

APPENDIX 2

**SHIRE OF WYNDHAM - EAST KIMBERLEY
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

HERITAGE LIST



Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
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HERITAGE LIST

Refer to primary report for the overall context and further details pertaining to the relevant categories.


An important part of the recognition and understanding of the cultural heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance is provided to the owners, managers and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.

In line with the Heritage Council's guidelines, Categories 1 and 2 places are to be included in the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley's Heritage List to provide a level of management through the Shire's Planning Scheme and local planning policies.

The Heritage List is comprised of:


Category 1 A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's (HCWA) Register of Heritage Places (R) or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

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

Photograph	LHS#	inHerit	Place name	Address		Statement of Significance	97 #
KUNUNURRA TOWN							
	4	9617	Kununurra Picture Gardens	33-39 Coolibah Drive	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Established in 1961 by the Ord River Diversion Dam contractors Christiani, Neilsen & Clough in 1961, they were later taken over by the Kununurra Progression Association who had established in 1981. During the 1960s and early 1970s the Picture Gardens were a very important part of the social life of Kununurra with gatherings in Kununurra and Wyndham that included the bi-weekly movies at the open- air picture gardens on Wednesdays and Sundays. It was entertainment for the whole family with canvas chairs and long intervals for socialising and food and drink. Canvas chairs were provided but many people chose to supply their own. A stage was built in the late 1960s for local drama groups and visiting performers such as Slim Dusty.</p> <p>The advent of television and video impacted, and after closing for a period of time, the Kununurra open-air picture garden was reopened in 2004 following an ownership crisis which left its future uncertain. Lobbying by the local community led to the Kununurra Progression Association acquiring the property from the State Government for a nominal amount.</p>	


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					<p><u>Significance</u> Kununurra Picture Gardens are of considerable social and historic significance to generations of Kununurra residents in the town and district. The events including movies and music performances, and socialising that have taken place, and continue to do so, although with differences such as vehicle drive-in, as well as the original deckchair experience, evoke a sense of place and memories. The Ord River Diversion Dam contractors who established the picture gardens, and Kununurra Progression Association are significant for their associations with this important social venue for the community of Kununurra.</p>	
	6	9563	SITE PWD Mess Hall (former) & Quarters (site)	47 Coolibah Drive	<p>2</p> <p><u>History</u> The complex was the first purpose-built mess and quarters by the Public Works Department (PWD), for PWD staff consisting of mostly married men and a few women, working in Kununurra at the time of the construction of the dams from 1961. The complex was built in two parts, linked with concrete walkways. One part was the mess area with kitchen and dining area. In the other part were the rooms and ablution facilities. A liquor licence was obtained late in 1961 and the PWD Ord River Hostel and Club established. The first managers were Mr and Mrs Robinson, while Roy Hamilton was a prominent early President. Built with verandas, fans and a beautiful garden, the club provided a cool retreat for Kununurra people. Although, it became a high society venue (referred to as the 'White socks Brigade') and only those that worked for the public service were eligible for membership. Later, the staff quarters were used as a backpackers accommodation for a period before demolition in 1999 and replaced with hotel units. In more recent years it has established as the Country Club Hotel with part of the hotel reception area, bar and restaurant in the original mess building.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The former PWD Mess Hall & Quarters are of historical and social significance as the first purpose-built facility for the</p>	15

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						<p>Diversion and Argyle dams by Public Works Department construction workers, the establishment of the exclusive Ord River Club and more recent tourist facility as a quality hotel. The remaining former mess building, integral to the hotel reception and restaurants, and the lush garden setting, are of aesthetic significance, creating a tropical historic cultural environment.</p>	
	10	9577	Kununurra Cemetery	Hidden Valley Road	2	<p>History</p> <p>The first interment at the Kununurra Cemetery was Mrs Flora Robinson in July 1962. She was the wife of the first manager of the Ord River Club.</p> <p>The Cemetery is situated at the entrance to the picturesque Hidden Valley. A large ancient Boab tree is a dominant feature in the Cemetery.</p> <p>A project to construct the gates and beautify the Cemetery were part of a community effort, initiated by Rosalie Hamilton. Rotary took up the project to beautify, reticulate, and build gates to the Cemetery. Materials and effort were supplied by Rotarian men and ladies in 1990. Built by John Caratti and designed by Bill Withers (both Rotarians), the entrance gates are steel with locally quarried stone piers.</p> <p>In 2004, a Niche Wall (Columbarium) was constructed at the Cemetery near the entrance gates, becoming the Roy Hamilton Wall of Remembrance. Others to also be recognised on the Wall include Ross Barrett, Colin de Cruz, Craig S Johnston, Gregor & Francis McQuie and Patricia Sharpe. Two pioneer headstones recovered from the bottom of Lake Argyle were located at the Cemetery, in accordance with family wishes.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The Kununurra Cemetery has historical, social and aesthetic significance, established when Kununurra township originated and interring many past members of the Kununurra community since that time, including the headstones of two pioneers that have been recovered from Lake Argyle, and a Wall of Remembrance in recognition of those people that have had significant roles in Kununurra.</p> <p>The Kununurra Cemetery also has aesthetic significance set in an attractive position with the Hidden Valley National Park as the backdrop to a variety of memorials and decorative gravesites.</p>	31

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						The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration.	
	14	9589	M1 Pump Station (former)	Lakeview Drive	1	<p>Entered on Register of Heritage Places</p> <p><u>History</u> Refer to Register documentation for full history.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The former Main Pump Station is of exceptional historic significance as integral to the bold venture to develop the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) scheme.</p> <p>The steel framed iron clad shed, located on Lake Kununurra, housed three pumps on a concrete substructure adjacent to the north bank. The former pump station was the largest capacity pumping station in the State and a good, intact example of its type. It was considered a difficult engineering project for the time, requiring innovative design solutions.</p> <p>The development of the ORIA scheme and establishment of the town of Kununurra and surrounding area was reliant on the Scheme.</p> <p>The former pump station is a landmark on the lake and together with the M1 Channel, forms a cultural environment.</p>	44
 Photograph Courtesy of Andrew Barker 2010.	24		Ord River Pilot Scheme Site remnants	Off Victoria Highway / Ord River South side	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1959, the Kununurra Research Station recommended the establishment of a Pilot farm based on its finding in 1951 that sugar and rice cash crops could justify dam construction. The Commonwealth allocated a grant of 5 million pound for the construction of a diversion dam, main channel, the first farm, and the Kununurra townsite.</p> <p>These site remnants of the Ord River Pilot Scheme are associated with the WA Government and Northern Developments, Ord River Pty Ltd, and the Ord River Pilot Farm, created by an act of the WA Parliament, by the Northern Developments Act 1960, to test the commercial viability of the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) in 1960, almost three years before the completion of the Ord River Diversion Dam. And remnants from these earliest days of the Ord River Project and Kununurra.</p> <p>The infrastructure was in place by November 1960, when the pilot farm area (adjacent to Kununurra Airport), which had been</p>	

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					<p>contour surveyed for the WA Public Works Department, Cyril Ion and his crew, chain-dozed, cleared, cultivated and the first commercial crop of rice planted. The first commercial wet season crop of rice came off in May 1961.</p> <p>The Pilot farm was actually established and utilising irrigated water more than three months prior to the gazetting of the town of Kununurra.</p> <p>The site remnants of Ord River Pilot Scheme include; Flume structure, irrigation channel, the site of the twin submersible pump and associated pump switch house, at Carlton Reach (Lake Kununurra)</p> <p>The flume site and associated structures were in place to water the first commercial wet season rice crop at the Ord river Pilot Farm (Airport block) in November 1960.</p> <p>The remains of the pilot channel evidence a difference from the existing channels, having been cut with a dozer in a shallow “v” shape. The channel from the Pilot Farm to the flume structure was surveyed by PWD Engineering surveyor, Cyril Ion with assistance from Ron Kinsey, the Pilot Farm Manager, who had come up from the “Northern Developments Pty Ltd – Camballin” rice project.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>These remnants of the Ord River Pilot Scheme are of exceptional historic significance as the preliminary trial and successful outcome that underpinned the success of the ORIA scheme, the damming of the Ord River and the development of the Kununurra townsite. It was a unique project underpinned by State legislation and Commonwealth funded support.</p> <p>The remaining structures and sites represent associations with people, events, and historical processes with the first farm to test the commercial viability of the Ord River Irrigation Area and are some of the last remaining links to the establishment of this farm, by an act of the WA Parliament (Northern Developments Act 1960).</p>	
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	26	9585	Ord River Diversion Dam	Victoria Highway, Ord River	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Diversion Dam was constructed as the first stage of the Ord Irrigation Project. A pumping station built upstream from the dam was a vital part of the project. This allowed the water to be diverted to irrigation channels across the Weaber Plains. The dam was built to manage the water coming down the Ord River in the wet season. It was opened by the Prime Minister of Australia Sir Robert Menzies in 1963. Lake Kununurra, the body of water formed by the dam, is used for many recreational purposes.</p> <p>A water storage and diversion dam consist of a wide concrete spillway structure with thin vertical piers supporting a two-lane roadway, the Great Northern Highway and Victoria Highway that connects Perth with Darwin. The Dunham River Bridge was built at the same time to enable the completion of the new road from Wyndham to Kununurra and Darwin.</p> <p>The Diversion Dam was designed to serve an area of 30,000 acres. The project was designed and supervised by the Public Works Department (PWD) of West Australia, and Christiani and Nielson were the major contractors. The water level in the dam is regulated by 20 gates that are operated at the side of the bridge above. A pumping station and irrigation channels were also constructed.</p> <p>In 1972, the Ord River Dam was officially launched by the Prime Minister William McMahon, and the Main Pump Station was decommissioned. 10,000 hectares of land were under irrigation.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Diversion Dam has considerable historic significance, its construction marking the commencement of the Ord River Irrigation Project, being the basis for the development of intensive agriculture in the East- Kimberley and for the development of the Kununurra township. Without the Project and the defining Diversion Dam the Kununurra township and its community would not exist as it does today.</p>	33, 41
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KUNUNURRA DISTRICT						
	KD1		Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) project		<p>2 <u>History</u></p> <p>The Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) was a bold plan to develop the tropical north for intensive agriculture by harnessing the waters of the Ord River. Frank Wise, agricultural adviser had visited the area as early as 1928.</p> <p>In 1939, the Freeland League, seeking to resettle European Jews threatened by the rise of Nazism, produced the first plan to realise the Ord irrigation scheme by damming the Ord River. The proposal was supported by the State government but not the Commonwealth government.</p> <p>The first experimental plots were established in 1941 by Kimberley Durack. That led to the development of the Kimberley Research Station on Ivanhoe Plains in 1946. Since discovery in the late 1870s, by Alexander and John Forrest, the fertile alluvial plains of the lower reaches of the Ord River have lured farmers and pastoralists.</p> <p>In 1959, the Kununurra Research Station recommended the establishment of a Pilot farm based on its finding in 1951 that sugar and rice cash crops could justify dam construction. The Commonwealth allocated a grant of 5 million pound for the construction of a diversion dam, main channel, the first farm, and the Kununurra townsite.</p> <p>The original dominant crop was rice until 1974, when crops diversified into peanuts, sorghum and rice, until 1980.</p> <p>In 1987 trial plots of sandalwood were established.</p> <p>In the 1990s, the Kununurra based Ord River District Cooperative (ORDCO) commenced negotiations to develop the sugar industry resulting in the establishment of a sugar mill with a capacity to crush 2000 tonnes of cane a day. The mill was commissioned in late 1995, supporting a 3500 hectare industry. It was sold by CSR to the Korean company Cheil Jedang in 2000 and was in into crisis in 2007 when the owner refused to open the mill because of the losses it faced. The closure could have resulted in 375,000 tonnes of cane being dumped. The State Government helped the remaining sugar growers to buy the sugar mill, the only one in the region.</p>	new

					<p>The struggling sugar industry faced another threat due to the rise of the Indian sandalwood industry. The Indian sandalwood has become a significant part of the crop mix in the ORIA over the past six years. The expansion of sandalwood plantation contributed to a period of transition with long-term growing cycles (over 18 years) causing the value of production in the ORIA to remain lower until the tree crop is harvested. Existing sandalwood plantations have grown to take over about a quarter of the ORIA in less than a decade consolidating WA's status as the home to the biggest Indian Sandalwood plantation in the world.</p>	
					<p>Trials of hemp in 2008, and trials of cotton, wheat and rice between 2009 and 2010, and ORIA was producing the world's largest supply of Chia.</p> <p>With completion of ORIA Stage 2, in 2013, Kimberley Agricultural Investments took over the ORIA lease, and planted their first Chia crop in 2014 on new farmlands. In 2017 KAI acquired Carlton Hill and Ivanhoe pastoral leases and freehold. The ORIA covers approximately 25,000 hectares with a variety of experimental and successful crops of melons, mangoes, pumpkins, sandalwood and seeds.</p> <p>Agricultural research continues to support the Ord River Irrigation Scheme. Projects are undertaken by Agriculture WA at the Frank Wise Institute of Agriculture in the areas of horticulture, field crops, intensive beef production and new industries including cotton, sugar and processed tomatoes. Cotton research is back on the agenda after a 20-year lapse with early trials proving very promising.</p>	
<p>Photos courtesy of Christine Tooke</p>					<p>Significance</p> <p>The Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) is of exceptional historic significance for the bold plan to dam the Ord River with a Diversion Dam, construct irrigation channels and establish the town of Kununurra, agricultural opportunities and tourism for the East Kimberley region.</p>	



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	<p>KD2</p>	<p>16601 9576 25144</p>	<p>Frank Wise Institute of Tropical Agriculture (former) School House (former) SITE of Sandy Block</p>	<p>Durack Drive (off Research Station Road</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Entered on Register of Heritage Places</p> <p><u>History</u> Refer to Register documentation for full history. The Kimberley Research Station formerly known as the Frank Wise Institute of Tropical Agriculture (1947-), is a group of buildings comprising workshop (1947), duplex residence (1953), School (1958), archives/farm office (1961), cotton laboratory (1961), administration building (1962), four 2-storey residences (1962-65), offices, herbarium and entomology annex in demountable buildings (1968), drying shed (c.1970), CSIRO laboratory (1977), recreation room (1977), a number of sheds 1950s-1990s) and six other residences (1965-1977), tennis court, swimming pool, oval, water tanks, shade houses pump houses, pump remains, various outbuildings, mature plantings of tropical species and other plantings.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The former Frank Wise Institute of Tropical Agriculture is of historical significance for its association with the development of the extensive Ord River Irrigation Area project. It is one of only two research stations established in the State for research into tropical agriculture and displays residential and administration buildings not typical of research stations in Western Australia. The associations with Frank Joseph Scott Wise, adviser on tropical agriculture, Northern Territory Administrator, Member of Parliament and Premier of Western Australia are significant. The aesthetic significance of the cultural environment also reflects the management and philosophy associated with a tropical research station and ongoing experimentation. The School building is individually Registered within the Registered site. It is a good representative example of the North West Vernacular style.</p>	<p>30</p>
							


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	<p>KD3</p>	<p>9753</p>	<p>Ivanhoe Crossing</p>	<p>Ivanhoe Road</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><u>History</u> The original crossing was constructed in the 1930s. A small team was established in 1950 to construct the Wyndham-Nicholson Road. The Ivanhoe Crossing was an essential part of this road as it enabled crossing of the Ord River. The crossing was raised and upgraded in 1952/1953, completed on New Year's day in 1954. The crossing had previously been impassable for more than three months of the year in every wet season when river flows would result in the crossing being up to 35 feet under water. The equipment and materials for Ivanhoe Crossing were transported from Perth by State Ships, including 20 tonnes of cement. Aggregate was sourced locally. Approximately 750 empty 44 gallons drums were used to provide the formwork for the 125 culverts under the main part of the Crossing. The pavement is 16 feet in width with some wider sections to permit some parking and passing. The Wyndham-Nicholson Road was funded by the Federal Government with the funds allocated by the State's Main Roads Commission. The Crossing was constructed in hot and difficult conditions with the workers camped on the south bank. Although the Crossing was essentially superseded by the Diversion Dam bridge in 1962, it was 'restored' in c.1983, and continues to form an essential link in the local road network and is a popular tourist attraction.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Ivanhoe Crossing has historical significance as it provided (and still provides) a crossing of the Ord River, since the 1930s, and more reliably as an essential part of the Wyndham-Nicholson Road constructed in the early 1950s. The original crossing enabled pastoralists to avoid the rigours of the stock route. Ivanhoe Crossing has aesthetic significance which is reflected in its ability to attract large numbers of tourists that come to watch the waters of the Ord River flow over the Crossing.</p>	<p>27</p>
							


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WYNDHAM PORT						
	WP3		SITE: original Wyndham town	Barytes Road	2	<p><u>History</u> Wyndham port was established in the 1885, and the Wyndham townsite gazetted in 1886 to service the Halls Creek goldfields and cattle stations in the region. An elaborate Town Plan that included 7 town squares and 48 streets with 72 lots, were sold sight unseen. The townsite was hard stone and the only development was the beginning of the Resident Magistrate's residence before abandoning the plan. A settlement developed around the jetty at Anthon's Landing. No other constructions took place in the original town site.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The site of the original Wyndham town gazetted in 1886, is of considerable historic significance as one of the earlier gazetted towns in the State, and likely one of the only ones that did not progress past the beginnings of the construction of the Resident Magistrate's house before abandoning the construction and the townsite in preference to an official settlement around the jetty at Anthon's Landing.</p>
	WP4		Cambridge Gulf Magistrate's Residency remnants	Barytes Road	2	<p><u>History</u> The remains of the Cambridge Gulf residency for the Acting Resident Magistrate, JM Finnerty, in the newly gazetted townsite, are all that was constructed of a more substantial plan for the residence that was never completely built. There is some conjecture as to why the building was never completed. The white front wall was said to be a signal beacon for shipping. It is the only building, or part-there-of, in the entire gazetted townsite.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The remains of the Resident Magistrate's home in the 1886 gazetted townsite of Wyndham, being the only construction in the original townsite, is of considerable historical significance in representing the history of the beginnings of Wyndham.</p>

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GULLY ROAD PRECINCT							
	G3	9570	Gully Cemetery	Gully Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Gully Cemetery was established when it was recognised that The Bend Cemetery was at capacity and environmental impact of erosion from tidal flooding and cyclones. It closed in 1929. Meanwhile, the Gully Cemetery opened was established in 1922 linking to the historic Port town.</p> <p>The Cemetery is an important link to the past for descendants living in the Gully Road precinct particularly.</p> <p>The Gully Cemetery is occasionally reopened for burials for descendants and members of the remaining pioneer families of the East Kimberley.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Gully Cemetery has historical, social and aesthetic significance, as the resting place of members of the early Wyndham Port community and some of the station families who began the pastoral industry in the area in the late 1880s. The Gully Cemetery origins go back to 1922 providing significant information on that early history of the Gully Road precinct, Wyndham town and the port.</p> <p>It is an important link to the past for descendants living in Wyndham today.</p> <p>The Gully Cemetery also has aesthetic significance nestled at the base of the Bastion that forms the backdrop to a variety of memorials and decorative gravesites. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration.</p>	22

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WYNDHAM PORT TOWN						
	WT2	9601	SITE Anthon's Landing	Off Foreshore Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original 'Anthon's Landing' was named after Captain J. Anthon, master of the vessel 'S.S. Albany'. He arrived in April 1886 with the WA Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, John Forrest, who selected the site for the Port of Wyndham.</p> <p>The first 'Landing' was little more than wooden planks running down to the waterline. It was hastily constructed when gold was discovered in Halls Creek in 1885. Hundreds of miners set out for Wyndham and disembarked at Anthon's Landing before setting out (on foot) for the goldfields.</p> <p>In 1890 a proper jetty was constructed, and stockyards and a race were added in 1894, so that cattle could be shipped from Wyndham, rather than droving them overland to Derby.</p> <p>The posts at the front of Anthon's Landing date from 1894 and were part of these cattle yards. Cattle were brought in from as far south as Halls Creek and east from Timber Creek. They walked over Mt Albany, then down Reginald Street and into the yards, before being loaded onto ships, mostly destined for Fremantle. Drivers had to bring the cattle before the end of the school day so that the children weren't at risk of being trampled on their way home from school.</p> <p>A tramway also ran along the jetty to a goods shed at the landing and across to a shed at Durack's Store. An unofficial town sprang up around Anthon's Landing after the gazetted townsite failed to be developed.</p> <p>The use of Anthon's Landing rapidly declined after the new jetty (now Wyndham Wharf) was opened next to the Meat Works in 1919, although live cattle were exported from the jetty until 1925. In 1944 the jetty at Anthon's Landing was destroyed by fire.</p> <p>A new jetty, for community use, was eventually built on the Anthon's Landing site in 2011 and was officially opened on 4 February 2012. Now called Wyndham Community Jetty.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Anthon's Landing is of considerable historic and social significance, named after Captain J. Anthon, who arrived in April 1886 with the WA Surveyor-General and Commissioner of</p>

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						<p>Crown Lands, John Forrest, who selected the site for the Port of Wyndham. The jetty developed after gold had been discovered in Halls Creek in 1885 and hundreds of miners set out for the goldfields. The construction of stockyards in 1894, facilitated the cattle shipments that became the lifeblood of the Kimberley district. Since the early days of European settlement, the landing has played a major role in connecting the East Kimberley to the outside world. The historical and social significance is demonstrated in the unofficial settlement that sprung up around the Landing that was the beginnings of the port town around O'Donnell Street. In deference to the gazetted town to the north.</p>	
 	<p>WT3</p>	<p>3281</p> <p>9615</p>	<p>Wyndham Court House (former)</p> <p>The 1954 North Kimberley Survey & Mapping Expedition Plaque</p>	<p>1 McPhee Street North corner of Gambier Street</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Construction of the Court House commenced in 1954, on the site of, and possibly utilising some fabric including the foundations of the original 1928 building that was initially used as a temporary police station. The 1954 construction was the beginning of 3 stages of development over 15 years. The Police Sergeant acted as the clerk of the court and as a marriage celebrant. The building comprised the Sergeant's office, police charge room, juror's room and the courtroom. Later, the Rural and Industries (R&I) bank agency, and a monthly Anglican Church service was held by the Minister who came over by barge from the Forrest River Mission. In 1992 the building was decommissioned and was derelict before the Wyndham Historical Society opened the Wyndham Historical Museum in 1995, showcasing and celebrating Wyndham's rich history.</p> <p>In 1994 a plaque commemorating the North Kimberley mapping expedition of 1954, was placed in the grounds of the Museum. Led by the Surveyor-General J Morgan, the exploration party set out from Wyndham to survey a possible route from Gibb River to Kalumburu and to investigate land east of the proposed survey line, of which little or nothing was known. It was one of the last great survey expeditions to use donkeys for transport.</p> <p>In 1994 Roy Hamilton undertook a memorial project of the 1954 expedition, and the plaque that shows the aims, route taken and people involved was unveiled in a ceremony in the same year.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Courthouse has historic and social significance for its law and order and court functions, banking agency, and venue</p>	<p>37</p>


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						for monthly church services, on the site from c.1928 to 1970, and the Museum function since 1975. The Wyndham Historical Society's significance is of historical and social significance for the collection, conservation and promotion of the history of Wyndham providing a destination in Wyndham to attract visitors and showcase Wyndham's significant history, including the memorial plaque of the 1954 Morgan Survey expedition.
	WT7	4169	<u>Chinese shop</u> Fong Fan's Store & residence (former)	27 O'Donnell Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Only two of the original five Chinese shops remain on the west side of O'Donnell Street. This store has been restored, the other one is in relatively poor condition and requires fairly urgent work. As part of the historic Port as a whole, it is imperative these buildings are retained.</p> <p>Fong Fan Store & residence was established in c.1915 and operated Fong Fan's Tailor and Merchant store through to 1934. From 1934, when MacRobertson Miller Airlines (MMA) won the airmail contract from the WA government, they leased Lot 3 from Fong Fan for their Booking Office. Colloquially known as 'Mickey Mouse Airlines' until the early 1960s.</p> <p>Fong Fan and his wife, Lun She Fong, were Chinese immigrants (prior to 1901) who came to Wyndham in c. 1915. They owned Lots 3 and 4 O'Donnell Street and operated Fong Fan's Tailor and Merchant store.</p> <p>The former Fong Fan's Store & residence and MMA booking office has restored as a private residence.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Chinese shops form an integral part of the whole historic Wyndham Port townsite. Built in the c.1915, Fong Fan's Tailor and Merchant store, and the other Chinese store are of considerable historic and social significance because of their direct link to the Chinese history, the services they provided and the social aspects of their stores serving the region. The historical significance of the MMA booking Office for almost 30 years is considerable. The restored former Fong Fan's Tailor and Merchant store makes a very substantial aesthetic contribution to the historic Wyndham Port town. Descendants of the original owners add significant social heritage value of the Chinese shops.</p>



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	<p>WT8</p>		<p>RSL Memorial Park</p>	<p>29 O'Donnell Street</p>	<p>2</p> <p><u>History</u> The Wyndham RSL sub-branch established the war memorial in memory of those who died during the World Wars and other conflicts. The Memorial has particular significance for Wyndham. On 3 March 1942, eight Japanese fighters attacked Wyndham, on the same day that Broome was also attacked, with more than 80 people were killed. On 23 March, seven Japanese planes bombed the Wyndham Aerodrome, causing damage and 30 large craters in the ground. The town's only defence was the Volunteer Defence Corp a group of mostly untrained men volunteers. Most of the town's population evacuated and the meatworks closed between 1942 and 1945. Kalumburu Mission was also bombed by the Japanese on 27 September 1943 resulting in a Priest and five Aboriginal children being killed.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The RSL War memorial in Wyndham is socially and historically significant as a sense of place and remembrance for those who served, and their families, and its association with wars and other conflicts. It is particularly relevant to the events in March 1942 when Wyndham, and Broome, were bombed by Japanese aircraft, and the Towns' major employer, the meatworks closed down for the remainder of the second world war, as the town's population also evacuated. RSL Memorial Park is a place of remembrance and reverence, very important to many members of the Wyndham and district community.</p>	
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	<p>WT9</p>	<p>4168</p>	<p><u>Chinese Shop</u> Lee Tong Store (former)</p>	<p>33 O'Donnell Street</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><u>History</u> Only two of the original five Chinese shops remain on the west side of O'Donnell Street. This store is in relatively poor condition and requires fairly urgent maintenance. As part of the historic Port as a whole, it is imperative these buildings are retained. Charlie Lee Tong Foo arrived in Wyndham in the early 1900s. He had come from Canton to the goldrush and worked as a cook at the Gibb River and Rosewood Stations. On a visit to Darwin, at the Picture Gardens, he saved a woman in a shooting incident where her husband was killed. He married her and they came to Wyndham, and she soon gained respect as a seamstress, known to complete trousers before sundown. The store was owned by Ah Chee, who left the store to Lee Tong when he died. His wife Cissie (Cecilia Chung Hee) seamstress services were added to the general store goods and services available at Lee Tong's General Storekeeper- 'Outfitter and Tailor'.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The Chinese shops form an integral part of the whole historic Wyndham Port townsite. Built in the c.1900, Lee Tong's Store, and the other Chinese store, are of considerable historic and social significance because of their direct link to the Chinese history, the services they provided and the social aspects of their stores serving the region. The Lee Tong Store is vacant and in need of restoration but makes a very substantial nostalgic aesthetic contribution to the historic Wyndham Port town. Descendants of the original owners add significant social heritage value of the Chinese shops.</p>
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	WT12	4164	Wyndham Port Hospital (former)	12-28 O'Donnell Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The former Wyndham Port Hospital was built in 1913, on the site of the original 1894 hospital that was demolished in 1913. It is likely the remains of the morgue date back to 1894.</p> <p>The first hospital on the site in 1894 was condemned by the District Medical Officer, Dr Parer in 1909. He recommended demolition and that a new hospital be constructed as people were avoiding the hospital due to its poor condition. A storm in February 1913 partly demolished the building, and it was removed.</p> <p>The original Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) base was established in the hospital grounds in 1936 and moved to the Three Mile location in the 1950s. The Royal Flying Doctor Service was initiated in the Kimberley by Reverend John Flynn. The first RFDS base was established in Wyndham.</p> <p>The Wyndham Port Hospital was built in 1913, staffed by a Matron and an Aboriginal youth. By 1916, two mosquito proof rooms were added, followed by nurses' quarters, an operating room and a men's room. In 1919 an outbreak of dengue fever necessitated further extensions. Renovations were undertaken in 1927 and in 1956 a two-bedroom maternity ward was added. The hospital closed in 1970 at which time the hospital at The Three Mile was built.</p> <p>In 1974, the Department of Corrections bought the hospital and converted it to the Wyndham Port Regional Prison in 1975. The low-security prison closed in 1993. The property is now privately owned.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Wyndham Port Hospital and the site of the original hospital are of considerable historic and social significance for the provision of health and medical services since 1894 until 1970, during which time the first RFDS base was established in Wyndham on this site. The adaptation of the hospital to facilitate the Wyndham Port Regional Prison in 1975, and the function of the prison through to 1993 is of considerable historical significance.</p> <p>The social significance as a place of medical and RFDS services and later the prison is of considerable significance in the remote</p>	
							


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						<p>location of Wyndham and evokes a sense of place for generations of the Wyndham community.</p> <p>The aesthetic significance of the collection of buildings on the site, framed by a Boab tree on the front verge is of considerable value to the overall port town and particularly its location in the centre of O'Donnell Street with The Bastion backdrop.</p>	
	WT13	9566	Drovers Memorial	26 O'Donnell Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>This Drover's Memorial bench was installed on behalf of the WA Historical Society as a tribute to the efforts of the region's pastoral pioneers and overlanders.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Drover's Memorial has historic significance for the commemoration of the critical role of the early pioneering pastoral industry of the Kimberley, particularly the industry's contribution to the establishment and growth of Wyndham.</p>	18
	WT14	6998	Bluey Lloyd's House & Flat (former)	30-32 O'Donnell Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The former Bluey Lloyd's house & flat comprises two buildings on site with the flat at the street frontage and the house behind, elevated on the slope of the land at the base of the Bastion. Edith "Bluey" Lloyd's house built in c.1948, previously occupied by an Afghan, is typical of the tropical bungalow. It was altered to form two flats with a centrally accessible kitchen.</p> <p>Bluey Lloyd came to Australia from Wales in 1928, working in the regions before coming to Wyndham in 1948 with Jim Neighbour, her lover and employer. When she insisted on him providing somewhere for her to live in lieu of wages, this house was the outcome, transferred into her name in 1961.</p> <p>The flat was originally used as a shop, with a fuel pump at the front providing fuel to residents of the port.</p> <p>Bluey Lloyd was an independent woman. She worked as a head cook at the hospital and was a much-respected resident in the community. She died in 1991. She left the buildings and their contents to the Historical Society for the Museum.</p> <p>The house was used as an office for a funeral business and as a private residence.</p>	5



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						<p><u>Significance</u> The former Bluey Lloyd's house and flat are of historical and social significance for her community respect and involvement. The house is a fine example, one of the best in the town, of an original 1950s development in Wyndham Port town. The flat represents services to the community. Her philanthropy is a generous benefit to the Wyndham community.</p>	
	WT17	6585	The Bend Cemetery	Great Northern Highway (midway between Port town and the Three Mile)	2	<p><u>History</u> The Pioneer Cemetery was known as The Bend Cemetery. It was the first cemetery in Wyndham in 1886. The Cemetery contains graves of early pioneers, and 12 men who died during the construction of the Wyndham meatworks between 1915 and 1918, mostly from heat exhaustion. There is a list of their names, dates and causes of death. There are many unmarked graves and no official burial register. The Cemetery was closed in 1929 due to lack of space and erosion of the graves from high tides. The last burial was Charles Bridge of Springvale Station.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The Bend Cemetery has historic significance as the first cemetery located in Wyndham in 1886, forming an important historic link with the early pioneering of the district and the Meatworkers.</p> <p>The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration.</p>	4


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WYNDHAM - THE THREE MILE						
TM8	1466 6	Wyndham Picture Gardens	47 Koolama Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The first Picture Gardens in Wyndham were at the Meatworks when the movies were silent and a pianist played to create the appropriate mood music. A talkie projector was purchase din 1934 and the movies ran twice a week until the State-owned Meatworks were sold to a private company in 1967 and the picture gardens closed.</p> <p>The Wyndham schools' Parents and Citizens Association (P&C) constructed the Picture Gardens at The Three Mile. A canteen, projection box (bio box) and screen were erected and the arc projectors were relocated from the Meatworks.</p> <p>The Wyndham Picture Gardens opened on 1 July 1969 and movies screened every Wednesday and Sunday night, and later Saturday nights too. From 1982, the advent of commercial television and videos was impacting the movie attendance, and screenings reduced to fortnightly on Saturday nights between the months of April and November. By 2006 the projectors had become obsolete and the Picture Gardens closed.</p> <p>In 2010, a group of community volunteers, together with the Shire, raised funds and obtained grant funding to purchase a digital projector and rebuild the facility.</p> <p>Wyndham Picture Gardens re-opened on 9 April 2011 with the premier screening of "Mad Bastards" a movie that was filmed around Wyndham in 2010, featuring a number of locals.</p> <p>The canvas deck chairs are still there, and vehicles can also enter. The mural on the fence was painted by the Wyndham District High School students in 1996 and updated by the students in 2010.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>From the late 1960s the Wyndham Picture Gardens was a very significant part of the community's social life. The commitment and resilience of the local community of modern pioneers is a testament to the pioneers of the Kimberley. The picture gardens are of historical and social significance as a much-valued part of life in Wyndham.</p>	
						

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	<p>TM9</p>	<p>9596</p>	<p>Warriu Park & Statues</p>	<p>23 Koolama Street</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><u>History</u> The Warriu Aboriginal Dreamtime Statues are located at the Joorook Ngarni end of Koolama Street, facing west. The statues comprise a five-metre male hunter gather figure holding a spear, a female holding an assortment of bush tucker, a child, dog and kangaroo. All are made from copper and bronze built by Aboriginal people, traditional owners of the land and sculpted by Andrew Hickson in 1990, as part of a Bi-Centenary project. A commemorative ceremony in was headed by Ernie Bridge, the MLA for the Kimberley at that time. The site is under the management of the Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The historic and social significance of the statues lies in their symbolic meaning (interpretation) for Aboriginal people today, of a lifestyle lost forever. The Statues' social significance is the involvement of the traditional owners of the land, providing a poignant a reminder of the Aboriginal heritage of the Wyndham area that have also become a major attraction for locals and visitors.</p>	<p>52</p>
<p>WYNDHAM DISTRICT</p>							
<p>4 MILE</p>							
	<p>Wd1</p>		<p>Afghan Cemetery</p>	<p>4 Mile Creek off Great Northern Highway</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><u>History</u> The Afghan Cameleers played a significant role in the development and settlement of the Kimberley region and particularly in and around the Wyndham area after 1908. The Cameleers moved goods and supplies from the Port to the stations. They interacted well with Aboriginal people and many Aboriginal descendants of Wyndham owe their mixed heritage to this interaction.</p> <p>The Afghan Cemetery consists of several rock mounds all facing west (Mecca). All are consistent in construction detail and are of a similar size and uniform shape. The headstones don't mark the names of the interred person. The graves are consistent with Muslim burial customs. The graves are dated between 1919 and 1942.</p> <p>Interpretation signage identifies the Afghans interred at the Cemetery.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p>	<p>1</p>


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						<p>The Afghan Cemetery has considerable historic significance in its physical evidence of Afghan Cameleers, and a reminder of the critical role that the Cameleers and their camels played in the development and settlement of the region and the State. The Afghan Cemetery, consistent with Muslim customs, is a rare example of an exclusive Afghan Cemetery in the Kimberley and throughout Western Australia.</p>
	Wd2		SITE Afghan Settlement	Located south of Bonaparte Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Afghan Cameleers played a significant role in the development and settlement of the Kimberley region. They came from the Indian sub-continent, arriving in Wyndham after the cameleer strike in Port Hedland in 1908. At that time, they were granted permission to live on land at the "Four Mile". They built cattle yards, 24 houses, a Mosque and a well. The Cameleers moved goods and supplies around the region. They interacted well with Aboriginal people and many Aboriginal descendants of Wyndham owe their mixed heritage to this interaction. Nomads stayed at his make-shift shanty town while loading up between trips.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Afghan Cameleers settlement is of considerable historic and scientific significance, in evidencing a way of life no longer practiced and opportunities for archaeological investigations to reveal more evidence of their lives.</p>
7 MILE						
	Wd7		Seven Mile Cemetery	Great Northern Highway	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Seven Mile Cemetery was established as Wyndham's official Cemetery, when the town of Wyndham was relocated to The Three Mile and the original town of Wyndham was renamed Wyndham Port. Burials at the 7 Mile Cemetery date from October 1968.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Seven Mile Cemetery has historic significance as a link between Wyndham Port and the Three Mile as the official Cemetery to service both towns and districts and forms an important historic link with people of the district.</p>



PARRY CREEK						
	PC1	9606	Telegraph Station ruins	Parry Creek Reserve	2	<p>NOT VISITED 2021/22</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The chimney and foundation are the ruins of the Telegraph Station. The Telegraph Station operated from 1914-1924. It was responsible for tracking a number of enemy ships during World War One, namely its contribution to the sinking of the <i>Emden</i>. The station was closed in 1924 due to the static interference from the iron in the rock surrounding the station.</p> <p>The wireless station was commissioned by the Postmaster General's Department (PMG) on 18 May 1914 and built by a Public Works Department (PWD) team. PWD drawings show two-buildings: the transmitting house and across a breezeway, the powerhouse.</p> <p>One of 19 coastal radio stations, Telegraph Station formed part of the Australian coastal wireless telegraph network, allowing ships at sea to communicate with people on land, as well as relay messages. The aim of the original network was to ensure that all ships in Australian waters would be in contact with at least one station at all times.</p> <p>Between 1915 and 1920 the Royal Australian Navy took control of all Australian coast radio stations and all wireless telegraphy in Australia. After the PMG resumed control of the Coastal Radio Service in October 1920, the Wyndham station was decommissioned and moved to Wyndham Port.</p> <p>At the outbreak of World War I, <i>Emden</i> captured a Russian steamer and converted her into the commerce raider <i>Cormoran</i>. <i>Emden</i> re-joined the East Asia Squadron, then was detached for independent raiding in the Indian Ocean. The cruiser spent nearly two months in the region and captured nearly two dozen ships. In October 1914, <i>Emden</i> launched a surprise attack on Penang; in the resulting Battle of Penang.</p> <p>Müller then took <i>Emden</i> to raid the Cocos Islands, where he landed a contingent of sailors to destroy British facilities. There, <i>Emden</i> was attacked by the Australian cruiser HMAS <i>Sydney</i> on 9 November 1914. The Australian ship quickly inflicted serious damage and forced Müller to run his ship aground to avoid sinking. Most of the survivors were taken prisoner; the landing party, commandeered an old schooner and</p>

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						<p>eventually returned to Germany. <i>Emden's</i> wreck was quickly destroyed by wave action and was broken up for scrap in the 1950s.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The ruins of the Telegraph Station are of exceptional historic significance in representing the station's tracking role in World War One and in the sinking the German ship the <i>Emden</i>, and the role it played as part of the Australian coastal wireless telegraph network, ensuring that all ships in Australian waters would be in contact with at least one station.</p>
WYNDHAM REGION						
	WD1	9579	SITE Lonely Stockman's grave	Parry Creek Road, Buttons Gap	2	<p>History</p> <p>The stockman's grave is a simple mound, covered with stones. A white painted tin cross is inscribed with the details of the stockman's name: David Suttie (known as "The Silent Stockman"). He died on 29 January 1912, aged 62 years. He was the head stockman. He died of excessive heat and exposure. His grave is a reminder of the harsh conditions faced by the early pastoralists in the Kimberley region.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The Lonely Stockman's Grave has historic significance as the resting place of a lone stockman of the early pastoralist days of the region. The grave is representative of the harsh conditions and make-do attitude of the early pastoralists of the Kimberley.</p>

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	WD5	9595	The Grotto	38 Mile, Great Northern Highway	2	<p>History</p> <p>The Grotto area has been an extremely important area for the hunter gatherer Aboriginal people. Large lithic sites and Aboriginal art are evident in the area. Since European settlement the Grotto has been an important part of the Wyndham social and recreational scene.</p> <p>The Grotto is a deep pool at the base of a rocky ravine that forms an amphitheatre. A water fall cascades over the rock face during the wet season. Access is via 144 concrete steps that were a Lions project. The water level of the pool is approximately 70 metres from the surface rock.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The Grotto area was an extremely important area for the hunter gatherer Aboriginal people, and since the pastoral and other development of the region, the Grotto has been an important part of Wyndham's social and recreational scene. From 1919, Meatworks trucks were used to bring their employees and their families. Its recreational use is associated with happy times for the Wyndham community.</p>	50
	Photo courtesy of Chris Magnay Photo + Video						

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EAST KIMBERLEY DISTRICT NOT IN REVIEW BRIEF NOT VISITED 2021/22						Refer to inHerit database	
		9584	Oombulgurri (Former Forrest River Mission)	Forrest River Reserve Cambridge Gulf	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Oombulgurri Settlement's main street is lined with an avenue of Boab trees planted in the early days of the Mission. The buildings are a mixture of local resources – timber, rock, mudbrick and grass thatch as well as modern timber, tin, corrugated iron and fibro. The two most significant buildings in the settlement are the church and the school. The church is from the days of the Forrest River Mission and continues to be used for occasional services. The school was the first independent Aboriginal school in Australia.</p> <p>The Anglican church tried to start up a Mission in 1897 but the attempt was abandoned due to poor contact with the Aboriginal people. Another attempt was made, the Forrest River Mission being founded in 1913. Reverend Gribble managed the Mission from 1914 to 1926, the Mission continued to operate until 1968 under several changes in management. In 1965 the Native Welfare Department decided that the Mission should close down and move the Wyndham.</p> <p>A quest for self-determination by ex-Forrest River Mission people led to a return to the old site that had been abandoned in the 1960s. Renamed Oombulgurri (the name of the surrounding area) in 1970, the Oombulgurri Committee was set up by Elders who had lived at the Mission and wanted to return to the Forrest River to start up a community. The return was achieved with the assistance of the Uniting Church. A government committee was set up to re-establish service and staff and to resolve the ongoing water supply problems. This had been achieved by 1982. The community had the first independent Aboriginal school in Australia. The Oombulgurri community continues today under the management of Oombulgurri committee.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Oombulgurri formerly the Forrest River Mission, has exceptional historical significance as the site of the first Mission established in Western Australia. The church remains as a reminder of the Forrest River Mission and attempts by the Anglican church to induct local Aboriginal people to the Christian faith. The quest for</p>	40

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						self-determination by ex-Forrest River Mission people that led to the renamed Oombulgurri, and a committee of Elders is of considerable historic significance. In 1970, the Oombulgurri Committee was set up by Elders who had lived at the Mission. The school has substantial social significance as the first independent Aboriginal school in Australia.	
			Oombulgurri Cemetery	Forrest River Cambridge Gulf	2	The Oombulgurri Cemetery records and commemorates those associated with the first mission in Western Australia and since that time.	
			Truscott Base & Airfield	Anjo peninsula Doongan	2	<p>World War Two associations</p> <p>The Truscott Base was built in an isolated region on the Anjo Peninsula. The airstrip was carved out of bush that is today the site of army World War II relics. At the end of the now resurface airstrip is the site of a bomber crash. Eleven men were killed when the heavily laden Liberator Bomber crashed soon after take-off. There is a bitumen road that leads to the beach where supplies were landed. This land is still used today for fuel and food supplies.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The significance of the Truscott Base cannot be understated. It has already been recognised by the Defence Department as contributing to Australia's participation in World War II. The relics left by the forces stationed at the airbase are a reminder of the technology and strategy used by the defence in 1944. Owing to the isolation of this historic place many of the artefacts remain undamaged and protected from vandalism. Access to the airbase is strictly limited.</p>	51
<p>KALUMBURU NOT IN REVIEW BRIEF NOT VISITED 2021/22/22</p>							
		9574	Kalumburu Mission	Drysdale River	2	The Benedictine Monks of New Norcia established a mission at Pago in 1908. Under the guidance of Abbot Torres the monks built up a community to provide education and health services and to meet the spiritual needs of the local Aborigines. The mission was given world-wide recognition when they helped two German aviators who had become stranded in the north after losing their bearings in a storm. An organ, said to have been donated by Adolf Hitler in recognition of their deeds, is still in the	28

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					<p>hands of the Benedictine Monastery at New Norcia. In the 1930s a better location was sought for the mission as a guaranteed supply of water was needed. Hence in 1937 the community was moved to the present site of Kalumburu. The mission has had an interesting history. The Aboriginal people under the stewardship of the Monks and Nuns built up a successful self-sustaining community. Tropical fruits, nuts and vegetables were raised along with beef and dairy cattle. At one period in its history only fuel for vehicles and the power generator had to be imported. The Kalumburu people have experienced some very dramatic events in their history. In 1942 they helped the survivors of the Koolama ship which had been bombed by Japanese planes. The ship later limped into Wyndham Port, only to sink alongside the wharf. In the same year the mission was bombed, and a priest and some Aboriginal children were killed. Some buildings within the mission were severely damaged. Kalumburu Mission was in the capable hands of Father Anstey until his retirement. He was knowledgeable about the history and geography of the region and developed an interesting display of historical and natural artifacts from all over the world, in the old school house in the mission grounds. In 1981, self-governance by the Kalumburu Aboriginal community broke with the Catholic Church.</p> <p>There are a number of different buildings on the Kalumburu Mission. The major buildings are the monastery and the church. The Monastery was built in the 1930s for the Benedictine Monks who founded the Mission. There had been an earlier mission set up at Pago in 1908, but the mission was relocated to the present site in 1937. The monastery is a long stone building with wings at each end of a long veranda. The stone work is random laid with cement mortar in between. The front facade of the prominent wing is more ornate with cement brick quoining, a circular design in the stonework and a prominent gable verge. A veranda under separate roof, supported by metal pillars, runs the length of the building.</p> <p>The Mission Church is a corrugated iron building built by the Benedictine Monks and the Aborigines from materials from the former mission site at Pago. It is a rectangular building with a gently pitched roof, with a gabled porch over the front door, supported by metal poles. At the apex of the roof gable is a cross structure which includes a small bell. The corrugated iron</p>	
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						<p>is unclad on the inside, and the building is cooled by ceiling fans. The church is well maintained and is an attractive place of worship for the local people.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>Kalumburu Mission has exceptional historical significance: the church, monastery and other core buildings form a significant precinct indicative of the place's historical function as a mission; the layout provides an example of mission planning in the early twentieth century in Western Australia and of pioneering occupation of a previously isolated area; it is closely associated with foreign missionaries' attempts to induct Aboriginal people to the Christian faith; and it is significant in the history of World War Two being one of four sites of air attacks in Western Australia, with six people killed.</p> <p>Kalumburu Mission has social significance: it has religious and spiritual value for the Catholic Church and the northern Kimberley community in general.</p> <p>Refer to Conservation Plan 2003.</p>	
			Kalumburu Cemetery	Drysdale River	2	The Kalumburu Cemetery records and commemorates those who died in Kalumburu from its establishment in 1937, bombing during World War Two and since that time.	
			Pago Pago Cemetery	Pago North of Kalumburu	2	The Benedictine Monks of New Norcia established a mission at Pago in 1908. Under the guidance of Abbot Torres the monks built up a community to provide education and health services and to meet the spiritual needs of the local Aborigines. In 1937 the community was moved to the present site of Kalumburu.	
						The Pago Pago Cemetery records and commemorates those who died during that period.	