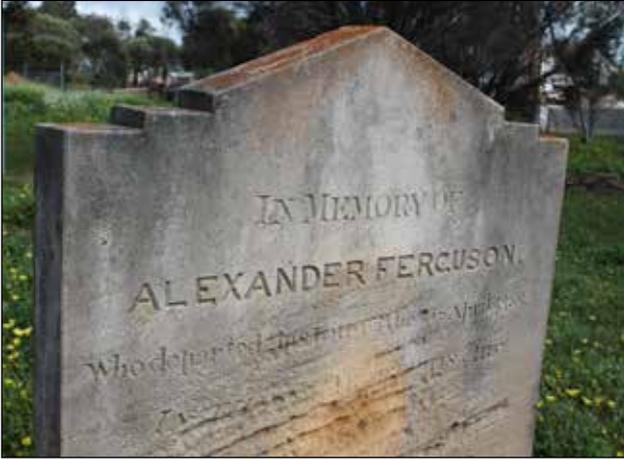
135. Nardie Cemetery

Associations	<p>Reverend Charles Harper</p> <p>Whitfield family</p> <p>Chittys, Clarksons, Fergusons, Lloyds, McDermotts, Macknoes, Millards, Twines, Wetheralls and Whitfields</p>
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p> <p>Erickson, Rica, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Erickson, R and Taylor R, Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006.</p> <p>Nardie Cemetery, Toodyay. National Trust Classification documentation, 11 February 2013.</p> <p>National Trust Heritage Assessment, 'Nardie Cemetery, Toodyay', National Trust of W.A, 2012.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Nardie Cemetery has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Nardie cemetery has historic value as the first cemetery in the Toodyay area being unofficially established in 1840 and gazetted in 1857. the place has historic value for its associations with Reverend Harper and the Anglican church. the cemetery is highly valued by the local and wider WA community and in particular the descendants of the families buried there. the cemetery is a good example of 19th century burial practices. the cemetery has social value as a significant historical record of the settlers of the Nardie and Toodyay areas in the later half of the 19th century. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

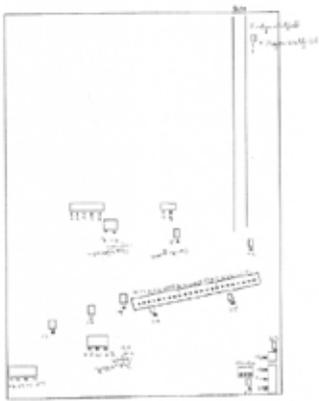
Additional Photographs



135. Nardie Cemetery



Source: Augusta Historical Society



Site Plan

Source: National Trust of WA Heritage Assessment Documentation, 1977, pp.8

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136. Windmill Hill Railway Cutting



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	152			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Near 1547 Northam-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	11427642			
Land Information	Lot	53	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P010154	Reserve	Railway reserve 776
GPS	31°34'30"S 116°30'51"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	04518			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

136. Windmill Hill Railway Cutting

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012) Classified by the National Trust [landscape] (20/12/1991) Register of National Estate (indicative)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Geological monument
Original Use	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS: Rail: Other
Current Use	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS: Rail: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1963/1964
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Good
Style	Railway Infrastructure
Physical Description	
Curved railway with a cutting through steep hill of rock creating a narrow gorge with very steep embankments.	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	26/11/2024

Historical Information	
<p>The standard gauge railway was constructed to link Western Australia with the Eastern States. This project was a major undertaking through the Avon Valley section, approximately 3 million cubic metres (mostly rock) was excavated. The work was undertaken by Leighton Contractors Ltd.</p> <p>In Toodyay, the Windmill Hill Cutting is the deepest on the standard gauge railway and one of the deepest in Australia.</p> <p>The geological nature of the site required special treatment to consolidate the slopes and construction took place in 1963-1964.</p> <p>Some figures: Depth: (max) 34 metres Length: 510 metres Width: 20-75 metres, height above sea level: 151 metres. The track became operational in February 1966.</p> <p>In the 1970s the Shire and Toodyay and the Toodyay Tourist Centre, with assistance from the Department of Main Roads, Westrail and WA Dept of Tourism created an access pathway to a lookout and picnic area. A plaque was installed giving information about the cutting.</p> <p>In May 1972, The Toodyay Historical and Tourism Committee resolved to prepare a proposal for the development of an access to the Windmill Hill Cutting in the standard gauge railway. In 1977: Bituminising of the pathways at the Windmill Hill Cutting had commenced for tourism purposes.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education & science</p> <p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Exploration & surveying</p> <p>TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Rail & light rail transport</p>
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p> <p>Erickson, Rica, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Windmill Hill railway cutting, Toodyay Shire website</p> <p>Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windmill_Hill_Cutting</p> <p>Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2024)</p> <p>Toodyay Herald, May 2002, p.20.</p> <p>Central districts herald tribune, 21 April 1977, p.18.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Windmill Cutting 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 implementation of the standard gauge railway in Western Australia. the place has historic value as an example of an engineering challenge and achievements undertaken by Western Australian professionals. the place has aesthetic value as an illustration of how dramatically the physical environment has been shaped to accommodate new technologies. 	
Management Category	2 - Very Important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



looking west with a train tray passing



looking west



close up of southern rock cutting



looking east



close up of northern rock cutting



Source: 'Windmill Hill Railway Cutting near Toodyay 1960s', c. 1966-1969.

137

137. Factory Management Houses (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	44			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	1956-1944 Northam-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	461076 and various			
Land Information	Lot	3-9	Vol/Folio	Various
	Plan	P010315	Reserve	-
GPS	No.1956: 31°34'23"S 116°29'42"E No.1954: 31°34'23"S 116°29'43"E No.1952: 31°34'23"S 116°29'44"E No.1950: 31°34'23"S 116°29'44"E No.1948: 31°34'24"S 116°29'45"E No.1946: 31°34'24"S 116°29'46"E No.1944: 31°34'24"S 116°29'47"E			

137. Factory Management Houses (fmr)

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	12220
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)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FORESTRY: Housing or Quarters
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1945
Walls	Asbestos: Fibre Cement
Roof	Tile: Terracotta
Condition	Good
Style	Post-War
Physical Description	
<p>A group of seven dwellings that are asbestos-clad, timber-framed, and have red Marseilles tile-hipped roofs. The seven houses form parallel adjoining lots in a line on Northam-Toodyay Road. They are set back 15 meters from the road on approximately equal-sized lots (about 1000m²). The houses have front verandahs and a variety of window styles. The roofs are predominantly tile-hipped roofs, with some incorporating the verandah roof into the roof form; other verandah roofs have been replaced with metal. There are several designs with an asymmetrical frontage and a hipped entry portion. Some of the houses have had their front verandahs infilled. A few (but not all) houses have retained their face brick chimneys. Many alterations have been undertaken to the houses, but collectively, they still demonstrate an important cohesive group value.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>These seven dwellings that were built for the managers and staff of the extracts factory which is located adjacent to the group of houses. "Industrial Extracts Ltd", was established in c.1950 to produce a wood extract, used mainly in the leather tanning industry. The factory closed in 1971 as it became uneconomic. The main factory buildings are still on the site.</p>	

137. Factory Management Houses (fmr)

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Timber industry OCCUPATIONS: Manufacturing and processing OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: Depression and boom
Associations	Industrial Extracts Ltd Lloyd Family
Sources	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.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Factory Management Houses (fmr) have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has social value through its associations with post war industry in Toodyay which provided significant employment to the district. • the houses have social value as they demonstrate a former way of life for workers in the 1950s. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

137. Factory Management Houses (fmr)

Additional Photographs



137. Factory Management Houses (fmr)

Additional Photographs



Source: '236264PD: Industrial Extracts Ltd Toodyay company housing 1952', State Library of Western Australia, 1952.

138

138. Nardie Homestead



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	88			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	2027 Northam-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Dumbarton			
Landgate PIN	460643			
Land Information	Lot	50	Vol/Folio	1892/717
	Plan	P017738	Reserve	-
GPS	31°34'18.4"S 116°29'19.1"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12148			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

138. Nardie Homestead

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	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1894
Builder	Morris Lloyd (1900)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron, painted
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Nardie Homestead is a single- storey brick and metal symmetrical cottage with a deep open verandah on three sides. The verandah is a detached wraparound verandah with a hipped form and square timber supporting posts. The main roof is a simple, hipped roof with four visible face-brick chimneys. The brickwork is stretcher bond, and the windows are timber framed and double-hung. There is an ornate central door with highlight and sidelight windows. The door has a Victorian-style flyscreen fitted externally. A cellar is located at the rear of the property. The dwelling has a new corrugated zincalume roof c.2008 and solar panels c.2009. A timber shearing shed situated to the rear of the property is in poor condition, although much of the original fabric is still in place.</p> <p>The site is on a highpoint from the road with a farm fence to the boundary. The site contains some mature endemic trees, with multiple juvenile eucalypts and a few palms.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024

Historical Information	
<p>In 1832 the Nardie grants were taken up by James Lloyd, the proprietor of the 'Star and Garter' in Fremantle. Charles Harper took the lease for the property between 1840 to 1855. He was to become Reverend Charles Harper, the first man to be ordained by the Anglican Church in the colony and the Minister in Toodyay from 1849. James Lloyd's widow and two sons, Charles and Joseph, returned to the property after Harper's lease expired and divided the property between them. James named his section 'Calbaline' and Joseph had 'Nardie'. Charles Harper never lived at the property.</p> <p>In 1857 the first dwelling at Nardie was a mud brick and shingle cottage which was replaced by the brick house built uphill from the original dwelling in 1894. Built by Morris Lloyd (Joseph's eldest son) a builder who had worked in Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand the house has many rooms and a spacious verandah.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying</p> <p>SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Religion</p> <p>PEOPLE: Early settlers</p>
Associations	<p>Lloyd Family</p> <p>Charles Harper</p>
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Nardie Homestead 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 Lloyd family as well as Rev. Charles Harper. • the place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape of the town of Toodyay. 	
Management Category	2 - Very Important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



Source 'homestead rear', taken from 2010 Municipal Heritage Inventory



Source 'external of shed', taken from 2010 Municipal Heritage Inventory



Source 'internal of shed', taken from 2010 Municipal Heritage Inventory

HODDYS WELL

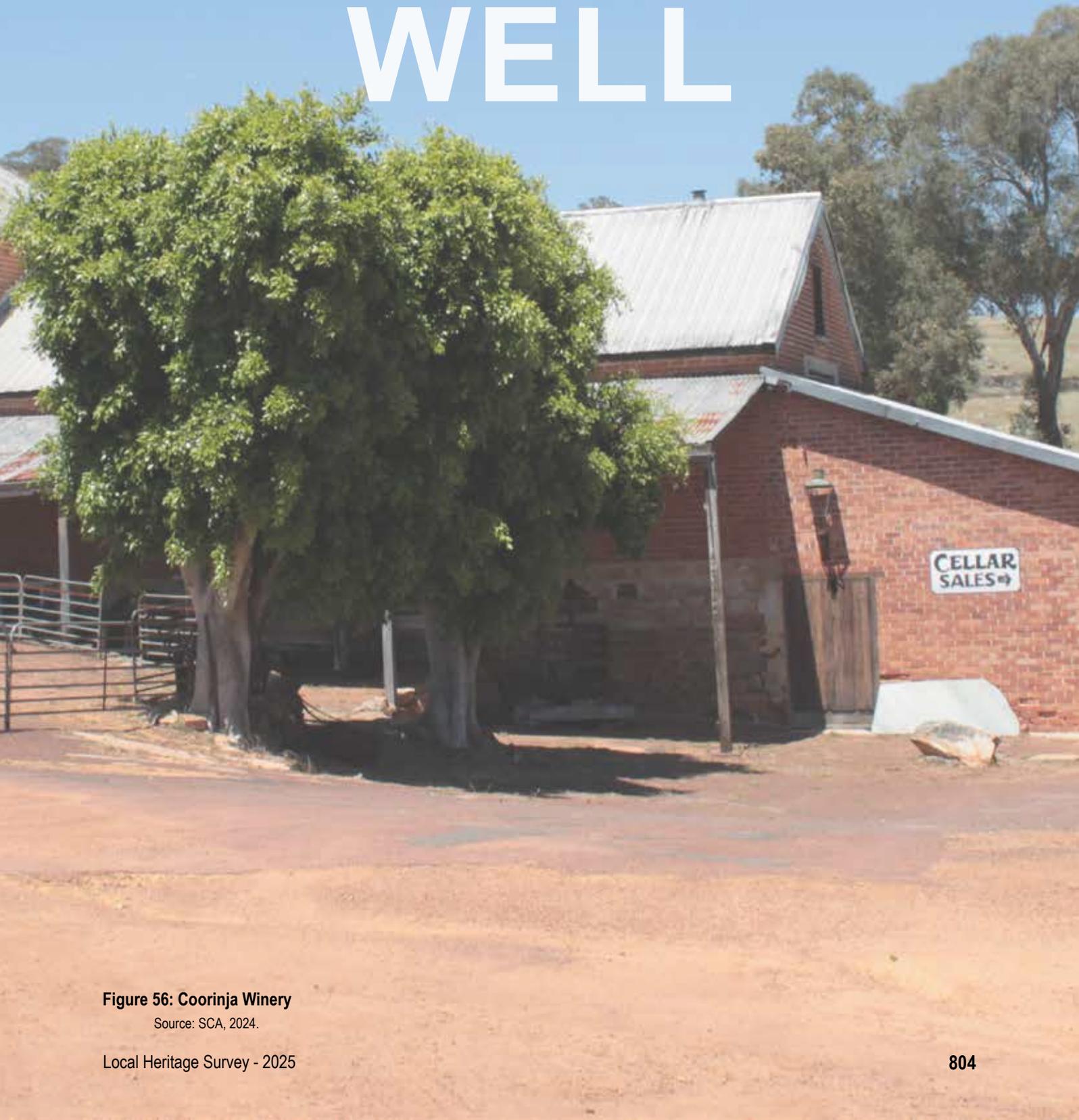


Figure 56: Coorinja Winery

Source: SCA, 2024.

139

139. Hoddy Well & Cottage



Site Information				
Other Names	Chime's Cottage Hoddywell Cottage			
Previous MHI No.	56			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	925 Clackline-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Hoddys Well			
Landgate PIN	1185371			
Land Information	Lot	7	Vol/Folio	2091/457
	Plan	D092173	Reserve	-
GPS	31°38'25"S 116°28'54"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	04660			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

139. Hoddy Well & Cottage

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012) National Trust Classification (14/10/1996)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	VACANT\UNUSED: Vacant\Unused
Other Use	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS: Rail: Water Tower
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1888 (Well); 1936 (Cottage)
Builder	Mr Chrimes & Sons
Walls	Earth: Mudbrick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Condition	Good
Style	Inter-War Bungalow
Physical Description	
<p>Hoddy Well & Cottage is a mudbrick rendered cottage with a steel-hipped and gabled roof and a generous glad gable at the front elevation. Verandahs surround the cottage, supported by chamfered timber posts.</p> <p>The setting is predominantly cleared beside the cottage, with a large conifer beside the entrance. A central path leads to the main entry door, constructed of crazy pave Toodyay stone. The broader site has a spring and brook to the southwest and Clackline Toodyay Road to the northeast. The Hoddy's Well is currently 100m from the cottage. The well is stone-lined to ground level. The well is 10m deep. In 2024, the well is now within a natural spring and cannot be viewed.</p> <p>The cottage's walls are made of single-leaf mud brick construction, approximately 150mm thick, with a rough whitewash render inside and out. The chimney is distinctive, with stepped-back masonry to form a bust. The verandah was described as timber tongue and groove, but the exterior is now brick. The interior is said to have hardwoods retained, 150mm thick. The windows are small casement windows with 4 panes each. Two windows to the main elevation are divided by a central door to form an almost symmetrical facade. The door is a timber door with half glazing.</p> <p>Several small outbuildings are on the site of an iron corrugated steel construction.</p>	
Authenticity	Dwelling: Low to Moderate
Integrity	Dwelling: Moderate
Date of Survey	26/11/2024

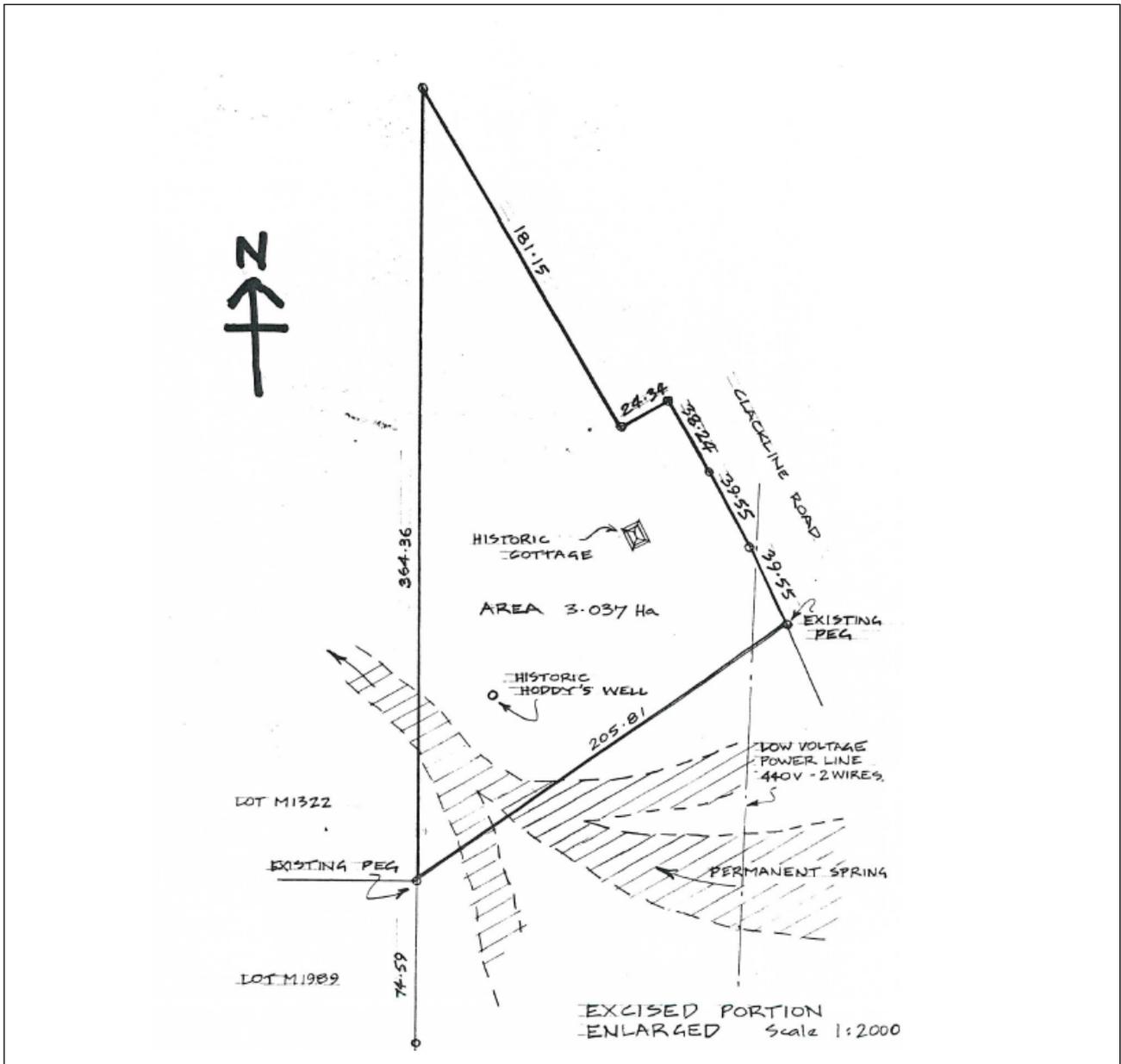
Historical Information	
<p>This is part of location X granted to H.G. Smith which was taken up by Lieutenant Frederick Slade after Smith died in 1841. He named the property 'Glenavon'. Slade appointed William Dodd as a policeman and leased him a small enclosure and house near 'Glenavon' where Dodd later conducted a store. By 1926 Mr Masters, who owned 'Glenavon' sold a portion to Mr Cutler. Hoddy's Well was used by railway construction workers when they established a camp at the site in 1886 and has been used by travelers for many years prior. Travelers previously travelled along a wagoners track, which is now the site of the former railway. The original cottage was abandoned after a flood. The existing cottage was built in about 1936 by Mr Chrimes and was occupied by the owner until 1960, when he resettled due to old age. The restored Hoddywell Cottage was officially opened in 1998. In 1996, as part of the National Trust Assessment, it was noted that the water table had risen, and the site contained a permanent spring.</p> <p>In 1996, there was no plumbing to the building, but in 2024, a small, lightweight compressed fibre cement infill bathroom was constructed to the rear, with a shower and basin. These works were part of the restoration works to open the cottage as a homestay. These works were completed by the Chrimes family.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Rail & light rail transport</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p>
Associations	Chrimes Family
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Hoddy Well & Cottage 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 settler Lieutenant Frederick Slade, railway workers from the 1880s and the Chrimes family. the well is of historic value as a remnant from the expansion of the district in the 1880s when railway workers camped at the site. the cottage has aesthetic value as a representation of a mudbrick construction within in original form and original setting. the site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. the place has social value due to the use of the well for long term travelers within the area. the cottage and garden remnants are an example of life typical of families in rural areas in the depression era. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

139. Hoddy Well & Cottage

Additional Photographs



Additional Photographs



Source: National Trust Assessment for Hoddy's Well, 1996.

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140. Ringa Railway Bridge



Site Information				
Other Names	Ringa-Ringa Creek & Clackline-Toodyay Road Coorinja Railway Bridge			
Previous MHI No.	102			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Clackline-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Hoddys Well			
Landgate PIN	12627026			
Land Information	Lot	3700	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P420582	Reserve	36317
GPS	31°36'11"S 116°28'24"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	03393			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

140. Ringa Railway Bridge

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012) Classified by the National Trust (10/8/1998) Statewide Large Timber Structure Survey (11/12/1998) Statewide Railway Heritage Survey (1/3/1994)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS: Rail: Other
Current Use	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS: Rail: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1889
Architect/ Builder	Built By C + E Millar, design by J.A .Wright
Construction	Timber with concrete footings
Condition	Good
Style	Railway Construction
Physical Description	
<p>The Ringa Rail bridge is part of the Toodyay Clackline Rail Formation. The Ringa was known as being 60 Miles from Perth.</p> <p>Ringa Bridge is a large timber railway bridge. The bridge was built as a timber trestle structure around c.1887 and later upgraded in the 1950s. 18 span, with large timber cross-braced trestles that reach over the brook. The brook is named Harpers Brook, also known as Ringa- Ringa Creek. At the time of inspection, the brook had some water. A few larger trees grow beside the brook, and water erosion has caused a depression in the landscape. The surrounding landscape is a mixture of grassland and endemic trees.</p> <p>The bridge itself has large concrete tapered footings, three per trestle leg, holding the structure. The railway's surface is gravel. The structure has signage that reads:</p> <p><i>'Danger: Unsafe Structure Do not climb on bridge! Injury or death may result'.</i></p> <p>Some investigation into conservation works was explored in the early 2000s, but the cost was too high to consider repairs. A sign is also installed with some interpretation and a short historical description of the bridge. A low chain fence marks the site's boundaries. There are metal hoardings on each side to obscure entry to the bridge.</p> <p>A plaque commemorating the railway's centenary can be found at Coorinja Winery.</p>	

140. Ringa Railway Bridge

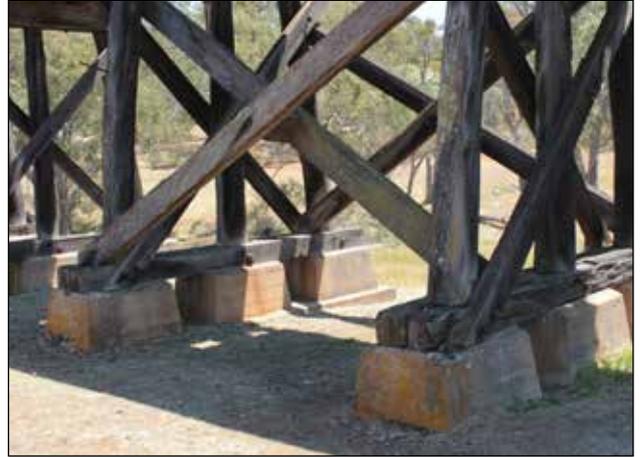
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p><i>Ringa Bridge comprises a single-track railway bridge of timber construction over a former road and water course originally known as Ringa Ringa Creek, later changed to Harpers Brook. It was a significant part of the Clackline to Newcastle (Toodyay) spur line that linked Newcastle to the goldfields and wider agricultural regions via the Great Eastern Railway. The contractor for the bridge was E.V.H. Keane, Railway Engineer for the Public Works Department under J. A. Wright, Director of Works, Engineer-in-Chief and Commissioner of Railways. C & E Millar, Australian Railway Contractors, were the contractors who constructed the railway from Clackline to Newcastle. Work on the bridge began in July 1886 and opened in January 1888. Ringa railway siding was built just east of the bridge.</i></p> <p><i>The bridge had 15 spans 8.7 m apart. It was a single track, and the deck was ballasted. The length was 141m, and the height was 4 to 9.2 m. It spanned both the road and a water course. It was rebuilt and shortened in 1950 using timber and steel. There were 22 spans 4 m apart with one span of 9.2 m. Length 112 m, and the height is 4.3 to 9.2m.</i></p> <p>Alterations and renewals to the bridge were made in 1950 under W. A. McCullough who was Chief Engineer of the Western Australian Government Railway that needed to run heavier trains over the line. The bridge was shortened using timber and steel. There were 22 spans, 4 metres apart. The length is 112 metres and the height 4.3 to 9.2 metres.</p> <p>Ringa Bridge was decommissioned in 1966 when the railway was cut by the Avon Valley dual gauge railway. This replaced the rail link from Midland to Toodyay so the old Clackline to Toodyay rail formation was no longer required.</p> <p>Ringa Bridge and its site is owned by the Crown as part of the Clackline-Toodyay Railway Reserve. It is vested in the Shire of Toodyay which is responsible for its management and conservation.</p> <p>In November 1997 the Avon Valley Environmental Society had produced a management plan for the Clackline - Toodyay railway heritage trail, to be set up along the old railway formation. Ringa Bridge was part of this proposal, though there were issues regarding public safety that needed to be addressed. The proposal didn't eventuate.</p> <p>Today the Bridge survives as an important engineering element and represents part of one of the earliest railways in the Colony.</p> <p>Subsequent to the 2000 Conservation Plan, Ringa Bridge was fenced off for its protection, and that of the public. Signage was installed providing a history of the bridge and the sad fate of William Sykes, a former convict and maintenance man. He lived in a hut with his dog beside the Clackline to Newcastle railway line. He was found seriously ill and taken to the old depot hospital in Newcastle where he died in January 1891. Sykes was buried in an unmarked grave outside consecrated ground in the Newcastle cemetery. Among Sykes' possessions was a kangaroo pouch filled with letters from his wife Myra in England. A poignant and invaluable resource for future historian Alexandra Hasluck of the state's convict period.</p>	
Historic Themes	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Rail & light rail transport

140. Ringa Railway Bridge

Associations	J.A.Wright
Sources	<p>Erickson, R and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p> <p>Ringa Bridge, Toodyay, WA: Conservation Plan, Ronald Bodycoat, December 2000.</p> <p>Toodyay -Clackline Heritage Trail : Management Plan, Avon Valley Environmental Society, 1997.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Ringa Railway Bridge has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the bridge has historic value for its association with the Clackline-Toodyay railway, a major infrastructure project which enabled the further development of agriculture in the district. the place has aesthetic value as a representative example of a timber bridge in good condition from the period. the site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. the place is a relatively intact example of a timber agricultural railway branchlike which traversed difficult terrain and the large timber trestle structure has both technical (scientific) value along with rarity. Ringa Bridge is significant as a representative example of Railway Bridges which demonstrate the design arising out of the use of timber for bridge construction in the 19th Century. the place represents the policy of the Government at the time, which favored the opening of the outer areas (such as the Avon Valley) up for agricultural development through the construction of railways. the place is of social significance as an element of the former railway associated with the farming community of the Toodyay district. the site has social value as a demonstration of a former railway and the transportation of both passengers and goods from 1880s-1960s. the place is significant for its association with the WA Government Railways with Edward Shottom Hume, Chief Mechanical Engineer with that department, and with E.V.H. Keane, Railway Engineer for the Public Works Department. the place has historical significance as the first railway built by C & E Millar, and the associations with the Millar family, who would become significant persons in the timber industry. the place is significant in environmental value, through the creation of a reserve. the bridge is one of the largest timber railway bridges in Western Australia. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

140. Ringa Railway Bridge

Additional Photographs



concrete footings



bridge approach from Coorinja



interpretation plaque



surface



bridge underside

140. Ringa Railway Bridge

Additional Photographs



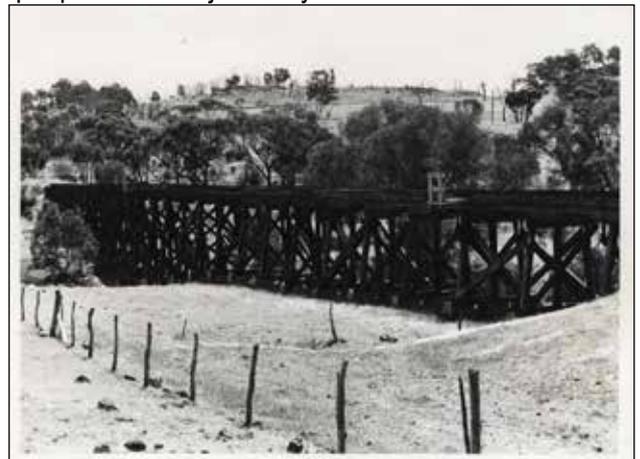
underside of bridge showing deteriorating fascia



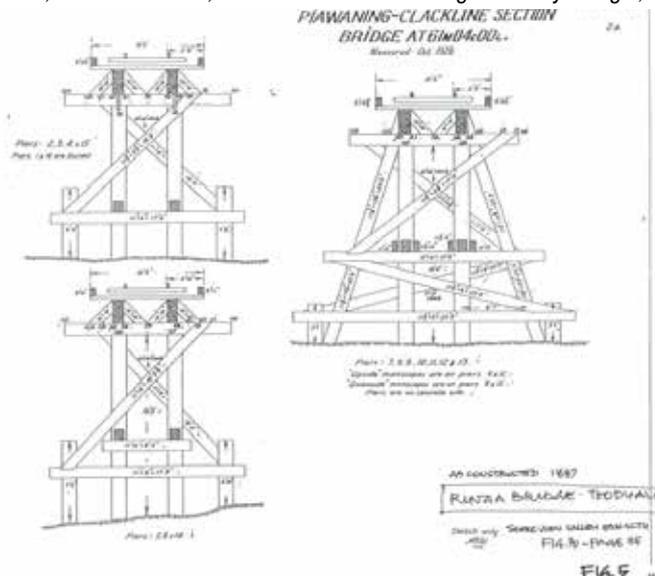
plaque at Coorinja winery



Source: 'Ringa Bridge Railway Spikes', Collections WA, 2018.



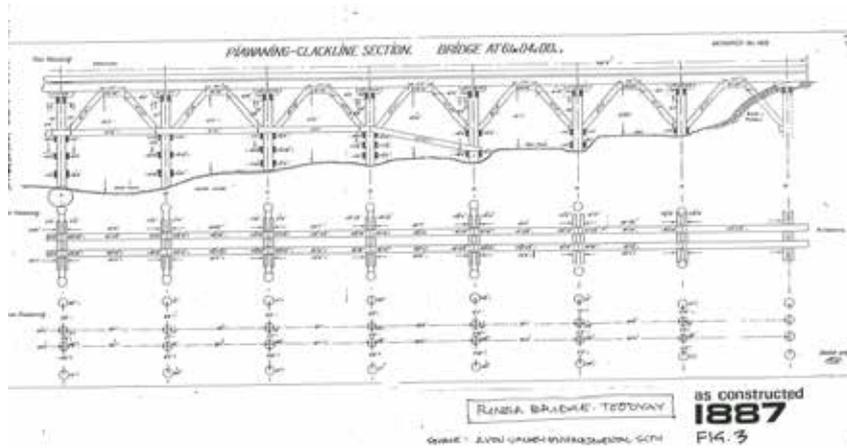
Source: 'Ringa Railway Bridge', Collections WA, n.d.



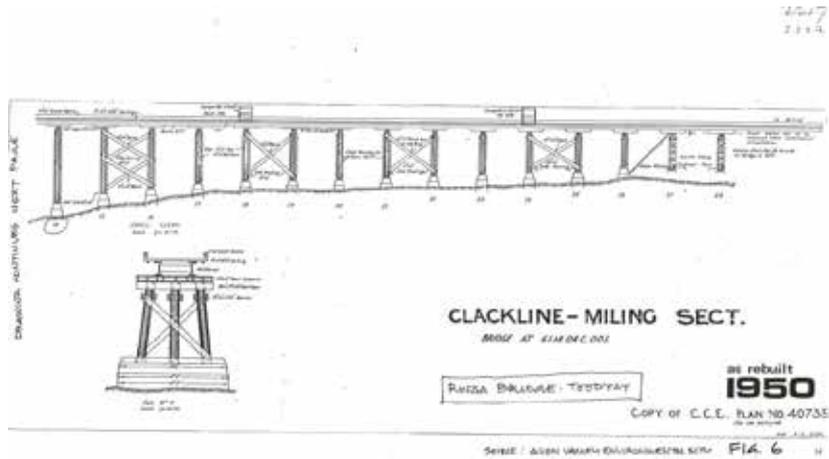
Source: Ringa Bridge, Toodyay, WA: Conservation Plan, Ronald Bodycoat, December 2000.

140. Ringa Railway Bridge

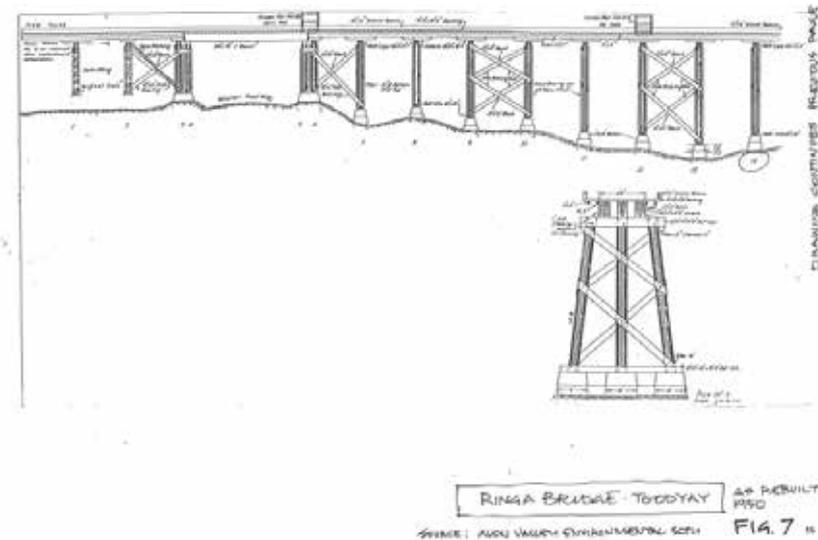
Additional Photographs



Source: Ringa Bridge, Toodyay, WA: Conservation Plan, Ronald Bodycoat, December 2000.



Source: Ringa Bridge, Toodyay, WA: Conservation Plan, Ronald Bodycoat, December 2000.



Source: Ringa Bridge, Toodyay, WA: Conservation Plan, Ronald Bodycoat, December 2000.

141

141. Coorinja Winery



Site Information				
Other Names	Cooringa Vineyard			
Previous MHI No.	28			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	5914 Toodyay Road			
Locality	Hoddys Well			
Landgate PIN	11063429			
Land Information	Lot	345	Vol/Folio	4021/723
	Plan	P416152	Reserve	-
GPS	31°36'02.1"S 116°28'34.6"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12151			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

141. Coorinja Winery

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	INDUSTRIAL\MANUFACTURING: Winery
Current Use	INDUSTRIAL\MANUFACTURING: Winery
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1886; 1892
Architect	Thomas Whitney (1893)
Walls	Masonry: Brick and Stone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Coorinja Winery is a two - storey red brick and stone structure with a corrugated iron roof and multiple overlays.</p> <p>The site is a large site with a long creek running on the western end of the site. The site has been landscaped but has considerable rolling rolls and topography. The site is on a large property with multiple buildings, including an extensive wine production warehouse to the east and a house north of the heritage cellar building.</p> <p>The building is a single storey with an extensive stone cellar. The taller eastern brick volume is the oldest, with a hipped roof, timber plank double barn doors, and convict brick construction. There are also louvred openings with timber frames and simple timber lintels inset into the brick. On the side elevation, a high-level door opening and four small windows are extant. The timber stairs to this entry have been removed. The brickwork is laid in alternate patterns, with an English garden wall bond on the upper coursing and an alternating header and stretcher coursing to the lower portions. The ground floor double door to the north elevation has two vents installed on either side and some concrete-rendered dressings to the top and bottom. This is expected to be installed in the 1893 overlay alongside the longer brick extension to the west.</p> <p>The western extension has a complex roof form, with the main rectangular plan form forging a gable roof, with infilled corrugated iron verandahs encircling the gable form in a mixture of skillion and hipped roofs. A verandah to the north is still open (pictured), with unadorned square timber posts. The extension to the west is a composite of stone (cellar) and brick above, with various casement windows and window dressings. Timber casement windows with stone dressings, cellar windows, and all openings are set within rounded brick arches. Some windows have rendered brick sills, timber lintels and brick arches in two courses of header brick. There are also some louvred openings, maintaining the symmetrical layout of the openings on the main range of the winery.</p>	

141. Coorinja Winery

The site has been terraced in an east (high) to west (low) direction with retaining walls of local fieldstone. The symmetrical facade of the main entrance has centrally placed double doors flanked by small-paned casement windows and a stained glass window above the door, incorporating 'Coorinja Winery' into the design. The rear verandahs have been enclosed with corrugated iron sheets to the rear of the winery.

Internally, the brick and stone are painted in some sections and left raw in others. The exposed portions of the stone wall are of a randomly coursed fieldstone, likely a local stone. The wall is thick to the cellar, and a large span is achieved through cast iron I beams, shipped to 'Melbourne', as labelled on some of the beams. Some original barrels are still being used. Timber beams were shipped from Oregon.

Authenticity	Moderate
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Integrity	High
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Date of Survey	25/10/2024
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Historical Information

Coorinja Winery is situated in a rocky valley about six kilometres west of Toodyay town center. 'Coorinja' is an Aboriginal name meaning 'place of seven springs' and following settlement, the location took the name 'Seven Springs'. The pure waters that flowed down the hills would prove excellent for fruit and vine growing.

Harper Brook, named for the Rev. Charles Harper, flows through the property eventually emptying into the Avon River near the Nardie property where Harper once lived.

The land was first purchased by James Poole, a former Parkhurst boy, in 1858, retaining ownership until 1877, when farmer John (Jock) Sinclair became the owner until 1888. James Henry Ellery then owned the land briefly until June 1889. It is believed that the building of the winery commenced before 1889, the oldest section being part of the cellar. The bricks may have been made by convict John Riley. In 1885-1888, the Clackline/Newcastle Railway was built and ran through the property traversed the new Ringa Bridge and later incorporated the 'Coorinja' Siding, which was very useful for transporting the vineyard's produce.

On 20 May 1889, tenders were invited for a Villa at Seven Springs to be built. Conditions of the contract were available at the office of architect J. Talbot Hobbs, or Donegan's Hotel in Newcastle. It hasn't been established if this was for 'Coorinja Winery' as other dwellings had or were being erected at Seven Springs during these years.

From 1889 to 1896, the property was owned by a changing number of tenants-in-common whose goal was to develop an orchard, vineyard and winery, ultimately called the Coorinja Vineyard Company. In July 1889 it was reported in the press that Messrs. Sinclair and Smith, had arrived from England and bought 150 acres of land:

'within seven miles of Newcastle, and are going in for vine and fruit tree planting on a very large scale. They speak very highly of the soil for vintage purposes.' (Western Mail, 27/7/1889 p.6)

They wasted no time in preparation. Within six weeks, they had cleared about 16 acres and established a large orchard and vineyard. With additional cleared land,

'they managed to plant about 300 fruit trees...and about ten acres of vines...' (Inquirer, 24/7/1889, p.5).

In 1890 the partnership was dissolved when John L. Sinclair retired. The business was continued by H.F. Smith & Co., led by Harry Fryer Smith.

141. Coorinja Winery

In September 1892, architect Thomas Whitney of Geraldton advertised for tenders on behalf of H. F. Smith & Co to build a new wine cellar. It was completed in January 1893, with a detailed description of the cellar and its functioning provided by the press. (West Australian, 30/1/1893, p.3) This top section of the cellar was built in the time of vineyard manager Charles Kelso.

The dried fruit and wine industries were thriving with the prosperity brought by the gold rush. In February 1897, The Union Bank of Australia Ltd versus The Coorinja Vineyard Company was before the Supreme Court with the prospect of the entire property and household goods being auctioned. (WA, 20/2/1897, p.8) One six-roomed and one five-roomed house were included. In March that year The Coorinja Estate was sold to Timothy Francis Quinlan, son-in-law of Daniel Connor. Quinlan had worked for local businessman J.H. Monger before expanding his business interests into property and entering politics. Another company was formed, reaping the benefit of Hippolyte (Henri) Serisier, the foreman and renowned French winemaker at Coorinja, who left Coorinja in 1898. He moved to Queensland, where he became famous for his contribution to the early Queensland wine industry.

Other owners and those with shares in 'Coorinja' were to follow over the decades. The award-winning quality of the Coorinja grapes owed its excellence to its location and the men who brought their expertise to the art of wine-making, such as Henri Serisier, Joseph Valent and Signor Armando Pardelli (Daily News, 5.2/1918, p.7).

In February 1919, William Thomas Wood (aged 6x), a vigneron working in Bakers Hill, then Smiths Mill, approached John Sinclair Milne, the owner of 'Coorinja', and negotiated a sale of the 355 acres that comprised 'Coorinja Vineyard' and the winery. This brought stability of ownership as the property was passed from father to son. From William to Horace Wood, then to his sons Doug and Hector, with Hector and his son Michael continuing after Doug's retirement.

In January 1987, Doug's share of the winery and Avon Location 345 was purchased by Hector and his wife Joy, creating a new partnership with Michael and Therese Wood. The partnership continued until 1994. Later it operated as a partnership between H.T., J.D. and M.J. Wood until the deaths of both Hector and Joy. It is now a partnership between Michael J. Wood and a Family Trust of the four children.

In 1988 Jodrell and Sons replaced the front part of the cellar with brick. Previously it had been constructed with corrugated iron.

In 2019, the 100th anniversary of the Wood family's ownership of the Coorinja Winery was celebrated with an Open Day. Two detailed family histories were produced by family members.

Over the years following modifications to the first floor, Coorinja became a popular venue for hire, such as the annual VINO – Arts Toodyay art exhibitions, that held its 15th anniversary there in 2020.

'Coorinja Winery' is believed to be one of the last remaining wineries in the district that was established in the 19th century.

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Manufacturing & processing OCCUPATIONS: Rural industry and market gardening
Associations	T.F. Quinlan William T Wood Wood Family

141. Coorinja Winery

<p>Sources</p>	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</p> <p>Beth Frayne, of Toodyay Historical Society has created an in-depth chronology for this place.</p> <p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Alison Cromb, The Road to Toodyay. A history of the early settlement of Toodyay and the Avon Valley of Western Australia, published by Alison Cromb, 2016.</p> <p>Chitty, Ian, Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975.</p> <p>Brodie, Pam. Coorinja: Wood of the vine, researched and compiled by Jacqui Graham, 2019.</p> <p>Work Schedule of Heritage Advice for the Shire of Toodyay, July 2019, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2019.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p>	
<p>Coorinja Winery 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 establishment and development of major vineyards and wineries in the Avon Valley. • the place is significant in the diversification of pastoral properties in Toodyay and the representative development. • the place has historic value for its associations with Timothy Quinlan and the Wood family. • the place has aesthetic value for its original construction methods and materials. 	
<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>

141. Coorinja Winery

Additional Photographs



exterior



significant overlay, new door



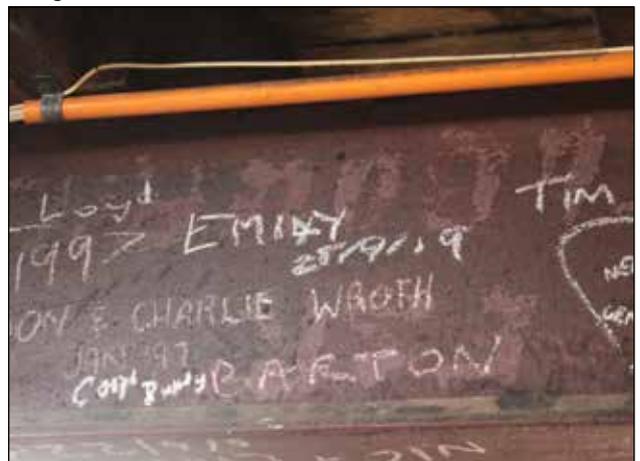
plaque for Coorinja railway station



original cellar



oregon timber beams



'Melbourne', written on cast iron beam

Additional Photographs



stone from original cellar



convict brick 'JR'



plaque



back of original cellar (now internalised)



stone cellar



original building in convict brick

Additional Photographs



new opening with owner Michael Wood



door with original timbers



windows in the original building with historic photos

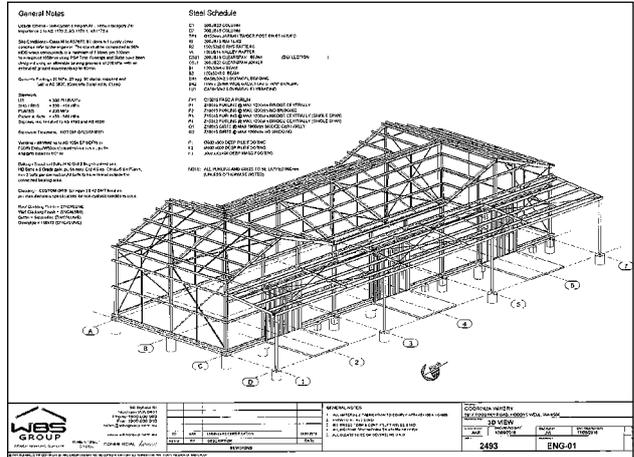


back view from railway bridge

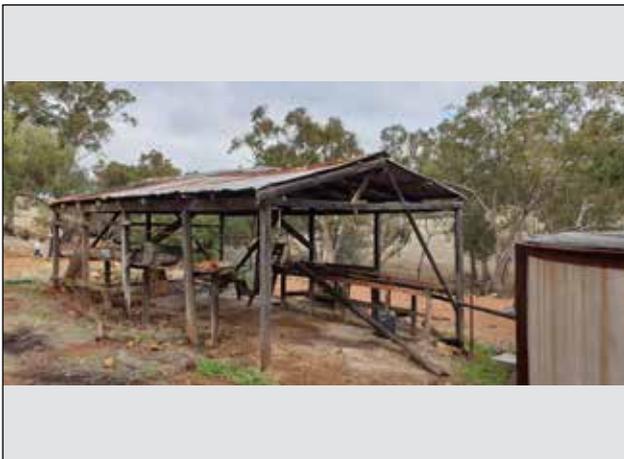
Additional Photographs



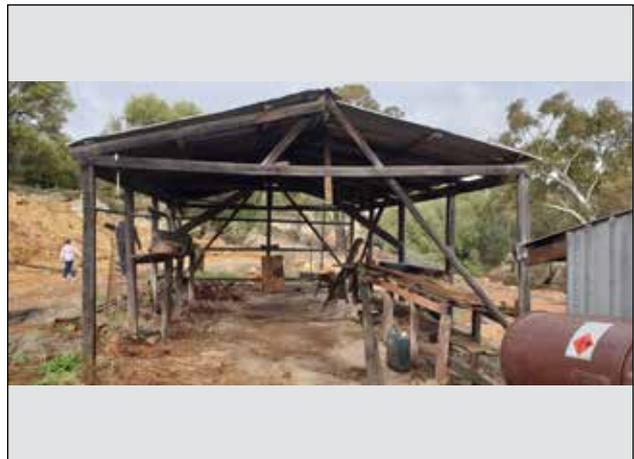
Source: Drawings of the proposed shed, WBS group, 2018.



Source: Drawings of the proposed shed, WBS group, 2018.



Source: former blacksmith building, courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 2019.



Source: former blacksmith building, courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 2019.



Source: former blacksmith building, courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 2019.



Source: former blacksmith building, courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, 2019.

142

142. 10 Mile Hill School - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	10 Mile Hill School Ten Mile Hill (Education Department)			
Previous MHI No.	1			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	Toodyay Road			
Locality	Hoddys Well			
Landgate PIN	12491636			
Land Information	Lot	3302	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P415283	Reserve	430
GPS	31°38'07.6"S 116°23'57.5"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12239			
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)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	EDUCATIONAL: Primary School
Current Use	VACANT/UNUSED: Vacant/unused
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1913; 1925 (relocation)
Builder	Mr Edward Crossley
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	-
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>There is no evidence of the former school on site. The site is a partially cleared site with some vegetation bounded with a low farm fence with barbed wire. The vegetation is mixed and endemic to the area, Jarrah and Wandoo trees are reaching maturity in the site. These potentially grew after the removal of the school. At the time of the site visit, wildflowers are beginning to bloom. A large embankment has been created to formalise Toodyay Road to the south of the site, potentially concealing some remnants of the former school. There is a plaque erected on site.</p>	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In November 1912 a deputation of parents from the Ten Mile Hill area met with an Education Department representative to discuss establishing a school and to inspect the chosen site. The result was the recommendation that a school be built. It was suggested that the Jimperding School be moved to Ten Mile Hill, although this was found unsuitable. In February 1913 approval was given for a new school building. The school location was described as:</p> <p><i>'...10 acres adjacent to the Red Hill road, just up the hill from Lovers Lane turn off, titled Reserve 430A, was declared for the school.'</i>(Chitty,2004)</p>	

142. 10 Mile Hill School - Site

Tenders were called in May that year with Edward Crossley the chosen builder of the wooden one-room school. On 1st September 1913 the 'Ten Mile Hill School' was opened on the Toodyay - Perth Road with eight Chitty children, three Sinclairs and three Markeys. If there was threat of numbers decreasing, families took in other children to help keep the school open. The first teacher Gertrude Hasell (later spelt Hassell) was 17 years old. The last teacher was Eileen Plummer. In 1925 attendances had fallen below the required eight students so the school was closed in February that year. The building was relocated to Corondeen near Wyening, Victoria Plains.

In 1979, during the State's 150th Anniversary, many events across Western Australia were held to commemorate special places such as the former location of the Ten Mile Hill School. An 'unveiling' of a granite obelisk took place on 27 April 1979. The main stone was provided by Ian Murray, Toodyay's Shire President.

Today (2024) the concrete slab in front of the obelisk has the following words in hand-written white paint: '10 MILE HILL STATE SCHOOL SITE 1913 - 1925', with '1979' added on the side.

Reserve 430 is designated a Resting Place, with the Responsible Agency being Main Roads Western Australia.

Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education and Science
Associations	Edward Crossley
Sources	Chitty, W., Toodyay. The good old days, Hesperian Press, 2004, pp.56-63. Burnett, Alison. Facts & memories, Ten Mile Hill State School, 1913-1925 / [Ailison Burnett (nee Chitty), Boya]. Unpublished [1979]. Landgate Enquiry Services, 19 December 2024. Government Gazette, 30/5/1913, p.1954.
Statement of Significance	
<p>10 Mile Hill School - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. • the site has historic value for its association with the settlement of the area in the 1910s and 1920s. • the site has social value for its association with the provision of education in the Ten Mile Hill area. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

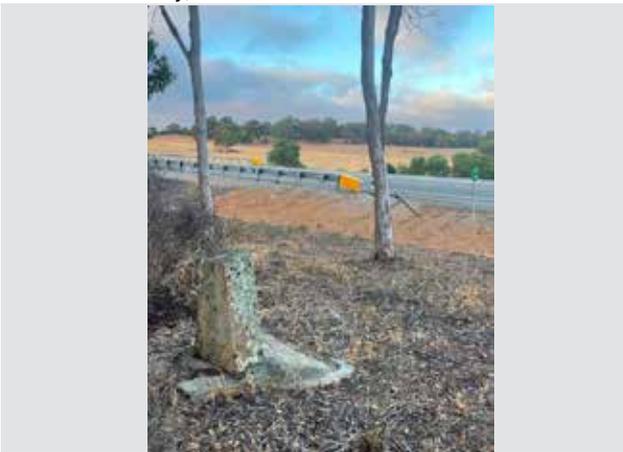
Additional Photographs



Source: 'Plaque for Ten Mile Hill School', courtesy of Toodyay Historical Society, 2024.



Source: SCA, 2024.



Source: 'Plaque for Ten Mile Hill School', courtesy of Toodyay Historical Society, 2024.



Source: 'Ten Mile Hill Site Memorial', courtesy of the Toodyay Historical Society, 1979.

MOONDYNE

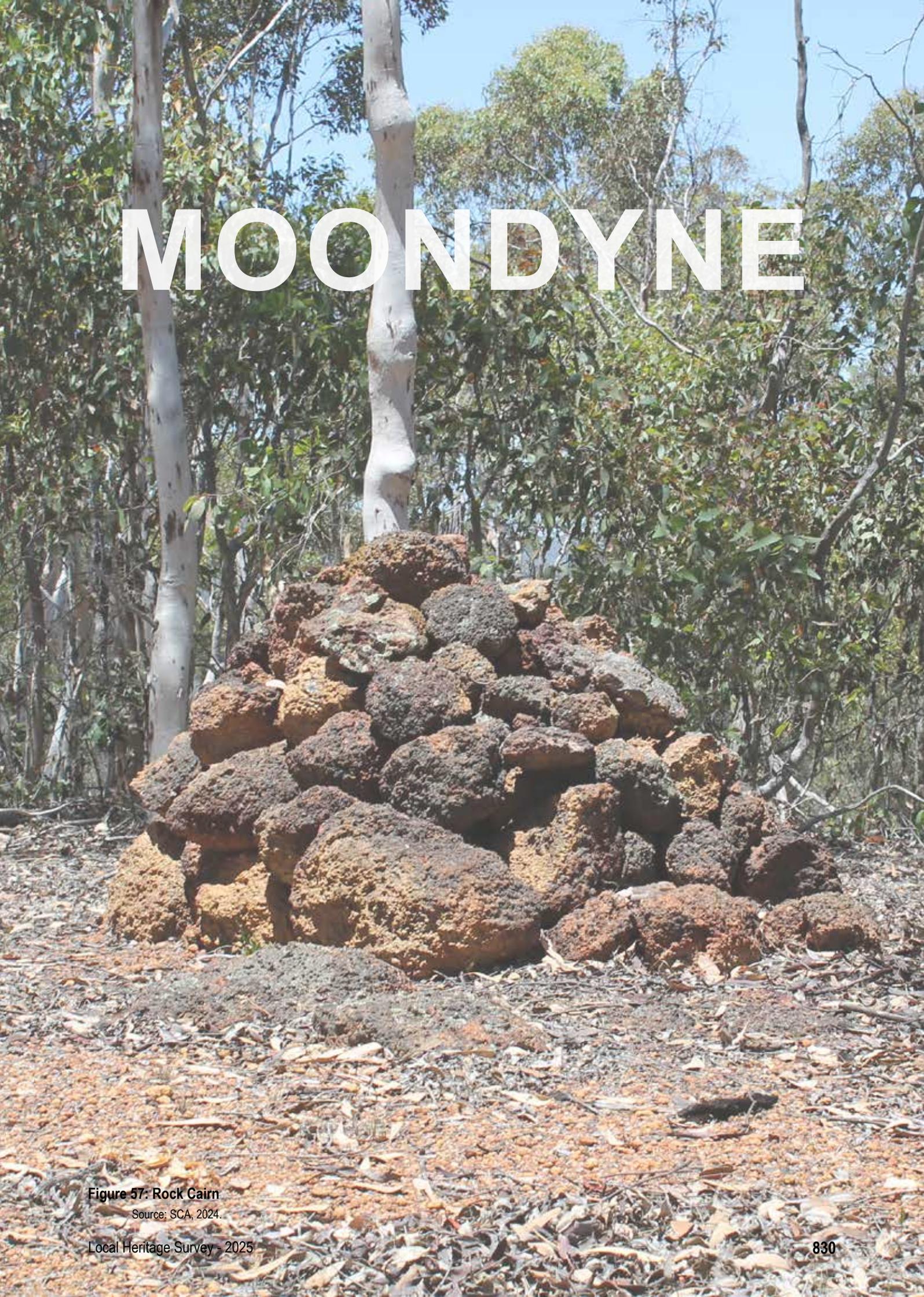


Figure 57: Rock Cairn

Source: SCA, 2024.

143

143. Joe's Cage - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	73			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Avon Valley National Park, Off Sapper Road			
Locality	Moondyne			
Landgate PIN	218895			
Land Information	Lot	AVON L 28391	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	-	Reserve	30192
GPS	31°34'47.1"S 116°13'54.7"E (approx.)			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	24717			
Initial MHI Listing Date	11/01/2013			

143. Joe's Cage - Site

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (11/1/2013) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Stockyard
Current Use	VACANT/UNUSED: Vacant\unused
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1855-1861
Builder	Joseph Bolitho Johns (Moondyne Joe)
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Poor
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>Joe's Cage is located within the Avon Valley National Park in a landscape of native vegetation, predominantly Jarrah woodlands, consisting of trees and shrubs, including Wandoo, Marri and Jarrah. A rough path leads to the site from the access road. The bush timbers which formed the animal enclosures are no longer extant due to a 2022 bushfire. There is a burned and illegible signpost and interpretation on the site. There was a discussion about volunteer communities having recreated the site previously, but it was not confirmed whether this was true. Therefore, the existing features before the fire may not have been authentic in 2010 (the previous inspection). The recent fire has caused many native and non-native seeds to sow, with a thick undergrowth of about 900m high covering the surrounding site.</p>	
Authenticity	Low
Integrity	Low
Date of Survey	26/11/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The cage was one of many constructed between 1855 and 1861 by pardoned convict turned outlaw Joseph Bolitho Johns (1827?-1900), better known as Moondyne Joe to capture wild horses and cattle as they came to drink at nearby springs in this remote and rugged valley. These structures originally measured 20m long by 10m wide and were hand built out of local timber. Joe lived in this valley in between prison terms served mainly for petty theft and escaping legal custody. His determination to be a free spirit and escape from prison earned Joe admiration from early settlers, a number of them leaving rations at Joe's Cage, as the place had become known. Apparently this was a natural rock-walled stockyard that James Everett, who during 1860-61 purchased lots in the rough country east of Deepdale, 'found useful when rounding up wild cattle for his slaughter yards.' (Erickson, p.176)</p> <p>John Forrest surveyed the site in 1878 during his survey along the Avon Valley from Walyunga to Toodyay. The remnants of Joe's Cage were destroyed in a bushfire in 2022.</p>	

143. Joe's Cage - Site

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism & dairying SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Law and order PEOPLE: Local heroes and battlers
Associations	Joseph Bolitho Johns (Moondyne Joe)
Sources	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. 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. 118 places. Heritage Advice Note Deepdale Farm, Stephen Carrick Architects, 17th May 2019 'Avon Valley Survey Heritage Trails', prepared by Ray Watson, Surveyor, with assistance of the Mapping & Survey Division, DOLA. (undated brochure)
Statement of Significance	
<p>Joe's Cage -Site 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 Joseph Bolitho Johns (Moondyne Joe) who was a well-known bush-ranger in the district. the place has scientific value as it demonstrates the level of skill in making serviceable structures from basic materials in a remote setting. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



144

144. Rock Cairn



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	103			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Avon Valley National Park			
Locality	Moondyne			
Landgate PIN	217840			
Land Information	Lot	-	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	-	Reserve	30192
GPS	31°34'06"S 116°15'36"E (approx.)			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	24711			
Initial MHI Listing Date	11/01/2013			

144. Rock Cairn

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (11/1/2013) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Other Built Type
Original Use	OTHER: Other
Current Use	OTHER: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1877-1878
Walls/ Roof	Stone: Rock
Condition	Good
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>The site lies amongst the undulating hills and gullies of the Avon Valley National Park on top of a hill. The site is close to the boundary of the Park with a firebreak and private farm to the northeast of the Cairn. The site overlooks a watercourse (approx 500 m away) to the south and west. Local geology is pisolithic conglomerate (coffee rock), orange, yellow and brown, with isolated boulders/domes of granite in the surrounding areas. Pisoliths are mainly restricted to terrestrial environments. Typically composed of iron, aluminium and manganese sesquioxides (an element with a 2:3 ratio of atoms) with minor admixtures of quartz and kaolinite, they are widely distributed in tropical to subtropical regions overlying deeply weathered soil profiles.</p> <p>The site is located 115m south of the survey heritage trail and 3.2 km east of Plunkett Road. The site is \ signposted, and markers are on the walk trail leading to the area. There is also an interpretive sign with educational material on the site which reads:</p> <p><i>"Avon Valley Survey Heritage trails original rock cairn 'dp' and blazed tree This small cairn, its original post and large marked tree (bearing 28degrees, distance 9 metres) is one of the few sites along the valley survey of John Forrest's which remains complete today. Trees were marked with the same letters as the cairn sites to help the men identify their position during Forrest's survey and to assist with future recovery or reinstatement of the cairn position. Other cairns which Forrest built and sighted from here include 'J.C' and 'G.R' at bearings 230 degrees and 204 degrees respectively and also a part of this walk trail. Forrest's survey work involved the observation of angles between all of these and other rock Carins using the best theodolites available at the time.</i></p>	

144. Rock Cairn

You have sampled the difficulties that must have faced his survey when they climbed up and down the steep valley slopes during January and February 1878. To continue along this trail, you can follow the firebreak track eastwards and, then, southwards to the river retrace your steps towards Joe's Cage area. To truly appreciate this valley's beauty, proceed south to the valley floor in the footsteps of Forrest's survey team."

The place consists of a stone surveyor's Cairn, approx 1.9m by 1.9m area, 1.2m high, composed of rocks arranged in a vaguely conical shape. The stones are composed of the same conglomerate coffee rock, on average 40cm in size. At the top/centre of the Cairn is a pole of bush timber, approx 7 cm protruding from the top of the rocks. Termites have severely damaged the wood, with only a small portion remaining. However, the Cairn appears stable with no signs of collapse or shifting.

Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	27/11/2024
Historical Information	
<p>This cairn is one of the markers constructed during a survey of the Swan and Avon Valleys by the Department of Lands and Surveys in 1877-1878. Its location has since been designated 'JC' on survey trail maps of the region. The triangulation survey team was led by John Forrest (1847-1918) who was a significant figure in the history of Western Australia. He was influential in the exploration of this state as a surveyor and later moved into politics where he achieved the distinction of being the first Premier of Western Australia until his election in 1901 to the first Federal Government.</p> <p>Several surviving survey markers or 'trig' points are located throughout the Swan and Avon Valleys and now form part of the Avon Valley Survey Heritage Trails. The trails were prepared by the Mapping and Survey Division of the Department of Lands Administration, and opened in January 1996 in recognition of the pioneering achievements of Sir John Forrest.</p> <p>The wooden pole that stood upright in the middle of the rock cairn no longer exists, possibly due to bushfires in the region. The cairn is located in the vicinity of the remains of 'Joe's Cage', a former timber enclosure built by the infamous bushranger Moondyne Joe to hold wild horses and stray stock. The remains of the Cage were destroyed by bushfire.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY: Exploration and surveying
Associations	John Forest

144. Rock Cairn

<p>Sources</p>	<p>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. 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. 118 places. Heritage Advice Note Deepdale Farm, Stephen Carrick Architects, 17th May 2019 'Avon Valley Survey Heritage Trails', prepared by Ray Watson, Surveyor, with assistance of the Mapping & Survey Division, DOLA. (undated brochure) 'Avon Valley Survey Heritage Trails', and 'Walyunga Survey Heritage Trail'. Recognising the pioneering achievements of 19th century surveyor/explorer Lord John Forrest. Sponsored by: Heritage Council of WA: The Institution of Surveyors WA; The Department of Land Administration. Undated brochures with maps marking the trails.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p>	
<p>Rock Cairn has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Cairn has scientific value as it demonstrates the methods of early survey techniques of the 19th century. • the place has historic value as it is associated with Sir John Forrest, explorer, surveyor and politician. • the Cairn represents the first exploration and subsequent settlement of the Avon Valley in the Toodyay Shire and therefore has historic value. 	
<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>

144. Rock Cairn

Additional Photographs



MORANGUP



Figure 58: Blinkbonny

Source: SCA, 2024.

145

145. Jimperding Cemetery - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Jumperding Cemetery Seventh Day Adventist Cemetery			
Previous MHI No.	71			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Cobbler Pool Road			
Locality	Morangup			
Landgate PIN	460307			
Land Information	Lot	26816	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P092389	Reserve	20702
GPS	31°34'27"S 116°21'34"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12240			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

145. Jimperding Cemetery - Site

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	Historic Site
Original Use	MONUMENTICEMETERY: Cemetery
Current Use	MONUMENTICEMETERY: Cemetery
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	-
Builder/ Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Good
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>A small cemetery in a bushland setting containing 24 graves and is actively accepting burials. Jimperding Cemetery is a small cemetery beside an industrial building in a quiet bushland setting. There are only a few burials within the site. Some of the headstones are old, but some new burials are established as mounds. The cemetery is fenced off with a low farm fence. The surrounds are mostly farmland, with cows heard in the distance. This cemetery has more low-lying and younger trees, with evidence of formal plantings and bulbs within the site.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The cemetery is a record of the history of those who are buried there.</p> <p>The cemetery was transferred to the seventh day adventist church in 1908. In December 1969, the Shire of Toodyay received Government approval to take control of the Jimperding (Seventh Day Adventist) Cemetery, as a public cemetery. The oldest headstone in the cemetery is dated 1930.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Chitty

145. Jimperding Cemetery - Site

Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p> <p>Heritage Advice Note Deepdale Farm, Stephen Carrick Architects, 17th May 2019</p> <p>Erickson, Rica & Taylor, Robyn. Toodyay homesteads. Hesperian Press, 2006, p. 71-72.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Jimperding Cemetery - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cemetery has historic value as an illustration of the extent of settlement at Jimperding. • the place has social value as a record of the early settlers in the district. • the site has aesthetic value for the simple form of the headstones in the remote bushland setting. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



146

146. Jimperding Gold Mine - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Jimperding Hill Descent			
Previous MHI No.	72			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	1240 Morangup Road			
Locality	Morangup			
Landgate PIN	12513202			
Land Information	Lot	12	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	D100674	Reserve	-
GPS	31°36'43.7"S 116°21'22.6"E (approx)			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12241			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

146. Jimperding Gold Mine - Site

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	Historic Site
Original Use	MINING: Other
Current Use	MINING: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1852
Walls	Bush Timbers
Roof	Earth with timber supports
Condition	Poor
Physical Description	
<p>Bush timbers entrance structure and mine construction still clearly evident although in a dilapidated condition. The river has dried up the stepped constructions still exist. Access was denied for the site in 2024. It is likely that there is limited bush timbers remaining due to a bush fire.</p>	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	5/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The block of land, M1608, where the 1930s Jimperding gold rush had its beginnings, belonged to local farmer Lewis Chitty. (Cadastral map with mining claims, Toodyay Gold, p.6) In this rugged country, there are several brooks and streams where specks of gold have been found since the 1850s. In July 1852, Toodyay's Resident Magistrate informed the Colonial Secretary,</p> <p>"A few nuggets of gold found at Jimperding in 1852 caused some excitement." (Erickson, R., p.118)</p> <p>The Jimperding Brook is one of the more extensive water courses. It crosses Toodyay Road northwards along Lovers Lane to empty into the Avon River. Other waterways are Gabadine Brook and Jingaling Brook, which enter Jumperding Brook. Jumperding is the name given to the 'mouth' of the Jimperding, where alluvial gold was found in 1895.</p> <p>Local historian Wally Chitty recounts how two ancestors, Elvia and Martha Chitty, were minding cattle when they found a piece of gold, like a bean, at Flat Rocks in Yinnidining (also spelt Yiniding) Creek but lost it on their way home. In 1931, gold prospectors Percy Hardy and Jack Brown, while rabbit trapping, found a similar piece at that same place in 1931. The prospecting was during the early years of the Great Depression, and with the finding of alluvial gold, then load-bearing rock in 1934, hundreds of men descended on the area seeking to make their fortune. Many, who had been on sustenance, came from the city with little to no experience in gold prospecting.</p>	

146. Jimperding Gold Mine - Site

'In the early days of the "rush", there were about 350 men in the prospecting area, although most left after a few years.' (Toodyay Gold, p.17) Toodyay locals helped out by providing provisions. One storekeeper set up a bakery, another ran a weekly truck with groceries, while another sold prospecting equipment. Neighbouring farms supplied fresh food.

Following the discovery of load-bearing rock, mining shafts were constructed; the largest was Brown's Reward Mine.

With the advent of World War 2 and fewer gold finds, the number of prospectors declined as men signed up. By the 1950s, mining had largely ceased.

The Midland Brick Company also extracted mica schist from the area. This was blended with clays to produce bricks for the residential market in Perth.

There have been many publications concerning the mines, including 'Toodyay Gold, 2008', which noted:

'The old mine site is well preserved with old dams, tanks, trestles and the like.' (Postscript, p.51)

Excellent historical photographs from 1930s editions of The Western Mail and other WA newspapers are reproduced in 'Toodyay Gold'.

Today, the site is not open to visitors, and no site visitation will be allowed in 2025.

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Mining (including mineral processing) DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Resource exploitation and depletion
Associations	Sinclair Family
Sources	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. 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. 118 places. Heritage Advice Note Deepdale Farm, Stephen Carrick Architects, 17th May 2019
Statement of Significance	
<p>Jimperding Gold Mine - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site has historic value as a remnant of the gold mining industry in the district. • the site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. • the place has social value as a demonstration of former work practices in the mining industry. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Shire of Toodyay MHI, 2012.



Source: Shire of Toodyay MHI, 2012.



Source: Shire of Toodyay MHI, 2012.



Source: Shire of Toodyay MHI, 2012.



Source: 'Jumperding Mine Shaft Entry', Collections WA, courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, nd.



Source: 'Mine Shaft', Collections WA, courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, nd.

146. Jimperding Gold Mine - Site



Source: 'Mine Site', Collections WA, courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, nd.



Source: 'Old Mine Site', Collections WA, courtesy of the Shire of Toodyay, nd.

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147. Morangup Spring - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Morangup Spring			
Previous MHI No.	84			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Near 4525 Toodyay Road			
Locality	Morangup			
Landgate PIN	217632			
Land Information	Lot	28805	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P216137	Reserve	38924
GPS	31°40'35"S 116°20'36"E (approx)			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12242			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)			

147. Morangup Spring - Site

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS: Water: Other
Current Use	PARK\RESERVE: Bushland
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	-
Builder	-
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	-
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>There is no definitive evidence remaining but the approximate location was identified by the bank of trees. The site contains some endemic trees including Jarrah, Sheoak and Wandoo. There are also considerable wildflowers and grasses.</p>	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	5/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>This place contains two formers springs, Beelaring Spring and Goonaring Spring. In 1882, Beelaring Springs (Reserve No. 529, 40 hectares) on the Toodyay-Perth Road was gazetted as a 'Watering and Stopping Place for Teams', to provide facilities for bullock and horse teams used to haul supplies. This site was then taken up by Fred Lee on in 1857 and still functioned as a stop-off area. It was a day's journey to Toodyay where he worked as a carrier on the Guildford-Toodyay run. In 1884, Goonaring Springs (Reserve No. 659, 52 hectares) on the Toodyay-Perth Road was gazetted as a 'Watering and Stopping Place for Teams', to provide facilities for bullock and horse teams used to haul supplies. In the 1930s, the spring at Beelaring was enlarged, deepened and timbered, to supply water to a nearby timber mill site.</p> <p>When the new road was constructed it bypassed Lee's place and he eventually abandoned it.</p> <p>In 1984, the Morangup Nature Reserve (No. A38924) was declared for the conservation of Flora and Fauna, with vesting with the WA Wildlife Authority. This Reserve incorporated the Goonaring and Beelaring Nature Reserves and the cleared land between those former springs reserves that was given back to the Government.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS: Road transport

147. Morangup Spring - Site

Associations	Fred Lee
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p> <p>Heritage Advice Note Deepdale Farm, Stephen Carrick Architects, 17th May 2019</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Morangup Spring - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site has historic value as it was a stopping place for travelling in the 1850s and 1860s and demonstrates the expansion of the district at this time. • the site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate Aerial, 1960.



Source: Shire of Toodyay MHI, 2012.

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148. Blinkbonny



Site Information				
Other Names	Blink Bonnie			
Previous MHI No.	7			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	5143 Toodyay Road			
Locality	Morangup			
Landgate PIN	12513202			
Land Information	Lot	3404	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P415286	Reserve	-
GPS	31°37'20"S 116°24'15"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12152			
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)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	COMMERCIAL: Restaurant
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1860
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Blinkbonny is an extended single-storey brick residence with a compressed fibre cement board-cladding extension. The residence is set back from the main road, Toodyay Road, on a sloping site with large mature white eucalyptus trees and a timber tank stand with an intact circular metal tank. There is a developed garden to the street, with a lemon tree, many endemic bushes, and cottage garden flowers.</p> <p>The main dwelling has polychromatic brickwork set in Flemish bond. There are simple timber panel doors with 6-panel glazing and two matching 6-panel casement windows to the front elevation, both with matching brick voussiors of two courses of dichromatic header brick. The roof is a large, metal corrugated, hipped structure with a split slope for the attached return verandah. The floor of the verandah is concrete. Two sides of the verandah are now infilled. The roof contains a single red brick chimney with a colonial-style flue. There is an open verandah to the front elevation with square timber posts.</p> <p>There is a timber sign detached from the building on site that reads:</p> <p><i>"Blinkbonnie Cottage (EST 1859)"</i></p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	5/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Blink Bonny, also spelt Blinkbonnie, was built on land owned by James Sinclair Snr who had arrived as a 24 year old Scot on 2 July 1840 accompanied by his wife Mary, and baby son James Jnr. Sinclair.</p> <p>Sinclair Snr was indentured to Lionel Lukin working for him as a shepherd. A further eight children were born to the Sinclairs.</p>	

In 1842, after completing his indenture and having paid his fare, Sinclair became a tenant on Dumbarton. He took out a Publican's License in 1843 and opened an inn which he called Bush Inn. Two years later Sinclair bought Dumbarton for 246 pounds. Magistrate Harris thought him a fine example of an innkeeper. However, he did not renew his Publican's Licence after 1851.

Sinclair Snr's son James Sinclair Jnr, on reaching his manhood, travelled to Scotland where he met and married Florinda Stewart (b.1840) in 1858. The couple returned on 4 January 1859 and James Jnr set about building the cottage which he named 'Blink Bonnie'. The bricks were made from onsite clay. Eight children were born to the couple. The eldest son, James William, was born in 1859.

James Sinclair Jnr died in Albany on 26 December 1882, when aged 53 years. Florinda inherited Blink Bonnie in her own right after the death of James Sinclair Snr in 1898. Blink Bonnie stood on 140 acres of land which included Avon Locations 196 and 1101. Other cottages were built for the family on land surrounding Blink Bonnie. Florinda's right to the cottage land was challenged in 1905 by the late James Sinclair Snr's executors. She lost and the property was put up for sale in 1906.

Francis Hastings and family were resident there soon after. When the Byrne family lived on the property in 1933, they named it 'Koala'. By the 1950s, family members of the current owners were running the farm.

By 1991 the Blinkbonny Cottage Colonial Teashop, (later named Tearooms), commenced trading. At the present time (2025) the Tearooms have ceased trading.

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Sinclair Family
Sources	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. 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. 118 places. Heritage Advice Note Deepdale Farm, Stephen Carrick Architects, 17th May 2019 Alison Cromb, The Road to Toodyay. A history of the early settlement of Toodyay and the Avon Valley of Western Australia, published by Alison Cromb, 2016. Chapter 14, section on Blink Bonnie, p.192. Rica Erickson, The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888. 'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2025)
Statement of Significance	
Blinkbonny has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the building has historic value for its association with early settlers, the Sinclair family. • the place is also of historic value as a demonstration of early construction methods which used clay from the site to make bricks. • the place has aesthetic value as it is a good example of the Victorian Georgian style. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



NUNILE

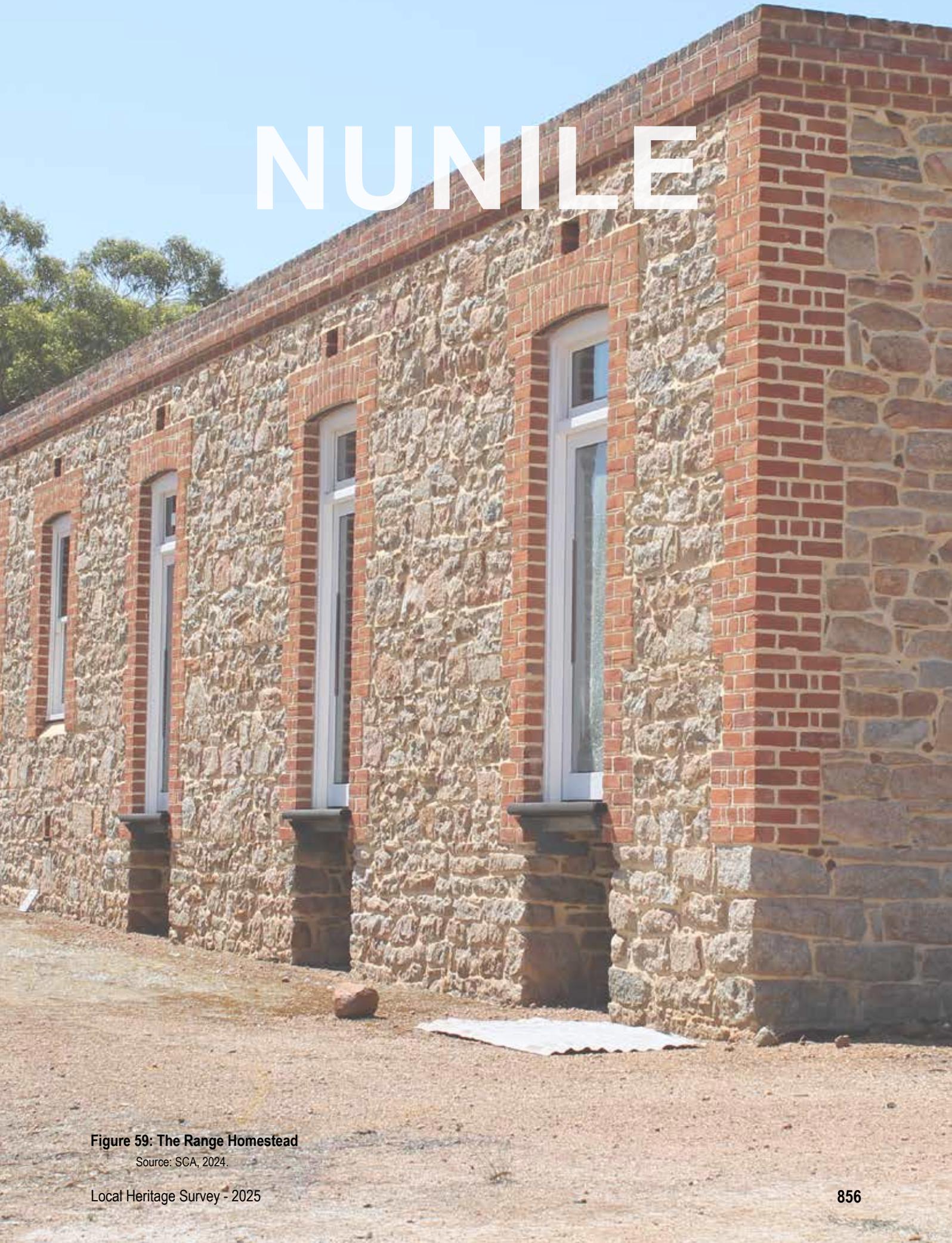


Figure 59: The Range Homestead

Source: SCA, 2024.

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149. Foggarthorpe



Site Information				
Other Names	Mt. Anderson Clarkson's			
Previous MHI No.	45			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	211 Goomalling-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Nunile			
Landgate PIN	11978624			
Land Information	Lot	567	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P065620	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'43"S 116°29'31"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12216			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

149. Foggarthorpe

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	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1900s
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	
<p>A painted brick and iron house with tall brick chimneys, timber gabled porch way with a brick structure below. There are timber sash windows and extensive verandahs with colonial style criss-cross balustrading, the verandah columns being of half-height painted brick columns with twin slender poles on top. There is ancillary accommodation attached to the main house by way of covered breezeway. Centrally placed steps to the main entrance. Projecting gabled element with lattice frieze work.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	16/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Alexander Anderson's grant in 1832 in the Avon Valley was changed to 'Mt Anderson' in 1836. Some members of his large family went to Tasmania while he stayed to organise his grants before leaving his neighbour James Drummond Jnr. as agent for the land in 1837. James and later owners offered small areas of land free from rental to men who were prepared to clear and farm them.</p> <p>In 1854 'Mt Anderson' was divided up and later Michael Clarkson leased portion U3. By 1892 Barnard Drummond Clarkson owned 'Mt Anderson' but after his death it was divided between his sons and the divisions being renamed 'Yandee', 'Foggarthorpe' and 'The Range'. Foggarthorpe was transferred to Barnard Lionel Clarkson (1868-1940).</p> <p>The homestead at Foggarthorpe is believed to have been constructed on the division of 'Mt Anderson' in approximately 1909.</p>	

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation and subdivision
Associations	Alexander Anderson Clarkson family
Sources	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. 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. 118 places.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Foggarthorpe has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the homestead has historic value for its association with the original landholding 'Mt Anderson', and the Anderson and Clarkson families. • the residence has aesthetic value as it is good example of a substantial residence built in the 1900s. • the homestead complex has aesthetic value as the built elements form a visually cohesive farm group in a treed setting. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

149. Foggarthorpe

Additional Photographs



Source MHI, 2012



Source: MHI, 2012

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150. The Range, Shearer's Quarters



Site Information				
Other Names	Mt Anderson Homestead (fmr) Mt Anderson Clarkson's			
Previous MHI No.	126			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	428 Goomalling-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Nunile			
Landgate PIN	11808712			
Land Information	Lot	404	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P062916	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'02.3"S 116°30'39.2"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12135			

150. The Range, Shearer's Quarters

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)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Servants or Shearers Quarters
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Servants or Shearers Quarters
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1860s
Walls	Brick and Stone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good to Fair
Style	Victorian Colonial
Physical Description	
<p><u>Barn</u></p> <p>The cottage comprises two simple rectangular former barns and a skillion-roofed brick section incorporating a high-level timber framed casement window. Two pitched gabled roofs to prominent buildings. Red brick chimney. Verandah to the rear. Brickwork laid in English garden wall bond.</p> <p><u>Shearer's Quarter</u></p> <p>The shearers and stables are on 428 Goomalling Toodyay Road. The stables have a long rectangular plan form. The short ends of the shearers are a stone with brick quoining. The entire building is raised on a brick plinth. The eastern hall has plank timber doors made of convict brick. The western elevation has several windows, three tall fixed windows with highlights and five double-hung windows. There is a doorway with timber sleeper stairs that has a highlight window. All of the openings on this face have brick quoining and brick arches.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	26/11/2024

Historical Information

Alexander Anderson's 1832 land grant in the Avon Valley was changed to 'Mt Anderson' in 1836. While members of his large family went on to Tasmania, Anderson stayed to organise the family's land grants and the required location duties. He left in 1837 leaving his neighbour James Drummond Jnr as his land agent, and Avon Location 12 (Mill Farm) for doing the Mt Anderson location duties. James and subsequent owners offered small areas of this land free from rental to men who were prepared to clear and farm the land.

When James Drummond Jnr died in 1873 Daniel Connor bought 'Mt Anderson' and Barnard Drummond Clarkson secured a 14 year lease of the property. In 1885, Barnard Clarkson purchased the property and subdivided 40 acres into 100 town lots to be named North Newcastle Suburb. Many of these lots were bought by local people and Clarkson also lent some of the land for a cricket ground and football matches.

Clarkson eventually cleared the mortgage for 'Mt Anderson' in 1907, just two years prior to his death in 1909. His properties were divided between his three sons. Donald Drummond Clarkson named his property 'Yandee; Barnard Lionel Clarkson named his 'Foggarthorpe', and Henry Wilberforce Clarkson, 'The Range'.

In c.1910 Henry built a handsome brick and iron bungalow that was built in two stages linked by a verandah. The second stage had a six roomed stone cellar beneath. Two staff cottages, each comprising four rooms were built, stone stables and a shearing shed. An impressive stone and iron building for the Shearers' Quarters was constructed comprising bunk rooms and service areas.

Over the next two decades the homestead was enlarged and modernised. In 1925 Henry Clarkson died with 'The Range' being left to his son John Clarkson. His widow had the use of the house during her lifetime.

Shearer's Quarters and Stone Stables were also constructed, an impressive stone and iron building with brick arches, reveals and quoins and a parapet. The Quarters comprised bunk rooms and service areas. In 2014, the Shearers Quarters and the Stone Stables, both being on a separate lot (Lot 404) were sold.

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
Associations	Alexander Anderson James Drummond Clarkson family Daniel Connor
Sources	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. 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. 118 places.

150. The Range, Shearer's Quarters

Statement of Significance	
<p>The Range, Shearer's Quarters has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the place has aesthetic value as a substantial group of buildings which are an uncommon remaining example of a farm complex developed in the later half of the 19th century in the Toodyay area.• the place demonstrates a high degree of authenticity and integrity.• the place has historic value for its associations with Mt Anderson, the Andersons and the Clarkson family.• the place is a landmark on the Goomalling Toodyay Road.	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

Additional Photographs



shearers



stables

Additional Photographs



stables



shearers



stables



Source: Maps from Landgate , 2024 with overlay by SCA.

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151. The Range, Homestead



Site Information

Other Names	Mt Anderson Homestead (fmr) Mt Anderson Clarkson's			
Previous MHI No.	126			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	430 Goomalling-Toodyay Road			
Locality	Nunile			
Landgate PIN	11637990			
Land Information	Lot	401	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P055342	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'01"S 116°30'51"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12135			

151. The Range, Homestead

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)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Other Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Kitchen
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1860s
Walls	Masonry: Brick and Stone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Homestead: Good Cottage: Good Barn: Fair
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p><u>Homestead</u></p> <p>The range's main homestead is at 230 Goomalling Toodyay Road. The homestead is set back from the road considerably with a long tree lined drive and toodyay stone entrance walls with a mechanical steel gate. There are multiple planting and lawned surrounds to the main homestead with fruit trees in front of the main elevation. The homestead is bound at the rear with a very high and steep rocky hill, creating a scenic backdrop to the large dwelling.</p> <p>The Homestead is a single storey brick building with pointed stone undercroft, square plan form residential dwelling with a return verandah and a hipped roof with brick chimneys. The roof has been replaced with a corrugated galvanised metal roof and verandah posts are square timber with a stop chamfer. The Homestead has a generous extension to the rear (southeast) and significant landscaping, including a pool and tennis court raised on a masonry plinth and retaining wall. The main homestead has English garden wall face-brick walls with full height tall double hung timber windows to the main floor. These generous tall windows also have brick voussoir. There is a random stone course cellar with various openings that all have quoining and voussoirs.. All of the historic brick openings have brick arch voussoirs. There are some infilled moments with contemporary windows, in a lightweight construction. The main entry has highlight and mirrored sidelights. There has been significant restoration work to the verandah and the roof, with new ballustrades and rails installed, some posts replaced and a timber lining installed to the verandah. The verandah has a timber floor that is intact and in good condition.</p>	

151. The Range, Homestead

Cottage

The various ancillary buildings within the site, including the original cottage, have a variety of hipped and gabled roof forms. They are all brick with a stone plinths. There is a old homestead that has been extended to form two gable roof forms (twin gable) in corrugated steel. A covered walkway connects the two sections of the cottage (old and new). The cottage sits on a stone plinth with square chamfered timber posts. The original cottage has two main entries, the rear has a central door and two double hung timber windows either side. The front has two timber doors. Both the front and the rear have a simple skillion verandah with square timber posts. Brickwork laid in English garden wall bond.

Barn

The barn is a hipped corrugated metal roof with two gable vents. The barn has a generous open verandah / lean to the rear. There is a tall face brick chimney visible to the rear.

Authenticity

Homestead: High
Cottage: High
Barn: Moderate

Integrity

Homestead: Moderate
Cottage: Moderate
Barn: Moderate

Date of Survey

26/11/2024

Historical Information

Alexander Anderson's 1832 land grant in the Avon Valley was changed to 'Mt Anderson' in 1836. While members of his large family went on to Tasmania, Anderson stayed to organise the family's land grants and the required location duties. He left in 1837 leaving his neighbour James Drummond Jnr as his land agent, and Avon Location 12 (Mill Farm) for doing the Mt Anderson location duties. James and subsequent owners offered small areas of this land free from rental to men who were prepared to clear and farm the land.

When James Drummond Jnr died in 1873 Daniel Connor bought 'Mt Anderson' and Barnard Drummond Clarkson secured a 14 year lease of the property. In 1885, Barnard Clarkson purchased the property and subdivided 40 acres into 100 town lots to be named North Newcastle Suburb. Many of these lots were bought by local people and Clarkson also lent some of the land for a cricket ground and football matches.

Clarkson eventually cleared the mortgage for 'Mt Anderson' in 1907, just two years prior to his death in 1909. His properties were divided between his three sons. Donald Drummond Clarkson named his property 'Yandee'; Barnard Lionel Clarkson named his 'Foggarthorpe', and Henry Wilberforce Clarkson, 'The Range'.

In c.1910 Henry built a handsome brick and iron bungalow that was built in two stages linked by a verandah. The second stage had a six roomed stone cellar beneath. Two staff cottages, each comprising four rooms were built, stone stables and a shearing shed. An impressive stone and iron building for the Shearers' Quarters was constructed comprising bunk rooms and service areas.

Over the next two decades the homestead was enlarged and modernised. In 1925 Henry Clarkson died with 'The Range' being left to his son John Clarkson. His widow had the use of the house during her lifetime.

Shearers' Quarters and Stone Stables were also constructed, an impressive stone and iron building with brick arches, reveals and quoins and a parapet. The Quarters comprised bunk rooms and service areas. In 2014, the Shearers Quarters and the Stone Stables, both being on a separate lot (Lot 404) were sold.

151. The Range, Homestead

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism & dairying DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation and subdivision
Associations	Alexander Anderson James Drummond Clarkson family Daniel Connor
Sources	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. 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. 118 places. Chronology prepared by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society Inc.
Statement of Significance	
<p>The Range, Homestead has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has aesthetic value as a substantial group of buildings which are an uncommon remaining example of a farm complex developed in the later half of the 19th century in the Toodyay area. • the place demonstrates a high degree of authenticity and integrity. • the place has historic value for its associations with Mt Anderson, the Andersons and the Clarkson family. • the place is a landmark on the Goomalling Toodyay Road. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

Additional Photographs



homestead



homestead



homestead



shearers



shearers

Additional Photographs



homestead



homestead



homestead



shearers



shearers

Additional Photographs



homestead



homestead, cellar



outbuilding



original cottage



original cottage, side



original cottage, front

Additional Photographs



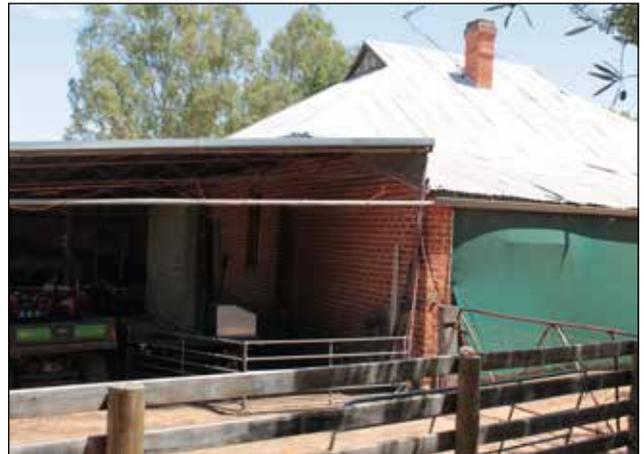
original homestead



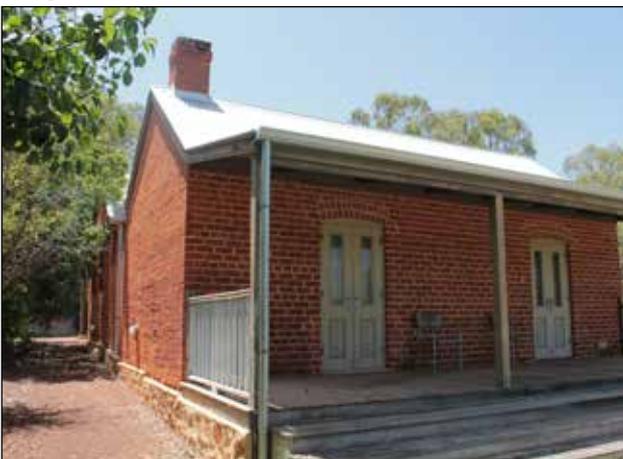
original homestead



original homestead



outbuilding



original homestead



new homestead

Additional Photographs



outbuilding



new homestead



new homestead



new homestead, front



new homestead, front



new homestead, side

152

152. Nunile Hall - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Nunyle Agricultural Hall Nunyle Government School			
Previous MHI No.	94			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	570 Woodendale Road			
Locality	Nunile			
Landgate PIN	11346253			
Land Information	Lot	8	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P043947	Reserve	-
GPS	31°29'54"S 116°31'15"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12237			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

152. Nunile Hall - Site

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	Historic Site
Original Use	SOCIAL\RECREATIONAL: Other Community Hall\Centre
Current Use	VACANT\UNUSED: Vacant\unused
Other Use	OTHER: Monument
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1904 (Constructed); c.1947 (Demolished)
Builder	Morris Lloyd, John Riley and Son made the bricks
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	-
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>Nunile Hall (fmr) contains a small monument and place marker in a field with remnant footings and building material. This site is at the junction of two lines of trees and is visible as a small stone wall from Hall Road. The site is predominantly cleared, with a farm fence, a gate to the east, and a few more mature trees. A low brick wall (ten courses) is constructed with a marble foundation stone laid into the brickwork with a hook to the side.</p> <p>The text on the foundation stone reads:</p> <p><i>'This Stone was laid on the 22nd day of April, 1904 T.F. Quinlan Esq M. L. A. T. Anstey, C. J. Coon, Building Committee J. Haywood M. Lloyd , Contractor'</i></p> <p>A brick wall of a few courses 15-20 metres long is also on the site. The site also contains a variety of convict bricks and several remnant stone footings. The bricks all bear a similar maker's mark, pictured for reference.</p>	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	27/11/2024

Historical Information

When Sir John Forrest was Premier, he had promised the people of Nunyle and the Norman Estate a grant of £250 for an agricultural hall. In 1901, Toodyay's local MP Timothy Quinlan convinced Premier George Throssell to include this sum in the 1902 government estimates. The local people combined with some of the Norman Estate people and applied for the government grant. In 1902, a Committee was formed with Charles J. Cook as Chairman and Arthur Walton as Secretary. The Committee had chosen a site: an acre of land donated by Bernard M. Connor from his property Woodendale (purchased in 1900). In 1903 the land was designated Reserve 8638.

After the Coondle and Nunyle estates were subdivided the area became more closely settled and a community was established. The Culham Hall which opened in 1899 (demolished in 1952) served the surrounding districts of Coondle and Nunyle but was unable to serve all the social needs of the expanding community. A hall was built in Nunyle in 1904 on one acre of land donated by BM Connor in 1902. Bricks for the hall were made by local brickmakers, John Riley & Son. The builder was Morris Lloyd

The communities of Culham, Nunyle and Coondle each had a cricket team and played regularly on the anthill pitches. The site was often inhabited for balls and dances. Some of these events were funded for charity.

From as early as 1905, the hall was also used as a school (the Nunyle Government School, 1905-1910). In 1913, the Reserve was vested in the Minister of Works. Usage and Committee activity lapsed just prior and during WW1, although A.J. Lee held the keys and books as Secretary, and dances were still held. A provisional committee was formed in 1918. Balls and a Nunyle Show soon followed, with M.D. Murphy as Secretary. In 1922-1923, discussions were held about using the hall for a school again rather than transporting the younger children into Toodyay but nothing resulted. In the late 1920s, the Hall was repaired several times for regular fund-raising dances. The hall's Silver Jubilee was celebrated in 1929. In 1934, the Nunyle CWA (formed in 1933) held its first rally in the hall, and regularly used and maintained the hall for meetings and functions in the 1930s and 1940s, until the branch amalgamated with the Toodyay Branch in 1946.

The hall was regularly used (free of charge to the Government) as a polling place, until at least 1943. In 1944, H.L. Walton, the Secretary of the Building Committee, communicated his concerns to the government re the poor state of repair of the building, which was only used by the local CWA and as a polling place. After WW2, the hall was inspected and condemned by the Government (see drawings below). Tenders were sought for its demolition in 1947. The Government fortunately accepted the bid (£160) of the Anglican Diocese

In late 1947, the hall was demolished by J.B. Hawkins and Son, who were the contractors building the Lee Steere Memorial Sanctuary of St. Stephen's Church at that time. Bricks, iron and timber from the Nunyle Hall were used in the construction. The Sanctuary was consecrated on 18 March 1948.

The memorial stone was reinstated on the site on the 11th of March at 5pm. Peter Robinson with help from Len and Joe Edgecombe built the pillar for the stone, using Hasell bricks donated by Bob Frayne and also some original Nunyle Hall bricks supplied by Ray Paynter

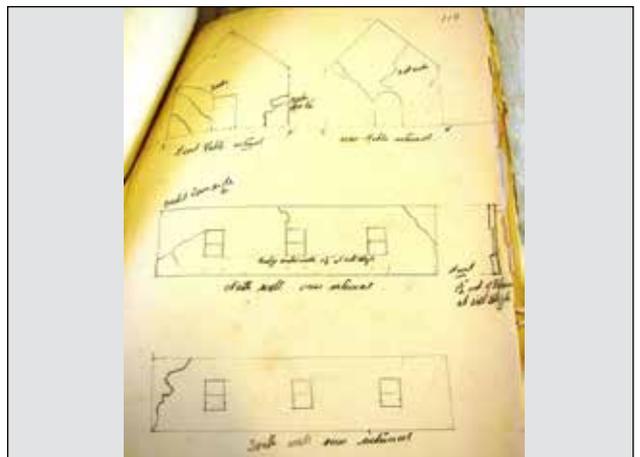
Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Sport, recreation & entertainment
Associations	John Forest
Sources	Newspapers (West Australian, Newcastle herald, Toodyay herald; Sunday times); Rica Erickson. Old Toodyay and Newcastle (1974); Toodyay Historical Society archives, WA Education Dept., State Records Office archives. Cover photos: L-R: A Nunyle road (courtesy, Blanche Donegan Collection (THS); the stone (L. Leeder, 2011); installing the stone: Len Leeder, Peter Robinson, Mrs. Ray Paynter (B. Frayne, 2012).

Statement of Significance	
<p>Nunile Hall - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site has social value as it represents the social and community centre of the Nunile community from 1904 to the 1940's. • the place has historic value as it is associated with the development of the rural communities in the district. • the site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs

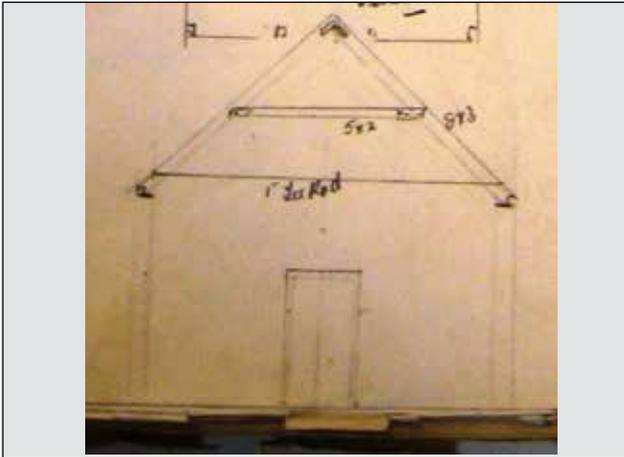


Source: State Records Office, Con 689, Item 1944/1035, 1946.



Source: State Records Office, Con 689, Item 1944/1035, 1946.

Additional Photographs



Source: State Records Office, Con 689, Item 1944/1035, 1946.



Source: Photograph of Len Leeder, Peter Robinson and Mrs. Ray Paynter, courtesy of Beth Frayne, 2012.

153

153. Yandee Homestead



Site Information

Other Names	Clarkson's Mt Anderson			
Previous MHI No.	153			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	1 Woodlands Road			
Locality	Nunile			
Landgate PIN	1360632			
Land Information	Lot	73	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P026926	Reserve	-
GPS	31°28'35"S 116°30'40"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12217			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

153. Yandee Homestead

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	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1910s
Architect	Cavanagh, Cavanagh & Parry
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	
<p>Yandee Homestead is an extended brick and iron construction with a 'port cochere' (a roof structure to provide shelter for those arriving by horse and carriage) constructed like the main verandahs and a metal-hipped roof.</p> <p>A generous sweeping verandah surrounds a complex roof form with multiple ridges, gables and painted brick chimneys. The verandah has large-turned timber verandah posts to support the corrugated roof, with three verandah posts per corner—brickwork laid in stretcher bond with two rendered string courses, above and below the windows. The prominent dwelling has several windows and doors; most appear original, except for a French door panel on the rear. The openings have bonded flat arches. There are twin bay windows with gables protruding from the main roof. The windows are predominantly double-hung, with some casement. The central entry door has a stained glass highlight window of red flowers, which matches the decorative glazed panel of the door beneath. There is a window on either side of the door, each with similar stained glass motifs.</p> <p>A large parkland-style garden has rich foliage and multiple separate lawned zones. The garden is predominantly introduced species and is well tended.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	27/11/2024

Historical Information

In May 1836 Alexander Anderson and son-in-law Thomas, joined an exploration party to the Avon Valley region seeking land. Their initial grant was found unsuitable and they were permitted to exchange it for the Mt Anderson grant (Avon Location U3). They left the following year to join their family in Tasmania appointing James Drummond (jnr) as their agent.

By 1892 Barnard Drummond Clarkson owned 'Mt Anderson'. Prior to his death in March 1909 the Mt Anderson estate was divided between his three sons Donald Drummond Clarkson, Barnard Lionel Clarkson, and Henry Wilberforce Clarkson with the portions renamed respectively 'Yandee', 'Foggarthorpe' and 'The Range'.

Donald Drummond Clarkson acquired 'Yandee', the native name for the eucalyptus known as the York gum, and in 1911 commissioned renowned Perth architectural firm Cavanagh, Cavanagh & Parry to build a spacious and well-appointed homestead at 'Yandee'. Plans and specifications drawn up by principle designer Michael Cavanagh were available at his brother Henry's residence 'The Range'. Architect Michael Cavanagh and his firm were renowned for the quality of their buildings including the mansion Lexbourne House (1911) in Colin Street, West Perth and the McLeod Residence in Katanning (1912).

In February 1912, Donald Clarkson married Helen Price, daughter of the late James Price Minister for Works, at St Matthew's Church in Guildford. The couple had three sons. Following the outbreak of World War 1, Clarkson enlisted and was killed in France, a month prior to the Armistice in November 1919. (A. Thomas, A History of Toodyay, p.54.) A brass altar rest was dedicated to his memory at St Stephen's Anglican Church in Toodyay.

In 1922 Elder Smith & Co. advertised the Clarkson Estate for auction including 'Yandee', with a clearing sale of sheep, cattle and horses being held the following year.

Another auction held in November 1936 indicates 'Yandee' comprised 10 lots with an aggregate of 1678 acres 3 roods of first-class land. The place was described as a:

'Substantial, well-built brick homestead of 10 rooms, surrounded by spacious verandahs, sewerage system installed and ample rain water storage provided; large well equipped galvanised iron shearing shed, machinery sheds, several small G.I. sheds and brick stables and garage. (Sunday Times, 18/10/1936, p.21).'

Subsequent owners included Mr and Mrs Robert J. Drake-Brockman, and Walter George Crane and his family from 1946 to 1950. Their Yandee Farm Guest House provided modern conveniences and included tennis and horse riding. Current owners for the past twenty-four years are Dr Michael and Alison McGuinness. In 2025, the house was placed for sale.

<p>Historic Themes</p>	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p>
<p>Associations</p>	<p>Alexander Anderson Price Family Clarkson family Cavanagh, Cavanagh & Parry</p>

153. Yandee Homestead

Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p> <p>Thomas, Alf T., A history of Toodyay. Toodyay Road Board, 1949.</p> <p>'Lexbourne House (fmr)', State Registered 18 March 2005. (inherit, Place No.2905)</p> <p>Research undertaken by the Toodyay Historical Society.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Yandee Homestead 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 original land grant 'Mt Anderson', Alexander Anderson and the Clarkson family. • the place has historic value as an example of the works of esteemed architectural practice, Cavanagh, Cavanagh & Parry. • the place has aesthetic value as an excellent example of a homestead and associated outbuildings from the early 1900s in good condition. • the place has historic value as the homestead and the associated outbuildings demonstrate the evolution of rural properties since the early 20th century. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

153. Yandee Homestead

Additional Photographs



153. Yandee Homestead

Additional Photographs



Source: Historical photograph of Yandee, property of the current owner. Yandee Homestead, c1925. (Photo: Courtesy Shire of Toodyay Museums collection, item 2014.8)

153. Yandee Homestead

Additional Photographs



Source: Historical photograph of Yandee, property of the current owner. Yandee Homestead, c1925. (Photo: Courtesy Shire of Toodyay Museums collection, item 2014.8)



Source: 'Yandee Homestead', Collections WA, courtesy of Anne Crane.

WATTENING

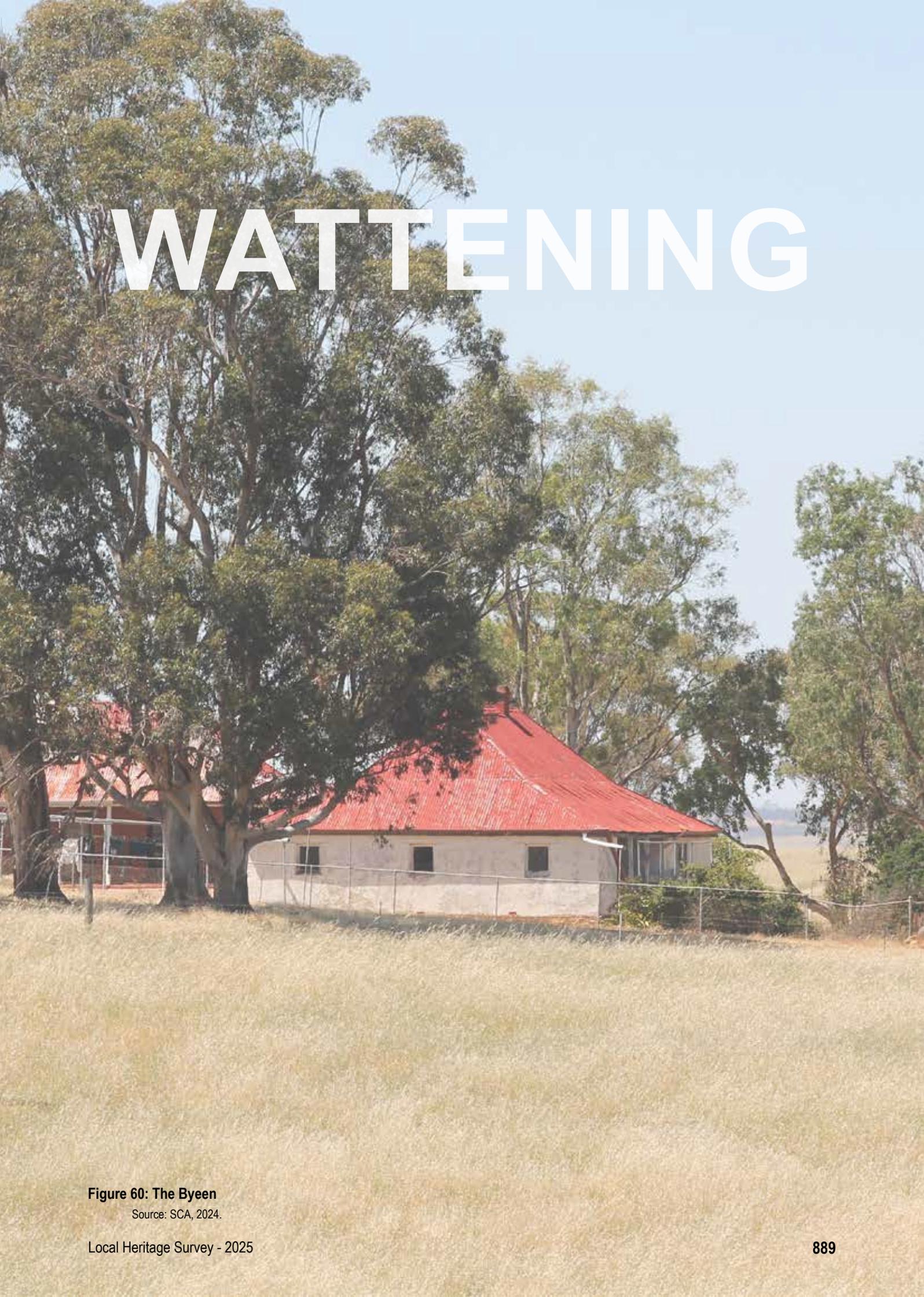


Figure 60: The Byeen

Source: SCA, 2024.

154

154. Charlie Syred's House - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	13			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	21 Syred Road			
Locality	Wattening			
Landgate PIN	565865			
Land Information	Lot	100	Vol/Folio	1307/574
	Plan	DP300427	Reserve	-
GPS	31°18'27.6"S 116°30'50.6"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12212			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

154. Charlie Syred's House - Site

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	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1900, Demolished 2012
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	
<p>Site has no built form from the original house extant. There is a contemporary single storey brick dwelling now on site which has a simple rectangular plan form and a protruding wing in the centre. The windows are aluminium contemporary and are not from the original house. The house has some historical details, such as rendered edges, but these are not from the original dwelling. The site contains livestock (sheep) that have been recently shorn, along with numerous contemporary sheds.</p> <p>The description of the previous house is taken from the 2012 MHI: <i>'A painted stone, brick and tiled house in an asymmetrical 'L' shape plan with projecting gable bay with a brick gable, red brick quoining and window dressings. Verandah running along the main section of the house. The verandah posts are square based with Corinthian columns on top. Timber sash windows.'</i></p>	
Authenticity	Medium
Integrity	High to Medium
Date of Survey	24/09/2024

154. Charlie Syred's House - Site

Historical Information	
<p>Bejoording was a gazetted town site in 1836 although no one lived there until 1859. It was a working man's village designed like an English hamlet where all the plots had access to the central common and water supply. The first applicant for land was J. Thomson in 1856. He married Sarah Syred, but didn't live there. Sarah's brother William Syred was the first Bejoording settler followed by other members of the Syred family, including his brother Charles Syred who bought two lots in 1858. Charles did not build on those lots but two generations later, his namesake, Charles Syred settled here.</p> <p>This place is associated with the establishment of the Bejoording townsite. The homestead is believed to have been constructed c.1900, and it was noted at about this time that the homestead was a <i>'fine six room dwelling and the various outbuildings are all built and arranged in a methodical manner'</i>. (Twentieth Century Impressions, p. 707.)</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic Activities</p>
Associations	Syred Family
Sources	<p>Erickson, R and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</p> <p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006.</p> <p>A.T. Thomas, A History of Toodyay, Toodyay Road Board, 1949.</p> <p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Charlie Syred's House -Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value through its association with early settlers in the district, the Syred family. • The homestead was a good representative example of a homestead of the 1900 period. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Toodyay MHI, 2010



Source: Landgate Aerials, 2012.

155

155. The Byeen



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	124			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	900 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Wattening			
Landgate PIN	1143593			
Land Information	Lot	21	Vol/Folio	2061/625
	Plan	P020940	Reserve	-
GPS	31°20'07.2"S 116°28'44.6"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12145			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)			

155. The Byeen

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead & Cottage
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead & Cottage
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1872
Walls	Masonry: Rendered Brick & Stone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair
Style	Victorian Homestead
Physical Description	
<p>The site was viewed from a distance, per the owner's request. There are a series of large dwellings within a grove of mature trees. The dwelling is on an extensive farmland holding an active farm. There is a long tree lined drive that leads to the main house. Formal plantings of orchard fruits and a small pond are near the road. The buildings are single storey brick, either painted or rendered. The roof forms are hipped and gabled forms constructed of painted corrugated iron. One of the buildings has a split slope, potentially a former verandah, with at least three windows facing the street. The buildings are set back considerably from the street on a high point of a gently sloping site. Contemporary buildings appear at the rear of the dwelling, along with a tractor and other farm equipment.</p>	
Authenticity / Integrity	Fair, but mostly unknown
Date of Survey	09/11/2024
Historical Information	
<p>'The Byeen' is the central part of T.N. Yule's original grant of 1836. Yule and his business partners Captain Richmond Houghton and Lt. Ninian Lewis were originally granted 15,000 acres which Yule was to manage. The grant was divided and Yule retained this part. He settled at 'The Byeen' in the mid-1840s and built a stone homestead.</p> <p>By the late 1840s 'The Byeen' was a well-established farm with barns, stables and stockyards near the neat three-roomed cottage with gardens. In January 1849 a bushfire spread through the property destroying wool and sandalwood ready for market. Discouraged, Yule leased 'The Byeen' to Duncan Macpherson and went to Perth where he worked in the Civil Service. He sold further land at this time.</p> <p>In 1872 'The Byeen' was sold to James Butterly who was a well-established flock master and already owned land in the district. In 1875 Butterly built a large brick house at 'The Byeen'. He also dismantled Yule's stone cottage and rebuilt it near his new house as servants' quarters and a guest house. The Butterly family eventually sold 'The Byeen' in 1928.</p>	

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, Pastoralism & Dairying PEOPLE: Early Settlers
Associations	T. N. Yule Duncan Macpherson Butterly family
Sources	Erickson, R and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. 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. Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. A.T. Thomas, A History of Toodyay, Toodyay Road Board, 1949. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.
Statement of Significance	
The Byeen has heritage significance due to the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Byeen has historic value for its associations with the Yule, Macpherson and Butterly families and the development of the place since the 1870s. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate, 2024.



156

156. Wattening Temperance Hall - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Templar Hall			
Previous MHI No.	146			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Location Description	Corner of Wattening Road and Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Locality	Wattening			
Landgate PIN	566378			
Land Information	Lot	50	Vol/Folio	1015/863
	Plan	P027965	Reserve	-
GPS	31°19'30.0"S 116°31'14.0"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12236			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

156. Wattening Temperance Hall - Site

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	Historic Site
Original Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other Community Hall/Centre
Current Use	VACANT/UNUSED: Site
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1912
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Site Only
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>Moderately-sized stone monument with plaque marking the place of a former school. No evidence of the former building remains. The site is a corner site on Toodyay-Bindi Bindi and Wattening Road. The rock is situated on the corner of a large cleared site, beside the road. Behind the rock is a simple farm fence with wide mesh and barbed wire. The site behind is mainly cleared grassland with a few mature trees to the corners of the site. There is a generous fire break abutting the farm fence. The building the site marks was only in existence for a short period of time. The satellite images captured date to 1999.</p>	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>After the Bolgart Estate was established in 1906 and with the railway through from Toodyay in 1909, a new community was established in the Wattening area. The main families in the area were the Camerers and the Ludemans. The Wattening settlers soon required mail and educational services. In 1912 the timber Temperance Hall was constructed and was used as a school, church and community meeting place. Town picnics were a popular event. The hall fell into disuse by 1948 and the buildings were demolished by 1949. The materials were then used to build the Bolgart Hall.</p>	
Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community Services & Utilities

156. Wattening Temperance Hall - Site

Sources	<p>Erickson, R and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. 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. Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. A.T. Thomas, A History of Toodyay, Toodyay Road Board, 1949. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Wattening Temperance Hall - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has historic value as it represents the focus of the social, educational and religious community life in Wattening from 1912. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

156. Wattening Temperance Hall - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate aerial with annotations, 2024.

WEST TOODYAY

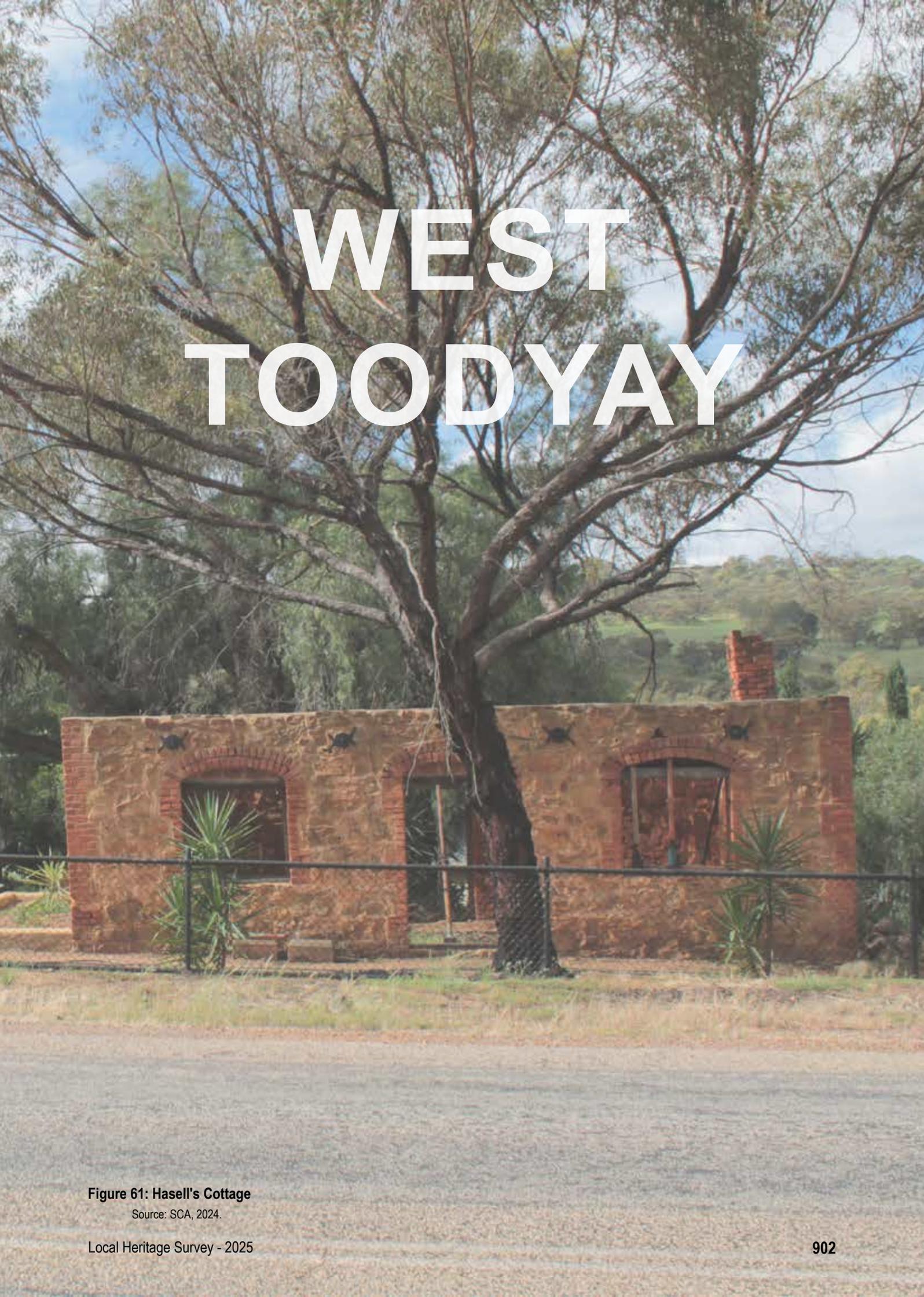


Figure 61: Hasell's Cottage

Source: SCA, 2024.

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157. Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct



Site Information

Other Names	West Toodyay			
Previous MHI No.	96			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	-			
Locality	West Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	Various			
Land Information	Lot	Various	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	Various	Reserve	-
GPS	31°31'51"S 116°25'10"E and Various			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12184			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)			

157. Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Precinct or Streetscape
Original Use	COMMERCIAL: Other RESIDENTIAL: Other
Current Use	COMMERCIAL: Other RESIDENTIAL: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1836-1860
Builder / Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Good
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>Western part of Toodyay Townsite characterized by a series of large residential lots, streets and the Avon River. There are sections to the west that are slightly elevated, with some original buildings intact, such as Everetts Cottage. Many of the original buildings have been lost, but some of the streets and original planning pattern remains.</p>	
Authenticity	Low
Integrity	Moderate to Low
Date of Survey	26/10/2024
Historical Information	
<p>This precinct includes S. Ferguson's cottage, Royal Oak Inn, Highland Laddie, Queens Head Inn, Military Barracks, Everetts Cottage, Colonial School, Lock-up, Police Barracks, Everett's Cottage, West Toodyay Bridge, Sheep yards/shepherds hut.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation and subdivision OCCUPATIONS: Commercial & service industries</p>
Associations	Everett Family

157. Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct

Sources	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.
Statement of Significance	
Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Toodyay has historic value as it demonstrates the extent and form of the original townsite. • the precinct has aesthetic values as the collection of buildings demonstrate early methods of construction and make a valuable contribution to the streetscape. • the precinct has social value as a demonstration of the former way of life in small rural communities. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Map, Old Toodyay Townsite, 1909', Western Australia Department of Lands and Surveys c.1909 sourced from Collections WA.

Additional Photographs



north street with Everett's Cottage



north street (end)



Clarkson Street



corner of Clarkson Street and Julimar Road

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158. Rockhaven



Site Information

Other Names	Loviebond & Howies			
Previous MHI No.	104			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	9 Clarke Street			
Locality	West Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	460534			
Land Information	Lot	66	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P223155	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'05"S 116°25'51"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12206			
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)
Local Planning Policy Area	Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct
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.1930
Builder	Harry Harders
Walls	Masonry: Brick; Earth: Mudbrick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Inter-War
Physical Description	
<p>Rockhaven is a large mudbrick and corrugated iron cottage and a small mudbrick outbuilding with a corrugated iron roof.</p> <p><u>Cottage</u></p> <p>The main mudbrick cottage has been extended with a limestone-coloured brick to the east of the main home. The extension encloses the verandahs and inserts a long rectangular volume into the eastern facade.</p> <p>On the northern facade, the mudbrick is evident rather than concealed by the various extensions. This facade has been painted by the former owners and rendered internally. The northern mudbrick facade contains two windows and a timber panel entry door. The windows have timber frames, but one is a sliding window, which is likely new. The western facade is a portion of the return verandah that has been infilled with a compressed fibre cement sheet. The owners have extended further with a timber pergola, inviting shaded plants for greenery and a generous hardscaped area with Toodyay stone. The facade could be more visible from afar, with a low-lying fieldstone wall being erected and significant plantings obscuring the view. The rear infill has been designed to appear symmetrical. The initial verandah infill and verandah installation extended far beyond the original footprint of the building. The rear portion of the main heritage building has been infilled using compressed fibre cement sheeting in strips to appear as a weatherboard. There is a contemporary structure which extends from this portion of the facade. The windows are obscured by exterior shading. The corner portion of the house or the extension, has a trafficable and raised verandah with colonial-style verandah balustrades and decorative timber brackets to square timber posts designed to match the main facade. The interiors have maintained some original features, including fireplaces and windows, with the external walls concealed in the extension's infill. Large portions were demolished in other areas to allow access to the home's new wing.</p>	

The front portion of the house, which is now the entry, was formerly the kitchen, with the original stove removed to allow the eastern access to the new wing and kitchen. The roof is a hipped roof with gables, with two red-face brick chimneys evident from the front of the dwelling.

Outbuilding

The outbuilding is a square mudbrick building with a hipped corrugated iron roof. Three elevations have windows, and one is a solid mudbrick wall with no openings. The front entry has a single door that is asymmetrical to the plan, with two windows on the northern side of the front elevation. The unusual opening to the front elevation and the exposed mudbrick indicate that the building has undergone some alterations.

Authenticity	High
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	04/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The property was originally part of Governor Stirling's grant 'Deepdale'. Edgar Taunton Loviebond, from the Adelaide Hills, acquired the site and made the bricks for the house and a barn on site. The slope in front of the house was terraced with lawns and 300 roses.</p> <p>When Bert Collett returned from World War Two he and his family bought the property and grew vines, but due to temperance beliefs did not make wine. Subsequently the mud brick barn disintegrated. Between 1946 and 1973 the vineyards were still productive and dried currents and dried fruit were marketed. In 1974, Collett died and the property was sold.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Rural industry & market gardening</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p>
Associations	<p>Edgar Taunton Loviebond</p> <p>Harders Family</p> <p>Collett Family</p>
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Rockhaven 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 Loviebond, Harders and Collett families and with the development of the horticulture industry in the 1930s. the place has social value as the remaining buildings demonstrate former work practices and way of life. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



Additional Photographs



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159. Hasell's Cottage (ruin)



Site Information				
Other Names	Dawson's Cottage Monkey Cottage			
Previous MHI No.	53			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	366 Julimar Road			
Locality	West Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	460459			
Land Information	Lot	19	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P223155	Reserve	-
GPS	31°31'44.5"S 116°25'56.3"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	03698			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

159. Hasell's Cottage (ruin)

Other	State Register of Heritage Places (27/11/1998) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence INDUSTRIAL\MANUFACTURING: Other
Current Use	VACANT\UNUSED: Vacant\Unused
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1854-1865
Builder	George Henry Hasell (both original and extension)
Walls	Masonry: Stone and Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Poor (ruin)
Style	Victorian Tudor
Physical Description	
<p><i>The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for Hasell's Cottage (ruin) (P03698).</i></p> <p>Hasell's Cottage (ruin) is located about 4 kilometres east of Toodyay on the north side of Julimar Road. Julimar Road is at this point aligned ESE to WNW, and the place is built about eight metres from the road with the long axis parallel to it.</p> <p>North-west of Hasell's Cottage (ruin) is a rammed earth and iron residence (c.1993) with an above ground swimming pool to the east and a shed at the rear.</p> <p>About 100 metres NNE of Hasell's Cottage (ruin) are the remains of what is probably a kiln. About 50 metres beyond the kiln and cutting across the property is a railway embankment and line, constructed in recent times. The land between the house and the embankment is mainly used as a goat paddock. The railway embankment obscures the view of the Avon River that once would have been enjoyed from the cottage.</p> <p>Hasell's Cottage (ruin) is a ruin and, in its present condition, unsafe. The floor timbers are either missing or suffering from rot or termite damage. The stone and brick walls are up to 200mm out of plumb and have cracks up to 20mm wide, some of which extend through the thickness of the walls. Some of the roof timbers are in place but only a small portion of corrugated iron remains, on the south-west corner of the roof. The internal walls, doors, windows and ceilings are also missing.</p>	

159. Hasell's Cottage (ruin)

The cottage was built in two stages; a two room building, constructed in 1854, about eight metres wide and four metres deep, and an extension to the rear built in 1865, the same width as the original building and about five metres deep, with a cellar under. The land on which Hasell's Cottage (ruin) stands falls away from the road down to the railway embankment, so that at the rear of the place the ground level and the floor level are the same. The two room cottage appears to have been constructed within a short space of time, without any interruptions, judging by the consistent masonry.

The two room building is built in a Victorian Tudor style, as evidenced by the three-centred or basket arches to the windows and door on the Julimar Road frontage, and also by the brick quoins to openings and corners. The walls are constructed of random stone laid so that a continuous course occurs in a line corresponding to the five course steps in the brick quoins. The roof timbers are hipped and at a steep pitch. Most of the roof timbers are in place, but it is likely, however that they are not original, judging by the junction of a rafter which is supported by the chimney centrally located on the eastern wall of the original cottage. In all other respects, the rafter is identical to the other rafters. The chimney bricks above wall plate level are larger than the typical bricks, indicating that the original part of the upper chimney and the roof were replaced. A photograph of a painting of the place supplied by the owner shows a lean-to verandah addressing Julimar Road. In the painting, dating, according to the owner, from the 1920s, the roof of the verandah is depicted as being in the same plane as the main roof. There is, however, no evidence of the verandah roof timbers connecting with the main roof timbers, a further indication that the present roof timbers are not original.

Nails on the underside of the bottom chord of the trusses indicate that the original two room cottage had a timber ceiling, but there is no evidence of the ceiling itself. It is reasonable to assume that the original roof to the original cottage was hipped and without a ceiling.

The layout of the two room cottage consisted probably of a bedroom to the left or west and a living area to the east, where the chimney is located. The wall dividing the two rooms was a stud wall, as evidenced by the bottom plate still extant.

While all four walls of the original two room cottage are standing and up to the original plate height, only one wall of the extension, the north-western wall, is still largely intact. The north western half of the rear is extant up to the main floor level, but the south-eastern part of the rear wall and most of the eastern wall have collapsed.

The floor joists over the north-western third of the cellar are still extant but in a very poor state. The roof that was presumably over the extension, judging by the raking render line of the south-east or 'inside' of the north-western wall, was a lean-to roof, raking away from the two room cottage. There are, however, no roof timbers extant over the extension.

The layout of the extension is difficult to ascertain but probably consisted, at ground level, of two rooms, the north-western room being perhaps a kitchen, judging by what appears to be the remains of a fireplace on the side of the original cottage wall. A window is located in the north-west wall. The cellar has a compacted dirt floor, with some stones embedded in it. The floor appears original. A window is located in the north-western wall, but it does not align with the ground floor window over. Another window is situated in the rear wall. The entrance to the cellar was probably adjacent to this window, on the central axis of the building.

The extension does not appear to have been built as carefully as the front. For example the windows do not have arched heads, and the quoins to the three windows are stepped every three course, not five.

The remains of the kiln consist of a circular depression about four metres in diameter and two metres deep. To the east half of the depression are the remains of a random stone wall. To the west is a smaller depression, possibly the remains of a tunnel used to stoke the kiln.

159. Hasell's Cottage (ruin)

Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	14/10/2024
Historical Information	
<p>'Hasell's Cottage' is the ruin of a Victorian Tudor style cottage built by George Henry Hasell in two stages. This is a two room, single-storey building made of a mixture of convict depot bricks, Hasell's own bricks and cut stone. It was constructed around the end of 1854. The building was roofed with corrugated iron and was one of the first buildings in the district to use this roofing material. A brick kiln located about 100 metres from the cottage was constructed by Hasell around 1855. In 1865 a single-storey extension with a cellar was added by Hasell.</p> <p>Hasell was a prominent builder of the district and was responsible for a number of buildings now recognised for their heritage value. Hasell was an Irish convict convicted of cattle stealing. He was given his Ticket of Leave the day after he arrived in the Swan River Colony and was sent to the Toodyay Convict Depot to work on its construction. He was granted his conditional pardon in 1854 when he married and built this dwelling. Members of the family remained in the house until 1900.</p> <p>In 2006 conservation works were undertaken to stabilise the walls of the ruin.</p> <p><i>“To restore the walls to plumbness, soldier and whaler timbers were fixed to the walls. As a temporary measure, against the north wall large sheets of ply were placed against the face of the wall with flying props down into the basement to assist in re-plumbing the wall. These measures were by nature temporary measures. These had been completed by 101h October 2005. The concrete box internally was inserted following these temporary stabilisation measures. At this stage the external soldiers and braces were replaced by permanent diagonal braces internally anchored to the in- ground box shaped bracing beam. This enabled the exterior of the walls to be cleared of more obvious bracing arrangements and to avoid reliance on areas such as the basement at the north of the cottage which would need to be redeveloped in the future.</i></p> <p><i>Inside the cottage, below the level which will be occupied by a future replacement timber floor, a concrete frame was inserted to brace the north and south walls.”</i></p>	
Historic Themes	PEOPLE: Early settlers
Associations	George Henry Hasell
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. Register of Heritage Places Permanent Entry and Assessment Documentation, P03698.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</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. 118 places.</p> <p>Report of Hassell's Cottage Toodyay, Conservation Works Report, Airey Ryan and Hill, 2006.</p>

159. Hasell's Cottage (ruin)

Statement of Significance

The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Permanent Entry for Hasell's Cottage (ruin) (P03698).

Hasell's Cottage (ruin), the ruin of a four room cottage in the Victorian Tudor style, with a cellar, together with a nearby brick kiln, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place is one of four remaining structures of the original Toodyay township;
- the place demonstrates artistic excellence through the quality of the masonry; and,
- the place was built and occupied by George Hasell, a prominent builder in the region.

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

159. Hasell's Cottage (ruin)

Additional Photographs



Additional Photographs



Source: 'before stabilisation', Report of Hassell's Cottage Toodyay, Conservation Works Report, Airey Ryan and Hill, 2006.



Source: 'before stabilisation', Report of Hassell's Cottage Toodyay, Conservation Works Report, Airey Ryan and Hill, 2006.



Source: 'before stabilisation', Report of Hassell's Cottage Toodyay, Conservation Works Report, Airey Ryan and Hill, 2006.



Source: 'before stabilisation', Report of Hassell's Cottage Toodyay, Conservation Works Report, Airey Ryan and Hill, 2006.

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160. West Toodyay School - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	148			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Corner of Julimar Road and River Road			
Locality	West Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	1294604			
Land Information	Lot	132	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P220440	Reserve	4155
GPS	31°31'53.3"S 116°25'14.8"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12224			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

160. West Toodyay School - Site

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	EDUCATIONAL: Primary School
Current Use	PARK\RESERVE: Bushland
Other Use	VACANT/UNUSED: Vacant/unused
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1902
Builder	-
Walls/Roof	-
Condition	-
Style	-
Physical Description	
There is a marker stone with a plaque that marks the site of the former school. The site is now bushland, with many juvenile trees and some more mature native species. The site is near a prominent corner, Julimar Road and River Road.	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	14/10/2024
Historical Information	
The West Toodyay School as the first fully sponsored government school in the vicinity of Toodyay. Built in 1902 it was a timber framed and corrugated iron clad building. It closed in 1920. Kate Waters planted the lemon scented gum on Arbour Day in 1912. Materials from the school building were used in the construction of the shearing shed on 'Woodendale' in 1929.	
Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES - Education & science
Associations	George Henry Hasell
Sources	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. 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. 118 places.

160. West Toodyay School - Site

Statement of Significance	
West Toodyay School - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the site has historic value for its association with the West Toodyay School and education between 1901 and 1920.• the site has social value for the generations of students who attended the school.• the site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains.	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



160. West Toodyay School - Site



Source: 'West Toodyay School', Collections WA, 1902.

161

161. Everett's Cottage (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	New Nomination			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Lot 1 North Street			
Locality	West Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	460992			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P223157	Reserve	-
GPS	31°31'21"S 116°25'30"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	New Nomination			
Initial MHI Listing Date	TBA			
Other	-			

161. Everett's Cottage (fmr)

Local Planning Policy Area	Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	VACANT/UNUSED: Vacant/unused
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1864
Builder	-
Walls	Earth: Mudbrick, rendered
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair
Style	Victorian Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>Everett's Cottage is a single-storey mudbrick and corrugated iron cottage on an elevated site. The cottage has been extended to the east and north with simple compressed fibre cement lean-to constructions.</p> <p>The main volume of the cottage is a rectangular floor plan with a raised stone plinth that has been rendered. The walls of the main cottage are mudbrick that has been rendered. Sections of the render have worn away, and the mudbrick is visible beneath. The front elevation is symmetrical with two timber framed casement windows and a central door. The openings all have a low arch above, rendered. The main entry has a timber plank door, and one of the casement windows is no longer extant. The roof is a hipped corrugated iron roof in poor condition, with some front and back short sheets lifting. The timber shingle/ timber lining is evident beneath the corrugated iron. There is a single brick chimney in the cottage.</p> <p>The cottage is set back a few meters from the unsealed North Street and is surrounded by farmland.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	04/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Everett's Cottage is believed to be one of the few remaining buildings from the original township of Toodyay (West Toodyay), that indicates the form and structure of the early cottages.</p> <p>Convict James Everett (1814-1893) arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1851 and received his Conditional Pardon in 1853. His wife Rebecca and their three children remained in England. In 1854, he commenced buying lots near the Avon River in Toodyay and built the Queen's Head inn on one of them. The inn, with Everett as licensee, commenced trading in 1855.</p>	

161. Everett's Cottage (fmr)

In 1860, Everett applied to purchase Suburban Lot 1, a site higher up the hill away from the regularly flooding Avon River. That year, Everett also bought lots in the newly proclaimed town of Newcastle, which had grown up around the older Toodyay Convict Hiring Depot.

Situated in North Street on the three-acre allotment of Suburban Lot 1, Everett's Cottage stands immediately behind the site of the former Queen's Head inn. Suburban Lot 1 was registered to James Everett on 3 July 1860.

The following year, 1861, he was refused a licence for his Queen's Head inn because the town was isolated and away from a frequented thoroughfare, and there was no longer a police station to maintain order. Everett then used his inn as a shop and established a farmlet and vineyards there. In July 1862, he was registered as the owner of this lot, and probably by or after this time, he arranged the construction of this brick cottage with stone foundations.

Two years later, in August 1864, Everett's eldest child and only son George (aged 22), arrived in WA. James and George worked together in Toodyay. Possibly George lived in this cottage, although there is no documented evidence if either of them lived there. George married in 1869, and sometime after, moved to Beverley to farm. In the late 1860s and 1870s, Everett became an accepted member of the Toodyay and Newcastle communities, having been accepted as a member of the Toodyay Agricultural Society and elected to the inaugural Toodyay Road Board.

By 1886, Everett, now aged 71 and with failing health, made the decision to return to his family in Essex and put up his property in Toodyay and Newcastle for sale. He left WA in July 1886, and later died in Essex in 1893. Thomas Donegan sold his Freemasons' Hotel to his brother James and bought all of Everett's farmlet lots in old Toodyay, including this four-room brick cottage on Suburban Lot 1. He and his wife Charlotte (nee Herbert) made the roomy former inn a popular social gathering place again.

Thomas Donegan died in 1891, and, by 1905, his widow Charlotte Donegan and William James Stewart of Northam sought acknowledgment as owners of his estate, including Toodyay Suburban Lot. 1. Charlotte died in 1923.

Photographs taken in June 2007 reveal the windows had eight panes or lights, and Flemish Bond brickwork that is evident in a number of surviving early cottages in Toodyay.

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlement
Associations	Donegan Family James Everett Everett Family
Sources	West Australian, 12 May 1886, p. 2. (Everett's ownership of Suburban Lot 1, old Toodyay) Wikipedia: Everett's Cottage; incorporates text written by Alison Cromb. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Everett%27s_Cottage Everett's Cottage West Toodyay chronology THS 2024. Cromb, Alison, The road to Toodyay, A. Cromb, 2016. Erickson, Rica, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, Rica, The brand on his coat. Hesperian Press, 2009 (c1983). Ian Chitty, Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings, Shire of Toodyay, [1975]. Toodyay Cemeteries Data Base, produced by Brian R. Chambers. CD, ca.2004.

161. Everett's Cottage (fmr)

Statement of Significance

Everett's Cottage (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historic significance as one of the only remaining original cottages of the West Toodyay Townsite.
- the place has representative value, as an example of a mudbrick cottage.
- the place has historic value as the cottage of the Everett Family, a prominent family in early settlement.
- the place has historic value as a preserved portion of the original Toodyay Townsite.

Management Category

2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Level of Significance

Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Map, Old Toodyay Townsite, 1909', Western Australia Department of Lands and Surveys c.1909 sourced from Collections WA.

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162. Avondale



Site Information				
Other Names	Avondale Estate			
Previous MHI No.	3			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	316 Railway Road			
Locality	West Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461206			
Land Information	Lot	9	Vol/Folio	1629/750
	Plan	DP223155	Reserve	-
GPS	31°31'44.6"S 116°26'33.0"E (House) 31°31'43.7"S 116°26'35.1"E (Winery) 31°31'45.6"S 116°26'35.0"E (Servant Quarters)			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12133			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

Other	State Register of Heritage Places - To Be Assessed (27/03/2004) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Original Toodyay Townsite Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Cottage
Current Use	INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING: Winery
Other Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Servants or shearers quarters INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING: Winery
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1870 (House and Store) 1892 (Winery) 1892 (Servant Quarters)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>Avondale is a complex with several historic buildings in a farmland setting with a circular drive between the buildings. The complex comprises a mud brick and corrugated iron servants' quarters, a brick and corrugated house and a stone and brick winery. The brick winery leads onto the river, which caps the north-eastern end of the property.</p> <p>The main house is of red brick construction with a pitched gable roof to the side wing and a hipped roof to the main body of the house. A face brick chimney is evident on the main facade of the house. The main brick is a handmade convict brick in English Garden Wall bond. The site of the house slopes slightly, so there is a generous fieldstone plinth to the eastern entry.</p> <p>The gable roof wing has decorative barge boards and timber finials. A single storey bell-shaped verandah runs across the main section of the house to the rear. The verandah has simple square timber posts, decorative timber brackets and a Colonial-style timber balustrade. The windows and doors are set within brick arches with a mixture of double-hung and casement windows. The side extension has been reconstructed; the new brickwork is discernible from the original, enabling the stages of construction to be determined brickwork laid in English Garden Wall and stretcher bond.</p> <p>A small workers cottage outhouse, expected to be the worker's cottage, is extant to the rear of the property. The small outhouse resembles the house, with a verandah and polychromatic brick diamond pattern at the gable end. Brickwork was laid in Flemish bond in alternate dark and light bricks, creating a polychromatic pattern on the façades with tuck-pointing. Decorative barge boards. The cottage is now used as a laundry and bathroom. The original floor was a clay floor, but this has been changed to tile.</p>	

There is a plastic greenhouse to the north of the main house.

The brick winery is a simple storey with a stone cellar and an iron-hipped roof. The winery is used as a current residence for the owners.

The winery is of red brick construction with a symmetrical façade and gable iron roof. The main façades have brick arches to all openings. Polychromatic brickwork patterns have been integrated into both gable ends, which are non-matching. The main brickwork has been laid in an English Garden Wall bond with tuck-pointing. The verandahs to the two main elevations are supported by bush timbers, with the rear verandah having a timber-decked floor and some plastic screening. The wine cellar is accessed via an external set of steps and the interior is well kept with the original stairs to a hatch in the main winery space. There are remnants of a bush timber fence to the rear of the winery and the Avon river flows beyond. To the east of these buildings is a pool and a gym.

The Servant's Quarters consist of a mud brick construction with an iron roof and surrounding verandah. The design is simple with limited decoration, basic timber lintels, sills, and openings. The building is set on a large stone plinth with a double timber plank door to the short end.

Authenticity	High
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	24/09/1998

Historical Information

Viticulture became a prosperous industry in the Toodyay Valley. In 1859 there were 30 acres of vines in the district. By 1885 the most successful vigneron were Bull and Stevens of the Avondale Vineyard.

In 1866-1868, storekeeper Obadiah (William) Bull bought Lots 7-9 (totalling 26 acres) of land near old Toodyay on the southern bank of the Avon River. By 1878, Bull, a bachelor aged 34 years, had created a vineyard and garden and built a house. By 1885, Bull had taken his cousin Albert (Bert) Ernest William Stevens (aged 27) into a partnership known as Bull and Stevens. By 1891 they had forty acres of vines planted, produced 2500 gallons of wine that year and had built a new two-level cellar and a storeroom. The property also grew peaches, apples, oranges and lemons, and by 1897, consisted of a vineyard of 100 acres and an orchard of 10 acres.

The place was the show-place of the district where distinguished visitors were taken and school concerts and children's parties took place. In early 1893 Bull attended the preliminary meeting in Newcastle to discuss the formation of the first Vine and Fruit Growers' Association in the colony. The Toodyay Vine and Fruit Growers' Association was formed on 17 Feb. 1893, with both Bull and Stevens on the inaugural Committee. However, a few years later, a rift encouraged Bull and Stevens to join the new Deepdale Farmers' and Fruitgrowers' Association, with its first show in 1899 being held at Avondale. By 1899 Bull and Stevens were purchasing all the local grapes expecting to make 10,000 gallons of wine.

Bull also served his community as a Toodyay Road Board Member in 1896-1906, with the last year as Chairman. In 1905-1919, Bert Stevens held the wine license of the Newcastle Wine Saloon, a good town outlet, run by managers, for Avondale's wine production. In 1929 ownership of the Avondale property was transferred to local Toodyay farmer Edward G. Hasson who later sold the property in 1939. In 1960, part of the house was demolished. In 1975 the owner was J. P. Hasson. The property has changed ownership since then to F.C & P.A. Hopkin in 1998. The current name of the property is Avondale Estate and substantially improved and restored by the current owners. The servants quarters were rebuilt in 2001, and other conservation works have occurred without significant deterioration of the fabric since the 2000s. The current owners live in a maintain the buildings.

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Manufacturing & Processing
Associations	W. Bull and A. Stevens.
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay and Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. 'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024) 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 Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Avondale has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group of buildings at Avondale have historic value as they demonstrate the development of the property from the 19th to the 21st century. The place is also closely associated with the development of the wine industry in Western Australia and the wine producers, Bull & Stevens. • Avondale has aesthetic value as it demonstrates a high level of craftsmanship in the brick designs in the gable walls of the winery. • The integrity and authenticity of the buildings on the site is high because of the proportion of original remaining fabric and the ongoing use of the cottage as a residence. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

Additional Photographs



House, Main elevation close up. Source: SCA, 2024



House (Main Elevation). Source: SCA, 2024



Originals Worker's Cottage. Source: SCA, 2024



House (Side). Source: SCA, 2024



Originals Worker's Cottage. Source: SCA, 2024



Original Winery Building. Source: SCA, 2024

Additional Photographs



Wine Cellar. Source: SCA, 2024



Wine Cellar. Source: SCA, 2024



Source: 'Avondale' photograph, as found within the home of the 2024 owners of the property.



Original Winery. Source: SCA, 2024



Original Cellar. Source: SCA, 2024



Source: SCA, 2024

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163. Deepdale



Site Information				
Other Names	Manager's Residence Deepdale Farm			
Previous MHI No.	37			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	336 River Road			
Locality	West Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	-			
Land Information	Lot	7	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P015829	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'24.6"S 116°24'57.7"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12134			
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)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead FARMING/PASTORAL: Other
Other Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Shed or Barn
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1850s
Builder	Possible convict involvement
Walls	Masonry: Brick Earth: Pise (Rammed Earth); Mudbrick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Front and side elevation of two storey appearance but is single storey with undercroft, taking into account the change in topography. The surrounding deep verandahs with simple timber balustrades, accessed by centrally placed steps to main elevation and side steps. The house is of red brick construction, with stone plinth and rendered cellar walls. The roof is a complex system of hips, gables and gambrel styles with a projecting gable over part of the verandah, metal roof interspersed with clear Perspex panels. Red brick chimneys. Mix of timber framed sash, casement and French windows. Timber outbuilding being constructed within close proximity to the house and additional barn to the rear.</p> <p>Distant from the house and close to the access gate is a collection of outbuildings, all of which have been restored. The mudbrick outbuilding has gabled iron roof, timbered gable ends, deep open verandah to one elevation extending the full width of the property. Adjacent is a further smaller mudbrick outbuilding with timber infilling replacing damaged mudbricks. Pitched iron roof.</p> <p>The weatherboard shearing shed is an extensive range that has been adapted for use as accommodation. 'L' shaped layout with gabled roofs and is of weatherboard, mudbrick and iron construction. Verandah with simple colonial style criss-cross balustrading to the higher section and is open where level with the ground.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	15/12/2024

<p>Historical Information</p> <p>Governor Stirling selected Avon Location 3, later Deepdale. Within this selection a 200 acre location was granted to James Staunton, a soldier who had accompanied JS Roe's explorations. Lionel Lukin, a British engineer, sailed for the Swan River Colony in 1830 but had a dispute with Stirling before he arrived. Lukin was allotted Stirling's Deepdale's selection as settlement of this dispute. He planted an orange grove but spent many years away from the property as the Superintendent of Convict Prisoners at Swan. In 1863 Lukin died and was buried on a knoll overlooking the homestead.</p> <p>It is likely that the existing homestead was built c1852 with convict labour when Lukin was the Superintendent of the Hiring Depot in Toodyay. The homestead was located on higher ground and centrally located in the property. The Lukin family owned the property into the 20th century and during their ownership several outbuildings, including the shearing shed, were constructed adjacent to the homestead.</p> <p>In September 1977, Deepdale was sold to Katanning farmer Brian Fairclough from Ron Posselt, who had owned the property for 16 years at the time of purchase.</p> <p>In the 2000's the property has been redeveloped by the current owners. The existing buildings have been retained but substantially altered with changes of functions for the outbuildings and major additions to the homestead.</p> <p>In 2018, the property was on the market, with owners listed as Denby Roberts family of Multiplex founders. An article in the Real Estate Conversation reads:</p> <p><i>"Along with a main homestead that blends traditional and modern luxuries, the property benefits from a number of other buildings and facilities including a four bedroom guesthouse, a party barn, workshop, hangar, helipads, olive grove and manager's residence."</i></p> <p>Heritage advice was delivered for the creation of a farm stay and short term accommodation by Stephen Carrick Architects in May 2019. The proposal is described as:</p> <p><i>"The applicant is seeking approval to use their property's facilities for short stay/ hosted farm stay accommodation. The guests will have access to the property's main residence, guest house, pool, gym, tennis court and barn. No built works or alterations have been proposed to the farm buildings. A self guided 3km walk trail along a gravel road is proposed."</i></p> <p>In 2024, the property is preparing to be sold again, at the value of over 20 million.</p>	
<p>Historic Themes</p>	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Workers (incl. Aboriginal, convict)</p> <p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation and subdivision</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Rural industry & market gardening</p> <p>PEOPLE: Early settlers</p>
<p>Associations</p>	<p>Governor Stirling</p> <p>Lionel Lukin</p> <p>William Syred</p>

<p>Sources</p>	<p>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. 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. 118 places. Heritage Advice Note Deepdale Farm, Stephen Carrick Architects, 17th May 2019 Central Districts Herald Tribune, 29th of September, 1977, p.12.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p>	
<p>Deepdale has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the homestead complex has aesthetic value as the built elements form a visually cohesive farm group in a treed setting. • the homestead has aesthetic value as an example of a substantial residence from the 1850s. • the place has historic value for its association with Governor Stirling and Lionel Lukin and the extended Lukin family. • the place is of historic value as one of the first farms established in the district and for its continuity of use since the 1830s. 	
<p>Management Category</p>	<p>2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.</p>
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>Considerable significance</p>

Additional Photographs



Chimey Soak Ruins, supplied by owner



Chimey Soak Ruins, supplied by owner

Additional Photographs



Source: MHI, 2012.



Source: MHI, 2012.



Source: MHI, 2012.



Source: MHI, 2012.

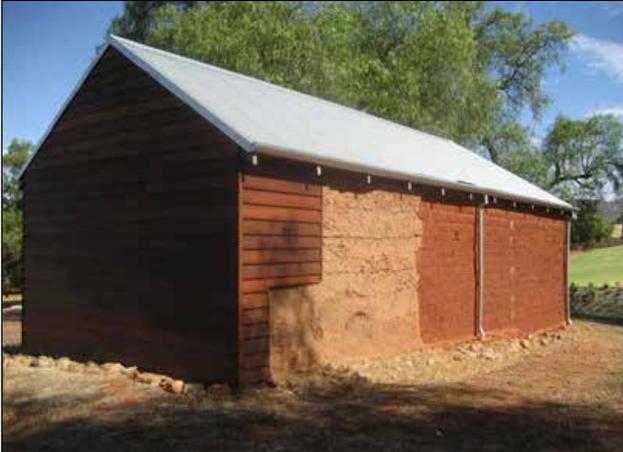


Source: MHI, 2012.



Source: MHI, 2012.

Additional Photographs



Source: MHI, 2012.



Source: MHI, 2012.



Source: Landgate, 2024.



Source: 'Historic rural luxury: Deepdale Farm', *The Real Estate Conversation*, December 2019.

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164. Mayfield



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	81			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	188 Toodyay West Road			
Locality	West Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11601336			
Land Information	Lot	820	Vol/Folio	2654/859
	Plan	DP051760	Reserve	-
GPS	31°31'37.7"S 116°26'46.1"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12204			
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)
Local Planning Policy 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	1890
Architect/ Builder	Thomas Ferguson (Owner / Builder)
Walls	Earth: Adobe (Mud Brick)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair to Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Mayfield comprises a rendered mud brick and iron cottage with a hipped and gable roof, red brick chimneys and an open front verandah.</p> <p>The setting is in a mixed cottage garden with a generous setback from the road. This garden has a large Jacaranda, outdoor seating, mature trees and a tended lawn. A line of juvenile trees to the east of the site and a range of standard roses planted close to the house are new additions to the landscaping. There are also agapanthus that line a western driveway. There is some hardscaping evident with coffee stone conglomerate rocks to form circles.</p> <p>The symmetrical façade of the original cottage has been slightly altered with an extension to the east and west. There is also the addition of a French timber double door where a double-hung timber window was evident in 2010. The front elevation has a timber-framed double windows. There is a brick side extension with metal framed windows and a lean-to carport to the rear of the property. The metal-framed windows to the brick extension have awnings for each elevation (east and west). The verandah was formally a return verandah, split from the roof and supported with square stop chamfer timber posts. The substructure is timber with a stone plinth. There are timber floorboards still extant on the revealed portion of the verandah. The roof has three face brick chimneys on the hipped and gable roof. The hipped and gabled roof has short sheet corrugated metal cladding with ridge ventilation in an east-west direction.</p> <p>There is a small contemporary sleep-out to the west that is not significant.</p>	
Authenticity	Low
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	24/09/2024

Historical Information	
<p>After being built by Thomas Ferguson, the house remained in the Ferguson family for a considerable number of years, with one of the owners Peter Alan Ferguson. The Ferguson Family built the two extensions to the sides of the house in brick with a brick plinth in the 1960s. The building retained multiple ownerships before being purchased by the current owner. There have been limited changes to the building since 2015, with exception of routine maintenance.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Ferguson Family
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</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</p> <p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Mayfield has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value as an example of residential development in the 1890s in Toodyay. • The place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape of West Toodyay. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



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165. Hasson House (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	54			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	312 Toodyay West Road			
Locality	West Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	1098960			
Land Information	Lot	23	Vol/Folio	1986/814
	Plan	D085306	Reserve	-
GPS	31°31'28.8"S 116°26'14.0"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12205			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

165. Hasson House (fmr)

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	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890
Architect/Builder	Brothers Edmund Glover Hasson (carpenter and builder) and William Wallace Hasson (stonemason, and small farmer)
Walls	Earth: Adobe (Mud Brick)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Hasson House (fmr) comprises a symmetrical rendered and scored mud brick and iron cottage with hipped roof and verandahs.</p> <p>The site is setback from the road, with a farm fence to the boundary. The lot is large with multiple fruit trees, endemic trees, low-lying shrubs and irises. There are various outbuildings on-site, and an extension to the east which is not considered significant.</p> <p>The building is on a limestone plinth/retaining wall with a central stone entry stair. The verandah is then setback from the plinth with decorative and turned timber floorboards and balustrades. The front elevation is divided by six turned timber posts, and symmetrical with two French timber doors with glazed panels and a central timber door setting containing highlight and sidelight windows. These sidelight windows appear to be painted glass or stained glass with a timber frame. The return verandah is connected to the simple hipped form of the roof to the front. The aerials reveal that the back of the roof forms a large gable. The front door is a simple four-panel timber door with a central doorknob, and is fitted with a screen door. There are two tall face brick chimneys to the rear. The west elevation contains matching French timber doors, about four (4) or five (5), and the verandah is an in-filled section with a double-hung window. The east elevation is obscured by a Colorbond fence and brick retaining wall.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	24/09/2024

Historical Information

Brothers Edmund Glover Hasson (carpenter and builder) and William Wallace Hasson (stonemason, small farmer) erected many buildings and halls in the Toodyay District during the 1890s. These included Wongamine Hall (1896), Mombekine Hall ((1897) and the Culham Hall (1899). One of their more notable buildings was Oddfellows Lodge (1897) in New Road, Newcastle (Stirling Terrace, Toodyay) that was reported to be the 'architectural beauty of the town'. (Erickson, p.320). It can be assumed they built this house as a family home where they lived with their widowed mother Ann Hasson until her death in 1898.

In Ian Chitty's brief 1976 entry on the place (see below), he notes the exterior walls of the house are adobe that were plastered and ruled to give the impression of ashlar. This wall treatment was used in a number of buildings in Toodyay, including the early building stage of W. G. Leeder's former home next door to the Mechanics' Institute, now the Toodyay Library, and the lower street façade of the Billiard Saloon. The Hasson property was also noted for the use of 'Harper' style fencing for the stock pens. 'These are the most extensive and best kept fences of the type in the district.' 'Harper' fencing was developed by Charles Harper (1842-1912, son of Rev. Charles Harper of Toodyay, using local timbers to create a double post and rail fence instead of imported wire. A recreation of this style of fencing can be seen at Bejoording Homestead.

In 1901, both brothers served on the Newcastle Board of Health that merged with the Municipality and the Road Board in December 1911. In April 1912 when the first election was held under the new conditions, both brothers were members.

In 2017 a proposal for redevelopment of Hasson House was submitted to council and Stephen Carrick Architects prepared a Heritage Advice Note. The proposal was described as follows:

"The proposal is to demolish the existing verandah addition to the rear of the house and build a new and larger addition to the same location. The extension on the ground floor will include space for a laundry, kitchen, dining and additional bathroom space. A second storey (mezzanine) is proposed within the roof space to the addition. The mezzanine includes space for a bedroom and storage.

The roof pitch to the extension is proposed to match the existing roof pitch. The verandah columns are also documented to match existing. The external walls of the addition will be rendered framed walls to match the existing rendered walls.

The north elevation drawing illustrates a horizontal style cladding (appears to be weatherboard but is not specified) to the second storey.

The location and proportions of the proposed door and window openings to the addition reference the location of the French doors within the original house. They are located centrally within the external walls. The documentation comments that the aluminium windows and doors will match the existing. "

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Road Board members William Wallace Edmund G. Hasson

165. Hasson House (fmr)

<p>Sources</p>	<p>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. 1976. (File no. 4 (h) 7 and 8). Toodyay Local Government Virtual Portrait Gallery, A Shire of Toodyay and Toodyay Historical Society Joint Project, 2021. Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024) Heritage Advice Note for Hasson House (fmr), Stephen Carrick Architects, 16th of August 2017. Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p>	
<p>Hasson House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value through its association with the Hasson brothers who made a considerable contribution to the development of the Toodyay district. • The place has aesthetic value as an example of former methods of construction and materials and for its positive contribution to the streetscape. 	
<p>Management Category</p>	<p>3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.</p>
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>Some / Moderate Significance</p>

Additional Photographs



