

SHIRE OF WYNDHAM EAST KIMBERLEY

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

Primary Report: refer to Appendices 1 and 2

Appendix 1 Local Heritage Survey

Appendix 2 Heritage List

A review of the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
1996 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places & 2007 review



HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)

Laura Gray JP M.ICOMOS B.Architecture (hons)

Contents

Executive summary

1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Criteria for significance	4
3.0	Levels of significance	6
4.0	Categories	7
5.0	Local Heritage Survey list	10
6.0	Heritage List	15
7.0	Aboriginal Heritage	17
8.0	Conclusion	17
9.0	Appendices	17

Appendix 1	Local Heritage Survey 2023
Appendix 2	Heritage List 2023
Appendix 3	Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys
Appendix 4	Criteria for assessment of Local Places and Heritage areas
Appendix 5	Burra Charter – Foundation of heritage and conservation

Executive summary:

The Local Heritage Survey is a review and update of the Shire's 1995 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places and 2007 review.

The review is the result of a directive arising from the Heritage Act 2018, whereby all local governments are required to prepare a 'Heritage List'. To identify a 'Heritage List', a review and update of the heritage Inventory (1995) and subsequent review in 2007, is necessary in order to be informed of, and understand, the places of heritage value in the local government area, to that community. The 'Heritage List' has implications and needs to be understood and substantiated.

Any place, including sites, that the community think is of heritage value, is worth consideration for inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey.

The most significant places in the Local Heritage Survey are then recommended for the 'Heritage List', which includes the places already included on the State's Heritage Register. For each heritage place (including ruins and sites), a level of significance and consequent category is applied. The places with the highest level of significance are recommended for inclusion in the Wyndham-East Kimberley's 'Heritage List' that provides policies and the provisions of the Local Planning Policy for future conservation.

Almost every place in the Local Heritage Survey has been photographed, and some historical research has been undertaken beyond the existing documentation, the information has been interpreted and formatted to the relevant place records, physically described from the photograph, cross referenced with other places, and documented in the formatted table of places, with references to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's inHerit database number, and arranged in alphabetical order as the primary index.

The brief for the review excluded the remote places in the northwest of the shire, and off-the-bitumen places were not viewed due to hire car requirements.

Some of the places beyond the brief are worthy of Category 2 recommendations based on their considerable significance. Some of those places are identified for their exceptional significance and not necessarily relevant to planning schemes. Another 6 places have been identified, without site inspections, beyond the brief, but more than worthy of the Heritage List.

One hundred and fourteen places have been identified within the brief of this Local Heritage Survey 2023.

Community consultation is integral to the process. Wyndham Historical Society Museum's Chris McLachlan generously shared her time and historical information, and took me to sites that would not have been possible without her knowledge and assistance. That was very much appreciated. Andrew Barker at the Kununurra Historical Society Museum also provided information, particularly with regard to the Ord River Pilot project.

Thank you for the privilege of preparing Wyndham-East Kimberley's Local Heritage Survey.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A review of the Heritage Inventory is a requirement of the Heritage Act 2018. Inventories have been renamed ‘Local Heritage Surveys’. This review is in accordance with the Part 8 of the Heritage Act 2018 that is essentially the same guidelines as the 1990 Act requirements, including the identification of the ‘Heritage List’.

The review is undertaken in consideration of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage’s guidelines; *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* as recommended in *State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation*.

Assessments determine levels of significance for each place in consideration of the overall context of the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley’s towns and districts. The levels of significance are consistent with the required categories (Heritage Act 2018).

2.0 CRITERIA for SIGNIFICANCE

Every place previously listed in the original 1995 Heritage inventory and 2007 review has been assessed within the Heritage Council's guidelines; *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas*. The four criteria for the assessment are summarised hereunder:

Assessment of significance

Aesthetic value*

Criterion 1 It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristic.

Historic value

Criterion 2 It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.

Research value

Criterion 3A: It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district.

Criterion 3B: It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.

Social value

Criterion 4 It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in Western Australia for social, cultural, education or spiritual reasons.

Degree of significance

Rarity

Criterion 5 It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district.

Representativeness

Criterion 6 It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 2002.

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

Condition refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which the place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental effects.

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

Authenticity refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.

Substantiation of the heritage value of heritage places is the foundation for understanding a place and inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey. Almost every place in the review has been photographed, some historical research has been undertaken beyond the existing documentation, the information has been interpreted and formatted to the relevant place records, physically described from the photograph, cross referenced with other places, and documented in the formatted table of places, with references to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's inHerit database number, and arranged in alphabetical order as the primary index.

There are 114 places listed in the Local Heritage Survey 2023 with 6 places identified for the Heritage List that are from the area beyond the brief.

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent category is applied. The places with the highest level of significance are recommended for inclusion in the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley's 'Heritage List' that provides policies and the provisions of the Local Planning Policy for future conservation.

3.0 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent category is applied.

The following table from the Heritage Council's *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* illustrates the details, and the amendments to facilitate the proposed categories are listed against them.

In line with Heritage Council's guidelines, Categories 1 and 2 places are recommended to be included in the Local Government's Heritage List to provide a level of management through Local Planning Schemes.

Each place was categorised on the basis of the following levels of significance:

LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	DESIRED OUTCOME
Category 1 Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality Rare or outstanding example.	HERITAGE LIST Register of Heritage Places The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Refer to Heritage Council. Planning Scheme provisions
Category 2 Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.	HERITAGE LIST Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Planning Scheme provisions
Category 3 Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the local some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	NO CONSTRAINTS Conservation of the place is desirable. Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Original fabric should be retained where possible.
Category 4 Little significance	Some community interest to the history/heritage of the locality.	NO CONSTRAINTS Contributes to the history of the locality. Photographically record prior to any major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site.

4.0 CATEGORIES

Further to Heritage Council's *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas*, an important part of the recognition and understanding of 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.

Categories have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised.

- 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 Register of Heritage Places, or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.
- A place worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Wyndham-East Kimberley's Planning Scheme.
- Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley for any proposed development. A Heritage Impact Statement may be required.
- Planning application referred for heritage comment and background information for Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA).
- The development application needs to be submitted to HCWA for support for any proposed development, and Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley cannot approve contrary to HCWA recommendation.
- Recommend:** Maximum encouragement to owners to retain and conserve the place. Full consultation with property owner prior to making the recommendation.

IMPLICATIONS of REGISTRATION:

A Memorial is lodged on the Certificate of Title of the Registered place under the provisions of the *Heritage Act (2018)*.

By virtue of the *Heritage Act (2018)*, the owner is bound to conserve the place.

ALL development (including demolition) MUST be referred to Heritage Council for consideration PRIOR to undertaking any works.

The Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley cannot approve anything contrary to Heritage Council recommendations.

Private owners of Registered places qualify for the Heritage Council's Conservation Grants Funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding assistance from the Heritage Council.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and can also be funded.

Local Government owned Registered places qualify to claim for \$10,000 per annum 'Disability allowance' through the Grants Commission. Up to a maximum of \$50,000 is allowed for 5 buildings or more.

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

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 Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley for any proposed development for particular consideration of the heritage impact.

Recommend:

Inclusion in the Heritage List

Retain and conserve the place.

Document the place prior to any development; and photographic archive report if retention is not possible.

IMPLICATIONS:

Planning applications must be submitted to Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley for approval prior to undertaking any works.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

Category 3 A place (including a site with no built remains) of some /moderate cultural heritage significance to Wyndham-East Kimberley.

No constraints.

Some/moderate contribution to the heritage of the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

IMPLICATIONS:

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley for approval, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

There are **no statutory requirements** pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

Category 4 A place (including a site with no built remains) of little cultural heritage significance to Wyndham-East Kimberley.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

IMPLICATIONS:

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley for approval, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

There are **no statutory requirements** pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

Of the 114 identified places, there are 2 registered 'places' (actually recorded by HCWA as 3 places) entered onto the Heritage Council's Register of Heritage Places: Category 1. Those places together with 30 places recommended for Category 2, form the "Heritage List". Six places beyond the review brief have also been identified for the Heritage List.

This review recommends that Category 1 and 2 places of the highest level of cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley form the "Heritage List" that is relevant to the provisions of the Local Planning Policy.

The 2023 Heritage List is comprised of categories 1 and 2 in the Local Heritage Survey.

Category 3 and 4 places are not included in the Heritage List and consequently have no implications.

Refer to:

Appendix 1 Local Heritage Survey, in detail

Appendix 2 Heritage List recommended for Local Planning Policy and relevant to Planning Scheme.

Community consultation is invaluable in providing local input to places and their histories to further build on the Local Heritage Survey and to engage and empower the community in recognition of their heritage.

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

5.0 LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

LHS#	inHerit#	Place name	Address	Category	97 #
			KUNUNURRA		
1	8270	Ampol Station (former)	32 Bandicoot Drive	3	6
2	9568	First government house/s	4 Cajuput Street	3	20
3		Kununurra District Hospital	7 Coolibah Drive	3	
4	9617	Kununurra Picture Gardens	33-39 Coolibah Drive	2	
5	9594	SITE The Chalet	72 Coolibah Drive	3	49
6	9563	PWD Mess Hall (former) & Single men's Quarters (site)	47 Coolibah Drive	2	15
7	18940	Kununurra District Courthouse	94 Coolibah Drive	3	
8	17365	Kununurra Police Station	96-100 Coolibah Drive	3	
9		Kununurra War Memorial	115 Coolibah Drive	3	
10	9577	Kununurra Cemetery	Hidden Valley Road	2	31
11		The People's Church of Kununurra	Ironwood Drive cnr Speargrass Road	3	
12	9618	SITE Mirima building	Ironwood Drive	4	
13	9610	SITE (plaque) Carlton Research Station	Lakeview Drive (near caravan park)	4	
14	9589	M1 Pump Station (former)	Lakeview Drive	1	44
15		St James Anglican Church and Rectory	2 Bauhinia Street (cnr Leichhardt Street)	3	
16		St Vincent's Catholic Church	7 Leichhardt Street (cnr Konkerberry Ave & Rosewood Ave)	3	
17	9560	Kununurra Hotel: Zebra Rock Bar	11 Messmate Way	3	11
18	9593	Lake Kununurra Swimming beach	Millington Drive, upstream from Dam	3	48
19	9575	Boab tree	Kimberleyland Caravan Park, 2 Old Darwin Road	3	29
20		Peace tree- Celebrity Tree Park	Old Darwin Road	4	
21	9578	Kununurra Community Pre-School (former)	15 Pindan Ave	3	32
22	9582	Church of St Vincent Pallotti (former)	7 Leichardt Street (cnr Rosewood Avenue)	3	36
23		Kununurra Race Club and Racecourse	Drovers Road (east of town)	3	
24		Ord River Pilot Scheme Site remnants	Off Victoria Highway /Ord River South side	2	
25	9564	Christiani & Nielsen's Crushing Plant (former)	Victoria Highway, (opposite Millington Drive)	3	16
26	9585	Ord River Diversion Dam	Victoria Highway, Ord River	2	33,41
27	9562	Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) commemorative cairn	Victoria Highway, Kununurra Diversion Dam	3	14
28		Gantry crane (former)	Victoria Highway, Ord River (off Millington Drive)	3	

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

			KUNUNURRA DISTRICT		
KD1		Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) project		2	
KD2	16601 9576 25144	Frank Wise Institute of Tropical Agriculture (fmr) School House (former) SITE of Sandy Block	Durack Drive (off Research Station Road	1	30
KD3	9753	Ivanhoe Crossing	Ivanhoe Road	2	27
KD4	9559	Carlton Hill Homestead	Carlton Hill Road	3	
KD5	9605	SITE Galboorang Crossing Formerly signed as Philchowski's Crossing	Victoria Highway (near NT Border Crossing)	4	
			ARGYLE		
A1	9459	Lake Argyle and Dam	Lake Argyle Road	3	2
A2		Lake Argyle Resort	Lake Argyle Road	3	
A3	9560	Argyle Downs Homestead (1979 Reconstructed)	Lake Argyle Road	3	3
A4		Argyle Diamond Mine (former)	Lissadell Road, (off Great Northern Highway)	4	
A5	9599	SITE Zebra Rock Mine	Argyle Downs Station	4	56
A6	9567	SITE Durack's Folly	Lake Argyle Road, Stonewall Creek	4	19
			WYNDHAM PORT		
WP1	4554 9469	SITE Wyndham Meatworks	Off Barytes Road	2	53
WP2	9469 19834	Wyndham Port & Nickel Store SITE of MV Koolama wreck	Barytes Road	3	
WP3		SITE: original Wyndham town	Barytes Road	2	
WP4		Cambridge Gulf Magistrate's Residency remnants	Barytes Road	2	
WP5		Crocodile Farm (former)	Barytes Road	3	
WP6	4295	Port Train Park	Barytes Road	3	
			GULLY ROAD PRECINCT		
G1	9571	Gully Road Precinct	Gully Road	3	23
G2	9611	Gully PWD camp building	Gully Road	3	
G3	9570	Gully Cemetery	Gully Road	2	22
			WYNDHAM PORT TOWN		
WT1		Wyndham Port Townsite	O'Donnell & McPhee streets	3	
WT2	9601	SITE Anthon's Landing	Off Foreshore Road	2	
WT3	3281 9615	Wyndham Court House (former) The 1954 North Kimberley Survey & Mapping Expedition Plaque	1 McPhee Street North corner of Gambier Street	2	37
WT4	9583	Wyndham Road Board office (former)	17 O'Donnell Street	3	39
WT5		Wyndham Postmaster's residence (former)	19 O'Donnell Street	3	42
WT6	4163	Wyndham Post Office (former)	21 O'Donnell Street	3	38

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

WT7	4169	Chinese shop , Fong Fan's Store & residence (former)	27 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT8		RSL Memorial Park	29 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT9	4168	Chinese Shop , Lee Tong Store	33 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT10	4168	Daphne's Den café (former)	35 O'Donnell Street	3	
WT11	4165	Gee Hong Yet Residence & Store SITE	47 O'Donnell Street	3	
WT12	4164	Wyndham Port Hospital (former)	12-28 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT13	9566	Drovers Memorial	26 O'Donnell Street	2	18
WT14	6998	Bluey Lloyd's House & Flat (former)	30-32 O'Donnell Street	2	5
WT15	4166	SITE Durack Stores Truscott shed	34 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT16		Wyndham Hotel (former)	38 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT17	6585	The Bend Cemetery	Great Northern Highway, (midway between Port town and The Three Mile)	2	4
			WYNDHAM- THE THREE MILE		
TM1		Wyndham District Hospital	44 Minderoo Street	3	
TM2		Wyndham Nurses & Staff Quarters (former)	44 Minderoo Street	3	
TM3	9590	Royal Flying Doctor Service Base (former)	60 Great Northern Highway	3	45
TM4		The Big Croc	Great Northern Highway	3	
TM5		Peoples Church	Kangaroo Drive	3	
TM6		Shire Administration, Council Chambers, Library	65 Koolama Street	3	
TM7		Wyndham Anglican Church	61 Koolama Street (cnr St Pauls Way)	3	
TM8	14666	Wyndham Picture Gardens	47 Koolama Street	2	
TM9	9596	Warriu Park & Statues	23 Koolama Street	2	52
TM10		Wyndham Post Office & former Phone exchange	17 Koolinda Street	3	
TM11		Peter Reid Memorial Hall	65 Koolama Street (off St Peters Way)	3	
TM12		St Joseph's Group	77 Koolama Street (off St Peters Way)	3	
TM13		St Joseph's Catholic Church	77 Koolama Street (off St Peters Way)	3	
TM14		Wyndham Recreation Centre & Pool	2 and 12 Civic Way (off St Paul's Way)	3	
TM15	9581	SITE Native Hospital & Matron's Quarters	Joorook Ngarni Aboriginal Reserve	3	35
TM16		SITE Cambridge Gulf Aerated Water factory	16 Great Northern Highway	4	
TM17	8904	Boab Tree	Wyndham Caravan Park, 2 Baker Street	3	
TM18		SITE Afghan Store		4	

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

			WYNDHAM DISTRICT		
			4 MILE		
Wd1		Afghan Cemetery	4 Mile Creek off Great Northern Highway (Astridge Way)	2	1
Wd2		SITE Afghan Settlement	Located south of Bonaparte Street	2	
Wd3		Old Drinking Shed	71 Great Northern highway (located south of Bonaparte Street and the Afghan Settlement)	4	
			6 MILE		
Wd4	9608	SITE Wyndham Airport	Arthur Road (off Great Northern Highway)	4	
Wd5		SITE of The Six Mile Wyndham Community Club Inc	Great Northern Highway	3	
Wd6		Wyndham Turf Club and Racecourse	Great Northern Highway	3	
			7 MILE		
Wd7		Seven Mile Cemetery	Great Northern Highway	2	
			PARRY CREEK		
PC1	9606	Telegraph Station ruins	Parry Creek Reserve	2	
PC2	9603	SITE Chinese Gardens	Parry Creek Reserve	4	
PC3	9561	Chimooly Dam & stockyard remnants	Old Durack Stock Route into Parry Lagoon	4	12
PC4	9612	SITE Curtin's Cowboys camp	Near Parry's Lagoon	4	
			WYNDHAM DISTRICT		
WD1	9579	SITE Lonely Stockman's grave	Parry Creek Road Buttons Gap	2	
WD2	9600	SITE Buttons Gap	6km from Ivanhoe Station	4	
WD3	9604	SITE Cattle dip	Goose Hill Station	4	21
WD4	9569	SITE Fork Creek Community	12 Mile Great Northern Highway	4	
WD5	9595	The Grotto	38 Mile Great Northern Highway	2	50
WD6	9616	38 mile cairn	38 Mile Great Northern Highway	4	
WD7		The Bastion		4	
WD8	9587	Prison Boab	King River and Kurunji Gibb River Roads	3	43
WD9	9580	Moochalabra Dam & Pump Station	King River Road	3	34
WD10		King River Dam	King River Road	3	
WD11	9602	SITE Singh's gardens	King River Road 10 km from Wyndham	4	
			NOT IN REVIEW BRIEF		
	9619	Kurunji	Gibb River Road		
	9607	Café Royale	Mudflat nr Glenelg River		8
		Careening Bay & Boab tree	Prince Regent Nature reserve		9
	9584	Oombulgurri (Former Forrest River Mission)	Forrest River Reserve Cambridge Gulf	2	40
		Oombulgurri Cemetery	Forrest River Cambridge Gulf	2	
		Truscott Base & Airfield	Anjo peninsula Doongan	2	51
	18783	B24 Liberator crash site	Vansittart Bay- off the base		
	12409	Mitchell Lawley Rivers region			
	9613	Koolamba Bay	Mouth of King George River/Joseph Bonaparte		
	9609	Seaplane bay	Cape Bernier		

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

	9621	Swift Bay	Montague Sound		
	9574	Kalumburu Mission	Drysdale River	2	28
		Kalumburu Cemetery	Drysdale River	2	
		Kalumburu mission huts	Drysdale River		
	18666	SITE Kalumburu Airfield			
	-	SITE Pago Mission	Pago North of Kalumburu		
		Pago Pago Cemetery	Pago North of Kalumburu	2	
	18703	SITE #317 Radar Station	Pago North of Kalumburu		
	18703	SITE Loran Radar Station	45km from Kalumburu		
	18729	SITE Shady Lady WW2 Forced landing	40km N of Kalumburu Sir Graham Moore Island		
	18722	SITE SS Sunbeam Wreck	Kalumburu Admiralty Gulf		
	18603	SITE C53 Wreck			
		Camden Harbour			
	4156	Association Camp			
	4157	Government Camp			
	4158	Brown's Camp			
	4161	Meadow's lonely grave	Sheep Island		
	4160	Sheep Island Cemetery	Sheep Island		
	4159	SITE Calliance Wreck			
	4162	Marked Boab tree	Camden town		

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

6.0 HERITAGE LIST

Categories 1 & 2 places

An important part of the recognition and understanding of 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.

Categories have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised. The Heritage List is subject to the provisions of the Local Planning Policy.

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.

			KUNUNURRA		
4	9617	Kununurra Picture Gardens	33-39 Coolibah Drive	2	
6	9563	PWD Mess Hall (former) & Single men's Quarters	47 Coolibah Drive	2	15
10	9577	Kununurra Cemetery	Hidden Valley Road	2	31
14	9589	M1 Pump Station (former)	Lakeview Drive	1	44
24		Ord River Pilot Scheme- Site remnants	Off Victoria Highway / Ord River South side	2	
26	9585	Ord River Diversion Dam	Victoria Highway, Ord River	2	33,41
			KUNUNURRA DISTRICT		
KD1		Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) project		2	
KD2	16601 9576 25144	Frank Wise Institute of Tropical Agriculture (fmr) School House (former) SITE of Sandy Block	Durack Drive (off Research Station Road)	1	30
KD3	9753	Ivanhoe Crossing	Ivanhoe Road	2	27
			WYNDHAM PORT		
WP1	4554 9469	SITE Wyndham Meatworks	Off Barytes Road	2	53
WP3		SITE: original Wyndham town	Barytes Road	2	
WP4		Cambridge Gulf Magistrate's Residency remnants	Barytes Road	2	
			GULLY ROAD PRECINCT		
G3	9570	Gully Cemetery	Gully Road	2	22

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

WYNDHAM PORT TOWN					
WT2	9601	SITE Anthon's Landing	Off Foreshore Road	2	
WT3	3281	Wyndham Court House (former)	1 McPhee Street	2	37
	9615	The 1954 North Kimberley Survey & Mapping Expedition Plaque	North corner of Gambier Street		
WT7	4169	Chinese shop Fong Fan's Store & residence (former)	27 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT8		RSL Memorial Park	29 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT9	4168	Chinese Shop Lee Tong Store	33 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT12	4164	Wyndham Port Hospital (former)	12-28 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT13	9566	Drovers Memorial	26 O'Donnell Street	2	18
WT14	6998	Bluey Lloyd's House & Flat (former)	30-32 O'Donnell Street	2	5
WT15	4166	SITE Durack Stores Truscott shed	34 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT16		Wyndham Hotel (former)	38 O'Donnell Street	2	
WT17	6585	The Bend Cemetery	Great Northern Highway (midway between Port town and the Three Mile)	2	4
WYNDHAM- THE THREE MILE					
TM8	14666	Wyndham Picture Gardens	47 Koolama Street	2	
TM9	9596	Warriu Park & Statues	23 Koolama Street	2	52
WYNDHAM DISTRICT					
4 MILE					
Wd1		Afghan Cemetery	4 Mile Creek off Great Northern Highway (Astridge Way)	2	1
Wd2		SITE Afghan Settlement	Located south of Bonaparte Street	2	
6 MILE					
7 MILE					
Wd7		Seven Mile Cemetery	Great Northern Highway	2	
PARRY CREEK					
PC1	9606	Telegraph Station ruins	Parry Creek Reserve	2	
WYNDHAM DISTRICT					
WD1	9579	SITE Lonely Stockman's grave	Parry Creek Road, Buttons Gap	2	
WD5	9595	The Grotto	38 Mile, Great Northern Highway	2	50
NOT IN REVIEW BRIEF					
	9584	Oombulgurri (Former Forrest River Mission)	Forrest River Reserve Cambridge Gulf	2	40
		Oombulgurri Cemetery	Forrest River Cambridge Gulf	2	
		Truscott Base & Airfield	Anjo peninsula Doongan	2	51
	9574	Kalumburu Mission	Drysdale River	2	28
		Kalumburu Cemetery	Drysdale River	2	
		Pago Pago Cemetery	Pago North of Kalumburu	2	

7.0 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

The Heritage Inventory under the requirements of the Heritage Act 2018 is relevant to places of Aboriginal significance of the post-contact period only.

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) oversees an “Aboriginal Sites Database” and works with Aboriginal people to protect their culture and to protect and manage sites, places and objects of significance to Aboriginal heritage.

8.0 CONCLUSION

The 2023 Local Heritage Survey reiterates the considerable significance of the rich heritage and history of Wyndham East Kimberley’s towns and districts and will provide strategic guidance to conserve those places assessed as having a high level of cultural significance.

9.0 APPENDICES (attached)

Appendix 1	Local Heritage Survey 2023
Appendix 2	Heritage List 2023
Appendix 3	DPLH Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys
Appendix 4	DPLH Criteria for assessment of Local Places and Heritage areas
Appendix 5	Burra Charter – Foundation of heritage and conservation

APPENDIX 1

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

**LOCAL HERITAGE
SURVEY**



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

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

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent category is applied.

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 (refer to Appendix 2) to provide a level of management through the Shire's Local Planning Scheme and local planning policies.

Each place was categorised on the basis of the following levels of significance. The following table illustrates the details to facilitate the proposed categories:

<u>LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DESIRED OUTCOME</u>
<p>Category 1 Exceptional significance</p>	<p>Essential to the heritage of the locality Rare or outstanding example.</p>	<p>HERITAGE LIST Register of Heritage Places The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Refer to Heritage Council. Planning Scheme provisions</p>
<p>Category 2 Considerable significance</p>	<p>Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>	<p>HERITAGE LIST Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Planning Scheme provisions</p>
<p>Category 3 Some/Moderate significance</p>	<p>Contributes to the heritage of the local some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.</p>	<p>NO CONSTRAINTS Conservation of the place is desirable. Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Original fabric should be retained where possible.</p>
<p>Category 4 Little significance</p>	<p>Some community interest to the history/heritage of the locality.</p>	<p>NO CONSTRAINTS Contributes to the history of the locality. Photographically record prior to any major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site.</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

Photograph	LHS#	inHerit	Place name	Address	Cat	Statement of Significance	97 #
KUNUNURRA TOWN							
	1	8270	Ampol Station (former)	32 Bandicoot Drive	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Originally the Ampol Station, then BP in the 1970s, and Puma c.2018, it has always been a service station. Also known as DDK's Service Centre and Scott Munro's "little" BP Station. It was a prefabricated building bought from Perth designed to allow the breeze through, before air conditioning, and to withstand cyclonic conditions. It was built and owned by Gregor McQuie.</p> <p>The garage supplied fuel, bread, ice creams, milk, perishables and newspapers which were flown from Darwin by DC3 plane. McQuie was the first person to bring Paul's icecream to Kununurra. He also ran other agencies including supplying Lanes Chemicals and CIG, and, MacRobertson Miller Airlines (MMA) meeting and transporting passengers to and from the airport. Avis Rent-A-Car and a freighting agency also operated from the Station and the first Holden dealership in the district. It was from the MMA connection that McQuie's first Tourist business developed, providing tours of the area by bus and boat and became the base of Triangle Tours, said to be one of the earliest tour providers in Western Australia.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Ampol Station is historically and socially significant as the first service station in Kununurra, and for the provision of goods and services including, fuel and mechanical services, Holden car dealership, establishment of a range of tourism services that included, car rentals, tours, and airport transfers. The association with Gregor McQuie's entrepreneurial activities made a significant contribution to the Kununurra community since the early days of the township.</p>	6

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	2	9568	First government house/s	4 Cajuput Street	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The first government houses were the first houses (two side by side) in Kununurra, built in 1961 to accommodate the government workers who were providing the infrastructure to establish the town. The building materials were transported from State Ships at Wyndham to Kununurra by East Kimberley Transport (EKT). The electrical fittings came later, during the wet season and had to be ferried across Ivanhoe Crossing. Construction was overseen by Bill Worsteling. One of the early residents was Lyle Fairley and his family. He was the power station supervisor.</p> <p>The houses, raised on stumps, with fibro walls and low-pitched hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, were designed with 360 glass louvres which were to be closed in the daytime and opened in the evening to allow cool breezes to flow through the house. The louvres were replaced by windows after the installation of air-conditioning.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>These government houses have historic significance as the first houses in the development of the Kununurra townsite and were specifically designed for the tropical climate.</p>	20
	3	—	Kununurra District Hospital	7 Coolibah Drive	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>At the end of 1962 the first medical help was given from a four-bed hospital at the Australian Inland Mission (AIM) post. The WA Medical Department took over this function in 1967 with the opening of the Kununurra Hospital. In 2007 the redevelopment of Kununurra District Hospital was completed at a cost of \$6.7million.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The hospital represents the first medical services in Kununurra, the Australian Inland Mission post (AIM) associated with John Flynn who established the Flying Doctor service. A new hospital replaced the AIM hospital in 1967 and was demolished in 1989 to make way for the existing hospital that had a \$6.7million redevelopment in 2007.</p> <p>Historically and socially the hospital has had associations in the provision of medical services, and a sense of place, for generations of the local and regional communities.</p>	new

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	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> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>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>	
---	---	------	---------------------------	----------------------	---	---	--

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	5	9594	<p>SITE The Chalet</p>	72 Coolibah Drive	3	<p><u>History</u> The Chalet, as it was referred to, was one of the earliest buildings in Kununurra, to accommodate the Public Works Department (PWD) Resident Engineer, Roy A Hamilton, who was in charge of construction of the diversion dam, town and irrigation works. After The Chalet was destroyed by fire, the Kununurra Historical Museum building was constructed on the same site.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The site of the Chalet is of historical significance for the association with the Public Works Department (PWD) Resident Engineer, Roy A Hamilton, who was in charge of construction of the diversion dam, town and irrigation works. The Kununurra Historical Society's Kununurra Museum in the new build on the site is of historical and social significance for the collection, conservation and promotion of the history of Kununurra.</p>	49
	6	9563	<p>PWD Mess Hall (former) & Single men's Quarters (site)</p>	47 Coolibah Drive	2	<p><u>History</u> The complex was the first purpose-built mess and quarters by the Public Works Department (PWD), for single men 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. The Ord River Sports Club established, and 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>	15

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

					<p><u>Significance</u> The former PWD Mess Hall & site of the Single-men's Quarters are of historical and social significance as the first purpose-built facility for the Diversion and Argyle dams by Public Works Department construction workers, the establishment of the exclusive Ord River Sports 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>	
	7	18940	Kununurra District Courthouse	94 Coolibah Drive	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p><u>History</u> Planning for a new court complex commenced in 2011 to replace the c.1978 court on the same site. Efforts have been made to create a less formal court environment where Aboriginal people could be more comfortable. Designed jointly by TAG Architects in association with Iredale Pedersen Hook, the new Kununurra District Courthouse was built on the site of the existing courthouse and co-located with the police station. An Aboriginal Reference Group was established early in the design process, and as a result of this collaboration, the design, colours and material finishes were chosen to reflect Indigenous socio-spatial needs, local cultures and surrounding landscape to allow connections between the interior and the external environment.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Kununurra District Courthouse is historically and aesthetically significant as a landmark civic building in the Kununurra townsite, of the law and order purpose, designed by reputable architects in collaboration with an Aboriginal Reference Group.</p>	

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	8	17365	Kununurra Police Station	96-100 Coolibah Drive	3	<p><u>History</u> Built on the site of the original 1961 police station and quarters that was the home and office of the first policeman, AR “Bob” Marshall, and his family. The 1998 building at the cost of \$4.1million was designed to accommodate the 25 police officers, and future growth in line with population increases expected in Kununurra.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Kununurra Police station is historically and aesthetically significant as contemporary architecture in the Kununurra townsite, of the law and order purpose, representing the police presence on the site since the early development of Kununurra.</p>	
	9	—	Kununurra War Memorial	115 Coolibah Drive	3	<p><u>History</u> Kununurra War Memorial commemorates those who served during times of wars and conflicts. The plaques read: <i>“Dedicated to all those Persons from the East Kimberley District who served with the Military Forces of Australia in all conflicts. Lest We Forget.”</i> 25 April 1993. <i>“Dedicated to all those Persons from the East Kimberley District who served with the Military Service of Australia in all conflicts. Lest We Forget.”</i> 2001.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> It 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 a place of commemoration and remembrance, and important to many members of the community.</p>	new

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	10	9577	Kununurra Cemetery	Hidden Valley Road	2	<p><u>History</u></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><u>Significance</u></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> <p>The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration.</p>	31
							

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	11		The People's Church of Kununurra	Ironwood Drive cnr Speargrass Road	3	<p><u>History</u> The People's Church of Kununurra is traditionally a place of worship for Aboriginal people. <i>"We are an Australian Indigenous mission church that exists to bring the gospel (God's good news) to Kununurra but especially to the Aboriginal people".</i></p> <p><u>Significance</u> The People's Church is of historic and social significance to the Aboriginal community of Kununurra and districts as a place of worship, celebration, gatherings, and a sense of place, are a very important part of the social fabric, even more so in a remote, isolated town such as Kununurra.</p>	new
	12	9618	SITE Mirima building	Ironwood Drive	4	<p><u>History</u> The WA Government built the Mirima building during the 1960s as the Health Clinic for the Aboriginal people who camped under Kellys Knob. Many Aboriginal people during the 1960s were still wary of the large hospital facilities. The Health Department solved this by taking their services closer to the people. A vaccination clinic for children was also held. The doctors visited once or twice a week. The forming of the Mirama Council in 1971 under the joint leadership of Yilngali-Miriwung elders. This was a new and less protected environment for the Miriwung and they availed themselves of the support offered by the Catholic priest and nuns. The Sisters supported the parents with clothing, food and transport.</p> <p>The building was removed in 1994 and replaced with the East Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Service (EKAM). In 2022, the Ord Valley Aboriginal Health Service (OVAHS) provides Aboriginal healthcare services.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The site of Mirima represents an essential medical and health service that responded to the requirements of the Aboriginal community.</p>	

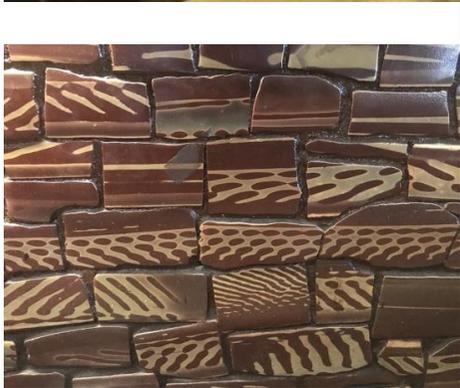
**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	13	9610	SITE (plaque) Carlton Research Station	Lakeview Drive (near caravan park)	4	<p><u>History</u> The site of the Carlton Research Station was chosen by Sir Russell Dumas and Kim Durack after inspections of the area. The experimental farm was set up in 1941 on the banks of the Ord River irrigated with the aid of a pumping station. Kim Durack was manager of the farm which grew a wide variety of vegetables and other crops. To expand the research activities the experimentation was moved in 1945 to the present site of the Kimberley Research Station (now known as the Frank Wise Agricultural Institute).</p> <p>A plaque to commemorate the first farm site in the Ord River was erected by the Kununurra Progress Association (Inc) and the office of the North West in the late 1980s.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The site of the Carlton Research Station is of historical significance representing the site of the original experimental farm and associations with Kim Durack, that led to the development of all that encompasses the Ord River Irrigation Area project and the consequent establishment of the Kununurra townsite.</p>	new
	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><u>Significance</u> 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

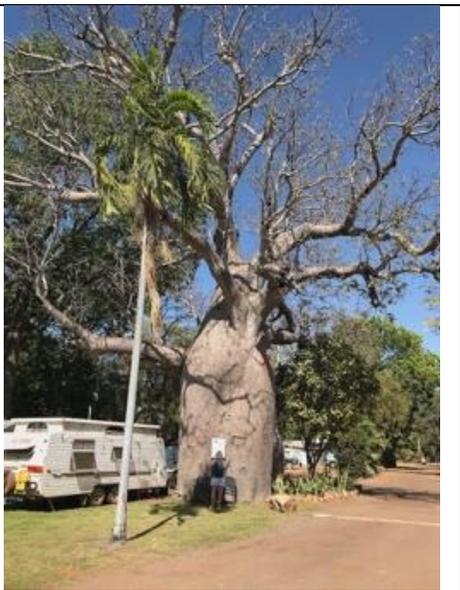
**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	15		St James Anglican Church and Rectory	2 Bauhinia Street (cnr Leichardt Street)	3	<p><u>History</u> From the town's beginnings, Anglican ministers have visited Kununurra conducting services in various locations. The first resident minister arrived in 1965, living in Wyndham for 9 months while the Rectory was built. Since then, Bush Church Aid Society contributed to the minister's stipend. The St James Church building was constructed through the work of the Outback Church Foundation and opened in 1990. A Sunday School room was added in 2008. Services are on Sundays for worship open to the travelling public.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> St James Anglican Church and Rectory are socially and historically significant for the provision of worship and gatherings on this site since 1965 together with the rectory providing the accommodation for the Minister and family. The social significance of a church as a place of worship and gathering are an important part of the social fabric, even more so in a remote town such as Kununurra, for not only that community and districts, but also for travelling community.</p>	new
	16		St Vincent's Catholic Church	7 Leichardt Street (cnr Konkerberry Ave & Rosewood Ave)	3	<p><u>History</u> Catholicism is a major religion in the Kimberley area, including amongst the Aboriginal people. Before the construction of this church the nearest was in Wyndham. Prior to the construction of the original Catholic Church (Parish Hall) in 1962, the priest from Wyndham, Father Boes, came to Kununurra each fortnight to say Mass for the Public Works Department workers. St Vincent's Catholic Church was built in 1962 and served until this church replaced and the former church became the Parish Hall. The foundation stone was laid by the Bishop of Broome in December 1991. The simple form with distinctive spire is a landmark.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Churches are a very important part of the social fabric, possibly even more so in a remote, isolated town such as Kununurra. St Vincent's Catholic Church is historically, socially and aesthetically important in continuing the Catholic tradition in Kununurra as a place of worship, gatherings and events, a sense of place for parishioners, and a distinctive landmark in the town.</p>	new

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	17	9560	Kununurra Hotel: Zebra Rock Bar	11 Messmate Way	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Zebra Rock Bar is located in the restaurant of the Hotel Kununurra. The Bar was built at the time the Hotel was constructed in 1964. Local men transported loads of zebra rock from Argyle Station.</p> <p>Zebra rock is a distinctive stripy rock which is mined in the area. The rock was sorted, scraped, cut and polished and then setback into a supporting brick wall. The wall was finished with clear varnish with at least six coats applied. In 1965 the laminex top was replaced with a wooden top by Nick Cavlovic. In 1976, The Branding Bar was “installed” with the following quote:</p> <p><i>This bar is built from local timber and Zebra Rocks from Argyle Downs Station – the brands here represent East Kimberley stations in their respective locations from this point.</i></p> <p><i>This hotel was built on land that was once part of Ivanhoe Station and its original Brand appears above this plaque.</i></p> <p><i>Where once the pioneers of yesteryear worked cattle under the hot Northern sun, people now rest in Air Conditioned comfort.</i></p> <p><i>Presented by: Jim O’Kenny of Kimberley Stock Oliver, with kind permission of FRANK CAMER-PESCI. In recognition of the pioneers of the east Kimberley. May 1976.”</i></p> <p>There have been considerable alterations around the original bar since then including a recess to form a cave like appearance.</p> <p>The Cave Bar was the only area available for people to entertain friends, business partners and associates in the early days of Kununurra. Local people and visitors would have experienced many an entertaining evening.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Zebra Rock Bar has social value being the only place available in the early days of Kununurra township for people to socialise and entertain outside their own homes.</p> <p>It also has historic and aesthetic value for associations with the development as an integral part of the hotel development, a tribute to the pioneers of the East Kimberley, and hospitality of the hotel since the town’s early days, the Zebra Rock mine, and the design and celebration of the distinctive zebra rock in the bar in the hotel for the aesthetic appreciation of locals and visitors.</p>	11
							
							

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	18	9593	Lake Kununurra Swimming beach	Millington Drive, upstream from diversion Dam. NE bank	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>This section of the Ord River (Upper Ord), known as Lake Kununurra is a man-made reservoir formed by the construction of the Diversion Dam in 1962. The beach was established as a swimming area in 1964. Earlier, a swimming area was on the opposite side of the river but it became too busy so people graduated to what is now known as the Swimming Beach.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Swimming Beach has social significance as a recreational area and social gathering point for the Kununurra community since the early days of the town's development.</p>	48
	19	9575	Boab tree	Kimberleyland Caravan Park 2 Old Darwin Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Boab Tree is situated inside the grounds of Kimberleyland Caravan Park that fronts Lily Creek Lagoon off Lake Kununurra. Owing to its size and location the Boab tree was used as a location to camp or rest stop when the Durack family travelled between their Argyle Downs Station and Wyndham. It was a recognised camping site for many drovers.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Boab Tree has historic significance as it was a recognised campsite for many drovers, including the Durack family who used the location when they travelled between their Argyle Downs Station and Wyndham. The Boab Tree also has aesthetic significance as a fine example of a large old tree that contributes to ambience of the lake side setting.</p>	29

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	20		Peace tree Celebrity Tree Park	Old Darwin Road	4	<p><u>History</u> The Peace Tree is set amongst undulating grassed parkland on the bank of Lily Creek Lagoon off Lake Kununurra. The plaque reads: <i>"The people of the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley planted this tree to show support and sympathy towards those who lost their lives and loved ones in the terrorist attack in New York and Washington DC on Tuesday 11 September 2001. This tree is a symbol of democracy, freedom and world peace and will stand as a memorial for the fight against terrorism. Planted at sunset on the twenty first day of September 2001."</i> The original 'Candlestick Tree' was replaced by a 'Weeping Rosewood' tree on the same site in December 2011.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The Peace Tree integral to the ambient setting of grassed parkland on the bank of the lagoon, is of historical and social significance in bringing the community together for a common cause.</p>	new
	21	9578	Kununurra Community Pre-School (former)	15 Pindan Ave	3	<p><u>History</u> The Kununurra Community Pre-School was the first pre-school in Kununurra, made possible by enormous community effort. The cost of the building, fillings, furniture and equipment was \$45,467.00, \$13,700 of which was raised by a community of approximately 1500 people. Local trades people donated goods and services. The pre-school is managed by a dedicated committee of parents. A rectangular building of concrete blocks with a pitched trim deck roof set amongst shady trees was described in the Minutes Book as '<i>well designed, comparatively cool and acoustically dead</i>'.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The former Kununurra Community Pre-School is historically and socially significant as the first preschool in Kununurra providing early learning for the children. The strong community effort from parents, the community and contractors to make it possible in the early days of the development of the town of Kununurra. The ongoing dedication and resilience of parents and community who continued their commitment through management and maintenance of the pre-school.</p>	32

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	22	9582	Church of St Vincent Pallotti (former)	7 Leichardt Street (cnr Rosewood Avenue)	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1961/62, the Church of St Vincent Pallotti was built. Catholicism is a major religion in the Kimberley area, including amongst the Aboriginal people. Before the construction of this church the nearest one was in Wyndham.</p> <p>As resident priest, Fr Lorenz travelled around visiting the pastoral stations. Sr Maureen and Sr Angela travelled with him to the Catholics from Ivanhoe Station. For three weeks every month Fr Lorenz did station trips to Auverne, Nicholson, Gordon Downs and Jubilee Creek. Where the pastoralists were active Catholics, a 'station Mass' was celebrated, attended by virtually the entire station population.</p> <p>In 1961 it is noted that Stan Costello, a renowned designer/builder of Catholic churches throughout Western Australia from the 1950s, visited the site when he designed Our Lady Queen of Peace Cathedral in Broome, and this building evidences design similarities.</p> <p>The building is timber framed with fibro cladding and a corrugated iron roof. It is a traditional design other than it being on stumps due to termite problems in the area. It has a residence attached by a breezeway. One of the outstanding features of the church was a 10-metre-high bell tower. For many years, the bell rang to announce mass each Sunday morning, until the bell tower was removed due to community complaints.</p> <p>The blessing and opening of the Church were held in March 1962. The guests at the opening included the Rev. Ron Sparks AIM, Mr McGuigan (Administrator of the North West) and Mr Roy Hamilton (Public Works Department Engineer). Three lay Missionaries who had built the church under adverse conditions were also at the opening.</p> <p>In 1971, after the Mirama Council was formed under the joint leadership of Yilngali-Miriwung elders, they availed themselves of the support offered by the Catholic priest and nuns as they were in a new and less protected environment for the Miriwung people. The Sisters supported the parents with clothing, food and transport.</p> <p>In 1991, the Kununurra Community and an honorary builder built a new St Vincent's Catholic Church was built on the adjoining corner lot and this building became St Vincent's Parish Hall.</p>	36
---	-----------	------	--	--	---	--	----

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

						<p><u>Significance</u> Churches are a very important part of the social fabric, possibly even more so in a remote, isolated town such as Kununurra. The former Church of St Vincent Pallotti is historically, socially and aesthetically important in establishing the Catholic tradition in Kununurra as a place of worship, gatherings and events, a sense of place for parishioners from the beginning of the townsite development, likely designed by Stan Costello with a bell tower landmark in the town.</p>	
 <p>Photographs courtesy of Kununurra Race Club Facebook page / Sarah Duguid Photography</p>	23		Kununurra Race Club	Drovers Road	3	<p><u>History</u> The inaugural Kununurra Race meeting was held in 1967. The East Kimberley Race Round has the atmosphere of your typical Australian Bush Horse Race round with one major exception. Situated on the banks of Lake Kununurra, it is the only racecourse in Western Australia north of Geraldton that is turfed - tracks and the spectators' lawn. Races Day without horses: the 2009 races where the President left the hose running on the track overnight. The track was soaked and even the local chopper pilot's efforts Kimberley style did not work. The 'Sock and Jocks' race was born from that event. Again in 2020 and 2021 it was horse-free races due to COVID. The Kununurra Cup Day and Ladies Day, are held annually in late August.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Kununurra Race Club is historically, socially and aesthetically significant for the range of events held annually at the course involving local, state and National attendance and enjoyment, in the spectacular aesthetic of the grassed course and spectator area against the backdrop of the rugged Kimberley.</p>	new

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	24		Ord River Pilot Scheme Site remnants	Off Victoria Highway /Ord River South side	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <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 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>	new
---	-----------	--	---	--	---	-----

Photograph Courtesy of Andrew Barker 2010.

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						<p>Significance</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>	
	25	9564	Christiani & Nielsen's Crushing Plant (former)	Victoria Highway (opposite Millington Drive)	3	<p>History</p> <p>The crushing plant facilitated the construction of the Diversion Dam nor Dunham River Bridge.</p> <p>Christiani and Nielsen were contracted to build the Diversion Dam and in late 1960 they erected the crushing plant at its present site and were ready for production in early 1961. The crushing plant was built to produce crushed aggregate to be used in concrete for the construction of the Diversion Dam. Christiani and Nielsen operated the Crushing Plant from 1961 to 1963 when another contractor took over until 1967 when Charlie Guerinoni took over and his company continues to provide products for gardens, driveways, roads and concrete.</p> <p>It was one of the first employers in the district and was important in the establishment of Kununurra town. Guerinoni took possession of the plant in 1971-1972 and it is still in production today. It has been a dominant part of the skyline since its construction.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The original Crushing Plant established by Christiani and Nielsen has historical significance for its critical role in the construction of the Diversion Dam that was integral to the Ord Irrigation Project. The construction of the nearby Dunham River would also not have been possible without the Crushing Plant for the supply of material. The Crushing Plant was also important to the establishment of Kununurra town and Dunham River Dam.</p>	16

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						The Crushing Plant has aesthetic significance as a dominant element in the landscape the landscape since 1961, as a familiar site to the Kununurra community.	
	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

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	27	9562	Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) Commemorative cairn	Victoria Highway Kununurra Diversion Dam	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The plaque on the monument notes the official opening of the Ord River Irrigation Area project by Sir Robert Menzies, the Prime Minister of Australia on 20 July 1963. The monument is set in a mosaic of river stones, with designs derived from Aboriginal rock art, arranged by Elizabeth Durack. The monument also includes all the main people involved in overseeing the funding, organisation and planning of the project. Elizabeth Durack descends from a famous Kimberley pastoralist family and also has a reputation as an outstanding artist. Born on Argyle Station, much of her work represents her experience in the Kimberley.</p> <p>The Ord River Irrigation Area was a bold plan to develop the tropical north for intensive agriculture by harnessing the waters of the Ord River.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The commemorative monument and associated artwork of the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) project opened of 20 July 1963, are of historical significance for the National recognition by the Prime Minister, reflecting the Project's value to the Federal Government.</p>	14
	28		Gantry crane (former)	Victoria Highway Ord River (off Millington Drive)	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The gantry crane was installed as part of the original Diversion Dam construction in 1963. It was used until 2019 to maintain the diversion dam gates. In 2019, the Water Corporation completed a \$4.1 million project to upgrade the gantry crane and gifted this original gantry crane to the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The former gantry crane is a significant historical element of the Diversion Dam construction and maintenance since 1964, until 2019, and is a landmark associated with the Diversion Dam and Commemorative Cairn that are in close proximity.</p>	new

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

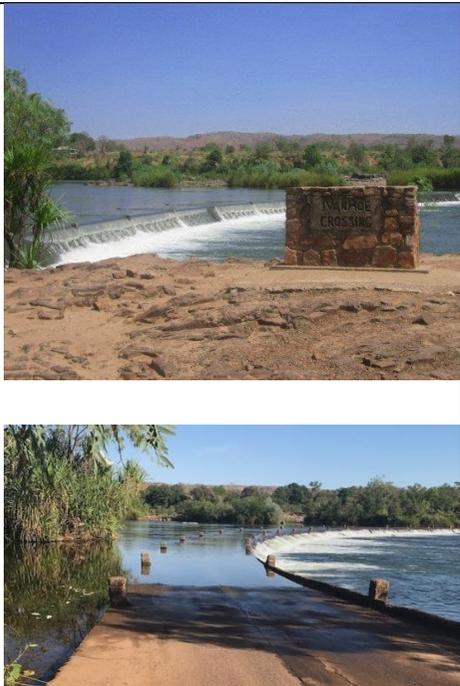
KUNUNURRA DISTRICT						
	KD1		Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) project		<p>2 <u>History</u></p> <p>The Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) was a bold plan to develop the tropical north for intensive agriculture by harnessing the waters of the Ord River. Frank Wise, agricultural adviser had visited the 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>	

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	KD2	16601 9576 25144	Frank Wise Institute of Tropical Agriculture (former) School House (former) SITE of Sandy Block	Durack Drive (off Research Station Road	1	<p>Entered on Register of Heritage Places</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Refer to Register documentation for full history.</p> <p>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></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The associations with Frank Joseph Scott Wise, adviser on tropical agriculture, Northern Territory Administrator, Member of Parliament and Premier of Western Australia are significant.</p> <p>The aesthetic significance of the cultural environment also reflects the management and philosophy associated with a tropical research station and ongoing experimentation.</p> <p>The School building is individually Registered within the Registered site. It is a good representative example of the North West Vernacular style.</p>	30
							

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<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 Years 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>
---	-------------------	-------------	-------------------------	---------------------	-----------------	---	-----------

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

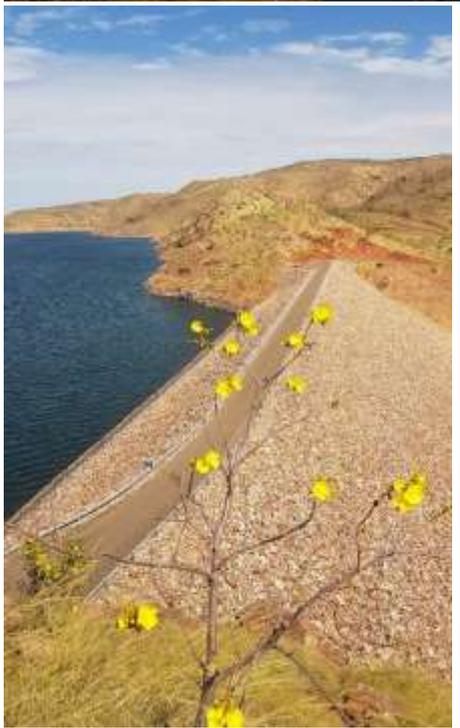
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

	KD4	9559	Carlton Hill Homestead	Carlton Hill Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Carlton Hill Homestead is located on one of the earliest settled pastoral properties in the area. The original lease for Carlton Hill Station was taken up by the Hart and Durack families in 1893. A year later, the Durack family sold their share to the Hart family. The Homestead was constructed by John and Joseph Hart.</p> <p>Carlton Hill Homestead was built on Cypress Pine tree stumps in the late 1890s. The trees on the site were cut down and the stumps used as foundations. The Homestead was extensively renovated in the late 1980s, although the stumps and floor remain original.</p> <p>In 2013 Kimberley Agricultural Investments (KAI) took over the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) lease and planted their first Chia crop in 2014. In 2017 KAI acquired Carlton Hill and Ivanhoe pastoral leases and freehold.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>Carlton Hill Homestead has historic significance for the associations with Durack and Hart families, and as one of the earliest pastoral settlements in the region.</p>
	KD5	9605	SITE Galboorang Crossing Formerly signed as Philchowski's Crossing	Victoria Highway (near NT border)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Philchowski (Rudolph/Richard) from Poland, had run a store of illegal alcohol and other activities at Carlton Reach and for a number of years had the mail run between Wyndham and the stations out to Ord River Station. He was later in partnership with Joe Fegan of Spring Creek Station. The 8-Mile Well at Cockatoo Creek was a popular overnight stay for travellers and stock movements in the early 1900s. Philchowski was killed in an altercation when he was camped at the well site.</p> <p>The crossing was named in memory of Philchowski who was killed at that site in June 1913. MP Durack and Dr Parer attended the burial.</p> <p>The site was officially renamed Galboorang Crossing in 2018.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The site is historically significant informing of the way of life and association with Philchowski, and the incident for which he is remembered in the original naming of the crossing, that has since been changed to Galboorang, its traditional Aboriginal name.</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

ARGYLE							
	A1	9459	Argyle Dam and Lake	Lake Argyle Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Argyle Dam was the second stage of the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) scheme first proposed in the late 1950s. Construction of Argyle Dam commenced in 1969 and completed in 1972. The contract for the construction of the Dam was awarded to a large American construction company Dravo Pty Ltd. The decision to go ahead was made by the Federal Government in conjunction with the State Government in October 1967.</p> <p>Argyle Dam supplies water to the Diversion Dam from which water is supplied to the Weaber and Packsaddle Plains for irrigating a variety of crops. The water body formed by the top dam is known as Lake Argyle.</p> <p>The main dam wall extends 68 metres above ground level. The crest is 341 metres in length. The dam has a storage capacity of 10,763,000 Mega litres and a surface area of up to 70,300 hectares. The dam wall is constructed with earth and rockfill secured by steel anchors. Fractured material from explosions of Mt Guy Reid was used in the construction of the main dam wall. Water intake tunnels are located under the right abutment and used to divert water to Lake Kununurra. An intake structure of steel and concrete is positioned in front of the intake opening. A separate spillway was blasted through two kilometres of solid granite and transported seven kilometres where it was used to rock armour the main dam wall. The spillway is 2130 metres long and 27.5 metres deep.</p> <p>The Ord River Hydro facility was opened at Argyle Dam in February 1995, 25 years after the American company Dravo offered to provide, install, maintain and run a hydro facility at the location. The facility brings a renewable energy source of electricity to the towns of Kununurra and Wyndham and the Argyle Diamond Mine. The privately owned 30MW hydro power facility is the largest single contributor to renewable electricity generation in WA. The Ord Hydro Station was officially opened on 10 May 1996 by the Hon Richard Court, Premier Western Australia. The Dam is now also a focus for tourism.</p> <p>Lake Argyle is the largest reservoir of fresh water in Australia. Formed by the damming of the Ord River in 1973, it is a storage</p>	2 (07)

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

					<p>reservoir as stage 2 of the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) scheme. The lake's expanse is equivalent to 19 Sydney harbours with many bays, inlets, and islands.</p> <p>It has developed into a popular destination for tourists and Kimberley locals. Numerous events and tours take place including the annual First National Kimberley Lake Argyle Swim</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Argyle Dam has historic significance: it represents the culmination of the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) project as the completion of Stage 2. The Argyle Dam has aesthetic significance: it is set in an attractive landscape, has many lake features including bays, inlets and islands and is impressive in its vast area. The aesthetic appeal of the Dam is reflected in its popularity as a tourist attraction. The Dam has rarity value as the largest man-made lake in the southern hemisphere. Lake Argyle is historically significant for the association with ORIA scheme stage 2, and the magnitude of the inland lake formed by the damming of the Ord River, that has culminated in an outstanding tourism destination that highlights and promotes the East Kimberley region.</p>	
						

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

	A2		Lake Argyle Resort	Lake Argyle Road	3	<p><u>History</u> Lake Argyle Resort, formerly known as Lake Argyle Village, attracts more than 33 thousand visitors a year under the management of the Sharpe family since 2005. In 2004, it was on the front of a caravan and camping magazine as the worst caravan park- at the time owned by the Western Australian Tourism Commission. The Sharpe family developed the site as into a successful tourism destination, in the process, built an infinity pool- applauded as one of the 10 best in Australia. Other operators located at the village include helicopter trips, lake cruises, float planes, fishing, and hiking, to name a few that have made the place a destination.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Lake Argyle Resort is historically significant for the association with the inland lake formed by the damming of the Ord River, that has culminated in an outstanding tourism destination that highlights and promotes the East Kimberley region.</p>	new
	A3	9560	Argyle Downs Homestead- Reconstructed (Museum)	Lake Argyle Road	3	<p><u>History</u> The original Argyle Homestead, now at the bottom of Lake Argyle, was built and occupied by the Durack family, one of the original pioneer families in the Kimberley region. In the 1880s the Durack holdings were estimated at 2,860,000 hectares. They are credited with starting the Kimberley beef industry after bringing 7,500 head of cattle with them from Queensland.</p> <p>The original Argyle Homestead was built by Patsy Durack on the Behn River close to the Ord River junction in 1894-95 on the site of a mud brick building previously destroyed by flood waters. In 1971 some of the original homestead was salvaged before the Argyle Downs Station was flooded by the construction of the Argyle Dam.</p> <p>In 1979, a reconstruction of the original homestead was built on this site above the Ord River Dam, near Lake Argyle Tourist Village. Operated by the Kununurra Visitors' Centre, the Museum provides visitors with an understanding of the life of the early settlers in the Kimberley Region. A group of headstones are on display after also being relocated from the original homestead prior to the flooding. Dame Mary Durack Miller, who died in 1994, is also commemorated there.</p>	3

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						<p>The garden has been established with similar trees, plants and creepers as the Duracks had at the original Homestead.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The reconstructed homestead represents the historic significance of the pioneering Durack family and their way of life, as further demonstrated by salvaging some elements and headstones from the original homestead before it was flooded by the Argyle River.</p>	
 <p>Photo courtesy of Argyle Pink Diamonds website</p>	A4		Argyle Diamond Mine (former)	Lissadell Road (off Great Northern Highway)	4	<p>A new developmental phase for the East Kimberley came with the arrival of serious diamond exploration in 1972. The successful discovery of diamonds occurred in 1979. Alluvial mining started at the Argyle Diamond Mine (ADM) in 1983 and the new AK1 plant started production in 1985. Following the opening of the ADM was the Bow River Diamond Mine which was financed by a rival company. The ADM led to a small building boom as extra residences were required and the company contributed to the capital base for building the community recreation hall, squash courts and swimming pool collectively known as the Leisure Centre in Kununurra in 1985.</p> <p>The Argyle Diamond Mine became the world's largest supplier of natural-coloured diamonds including the pink diamond, accounting 1/4 of the world's diamonds by volume. The diamonds are mainly lower grade with but small volumes of high-quality diamonds. In 2005 Rio Tinto approved ADM's proposed underground mine development that extended the operation of the mine from 2007 to c.2020. In 2004/05, the Kimberley Region produced diamonds valued at \$467.5 million, 92 % from ADM. Rio Tinto's Argyle Diamond Mine ended mining in November 2020. The increased rarity of precious metals such as the pink diamonds is increased with the closure of the mine.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The Argyle Diamond Mine is historically significant becoming the world's largest supplier of natural-coloured diamonds including the much sought after rare pink diamond, mining in the East Kimberley between 1983 and 2021, introducing the East Kimberley region to the international stage and contributing to the region's development.</p>	new

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	A5	9599	SITE Zebra Rock Mine	Randford Form Argyle Downs Station	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The mining lease coincides with a ridge of snappy gums. The buildings are located close to the centre of the lease. A shaft has been dug and the zebra rock is obtained by chipping away at the layers of the shaft wall.</p> <p>This mine is one of a few mines within the Ranford Formation where the distinctive striped zebra rock can be obtained. The rare material is promoted and valued by the tourist industry. The Cave Bar in Kununurra Hotel features the rock.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Zebra Rock Mine is of historic significance, for the rarity of the rock from the first zebra rock mine in the region, and the appreciation of the rock in the Cave Bar of the Kununurra Hotel.</p>	56
	A6	9567	SITE Durack's Folly	Lake Argyle Road Stonewall Creek North of Lake Argyle	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Up to c.1914, the road from Ivanhoe Station to Argyle Station passed through the cockatoo sand country, which was heavy going for horse and buggy. Patsy Durack devised the idea of a route which would be shorter and firmer. A track had to be cut through the rocky terrain up in the Carr Boyd Range on the east side of the Ord River. The southern slope to the top was short and steep.</p> <p>A team of men built the bush road through steep and rocky terrain. One of the team died and was buried at the foot of Durack's Folly, a name given by sceptics who thought the road an impossibility.</p> <p>The steep descent was scary to people and cattle alike. (Cattle were lost as they got up speed and disappeared over the edge. Trees were cut to drag as a brake behind the buggies in their descent). The road was used for many years by teamsters and travellers with buggies, wagons or drays, as it shortened the track between Ivanhoe and Argyle by twenty miles.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Durack's Folly has historical significance due to its direct link with the early pioneering pastoral industry including direct association with the Durack family, Patsy Durack having devised the idea for the road and surveying the route.</p>	19

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

WYNDHAM PORT							
	WP1	4554 9469	SITE Wyndham Meatworks	Off Barytes Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The SITE of the Meatworks includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goods shed and remains of tramway Stony Point Jetty SITE Wyndham Freezing Canning and Export Works SITE Picture gardens SITE Crocodile blood drain and lookout <p>The Meatworks was a conglomerate of buildings. The original works included a water supply system, jetty, abattoirs and cold store, engine and boiler house, canning, can making, case making and cooperage blocks, stores, workshops, toilets, laundry, mess, manager's and engineers' residences, stockyards, races and a tramway to the jetty. The main five-storey building was the abattoir and cold storage block powered by an ammonia compressor. There was a slaughter and hide floor and boning room.</p> <p>The Meatworks were a State Government enterprise. Construction started in 1913, taking some years before it was operational in 1919.</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 purchased in 1934 and the movies ran twice a week until the Meatworks were sold to a private company in 1967 and the picture gardens closed. Picture Gardens at The Three Mile had the arc projectors relocated from the Meatworks.</p> <p>A light rail (tramway) loop was used to move cargo from the jetty to the Meatworks and storage sheds.</p> <p>In 1921 the Meatworks closed down due to strike and in 1942 they were closed due to World War Two, reopening again in 1945.</p> <p>In 1967 the Meatworks were sold to a private enterprise called Norwest Beef Industries. Several buildings including the single men's quarters were demolished after it closed in 1985.</p>	53

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

					<p>In 1972 the Meatworks suffered a major fire and fire fighters from Darwin were flown down to help fight the fire which caused significant damage.</p> <p>When the Meatworks were in operation, the offal was pumped down a blood drain and into a creek running into the Gulf. The freshwater and blood attracted birds and fish and crocodiles. Over 20 crocodiles basking in the mudflats at low tide was a common site.</p> <p>In 1982 the Meatworks recorded its highest level of processing. Up until the closure of the Meatworks in 1985 frozen chilled meat was exported from Wyndham to overseas markets.</p> <p>However, in 1985 this level dropped by more than half due to a general slump in the pastoral industries. Slaughtering of buffalo helped to carry the season through.</p> <p>The meatworks closed down in 1985, owing to poor economic viability.</p> <p>In 1987 the main block burned down, the cork insulation within said to have been the main fuel for the fire.</p> <p>Because of this significant impact on the social and economic development of the town there was strong community support for preserving the meatworks buildings, that are now gone.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Meatworks is of considerable significance both historically and socially. The Meatworks were the main supporting industry in Wyndham for almost 70 years with Wyndham's main social and cultural activities carried out around the Meatworks killing season.</p> <p>Much of the machinery still remaining is of a rare and scientific significance particularly the ammonia compressor now located at the Museum.</p> <p>The Goods shed and remnants of the tramway are of considerable significance as the last remaining elements that represent the presence of the Wyndham Meatworks on the site for almost 70 years.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	---	--

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<p>WP2</p>	<p>9469 1983 4</p>	<p>Wyndham Port & Nickel Store</p> <p>SITE of MV Koolama wreck</p>	<p>Barytes Road</p>	<p>3</p> <p><u>History</u> Wyndham Port was founded in 1885 and gazetted as a port in 1886. The government provided a jetty at Anthon's Landing in 1894. The jetty was 'T' shaped and incorporated facilities for handling of livestock. The Port was initially the landing point of thousands of gold prospectors. A new 'L' shaped timber jetty completed near to Stoney Point in 1918 was built to service the newly opened Meatworks. In 1959 the jetty was extended to form a complete circuit. Steel piles were used in this extension. Due to the bad state of repair of the original timbers of the jetty, a major reconstruction commenced in the early 1970's when the current jetty was built to replace the original timber structure and the unique 'D' shaped was completed allowing for the more efficient movement of cargo on and off the jetty. Originally, a light rail loop was used to move cargo from the jetty to the Meatworks and storage sheds. One of the original trains can be seen at the front of the port administration building. Up until the closure of the Meatworks in 1985, frozen meat was exported from Wyndham to overseas markets. Since then, live cattle exports have replaced that trade for the Port. The government owned shipping line, Stateships, operated a regular service from Fremantle to Wyndham from 1908 to 1995. The State passenger ship were discontinued in 1971. In 1979, a container park was constructed at the port to facilitate shipment of refrigerated containers to the American market. In 1995, Stateships was replaced by a government subsidised service operated by Norwest Shipping. In 1999, the operation of the Port was transferred to the Kununurra based Ord River District Cooperative (ORDCO). ORDCO was formed in 1963 to meet the agricultural requirements of Ord Valley farmers who had diversified holdings. Wyndham is the only deep-water port between Broome and Darwin. Exports include live cattle from the stations in the East Kimberley, raw sugar from the ORIA, molasses and nickel concentrate. Imports include fuel, oil, Ammonium Nitrate from the mining industry and general cargo.</p>	<p>new</p>
						
						

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

					<p>The Koolama, a State passenger ship had been bombed by a Japanese flying boat on 20 February 1942. The Koolama was confirmed to be unseaworthy, and the ship was subsequently beached at Koolama Bay. The passengers were forced to disembark on rugged the coastline. Aboriginal people from the Kalumburu Mission came to assist the stranded passengers to the safety of the Mission, approximately 150km away. On 1 March, the Kooloma left Koolama Bay and managed to limp into Wyndham Port the following day staying afloat only by vigilant pumping. Unfortunately, the pumps were abandoned during an air raid warning and the ship keeled over and sank. A salvage attempt was made in 1946 which succeeded to move the ship. The wreck of the, the Koolama, lies approximately 100 metres due northwest of the Port.</p> <p>In other mining developments, construction of the Panoramic Resources' Savannah Mine nickel project was completed in 2004. The mine site is located 120 kilometres north of Halls Creek. Nickel concentrate is transported by road to Wyndham Port for export to China.</p> <p>The dominant feature of the Port is the 'D' shaped jetty and the Port Office– a typical 1960s government style building.</p> <p>In 2001, in response to security upgrades after 9/11 attacks in US, public access to the main wharf was banned.</p> <p>Wyndham Port is the only deep-water port between Broome and Darwin. The port operations and management are currently overseen by Cambridge Gulf Limited, however the facility is owned by the Kimberley Ports Authority.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Wyndham Port has considerable historic significance. In the early years, when road transport was non-existent, it was the only way to get people and goods into the area. The Port has also provided a vital economic basis for the Wyndham community and is integrally tied with the pastoral industry and Meatworks and more recently to the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) project as a point of export for produce. The Port has changed over the years however the jetty maintains the same general fabric and unique 'D' shape established in the early 1970s.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						The presence of the Koolama wreck close to the jetty represents a significance phase of Australia's wartime history and the vulnerability of Wyndham during this time.	
	WP3		SITE: original Wyndham town	Barytes Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>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></p> <p>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>	new
	WP4		Cambridge Gulf Magistrate's Residency remnants	Barytes Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>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></p> <p>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>	new

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<p>WP5</p>		<p>Crocodile Farm (former)</p>	<p>Barytes Road</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> Opening in 1989, the Crocodile Farm housed approximately 3000 crocodiles, which were bred and farmed for their skins. Problem crocodiles, such as 'Oombi', who was known to have eaten at least 25 dogs, were also housed there. Problems with fluctuating markets and lack of access to water eventually led to the closure of the park in 2014.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The former Crocodile Farm is of historical significance as an important initiative, tourist attraction in Wyndham, attracting visitors and tourists when the town struggled to survive after the Meatworks closed in 1985.</p>	<p>new</p>
	<p>WP6</p>	<p>4295</p>	<p>Port Train Park</p>	<p>Barytes Road</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> A light rail (tramway) system operated at the Wyndham Port between the Meatworks and the port, from 1919 until 1979. The trains were used to transport chilled meat, meat-meal, hides and other by-products from the Meatworks to the jetty, and general cargo was also carried from incoming vessels to the goods shed. A spur rail line also ran into the Port township until 1945.</p> <p>The display includes Locomotive 'Preston' 0-6-0 Saddle Tank Locomotive, an 1890 steam engine, the oldest surviving internal-combustion locomotive in Australia and two 1960s 'Comeng' diesel locos. Also on display are a Jessop & Apple Railway Steam Crane, a steam-driven winch and a large, riveted marker buoy.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The light rail (tram) system that operated at the Wyndham Port between the meatworks and the port, from 1919 until 1979 and the trains that ran on the tramway are of historical significance as integral to the operations of the meatworks and the port.</p>	<p>new</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

GULLEY ROAD PRECINCT							
	G1	9571	Gulley Road Precinct	Gulley Road	3	<p><u>History</u> Gulley Road was the first residential street established in Wyndham with native bushland and the Bastion providing the backdrop.</p> <p>The Gulley Road houses vary in age, although most date from the 1940s - 1950s. Gulley Road is now a no-through road but was once the main road to the former industrial area.</p> <p>Significance The Gulley Road Precinct has historical significance as the first residential street in Wyndham Port. It is an integral part of the entire historic Port area. Many of the earlier residents of these houses were meat workers with their families, demonstrating a distinctive way of life in close proximity to their work place, with the Cemetery central in the precinct.</p>	23
	G2	9611	Gulley PWD camp building	Gulley Road	3	<p><u>History</u> The remaining building of the Public Works Department (PWD) camp that was constructed in the 1940s is the recreation hall. The first set of huts were constructed of corrugated iron on concrete slabs 2.4.x 2.4 metres. Approximately 20 huts were erected, only the concrete slabs remain today. The remaining building it was the recreation hall.</p> <p>The Gulley PWD camp was the first of its kind established in the East Kimberley.</p> <p>Significance The Gulley PWD camp building, the recreation hall, is of historical and social significance representing a way of life for the PWD workers in the 1940s in remote locations, reputedly the first such PWD camp in the East Kimberley.</p>	

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	G3	9570	Gulley Cemetery	Gully Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Gulley 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 Gulley 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 Gulley 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 Gulley 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 Gulley 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 Gulley 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
---	----	------	-----------------	------------	---	---	----

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

WYNDHAM PORT TOWN						
 <p>Former Lot 157 - Police Station and Former Lots 158 and 159 - Old Gaol SITE McPhee Street (southeast side)</p>  <p>Lot 160 and 161 McPhee Street (southeast side) - SITE former State Shipping Office and Wyndham School (1908-1958)</p>	WT1		Wyndham Port Townsite	O'Donnell & MacPhee streets	3	<p>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.</p> <p>That townsite was abandoned with only the beginnings of the Resident Magistrates' residence constructed, and no other construction on any of the 72 lots that had been sold sight-unseen.</p> <p>A settlement developed around the jetty (Anthon's Landing), that became central to the Wyndham Port with McPhee Street to the north and O'Donnell Street to the south at the beginning/end of Great Northern Highway.</p> <p>In 1968 Wyndham Three Mile became the official town and the old Wyndham town became Wyndham Port.</p> <p>Lot numbers with identified occupants and/or functions from north to south on each side of the road include the following:</p> <p><u>MacPhee Street (east side - north to south)</u></p> <p>Lot 162 MacPhee Street (southeast side) SITE Ecclesiastical purposes</p> <p>Lot 161 MacPhee Street (southeast side) SITE Wyndham School 1908-1958</p> <p>Lot 160 MacPhee Street (southeast side) SITE former State Shipping Office CURRENT - Courthouse</p> <p>Lot 157 MacPhee Street (southeast side) Police Station CURRENT - Lot 500 MacPhee Street – Police Station</p> <p>Lot 158 MacPhee Street (southeast side) and 159 Gaol (Former) CURRENT - Lot 500 MacPhee Street – Police Station</p> <p>Lot 381 MacPhee Street (northwest corner of Gambier St) Courthouse (former) Refer to No.WT3</p> <p><u>Gambier Street (north side)</u> Lot 470 Gambier Street (north side)</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

					<p style="text-align: center;">Shed: Joe Long (Finch Trapper)</p> <p><u>O'Donnell Street - east side north to south</u></p> <p>Lot 3 O'Donnell Street (east side) Wyndham Hotel Refer to No.WT16</p> <p>Lots 4, 395 O'Donnell Street (east side) SITE Connor, Doherty & Durack (CD&D) Stores. Truscott shed Refer to No.WT15</p> <p>Lot 10 O'Donnell Street (east side) Bluey Lloyd's House & Flat (fmr) Refer to No.WT14</p> <p>O'Donnell Street (east side) Drovers' Memorial Refer to No.WT13</p> <p>Lot 1767 O'Donnell Street (east side) Wyndham Hospital (former) Refer to No.WT12</p> <p>Lot 1759 O'Donnell Street (east side) SITE RFDS radio station (former) Refer to No.WT12</p> <p>Lot 18 O'Donnell Street (east side) Medical Officer's Quarters (fmr) Refer to No.WT12</p>	
					<p><u>O'Donnell Street- west side north to south</u></p> <p>Lot 192 O'Donnell Street Bill Flinder's Garage (former)</p> <p>Lot 272 O'Donnell Street (west side) Gee Hong Yet (former) Refer to No.WT11</p> <p>Lot 653 O'Donnell Street (west side) Agatha's Café (former)</p> <p>Lot 415, O'Donnell Street (west side) Daphne's Den Café (former) Refer to No.WT10</p> <p>Lots 273, 274 O'Donnell Street (west side) Lee Tong Store Refer to No.WT9</p> <p>Lot 1 O'Donnell Street (west side) National Bank - 1960s (fmr)</p> <p>Lot 2 O'Donnell Street (west side) Wyndham War Memorial Refer to No.WT8</p>	
						
<p>Lot 1 O'Donnell Street (west side) National Bank- 1960s (fmr)</p>						

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

					<p>Lot 3 O'Donnell Street (west side) Fong Fan Store (former) Refer to No.WT7</p> <p>Lot 1 O'Donnell Street (west side) Post Office (former) Refer to No.WT6</p> <p>Lot 2 O'Donnell Street (west side) Post Office Quarters (former) Refer to NoWT5</p> <p>Lots 7, 8 O'Donnell Street (west side) Shire office/hall (former) Refer to No.WT4</p> <p>Significance The Wyndham town developed from an unofficial settlement around the jetty at Anthon's Landing after the original 1886 gazetted townsite failed to develop. Wyndham town was the main town of the district until 1968 when the Three Mile was established.</p>	
	WT2	9601	SITE Anthon's Landing	Off Foreshore Road	<p>2 <u>History</u> 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. Drovers had to bring the cattle before the end of the</p>	

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

					<p>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>Significance</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 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</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</p>	<p>37</p>

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

			<p>Expedition Plaque</p>		<p>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>Significance</p> <p>The former Courthouse has historic and social significance for its law and order and court functions, banking agency, and venue 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 from Gibb River to Kalumburu.</p>	
	<p>WT4</p>	<p>9583</p>	<p>Wyndham Road Board office (former)</p>	<p>17 O'Donnell Street</p>	<p>3</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Mechanic's Institute established on this site in 1898, providing a meeting place, reading room and public library for the community.</p> <p>Mechanics' Institutes originated in Scotland in the early 1800's to provide instruction for tradespeople (mechanics) with the object of "improving the working class". They were established in most parts of Australia, as "Schools of Art" or "Literary Institutes" with cultural events and were the first libraries in the Colony.</p> <p>Post-World War Two, the existing timber framed and fibro clad building was constructed for the Wyndham Road Board Office. In 1961 all Road Boards became Shires and the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley was formed. In 1970, the Shire office relocated to a new building at the Three Mile and this facility</p>	<p>39</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

						<p>became the community hall until 1982 from which time it has been leased for various community functions.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Wyndham Road Board office, on the site of the 1898 Mechanic's Institute is of historical and social significance for the civic and cultural associations and events on the since 1898, and the existing building from the 1950s continuing as the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley from 1961 until the new Shire office and Council Chambers were constructed at Three Mile in 1970. Since that time the building was the community Hall until 1978 and then has had various community functions until the poor condition prevented ongoing use.</p>	
	WT5		Wyndham Postmaster's residence (former)	19 O'Donnell Street	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The former Postmaster's Residence overlooks the Cambridge Gulf with a Foreshore Drive frontage.</p> <p>The Postmaster's residence was relocated from Telegraph Hill to this site in 1920, having been the radio telegraph station established in 1914. The building was one of two identical buildings at Telegraph Hill used as staff accommodation. The station provided an important communication link for shipping, especially in war time. Later the minerals around the station interfered with the signals so it was decided to close the station.</p> <p>When the adjacent Post Office closed in 1968, the Postmaster's Residence was sold privately and was established as Bed and Breakfast accommodation, and later as a private residence.</p> <p>The building has undergone some changes.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Wyndham Postmaster's residence has historic significance for associations for its original function as the radio telegraph station at Telegraph Hill until 1922, when it was associated with the adjacent Wyndham Post Office between 1920 and 1968. The former Post Master's residence demonstrates the way of life for the Postmaster and his family and adapted for other residential functions.</p>	42

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<p>WT6</p>	<p>4163</p>	<p>Wyndham Post Office (former)</p>	<p>21 O'Donnell Street</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> The former c.1927 Wyndham Post Office building replaced a previous post office building on the site from 1896. It is a typical government post office style of that period. The Post Office was decommissioned in November 1967. The new post office in The Three Mile had commenced operating in May 1967. In 1986 it was opened as a Tourist Information Centre that operated until the end of the 1997 tourist season and was sold by the Shire to a private purchaser in 1998 and is now a private residence.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The former Wyndham Post Office is of historic and social value, for providing postal and communication services to the port and town and broader Wyndham district since 1896 on the site, and for between c.1927 and 1968 from this building. Socially the post office is significant as a point of contact and meeting for everyone in the community, and between 1986 and 1997 as the Tourist Information Centre offering information and hospitality to visitors. It is of some aesthetic significance as a typical regional government post office of the period, serving an important role in the district.</p>	<p>38</p>
	<p>WT7</p>	<p>4169</p>	<p>Chinese shop Fong Fan's Store & residence (former)</p>	<p>27 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 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>	

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

					<p><u>Significance</u> 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>	
	<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.</p>	

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						RSL Memorial Park is a place of remembrance and reverence, very important to many members of the Wyndham and district community.
	WT9	4168	<u>Chinese Shop</u> Lee Tong Store	33 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 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></p> <p>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>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<p>WT10</p>	<p>4168</p>	<p>Daphne's Den café (former)</p>	<p>35 O'Donnell Street</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> Built in the 1950s as a café called Daphne's Den after Daphne Baldwin, a long-time resident. Cissie Chung Hee purchased the property in the 1960s. It is immediately adjacent to the Lee Tong family's shop on the south side. Cissie's daughter, Bessie, who was an avid Lotto hopeful was eventually able to buy the newsagency shop. Cissie gave the newsagency license to Bessie and her son Billy. Later it was the residence for the Lee Tong family. Significance The former Daphne's Den Café, later a newsagency and residence for the Lee Tong family is of historical and social significance for those associations and the businesses that took place with social interactions. The Lee Tong connection is significant for their business on the site and the adjoining building. The shop is one of the few frontage buildings, although without a veranda, remaining in O'Donnell Street and makes a contribution to that streetscape.</p>	
	<p>WT11</p>	<p>4165</p>	<p>SITE Gee Hong Yet Residence & Store</p>	<p>47 O'Donnell Street</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> This is the site of Gee Hong Yet's 'Tailor and Outfitter' store, one of the five Chinese shops on the west side of O'Donnell Street. This store was destroyed by fire and reconstructed in a more contemporary aesthetic. The site also included a house behind the store, and it is possible that the residence at the rear of the new store, maybe the original house associated with Gee Hong Yet. It is in poor condition and requires urgent maintenance as it is important as part of the historic Port. Significance The Chinese shops form an integral part of the whole historic Wyndham Port townsite. Although Gee Hong's store was destroyed by fire, it is possible that the house behind was associated with him and the store. The site representing the Chinese owned and operated store, and the house, and the other two Chinese stores, 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.</p>	

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	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>	
							

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

						<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	Drover's 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

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

					<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>	
	<p>WT15</p>	<p>4166</p>	<p>SITE Connor, Doherty & Durack (CD&D) Stores Truscott shed</p>	<p>34 O'Donnell Street</p>	<p>2</p> <p><u>History</u> Durack's Store was built in 1885, one of, if not the earliest, building in the town settlement. It was built by the firm Connor, Doherty and Durack. Connor and Doherty had established a shipping market with Fremantle in 1894, and Durack's were their main suppliers in that market, merging to form Connor, Doherty and Durack Ltd. The shop stocked stores and supplies for the region. Donkey teams and camels driven by Afghan cameleers were used to cart goods to outlying stations. It was originally operated by the Duracks a famous early pioneering family in the region. The Store included a small post office component following the closure of the Wyndham Port Post Office in 1967. The building continued to be used as Davidsons Store and house in the 1960s, and Wyndham Port Hardware in the 1990s before being vacated. It is one of the last pre-1900 buildings in Wyndham until it was demolished in 2012. There is a Truscott shed, in poor condition, located behind the store site. Truscott sheds, shipped by barge to Wyndham from Truscott Air Base after the base was decommissioned in 1946. Wyndham benefitted greatly from purchases of building materials and vehicles at end of World War Two. At that time, Doug Davidson was the owner of Davidson's store (originally Durack's) which was located in front of the shed). This Truscott Shed is one of the few remaining of six that were relocated in the Wyndham Port townsite.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The site of Durack's Store represents considerable historic and social significance, as possibly the earliest shop in the Wyndham Port in 1885 with a tramway connection from Anthon's Landing. It was originally operated by the Durack's, a famous pioneering family of the East-Kimberley region. The social significance</p>	

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						extends to having supplied goods to the Wyndham community and outlying stations since Wyndham's early days. The Truscott Shed is historically significant for its association with World War Two, and as the last remaining example of the six that were located in the town after World War Two.
	WT16		Wyndham Hotel (former)	38 O'Donnell Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The existing Wyndham Hotel occupies the site of the original two-storey Wyndham Hotel, built (supervised by JW Durack) and owned by the firm Connor, Doherty & Durack (CD&D) in 1897, that was constructed on the site of the former 1886 ramshackle Customs House Hotel that had been built in the early goldrush period. It survived until 1964 when it was demolished by the new owner, Swan Breweries, to make way for a modern hotel motel complex they built in 1965/66. The hotel closed in November 2015. In 2018, the building featured in the ABC miniseries 'Mystery Road' as the Paterson Hotel, and the sign still remains.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The existing 1965/66 Wyndham Hotel is the third hotel on this site, representing a significant history of hospitality and socialising since 1886, strategically located opposite Anthon's Landing that was the only contact point with the outside world from the beginning, and from where the original settlement of Wyndham evolved. Associations with all who passed through the port from Goldseekers, meatworkers, pastoralists, locals, and the Swan Brewery who built the existing hotel, are all of historical significance. Social connections in the remote Kimberleys were very important part of survival in the harsh environment and the hotel played an important role. In recent decades, a number of movies were filmed in the town and particularly the ABC's "Mystery Road" featuring the hotel as Paterson's Hotel. The existing Wyndham Hotel represents the period of development and is part of Wyndham's story.</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<p>WT17</p>	<p>6585</p>	<p>The Bend Cemetery</p>	<p>Great Northern Highway, (midway between Port town and the Three Mile)</p>	<p>2</p>	<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. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration.</p>	<p>4</p>
							

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

WYNDHAM - THE THREE MILE							
TM1			Wyndham District Hospital	44 Minderoo Street	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1970 the government spent \$2 million on the Wyndham Hospital complex, replacing the Old Wyndham Port Hospital and the Native hospital which were then closed. The Wyndham District Hospital was officially opened by the Hon. G.C. MacKinnon M.L.C. the Minister for Health on 30 October 1970, five days after the first patients were admitted. In 2007, the Department of Housing and Works refurbished the Wyndham District Hospital.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Wyndham District Hospital is historically significant in continuing the medical and health services in the Wyndham district when the hospital at Wyndham Port, and Native Hospital were closed.</p>	
TM2	  <p>Photos Courtesy of Wyndham Historical Museum</p>		Wyndham Nurses & Staff Quarters (fmr)	44 Minderoo Street	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>It is likely the former Nurses and Staff Quarters were constructed in 1970 to provide accommodation for the nursing staff at the Wyndham District Hospital when it opened. Four high-rise quarters were constructed, three remain on the site.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Wyndham District Hospital's Nurses and Staff Quarters are historically significant demonstrating the provision of staff housing a and a way of life no longer practiced. The high-rise quarters an example of their type of which very few remain in the state. They make a contribution to the Three Mile townscape as a landmark on the outskirts on the way to the Bastion lookout.</p>	

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<p>TM3</p>	<p>9590</p>	<p>Royal Flying Doctor Service Base (former)</p>	<p>60 Great Northern Highway</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> The former Royal Flying Doctor Service Base consists of two separate buildings, a residence and office, located on the western side of The Three Mile commercial shopping strip. The original base was established in the Wyndham Port hospital grounds in O'Donnell Street and moved to these buildings in the 1950s.</p> <p>The Royal Flying Doctor Service was initiated by Reverend John Flynn and the first base established for the Kimberley was built at Wyndham Port in 1936 and serviced the East Kimberley District until 1989 when this base was closed and moved to Derby. The Royal Flying Doctor Service played a major role in the establishment of better health and care in the Kimberley.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The former Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) Base in The Three Mile, Wyndham has considerable historic significance for associations with the first RFDS Base established in the Kimberley, and the association with Reverend John Flynn, the founder of the AIM hospitals and the RFDS. The former Base also has social significance given its isolation, it was a valuable service for Wyndham and the greater Kimberley region providing health care to Wyndham and the outlying communities.</p>	<p>45</p>
	<p>TM4</p>		<p>The Big Croc</p>	<p>Great Northern Highway</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> The Big Croc was designed and built by sculptor Andrew Hickson and a group of TAFE students and volunteers in 1987. A pattern was made from a photograph of a crocodile. Curtin University used a computer to plot 2400 mathematical coordinates of the crocodile's shape.</p> <p>The frame was formed from 5.5 km of steel rod and covered in 10 rolls of bird-mesh and 6 cubic metres of concrete. It is a landmark set in a pleasant shady grassed area.</p> <p>The Big Croc predates the establishment of the Crocodile Farm at Wyndham Port in 1989, but no doubt provided a great advertisement for crocs in Wyndham.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The Big Croc has significance as a community project supported by external agencies, creating a landmark in the Three Mile.</p>	<p>new</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<p>TM5</p>	<p>Peoples Church</p>	<p>Kangaroo Drive</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> The People's Church is traditionally a place of worship for Aboriginal people. <i>"We are an Australian Indigenous mission church that exists to bring the gospel (God's good news) to Wyndham but especially to the Aboriginal people".</i> Significance The People's Church is of historic and social significance to the Aboriginal community of Wyndham and districts as a place of worship, celebration and gatherings, and a sense of place, are a very important part of the social fabric, even more so in remote isolated towns and settlements in the Wyndham region.</p>	<p>new</p>
	<p>TM6</p>	<p>Shire Administration, Council Chambers, Library</p>	<p>65 Koolama Street</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> The Three Mile office of the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley is an important civic identity that continued the tradition from the Shire building in Wyndham Port town. The building was constructed in the three Mile area around 1970. The Wyndham community value having a visible Shire presence in the town. Significance The Three Mile office of the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley is historically significant and valued by the Wyndham community in continuing the civic tradition in Wyndham, from Wyndham Port Town that commenced with the Road Board and is retained in Wyndham even though Kununurra developed as the central town in the East Kimberley district in the early 1960s.</p>	<p>new</p>
	<p>TM7</p>	<p>Wyndham Anglican Church</p>	<p>61 Koolama Street (cnr St Pauls Way)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> The Wyndham Anglican Church was originally called the St Boniface Anglican Church. The Anglican Minister was based in Wyndham in 1961 when the Kununurra Ministry was established and even after there was a church in Kununurra in 1965, the Minister still travelled from Wyndham. Significance The Wyndham Anglican Church is of historic and social significance to the Anglican community and others, in the Wyndham area as a place of worship, celebration and gatherings.</p>	<p>new</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<p>TM8</p>	<p>1466 6</p>	<p>Wyndham Picture Gardens</p>	<p>47 Koolama Street</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><u>History</u> 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> 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>	<p>new</p>
---	-------------------	-------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------------	--	------------

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

 <p>A photograph showing several large, dark, stylized statues of Aboriginal people in a dry, open landscape. One figure stands prominently on the left, holding a spear. Other figures are visible in the background, some sitting and some standing. The ground is reddish-brown dirt, and there are sparse trees and a clear blue sky.</p>	<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>A photograph of a single-story building with a sign that reads 'WYNDHAM PORT'. The building has a ramp leading to the entrance and a red sign with a white telephone handset icon. There are trees and a clear sky in the background.</p>	<p>TM10</p>		<p>Wyndham Post Office and former Phone Exchange</p>	<p>17 Koolinda Street</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> A telephone exchange had existed in Wyndham Port since 1960, it was not until 1965 that radio-telephone links were established between Wyndham and Derby and Kununurra. Building of The Three Mile Post Office commenced in May 1967 and opened in November 1967 when the former Wyndham Port Post Office was decommissioned.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Three Mile Post Office is of historic and social significance for continuing the important postal, telephone, in person, and communication services to the Wyndham district from 1967 when the Wyndham Port Post Office was decommissioned. The phone exchange at the rear part of the post office building was an essential part of the service, and the post office a social meeting place that is valued and important to the town and district communities.</p>	<p>new</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<p>TM11</p>		<p>Peter Reid Memorial Hall</p>	<p>65 Koolama Street (off St Peters Way)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> The Peter Reid Memorial Hall is the community hall for the Three Mile constructed at a cost of \$342,000. The Peter Reid Memorial Hall is in recognition of Peter Reid's service to the community and was named after he died in 1985. He was a former member and President of the Wyndham Lions Club and made a significant contribution to the community. There is a Memorial plaque on the hall wall. The hall was opened by the Premier RJ O'Connor on 29 November 1982.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The Peter Reid Hall has historical and social significance to the community of the Three Mile as a place of socials, events and a sense of place for memories of those events.</p>	<p>new</p>
	<p>TM12</p>		<p>St Joseph's Group</p>	<p>77 Koolama Street (off St Peters Way)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> St Joseph's Group comprises the original church and Presbytery. As resident priest, Fr Lorenz travelled around visiting the pastoral stations. Sr Maureen and Sr Angela travelled with him to the Catholics from Ivanhoe Station. For three weeks every month Fr Lorenz did station trips to Auverne, Nicholson, Gordon Downs and Jubilee Creek. Where the pastoralists were active Catholics, a 'station Mass' was celebrated, attended by virtually the entire station population.</p> <p>The church was constructed on this site in the early 1960s. From the late 1950s Bishop Jobst, the Vicar Apostolic of the Kimberley, had sent a number of requests to the Sisters of St Joseph and other congregations searching for an order who would be willing to establish Catholic schools in the east Kimberley, but without success. During a visit to Rome, Bishop Jobst made his plea known to Cardinal Agaginian. Rome acknowledged the challenges and in the spirit of the mission of Mary MacKillop, Mother Adrian selected volunteers to begin the Sister's ministry in the Kimberley. Wyndham had been chosen to be the first town in which the Sisters of St Joseph would establish a school.</p> <p>On St Joseph's Day, 19 March 1964, the Mother General of the Sisters of St Joseph, Mother Adrian, her assistant Mother Leone and teaching Sisters Maureen, Joseph and Fergal arrived in</p>	<p>new</p>

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

					<p>Wyndham to open a Catholic School. The sisters lived in the presbytery.</p> <p>School commenced in the original church on this site, now the pre-primary building on the 31 March 1964. Classes began on 1st April with an enrolment of 31. By the end of the year, the school had 50 students a Parent's and Friend's group had been established.</p> <p>When the Sisters arrived in Wyndham, they were especially anxious to meet the local Aboriginal people and provide an education to the children. At the time Aboriginal people were living in the town, on the old reserve and at camps known as 7 Mile, 9 Mile and 12 Mile. The numbers at the camps grew during the 1960s as many Aboriginal people in the Kimberley were displaced from the station properties where they had lived and where the men had been employed as cattlemen and the women as domestic staff.</p> <p>The Sisters purchased a school bus, obtained their driving licences, and visited the people living at the camps some of whom were familiar with the Catholic faith and sent their children to the school. The Sisters rapidly became friends to the Aboriginal people and assisted in practical ways providing transport to town for shopping and for Mass, visiting the sick at the Native Hospital as well as making washing facilities at the convent available for the people living at the camps.</p> <p>In the early 1970s the Sisters of St Joseph, there was an increased concern that the Aboriginal ministry and education methods be appropriate to the circumstances of the communities. Through their ministry the Sisters had gained a respectful awareness of the spiritual traditions and rich culture of the Aboriginal people. The local people were also keen to pass on their traditions and were invited to school to teach language and traditional dance.</p> <p>In 1974, a new two-storey school building was constructed, and the old school, formerly the church was then renovated for the new pre-primary classroom. The first lay teacher was appointed. From the mid 1970s Aboriginal Teaching Assistants were encouraged to gain formal qualifications and enrolled in study programs</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

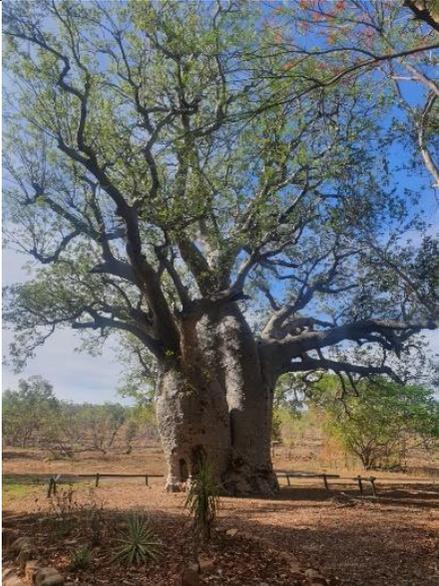
					<p>In 1979 the Warmun community established its own school and some families who had been living in Wyndham to send their children to school moved reducing the numbers attending St Joseph's.</p> <p>In 1989 the first lay principal was appointed. The Sisters continued to provide a presence in the school until 1995 and took on other roles supporting the community and the parish until 1999. From 2001 – 2008 a Sister lived in the town continuing in a supportive role.</p> <p>In 2019, the 1974 two-storey school building was demolished and replaced with a multipurpose building/space.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>St Joseph's Group comprising the original church, and Presbytery is of considerable social and historical significance in representing the Sisters of St Joseph and their role in serving the community of the Kimberley with more than 80 sisters who lived with the people and assisted as teachers, principals, university administrators and lecturers, counsellors and pastoral workers.</p> <p>The buildings on site are of considerable significance as early developments in The Three Mile town, with the Church converting to the school from 1964 and the other buildings also remaining functional as the school has continued to evolve.</p>	
	<p>TM13</p>		<p>St Joseph's Catholic Church</p>	<p>77 Koolama Street (off St Peters Way)</p>	<p>3</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Catholicism is a major religion in the Kimberley area, including amongst the Aboriginal people.</p> <p>As resident priest, Fr Lorenz travelled around visiting the pastoral stations.</p> <p>In 1961 it is noted that Stan Costello, a renowned designer/builder of Catholic churches throughout Western Australia from the 1950s visited the region when he designed Broome Cathedral. The 1962 St Vincent's Church in Kununurra, and this church building evidence design similarities with each other and with Broome.</p> <p>This church was built between 1965 and 1969, after St Joseph's School opened in the original church in c.1964, with services continued on Sundays.</p>	<p>new</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

						<p><u>Significance</u> Churches are a very important part of the social fabric, possibly even more so in a remote, isolated town of Wyndham. St Joseph's Catholic Church is historically, socially and aesthetically important in continuing the Catholic tradition in Wyndham as a place of worship, gatherings and events, a sense of place for parishioners.</p>	
	TM14		Wyndham Recreation Centre and Swimming Pool	2 and 12 Civic Way (St Paul's Way)	3	<p><u>History</u> Wyndham Recreation Centre & Pool is the community facility that was opened by the Premier Charles Court in 1965. The facility was paid for by donation from Reverend Watts on condition that it was "<i>kept accessible for Aborigines</i>".</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Wyndham Recreation Centre & Pool has significance to the community as a place of recreation, socialising, sport and enjoyment that provides relief from the tropical environment.</p>	new
	TM15	9581	SITE Native Hospital & Matron's Quarters	Joorook Ngarni Aboriginal Reserve	3	<p><u>History</u> No buildings remain of the original five that comprised the Aboriginal Native Hospital, Joorook Ngarni Administrative Centre. The last buildings on the site were both distinctive 1920s style construction is one is the former Matron's quarters and the other is part of the administrative block.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Aboriginal Native Hospital, Joorook Ngarni Administrative Centre is of historic and social significance for their link with the Aboriginal community. The native hospital was used as a rehabilitation area for patients released from the main hospital and also as a place for the older generation of Aboriginal people, proving a social situation. Historically it was very significant as the first native hospital built in the East Kimberley with the objective of providing solely for the care of Aboriginal people.</p>	35

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

	TM16		SITE Cambridge Gulf Aerated Water factory (Former)	16 Great Northern Highway	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The site of the Aerated Waters Factory was originally (post World War Two) in a shed owned by Vaggs Liquor Store. The bottle label was 'Cambridge Gulf Aerated Waters'. The Aerated waters came in various colours but apparently only one flavour.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Cambridge Gulf Aerated Water factory is significant in demonstrating the entrepreneurial spirit of the modern-day pioneers of the Wyndham district.</p>	
	TM17	89 04	Boab Tree – Wyndham Caravan Park	2 Connor Street (Wyndham Caravan Park)	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The site of the c.1500-year-old Boab Tree was originally used as an Aboriginal meeting place, according to oral traditions. It is known to the Aboriginal people as Gundicuy meeting place.</p> <p>More recently, the Afghan Cameleers and mounted police camped in its vicinity and still later the site of the Boab Tree was the location of the community sports days including cricket. The rifle range, the first golf course and Gundagai Aboriginal Camp are nearby to the west.</p> <p>It is one of the largest boab trees in the area, being 17 metres in circumference.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Boab Tree has social and historic significance as a place of meeting Aboriginal people, and the Afghan cameleers and mounted police who camped at the site, and a social hub for the local community as the site of the original rifle range, golf course and cricket pitch. It also has aesthetic landmark value due to its age and as one of the largest boab trees in the area.</p>	
	TM18		SITE Afghan Store		4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Zamman Shah owned a General Store, where he lived, at The Three Mile until 1942. He was the "king pin" of The Tree Mile, with other places he let out.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Afghan Store is historically significant for the association with the Afghan, his General Store and his position in The Three Mile.</p>	

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

WYNDHAM DISTRICT							
4 MILE							
	Wd1		Afghan Cemetery	4 Mile Creek off Great Northern Highway (Astridge Way)	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>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>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>	1
		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>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

						<p><u>Significance</u> 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>	
	Wd3		Old Drinking Shed	71 Great Northern Highway (located south of Bonaparte Street and the Afghan Settlement)	4	<p><u>History</u> Located in south of Bonaparte Street, the old drinking shed was the designated drinking area in Wyndham for a time.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The drinking shed site is of social significance as a place of gathering and socialising whilst also drinking.</p>	new
6 MILE							
	Wd4	9608	SITE Wyndham Airport	Arthur Road, (off Great Northern Highway)	4	<p><u>History</u> Wyndham Airbase was constructed in 1924. It was the first properly paved airfields in WA. The Airbase also is significant for the Shire as it served as the first base in the Kimberley for the Royal Flying Doctor Service. In 1930 an airmail service was set up by Charles Kingsford-Smith.</p> <p>On 23 March 1942, seven Japanese planes bombed the Wyndham Aerodrome, causing damage and 30 large craters in the ground.</p> <p>It was the first WA airbase to act as an International airport outside of Perth. The runway is still used but there has been a series of three airport terminals. The current one replaced a building erected in the 1940s and demolished in 1993.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Wyndham Airport is of considerable historical significance as the first properly paved airfield in WA in 1924, and as the first base in the Kimberley for the Royal Flying Doctor Service, as the 1930 airmail service set up by Charles Kingsford-Smith, it was bombed by the Japanese in 1942, and it was the first WA airbase to act as an International airport outside of Perth.</p>	

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<p>Wd5</p>		<p>SITE The Six Mile Wyndham Community Club Inc</p>	<p>Great Northern Highway</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> The 6-Mile was built in 1886. “The six” was a watering point in the goldrush days and had a close association with the station owners who stayed there when in town (Wyndham) for the races. It was rebuilt and repaired numerous times after fires and storm damage. It was the centre of the district with dances and piano evenings during the 1950s. The hotel traded consistently through to 1973, when the building was condemned by the Shire and the owners were forced to demolish it. The Shire purchased the site in 1979 and leased it to community group to operate Wyndham Community Club.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The site is of considerable historic significance as the 6 Mile that served social gathering venue for the local community since 1886 through to 1973 with goldseekers, station owners, Meatworkers, racegoers, the community and visitors. The Wyndham Community Club established in 1979 on the same site continues the hospitality and social aspects of the site for the benefit of the local community and visitors and is a landmark at the 6 Mile on Great Northern Highway.</p>	<p>new</p>
	<p>Wd6</p>		<p>Wyndham Turf Club and Racecourse</p>	<p>Great Northern Highway</p>	<p>3</p>	<p><u>History</u> Wyndham Turf Club’s first race meeting was held in 1886 at the 3 Mile and was organised for the entertainment of the station people who provided the horses. The racecourse relocated to this site in 1957. Wyndham Racecourse now provides a week of entertainment in August each year bringing valuable economic contribution to WA’s most northerly town. Unfortunately horse races have not taken place for a few years.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Wyndham Turf Club and racecourse is of historic and social significance having existed as early as 1886 at the 3 Mile, only a year after the there was a port at Wyndham, and from 1957 at this site. It is significant for the social gatherings and associations with the pioneers, and local and district communities and visitors for the annual event.</p>	<p>new</p>

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

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.</p> <p>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>	new
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 Emden. 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>	

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						<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. 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 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>	
	PC2	9603	SITE Chinese Gardens	Parry Creek Reserve	4	<p>History</p> <p>The Chinese Gardens at Parry Creek are tangible evidence of the early Chinese impact on early settlement in the Wyndham locality. They provided fresh fruit and vegetables in the town and for the goldfields in Halls Creek. The gardens are on the Parry Lagoons wetland reserve.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>The site of the Chinese Gardens at Parry Creek is historically significant in representing the important role of the Chinese people in the early settlement of Wyndham towns and the broader area of the Halls Creek goldfields.</p>	
	PC3	9561	Chimooley Dam and Stockyard Remnants	Old Durack Stock Route into Parry Lagoon	4	<p>History</p> <p>The Stockyards were a holding area for stock destined for the meatworks at Wyndham Port. Chimooley Dam was used to water</p>	12

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						<p>the meatworks cattle. The location was part of the original cattle route into Wyndham. The Duracks were the first to use this route into Wyndham. Remains of the cattle dip where the stock were dipped prior to being moved onto Wyndham can still be seen in the vicinity. The cattle dip was used through to 1960.</p> <p>Chimooly Dam remains in its original form but the stockyards are no longer used and are now evident only as remnant fence section.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Chimooly Dam and stockyards remnants have historic significance due to their integral link to the Meatworks era of Wyndham and their earlier association with the movement of cattle into Wyndham for shipping out. The Duracks were the first to use this route into Wyndham.</p>
	PC4	9612	SITE Curtin's Cowboys Camp	Near Parry's Lagoon	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Curtin's Cowboys comprised 550 hand-picked volunteers called the North Australia Observer Unit (NAOU) or the "Nackeroos" founded by W Stanner (an anthropologist) who became their commanding officer (he died in 1981). The NAOU was formed in 1942 in response to Japanese Raids in the North of Australia, and the unit dispersed from Wyndham (WA) to Normanton (Qld). The Unit was disbanded in 1945. The NAOU patrolled the north of Australia from the Kimberley to the Gulf of Carpentaria, on foot and on horseback and lived off the land.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site is historically significant for the association with the Curtin's Cowboys a unique unit of 550 hand-picked volunteers called the North Australia Observer Unit (NAOU) who formed in response to the Japanese raids in north Australia between 1942 and 1945.</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

WYNDHAM REGION							
	WD1	9579	SITE Lonely Stockman's grave	Parry Creek Road Buttons Gap	2	<p><u>History</u></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><u>Significance</u></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>	
	WD2	9600	SITE Buttons Gap	Parry Creek Road, Kununurra (6km from Ivanhoe Station)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Button's Gap was named after one of the well-known drovers of the Durack family, Robert Button. He found the most efficient way to move the cattle through the Deception Range on the way to the Port of Wyndham. The Gap is approximately six kilometres from Ivanhoe Station. The Wyndham-Darwin Road was built through Buttons Gap in 1952. It was in a quarantine area in the early 1990s owing to the Noogoorra Burr which must remain isolated owing to the dangers it could cause to the WA wool industry. By the mid 1990s it was under control and this lower Ord area opened to public access.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Buttons Gap is historically significant as a significant route, including the Wyndham Darwin Road in the 1950s, through the Deception Range.</p>	
	WD3	9604	Cattle dip	Goose Hill Station	4	<p>The cattle dip was part of Goose Hill Station and was constructed to dip the cattle prior to moving them to the main cattle yards in Wyndham. Goose Hill station was the 1st link to the Meatworks and advised them of the cattle movements. The remains of large holding yards are still evident in the area, as well as foundation remains and the chimney of the Goose Hill Homestead. This site has had various built structures since 1885 as it was originally a wayside inn on the road to the goldfields.</p>	21

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						<p>This cattle dip was apparently used through to 1960.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The cattle dip at Goose Hill Station has historic significance due to their integral link to the Meatworks era of Wyndham and their earlier association with the movement of cattle into Wyndham for shipping out. The cattle dip has historical and social heritage links with the Goosehill Homestead that dates back to 1885 as a wayside inn for goldseekers.</p>
	WD4	9569	SITE Fork Creek Community	12 Mile Great Northern Highway	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Fork Creek Community was originally set up as a Native pensioner residential area. Many of the first residents were moved to this area against their will from more isolated communities so it did not have a happy beginning. This community and its building design are a unique example of the 1950s and 1960s settlement programme for Aboriginal people carried out by the Government of the day. The site was abandoned several years ago after the death of one of the elderly people. The place was never smoked, a ceremony that clears the area of spirits.</p> <p>The site of the Fork Creek Community is on the Wyndham side of Fork Creek, set amongst a forest of Boab trees. The abandoned settlement consists of the remains of several single-room timber framed fibro and iron roofed. The timber frame remains of the large central building that was the meeting area.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Fork Creek Community has historical significance as a community and its building design, that is an example of the 1950s and 1960s settlement programme for Aboriginal people carried out by the Government of the day.</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	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
						7	
<p>Photo courtesy of Chris Magnay Photo + Video</p>							

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	WD6	9616	38 Mile Cairn	38 Mile Great Northern Highway	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>At this point on the junction of the highways a plaque has been erected by the Federal Methodist Inland Mission Board. It was placed in memory of the Rev Raymond John Noble, a Missioner. The plaque reads:</p> <p><i>Rev Raymond John Noble Methodist Inland Missioner 1937-1964</i></p> <p><i>Serving in Kimberley Patrol Alice Springs as Deputy Director and Chaplain to Forces. Passed away Sydney 21 August 1964 aged 47 years.</i></p> <p>The Cairn is today a rest stop between Kununurra and Wyndham. In 1995, a tourist information roadside layby was built by the Main Roads Department.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The 38 Mile cairn is of historical significance in commemorating the life of Rev Raymond John Noble Methodist Inland Missioner and more recently as a tourist stop.</p>	-
--	------------	------	------------------	-----------------------------------	---	--	---

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

	WD7		The Bastion		<p>4</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Bastion was named by Capt. Phillip Parker King in 1819 (first European to sail up Cambridge Gulf). He thought it looked like a fortress. The lookout at the top of the Bastion, is expansive panorama showing the five rivers that flow into Cambridge Gulf - King, Pentacost, Durack, Forrest, Ord.</p> <p>Prior to a road, access to the top, it was a difficult climb contributing to the death of a sailor in 1930s when a sailor tried to climb the Bastion and fell off.</p> <p>In the 1960s, the Shire constructed the first road, in gravel. The Shire CEO, Clarrie Cassidy had originally asked some army engineers, who said it couldn't be done, so the council employed a local, Hugo Austla, to put in a track with his dozer, then the depot guys sheeted it with gravel. The road is now called Hugo Austla Drive. It was steeper than it is now with no hairpin bends.</p> <p>In the early 70's the Shire President took some State politicians up the hill in his Holden and got stuck changing gears. The politicians then pressured Main Roads to construct a bitumen road, as they thought the road was too dangerous. In 1974, Clarrie Cassidy, secured funding through the Commonwealth 'RED scheme' for walls, steps and walkways at the summit.</p> <p>The five rivers are shown on the circular brass map at the lookout. This was erected by the Lions Club. The original map engraving was done by the local dentist Sinclair Bremner (Brem) using his dentist drills. It didn't last long – someone threw it off the hill. So, the Lions Club cemented in the current map (which is set on a 44-gallon drum clad in rocks).</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Bastion is of historical and social significance dating back to the earliest recognition and naming in 1819, to the community commitment and initiative in developing the lookout as an accessible and safe place to view the outstanding panorama of the 5-river flowing into the Cambridge Gulf, and the sites of the old Wyndham town, including the Meatworks site and the Port. It has become a significant tourist destination providing a spectacular Wyndham experience.</p>	
---	-----	--	-------------	--	--	--

One of the panoramic views from the Bastion, showing the town and port of Wyndham

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	WD8	9587	Prison Boab	King River and Kurunjie Gibb River Roads	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The prison tree has a long oral tradition history of use, firstly by the Aboriginal people, then by the early pastoralists and later by the mounted police when moving prisoners between Derby and Wyndham. It is set against the backdrop of the Cockburn Range and the King River itself, making its location a perfect camping spot with water, fishing and scenery as its attractions.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Historically the Boab tree is of significance, linked with the Wyndham community, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal. It is an important link to Aboriginal pre-history through oral traditions, and to the early contact period when it was used as a prison tree. The tree and its location are socially significant have played an important role for social gatherings by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.</p>	43
	WD9	9580	Moochalabra Dam and Pump Station	King River Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original Moochalabra Dam was constructed during 1971 and 1972. It had a water storage capacity of 646 million litres, an embankment height of 13 metres and width of 110 metres. The dam was unique in its technological design, being the only one of its type of construction in Australia. It's unusual construction of rock and fill was designed to allow water to flow through the rocks when the water rises above an acceptable level.</p> <p>It was designed and surveyed by the Public Works Department and constructed by Carratti Bulldozing Company. The dam was to be a temporary measure to allow time to better understand the catchment runoff characteristics and future water demand for Wyndham. It did not hold enough water to meet Wyndham's water demand.</p> <p>In 1999 a new Moochalabra Dam was designed by Geo Eng Pty Ltd, surveyed by Whelans Survey and Mapping Group and constructed by JJ McDonald & Sons Engineering, over the original dam. It has a water storage capacity of 2007 million</p>	34

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

						<p>litres, embankment height of 24 metres and width of 160 metres. It is constructed of a coarse rock embankment with fine rock, gravel, sand and clay fill.</p> <p>The Pumping Station is located on King River Road north of the Dam next to the spillway. As with the Dam, the Pumping Station has been upgraded.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The original 1971/72 Moochalabra Dam has scientific significance for its unique in its design, being the only one of its type of construction in Australia. The 1999 new dam built over the original increased the catchment capacity to provide the main water supply to the Wyndham community.</p>	
	WD10		King River Dam	King River Road	3	<p>NOT VISITED 2021/22</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The construction of King River Dam was an important event in 1970 -71 when three dams were completed in the Shire. In 1970 the Arthur Creek Dam was constructed. This was Stage 1 of the Dunham River agreement which aimed to open up new tracts of pastoral land. The catchment of this dam was not sufficiently large and could not provide sufficient water for the Stage 1. The results were not satisfactory and so Stage 2 did not proceed. The Moochalabra Dam on the King River was built to provide a continuous supply of good quality water to Wyndham. The building of these dams has contributed to significant changes in the ecosystem of the Parry Lagoons wetlands. In 1971 the importance of these wetlands was recognised by the creation of the Parry Lagoons Nature Reserve. The second phase of the Ord River Irrigation Scheme was concluded with the completion of the 'Top Dam' that created Lake Argyle.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The King River Dam was one of three dams constructed in 1970/71 as part of the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) scheme</p>	
	WD11	9602	SITE Singh's gardens	King River Road (10 km from Wyndham)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Ah Singh established a garden in c.1889 to provide fresh produce to the goldfields as well as to the port township of Wyndham. The site of Singh's garden is identified by a series of shallow high tide channels and the remains of the well sunk by Singh.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p>	

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						The site of Singh's garden is representative of the early Chinese gardens, historically significant in evidencing the early Chinese involvement in the development of Wyndham.	
EAST KIMBERLEY DISTRICT NOT IN REVIEW BRIEF NOT VISITED 2021/22						Refer to inHerit database	
		9619	Kurunji	Gibb River Road			
		9607	Café Royale	Mudflat nearr Glenelg River		Elizabeth & Catherine Range	8
			Careening Bay & Boab tree	Prince Regent Nature reserve			9
		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</p>	40

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						<p>1982. The community had the first independent Aboriginal school in Australia. The Oombulgurri community continues today under the management of Oombulgurri committee.</p> <p>Significance</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 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.</p>	
			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.</p> <p>Access to the airbase is strictly limited.</p>	51
		18783	B24 Liberator crash site	Vansittart Bay- off the base			

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

		12409	Mitchell Lawley Rivers region				
		9613	Koolamba Bay	Mouth of King George River/Joseph Bonaparte			
		9609	Seaplane bay	Cape Bernier			
		9621	Swift Bay	Montague Sound			
KALUMBURU NOT IN REVIEW BRIEF NOT VISITED 2021/22/22							
		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 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	28

					<p>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 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><u>Significance</u></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>	
--	--	--	--	--	---	--

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

			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.	
			Kalumburu mission huts	Drysdale River			
		18666	SITE Kalumburu Airfield			1908-1942	
		-	SITE Pago Mission	Pago North of Kalumburu		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 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	
			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.	
		18703	#317 Radar Station SITE	Pago North of Kalumburu			
		18703	Loran Radar Station SITE	45km from Kalumburu			
		18729	Shady Lady WW2 Forced landing SITE	40km N of Kalumburu Sir Graham Moore Island			
		18722	SS Sunbeam Wreck SITE	Kalumburu Admiralty Gulf			

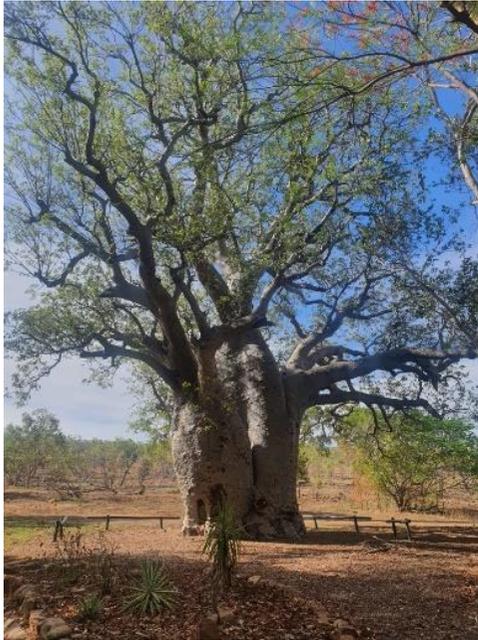
**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

		18603	C53 Wreck SITE				
Camden Harbour NOT VISITED 2021/22						Refer to inHerit database	
			Camden Harbour				
		4156	Association Camp				
		4157	Government Camp				
		4158	Brown's Camp				
		4161	Meadow's lonely grave	Sheep Island			
		4160	Sheep Island Cemetery	Sheep Island			
		4159	Calliance Wreck site				
		4162	Marked Boab tree	Camden town			

APPENDIX 2

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

HERITAGE LIST



Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

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>	

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

					<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	PWD Mess Hall (former) & Single men's Quarters (site)	47 Coolibah Drive	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p><u>History</u> The complex was the first purpose-built mess and quarters by the Public Works Department (PWD), for single men 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. The Ord River Sports Club established, and 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 & site of the Single-men's Quarters are of historical and social significance as the first purpose-built facility for the Diversion and Argyle dams by Public Works Department construction workers, the establishment of the</p>	15

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

						exclusive Ord River Sports 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.	
 	10	9577	Kununurra Cemetery	Hidden Valley Road	2	<p><u>History</u></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><u>Significance</u></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

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

						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>	

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

					<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>	
--	--	--	--	--	---	--

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	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
---	-----------	------	----------------------------	--------------------------------	----------	--	-----------

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

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

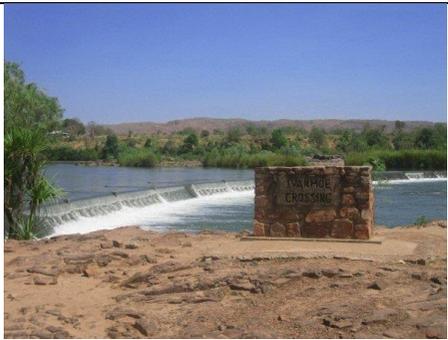
Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

					<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>						

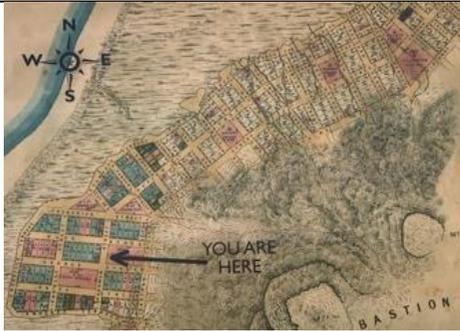
**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<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>
							

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<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>
							

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

WYNDHAM PORT						
	WP3		SITE: original Wyndham town	Barytes Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>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></p> <p>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></p> <p>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></p> <p>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>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

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

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

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. Drovers 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>

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						<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>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

						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>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<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>	
---	-------------------	--	--------------------------	----------------------------	--	--

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

	<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>	
---	-------------------	-------------	---	----------------------------	-----------------	---	--

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	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>	
							

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

						location of Wyndham and evokes a sense of place for generations of the Wyndham community. 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.	
	WT13	9566	Drovers Memorial	26 O'Donnell Street	2	<p><u>History</u> 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> 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> 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

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

					<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>	
	<p>WT15</p>	<p>4166</p>	<p>SITE Connor, Doherty & Durack (CD&D) Stores Truscott shed</p>	<p>34 O'Donnell Street</p>	<p>2</p> <p><u>History</u> Durack's Store was built in 1885, one of, if not the earliest, building in the town settlement. It was built by the firm Connor, Doherty and Durack. Connor and Doherty had established a shipping market with Fremantle in 1894, and Durack's were their main suppliers in that market, merging to form Connor, Doherty and Durack Ltd. The shop stocked stores and supplies for the region. Donkey teams and camels driven by Afghan cameleers were used to cart goods to outlying stations. It was originally operated by the Duracks a famous early pioneering family in the region. The Store included a small post office component following the closure of the Wyndham Port Post Office in 1967. The building continued to be used as Davidsons Store and house in the 1960s, and Wyndham Port Hardware in the 1990s before being vacated. It is one of the last pre-1900 buildings in Wyndham until it was demolished in 2012. There is a Truscott shed, in poor condition, located behind the store site. Truscott sheds, shipped by barge to Wyndham from Truscott Air Base after the base was decommissioned in 1946. Wyndham benefitted greatly from purchases of building materials and vehicles at end of World War Two. At that time, Doug Davidson was the owner of Davidson's store (originally Durack's) which was located in front of the shed). This Truscott Shed is one of the few remaining of six that were relocated in the Wyndham Port townsite.</p> <p><u>Significance</u> The site of Durack's Store represents considerable historic and social significance, as possibly the earliest shop in the Wyndham Port in 1885 with a tramway connection from Anthon's Landing. It was originally operated by the Durack's, a famous pioneering family of the East-Kimberley region. The social significance</p>	

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						extends to having supplied goods to the Wyndham community and outlying stations since Wyndham's early days. The Truscott Shed is historically significant for its association with World War Two, and as the last remaining example of the six that were located in the town after World War Two.
	WT16		Wyndham Hotel (former)	38 O'Donnell Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The existing Wyndham Hotel occupies the site of the original two-storey Wyndham Hotel, built (supervised by JW Durack) and owned by the firm Connor, Doherty & Durack (CD&D) in 1897, that was constructed on the site of the former 1886 ramshackle Customs House Hotel that had been built in the early goldrush period. It survived until 1964 when it was demolished by the new owner, Swan Breweries, to make way for a modern hotel motel complex they built in 1965/66. The hotel closed in November 2015. In 2018, the building featured in the ABC miniseries 'Mystery Road' as the Paterson Hotel, and the sign still remains.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The existing 1965/66 Wyndham Hotel is the third hotel on this site, representing a significant history of hospitality and socialising since 1886, strategically located opposite Anthon's Landing that was the only contact point with the outside world from the beginning, and from where the original settlement of Wyndham evolved. Associations with all who passed through the port from Goldseekers, meatworkers, pastoralists, locals, and the Swan Brewery who built the existing hotel, are all of historical significance. Social connections in the remote Kimberley were very important part of survival in the harsh environment and the hotel played an important role. In recent decades, a number of movies were filmed in the town and particularly the ABC's "Mystery Road" featuring the hotel as Paterson's Hotel. The existing Wyndham Hotel represents the period of development and is part of Wyndham's story.</p>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	<p>WT17</p>	<p>6585</p>	<p>The Bend Cemetery</p>	<p>Great Northern Highway (midway between Port town and the Three Mile)</p>	<p>2</p>	<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. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration.</p>	<p>4</p>
							

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

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>	
						

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

	<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>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

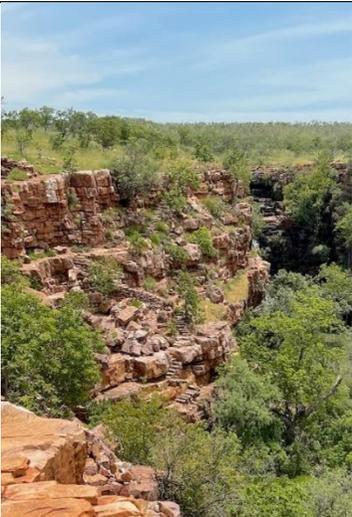
						<p>The Afghan Cemetery has considerable historic significance in its physical evidence of Afghan Cameleers, and a reminder of the critical role that the Cameleers and their camels played in the development and settlement of the region and the State. The Afghan Cemetery, consistent with Muslim customs, 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.</p> <p>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>

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						<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><u>Significance</u></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><u>History</u></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><u>Significance</u></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>

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

	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						

**Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

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

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						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	World War Two associations 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. Significance 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.	51
KALUMBURU							
NOT IN REVIEW BRIEF							
NOT VISITED 2021/22/22							
		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

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

					<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>	
--	--	--	--	--	---	--

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

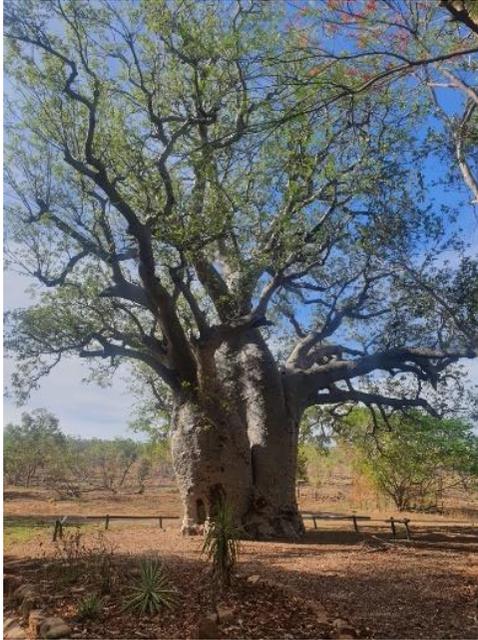
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

						<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.	

APPENDIX 3

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

**GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL
HERITAGE SURVEYS**





HERITAGE
COUNCIL



GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEYS

AUGUST 2022



INTRODUCTION

The *Heritage Act 2018* (the Act) requires each local government to identify places of cultural heritage significance in a local heritage survey (LHS). The Act identifies that the purposes of the LHS “include:

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

Local government decisions that could be informed by the LHS might include activities to interpret or promote heritage places, or provide material for information or education. Examples are assembling a local history or archive; informing a thematic study of the area; providing educational material for school programs; or developing a heritage trail.

A key function, however, will be to inform the preparation of a heritage list and heritage areas under the local planning scheme, as detailed in (e) above.

The LHS itself is identified as having no direct statutory role in respect of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, and in particular should not be used as the basis of decision-making for development or subdivision proposals. This function is served by a heritage list or heritage area.

Existing municipal inventories (MIs) are taken for the purposes of the *Heritage Act 2018* to be a local heritage survey. No specific action is required to amend existing MIs for this purpose.

Related material:

Guidelines for assessment of local heritage places

1. Definition of place

Under the *Heritage Act 2018*, **place** means “a defined or readily identifiable area of land and may include any of the following things that are in, on or over the land —

- (a) *archaeological remains;*
- (b) *buildings, structures, other built forms, and their surrounds;*
- (c) *equipment, furniture, fittings and other objects (whether fixed or not) that are historically or physically associated or connected with the land;*
- (d) *gardens and man-made parks or sites;*
- (e) *a tree or group of trees (whether planted or naturally occurring) in, or adjacent to, a man-made setting.”*

1.1 The LHS must contain sufficient information, whether in text, illustration, or link to electronic file, to clearly demonstrate the land area for each place.

1.1.1 Where practical, the place should be identified and defined in terms of cadastral lot boundaries as currently recognised by the State’s land information system.

1.1.2 A place can be a landscape, group or precinct over multiple lots, whether or not of individual cultural heritage significance, and whether contiguous or located apart. Any group or precinct should have an identified common value or theme.

1.2 A place may be included for its potential to contain archaeological remains, particularly sub-surface material, and/or in relation to archaeological remains already identified.

- 1.3 Equipment, furniture, fittings and other objects must be defined in terms of the land area with which they are associated or connected.
 - 1.3.1 A place should not be included solely because it holds objects relating to another heritage place.
- 1.4 The inclusion of trees in the LHS must be based on cultural heritage significance, rather than amenity or environmental value.
- 1.5 Places of significance to Aboriginal communities may be included in the LHS where their cultural heritage significance is not solely connected with Aboriginal tradition or culture.
 - 1.5.1 Places that may be protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* should be identified as such in the LHS, noting that the provisions of that Act also apply.

2. Updates and reviews

Maintaining the relevance and currency of the LHS requires a range of options for adding and amending information. These are generally described as:

- Administrative updates – minor corrections and addition of file notes or other information for future consideration.
- Place-specific reviews – addition or more substantial amendment of a heritage assessment of an individual place.
- General review – open process inviting community participation to produce a new version or edition of the LHS.

- 2.1 Each local government should adopt a process for administrative update of the LHS to record minor changes, approved works, addition of images, or other information that does not impact on the cultural heritage value of the place.
 - 2.1.1 Administrative updates may be made without community consultation and, provided there is no change to the classification of a place or statement of significance, do not require formal adoption of a revised LHS.
- 2.2 Provision should be made for the ad hoc creation or review of one or more place records, including the commissioning of a heritage assessment where required.
 - 2.2.1 A heritage assessment for a new place should include consultation with relevant stakeholders.
 - 2.2.2 The addition or removal of a place from the LHS, or the amendment of a place record to the extent that the classification of the place or statement of significance is changed, requires formal adoption of the revisions.
- 2.3 A general review should ensure that the LHS reflects the views of local government and its community about its heritage, and that the LHS meets current standards and best practice.
 - 2.3.1 A general review should invite nominations from all sectors of the community for new places to be considered for inclusion in the LHS, and for new information that may give a better understanding of an existing place.

- 2.3.2 Heritage assessments and update of existing records should be undertaken in consultation with relevant stakeholders, and with reference to the thematic history.
- 2.3.3 At the conclusion of the review process, the LHS will require formal adoption by the local government. Changes to the LHS may also prompt updates to the heritage list or other material that draws information from the LHS.
- 2.4 A general review should take place at intervals consistent with the major review of a local planning strategy or strategic community plan, or at defined intervals nominated by the local government.
 - 2.4.1 The rate of review should reflect the rate of change within the local area, in relation to overall development and population.
 - 2.4.2 As an indication, the LHS of a remote or regional local government with few major development projects is likely to remain relevant for 10-15 years; the LHS of a local government with ongoing urban development is likely to require review within 5-8 years.
 - 2.4.3 The LHS should identify a target period for completion of the next review.

3. Consultation

- 3.1 The consultation process should be consistent with any relevant policy adopted by the local government, and appropriate for the size and nature of the stakeholder group.
 - 3.1.1 In the absence of an adopted policy, standards for community consultation should be guided by best practice as described by the International Association for Public Participation, or a similar body.
- 3.2 A general review of the LHS should invite nominations from the community for places to be assessed for their local heritage significance.
 - 3.2.1 Nominations must provide sufficient information to identify the place and the reason for its nomination.
- 3.3 All nominated places should be assessed for their cultural heritage significance.
 - 3.3.1 While property owners should be advised of the assessment process and invited to participate, the assessment of a place should not be conditional on owner support.
- 3.4 The assessment of a place may seek and consider input from any stakeholder likely to have information, knowledge or interest in its heritage values, which may include:
 - 3.4.1 past and present owners and occupants;
 - 3.4.2 local historical societies or similar community groups; and
 - 3.4.3 for a place open to the public, the general community.

3.5 A completed draft of each assessment should be made available to the property owner and any group or individual providing notable contribution to the assessment document.

4. Assessment processes

- 4.1 The cultural heritage significance of a place should:
- be expressed in terms of its aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and spiritual value;
 - consider matters including rarity and representativeness; and
 - be guided by a thematic history of the local district or region.
- 4.2 The assessment process may be assisted, or overseen, by an advisory committee or reference group convened for this purpose. This approach should acknowledge that the final determination on the content of the LHS lies with the council of the local government.
- 4.3 Assessment should include a classification identifying the contribution of a place to local cultural heritage.
- 4.3.1 Classification, including determination as to whether a place meets the threshold for inclusion in the LHS, should be guided by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage professional.
- 4.3.2 Classification adopted for each place should be consistent with Table 1.

4.3.3 Where relevant, a structure or element of a place may be noted as being intrusive in relation to the significance of a place.

4.4 Place records should be consistent with the data sheet provided in Table 2.

5. Criteria for inclusion

- 5.1 The inclusion or exclusion of places in the LHS should be on the basis of cultural heritage significance as identified through a recognised assessment process.
- 5.2 Objections unrelated to heritage significance should not be entertained as a reason for exclusion or removal of a place from the LHS.
- 5.3 The LHS should comprehensively identify the places and areas of cultural heritage significance in the local district including:
- 5.3.1 Geographic coverage of all the district's towns, suburbs or other areas without arbitrary exclusions.
- 5.3.2 Coverage of all place types (eg. public and private buildings; residential and commercial places), without arbitrary exclusions.

6. Public access

6.1 The adopted LHS must be made available in electronic format with open public access.

6.1.1 Place information should be uploaded to the inHerit online database, or made available for automated upload, to provide a central point of access to the State's heritage information.

6.1.2 Access to the LHS should be provided at nominated public offices within the subject area, in electronic and/or hard copy format.

Table 1 – Classification of significance

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE TO THE LOCAL AREA	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION
Exceptional	Category 1	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.
Considerable	Category 2	Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Some/moderate	Category 3	Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Little	Category 4	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

Table 2 – Data Sheet for Place Record

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION	
Place name	Primary reference name; relates to the reason for the place's significance.
Place number	The number assigned by the Heritage Council inHerit database. Leave blank if a new record.
Other reference numbers	Any internal reference number or code that will assist in locating or managing the inventory record.
Address	Verified address used by Landgate; use reserve or lot details if no street number is given.
Location description	Other information needed to identify location. e.g. boundary roads for a precinct or 'formerly 26 High Street' if address has changed.
Other names	Former names, or alternative spellings if relevant.
Place type	Select most relevant of pre-defined values (e.g. Individual Building or Group, Urban Park, Tree etc.).
Primary local government	The local government within which the place is located.
Titles	This section can be used to identify a site if it does not have a validated Landgate address. This will usually only apply to Crown land but can be necessary in some regional areas.
GIS coordinates / latitude, longitude	Mapping or locational data where necessary to identify a point or area not readily identified by address.

Table 2 continued next page

MINIMUM INFORMATION ILLUSTRATING SIGNIFICANCE	
Use (original/present)	General and specific use selected from pre-defined values (e.g. Residential - Flats/ Apartment Block; Commercial – Office).
Construction materials	Most relevant description(s) of material from pre-defined values. Assigned to each building element as appropriate.
Architectural style	Selected from pre-defined values based on the standard reference - Apperly, Irving & Reynolds 'Identifying Australian Architecture'.
Historic theme(s)	Relevant themes displayed by the place, as defined in the thematic history associated with the MI. Select one or more pre-defined values.
Values	Full detail of values ascribed for the place.
Statement of significance	A summary of the key values that contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the place.
History	Historical evidence providing background context and relating to the significance of the place. Detail the historical evolution of the place, including dates and events of importance.
Integrity / Authenticity	Statements of integrity and authenticity as defined in the guidelines for assessment.
Physical description	A brief description of the place, its component elements, any key features or points of specific interest, and comments on setting.
Condition	A statement on condition, noting the date of the survey on which the information is based.
Parent / child places	Associate the place with any larger precinct in which it sits, or precincts or groups with their individual components.
Listing type and status	As well as noting the date of adoption and category of the LHS entry, note whether the place is included in the heritage list, State Register or other data set.
Images	Provide at least one image to represent the place, although more images help to illustrate the place and its setting.
Construction dates / periods	This can be a single date or date range, or a series of different dates to represent the phases of construction.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	Notes on finds or archaeological potential based on historical use of the site and subsequent disturbance.
Other keywords	Relevant words and phrases that may assist in locating the place via an online search.
Demolished	Confirm whether the place is demolished, lost to natural disaster or otherwise damaged beyond reasonable restoration, and if so, in which year.
Associations	Nominate any key associations that contribute to the significance of the place, selecting the category from a pre-defined list.
References	Identification of any written records, maps, plans, photographs or other source that has assisted in the assessment of the place.
Owners	Known current owners, including owner category (e.g. private, State Government etc). Note that this information is not published online and use is optional.



The Heritage Council acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of this land. We pay our respect to Elders past and present, their descendants who are with us today, and those who will follow in their footsteps.

Disclaimer

This document has been produced by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage on behalf of the Heritage Council of Western Australia. Any representation, statement, opinion or advice expressed or implied in this publication is made in good faith and on the basis that the Government, its employees and agents are not liable for any damage or loss whatsoever which may occur as a result of action taken or not taken, as the case may be, in respect of any representation, statement, opinion or advice referred to herein. Professional advice should be obtained before applying the information contained in this document to particular circumstances.

© State of Western Australia

Published by the
Heritage Council
Gordon Stephenson House
140 William Street
Perth WA 6000

Locked Bag 2506
Perth WA 6001

Published August 2022

website: www.wa.gov.au
email: info@dplh.wa.gov.au

tel: 08 6551 8002
fax: 08 6551 9001
National Relay Service: 13 36 77

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage owns all photography in this document unless otherwise stated.

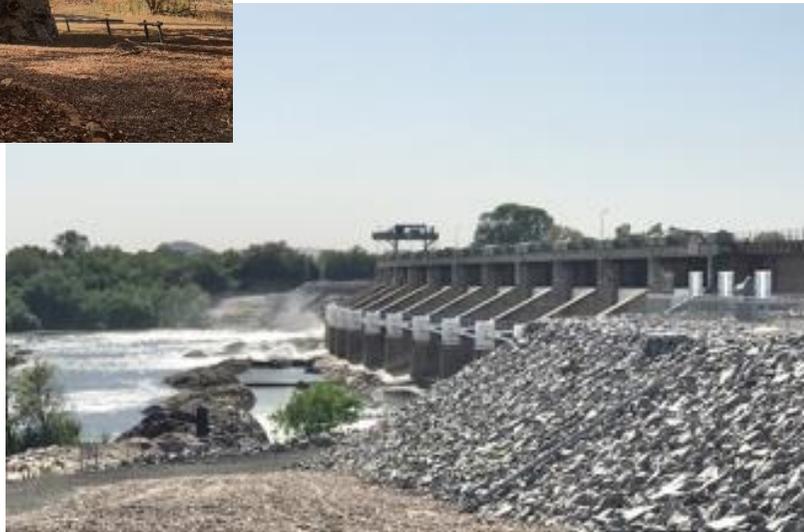
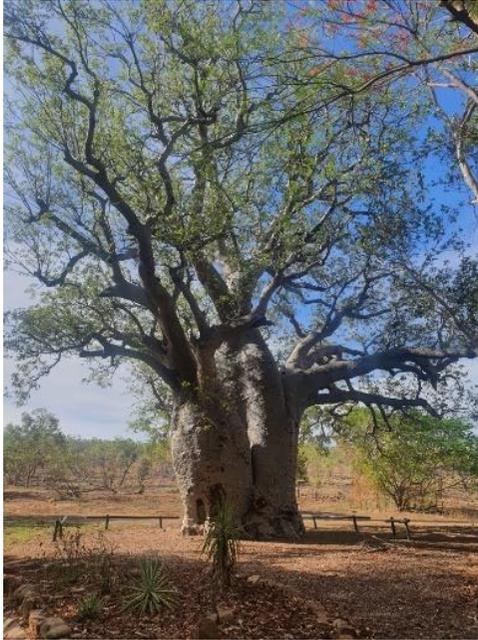
Front cover image: Albany Snake Run Skateboard Park

This document is available in alternative formats on application to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage Communications Branch.

APPENDIX 4

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

**CRITERIA FOR THE
ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL
HERITAGE PLACES AND
AREAS**





Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO IDENTIFYING, GRADING
AND DOCUMENTING PLACES AND AREAS IN LOCAL
GOVERNMENT INVENTORIES.



Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Legislative and policy background	4
	1.2 Why do we need standard assessment criteria	4
	1.3 When to use these assessment criteria.....	4
	1.4 How to use these assessment criteria.....	4
	1.5 Skills required.....	5
	1.6 Assessing heritage places	5
	1.7 Assessing heritage areas	5
2.	THE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	
	2.1 Aesthetic Value	6
	2.2 Historic Value	8
	2.3 Research Value	10
	2.4 Social Value.....	12
	2.5 Rarity.....	14
	2.6 Representativeness.....	16
	2.7 Condition, Integrity, Authenticity.....	18
	2.8 Heritage Areas	20
3.	GRADING THE LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE	
	3.1 Heritage Places.....	22
	3.2 Heritage Areas	23
4.	DOCUMENTING PLACE AND AREAS	
	4.1 Heritage Places.....	24
	4.2 Heritage Areas	24
	4.3 Place Record Form	25
	4.4 Example Place Record Form.....	26

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Legislative and policy background

The *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* requires local governments to identify places and areas of cultural heritage significance through Local Government Inventories.

State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation recommends measures for local governments to “identify and protect heritage places and areas that are important to ... local communities”.

An inventory may be used to identify places for inclusion in a Heritage List under the local planning scheme. The inventory itself does not have statutory force and effect in terms of planning controls. A local government may elect to include all of the inventoried places surveyed within its Heritage List, or may include a smaller sub-set of places.

In other words, an inventory forms the underlying information base on which to support heritage protection provisions in a local planning scheme.

1.2 Why do we need standard assessment criteria?

It is recommended that all assessments of local heritage places be carried out in accordance with the procedures described in this document so that assessments are:

- accountable and can be tested
- comparable
- consistent.

These criteria adhere to well-established ‘best practice’ in the identification and assessment of heritage places in WA and throughout Australia, both at the State and local levels.

1.3 When to use these assessment criteria

The assessment of significance – understanding the values and importance of a place or area – is the basis of all good heritage decisions.

The most common situations in which these criteria will be used is in assessing places or areas for entry in a Local Government Inventory.

Other situations may include:

- undertaking an assessment of a non-listed item in response to a development proposal
- preparing a heritage impact statement
- preparing a Conservation Plan.

1.4 How to use these assessment criteria

A place or area will be of significance to the locality if it meets one or more of the criteria in section 2 under the headings of Aesthetic, Historic, Research or Social value.

Significance in this context is a question of value for the local government district, and not value for the State or the region. A place should not be excluded from an inventory, or deemed non-significant, simply because there are similar examples in other local government districts (nor should it necessarily be excluded because there are similar examples within the local district).

Typically, the place or area will be assessed in the context of the history and development of the district as identified in the Thematic History – an important base document in a local inventory.

The degree or 'level' of significance can be determined with reference to the issues of Rarity, Representativeness and Condition/Integrity, as set out below.

Non-prescriptive guidance notes and examples are provided for the benefit of local governments, local planners, consultants, and also to explain the concepts involved to the wider public.

The inclusion and exclusion guidelines should be used as a 'checklist' to aid analysis and judgement, not as a substitute for them.

1.5 Skills required

Heritage assessments can be carried out by anyone with training and experience in the field.

Professional heritage consultants, trained local government staff, or local heritage advisers can undertake assessments, or offer valuable assistance to others. It is generally preferable to seek at least some input from such sources before completing an assessment.

1.6 Assessing Heritage Places

Heritage places comprise individual buildings, structures or other places in the historic environment that have cultural heritage significance in their own right.¹

All heritage places should be assessed in accordance with the criteria in section II, and also assigned a level of significance in accordance with the gradings set out at the end of section III.

1.7 Assessing Heritage Areas

The assessment of Heritage Areas requires a slightly different approach. Areas need to meet an additional test as described in section II.8 below.

Heritage significance needs to be clearly distinguished from the broader concept of urban character, given that all areas or localities demonstrate some form of urban character.

Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities, and will generally be quite rare within a locality. There is generally no need to assign a level of significance to a Heritage Area as a whole (in terms of exceptional, considerable, some/moderate significance).

However, all the places within a Heritage Area should be assigned a level of 'Contribution', in accordance with the gradings set out at the end of section III.

¹ 'Places' may include buildings, structures, archaeological or historic sites, gardens, man-made parks, man-made landscapes, and trees or landscape features in or adjacent to a man-made setting.

This guide does not apply to the assessment of Aboriginal sites, which are registered under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*. Guidance on how to identify and assess Aboriginal sites can be obtained from the Department of Indigenous Affairs.

2. THE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Nature of Significance

2.1 Aesthetic Value

Criterion 1: It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place or area included under this criterion will have characteristics of scale, composition, materials, texture and colour that are considered to have value for the local district.

This may encompass:

- creative or design excellence
- the contribution of a place to the quality of its setting
- landmark quality
- a contribution to important vistas.

A place will not necessarily need to conform to prevailing 'good taste', or be designed by architects, to display aesthetic qualities. Vernacular buildings that sit well within their cultural landscape due to the use of local materials, form, scale or massing, may also have aesthetic value.

For a place to be considered a local landmark, it will need to be visually prominent and a reference point for the local district.

In the case of a heritage area, the individual components will collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment with significant aesthetic characteristics.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place or area is not normally included under this criterion if:

- its distinguishing features have been lost, degraded or compromised
- landmark or scenic qualities have been irreversibly degraded by surrounding or infill development
- it has only a loose association with creative or artistic excellence or achievement.

Examples (Inclusion)

Former Commercial Bank of Australia (1911) cnr Parade and Pasture Sts, Pingelly, is a fine example of the Federation Academic Classical style, featuring rusticated stucco, windows decorated with moulded hoods, and a parapet with balustrading. It stands out from its neighbours, and its grand form makes an important contribution to the streetscape in both Parade and Pasture Streets.



Liveringa Homestead Group, south east of Derby (1904) is situated in an attractive setting, with the homestead overlooking a billabong on a branch of the Fitzroy River. To the west of the homestead, the Ranges form an impressive backdrop. Terraced gardens and lawns contribute to the aesthetic appeal of the place.



The AMP Building (1927) at 36 Fairway St, Narrogin, is a two-storey brick and stone building featuring a curved corner entry with Tuscan columns, detailed pediment, and a lavish use of rendered stone. Erected by the AMP Society as only their second country office in WA, it is a landmark that anchors the bottom end of one of Narrogin's main streets.



Fothergill Street Heritage Area, Fremantle, comprises brick, limestone and iron houses in a narrow range of architectural styles, dating from the turn of the 20th century. Collectively they form a strong and cohesive streetscape.



Examples (Exclusion)

This small Federation cottage in Kensington has lost its original exterior walls, timber windows and verandah detailing. Only the exterior roof form remains.



St George's Terrace between William Street and Barrack Street formerly comprised a highly coherent streetscape of commercial buildings constructed in the late 19th and early 20th century, in a consistent style and scale. All of the buildings in this 1960s photo were demolished in the last decades of the 20th century and the aesthetic values of the area were lost.



2.2 Historic Value

Criterion 2: *It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.*

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place or area included under this criterion should:

- Be closely associated with events, developments or cultural phases that have played an important part in the locality's history.
- Have a special association with a person, group of people or organisation important in shaping the locality (either as the product or workplace of a person or group, or the site of a particular event connected with them).
- Be an example of technical or creative achievement from a particular period.

Contributions can be made in all walks of life including commerce, community work and local government. Most people are associated with more than one place during their lifetime and it must be demonstrated why one place is more significant than others.

The associations should be strong and verified by evidence and, ideally, demonstrated in the fabric of the place.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place or area will generally be excluded if:

- it has brief, incidental or distant association with historically important activities, processes, people or event
- it is associated with events of interest only to a small number of people
- it retains no physical trace of the event or activity.

A place reputed to be the scene of an event, but for which there is no evidence to support the claim, is not normally considered under this criterion.

Examples (Inclusion)

Model Timber Home, Floreat (1934) is significant for its associations with the development of Floreat Park in the 1930s. It was one of the first houses constructed in Floreat Park No 1 Estate, the first subdivision in the area.



Mundaring Hotel (1898) was the first building in Mundaring to be associated with the development of Mundaring as a tourist and holiday destination.



Former Road Board Office (1909), 21 Park St, Pingelly, is the second-oldest extant public building in Pingelly, post-dating the town hall by two years. It was built to accommodate the Pingelly Roads Board which had operated since 1902 from the local hotel and other private buildings. It helped confirm the role of Pingelly at that time as the service center of the district ahead of Mourambine, and as a key town on the Great Southern Railway line.



One Mile Jetty and Tramway, Carnarvon (1899) formed an integral part of the working economy of Carnarvon from 1899 to 1984, and was initially the only means of getting goods in and out of the area. The layout of the town reflects the importance of the tramway during this period.



© Tourism WA

Gwalia Townsite Heritage Area, near Leonora (1890s-1920s+), comprises a collection of early 20th century corrugated iron, hessian and timber miners' shacks and camps, laid out in an improvised township. It shows the distinctive way of life of the gold miners, many of them Italian and Austrian immigrants, who made a new life for themselves in WA's eastern goldfields at the beginning of the 20th century, working and living with low wages, hazardous conditions and primitive accommodation.



Examples (Exclusion)

The site of a town's first bakery would not be included if there is no physical trace of the bakery left.

The temporary offices of a prominent architectural firm would not be included.

2.3 Research Value

Criterion 3A: It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion may be a standing structure or archaeological deposit and will generally be an important benchmark or reference site.

A place of research value should provide, or demonstrate a likelihood of providing, evidence about past activity. This may include important information about construction technology, land use or industrial processes not available anywhere else.

The information should be inherent in the fabric of the place.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place will not normally be included under this criterion if:

- there is little evidence to suggest the presence of archaeological deposits
- the place is not able to provide useful information through the fabric
- it is likely to yield similar information to other places
- it is likely to yield information that could easily be obtained from documentary sources.

Criterion 3B: It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion should:

- Show qualities of innovation or represent a new achievement for its time.
- Demonstrate breakthroughs in design or places that extend the limits of technology.
- Show a high standard of design skill and originality, or innovative use of materials, in response to particular climatic or landform conditions, or a specific functional requirement, or to meet challenge of a particular site.

Many of the places included under this criterion are industrial sites, though examples of engineering (such as bridge construction and road design) might also meet this criterion.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place would not normally be considered under this criterion if its authenticity were so diminished that while the achievement was documented, it was no longer apparent in the place.

Examples (Inclusion)

Northampton State Battery (1954) has potential as a research site for industrial archaeologists. The gravity separation plant remains in operating configuration and reveals information about the layout and method of heavy mineral extraction from poor grade mineral ore.



Yarloop Timber Mill Workshops (1895) provides evidence of the development of technological processes associated with the manufacture and maintenance of machinery, equipment and railway stock for the timber industry.



Wallcliffe Homestead, Prevelly (1865) demonstrates a high level of technical accomplishment in design and craftsmanship in construction, having set a benchmark for homestead construction in the Margaret River region.



Bullabulling Rock Water Catchment and Dams (1894-1898) is an extensive granite outcrop and soak south of Coolgardie, adapted with a network of rock catchment walls, various slab-rock channels and two dams. It is an innovative design and construction solution to water collection, storage and supply in a harsh environment.



2.4 Social Value

Criterion 4: It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the local district for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.

Guidelines for Inclusion

Most communities will have a special attachment to particular places. A place would be considered for inclusion under this criterion if it were one that the community, or a significant part of the community, has held in high regard for an extended period.

Places of social value tend to be public places, or places distinctive in the local landscape, and generally make a positive contribution to the local 'sense of place' and local identity.

They may be symbolic or landmark places, and may include places of worship, community halls, schools, cemeteries, public offices, or privately owned places such as hotels, cinemas, cafes or sporting venues.

Places need not be valued by the entire community to be significant. A significant group within the community may be defined by ethnic background, religious belief or profession.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place will not normally be considered if its association is commonplace; or of recent origin; is recognised by only a small number of people; or if the associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others.

Of all the criteria, social value is the hardest to identify and substantiate. Care should be taken not to confuse cultural heritage significance with amenity or utility. There must be evidence that the building/place is valued over and above the activities that occur there.

Examples (Inclusion)

The Obelisks and Memorial Plaque, Port Denison (1896; 1979), with its high vantage point and views of Point Denison, is highly valued by the community as an important landmark and popular tourist destination.



Eastern Railway Deviation, John Forrest National Park (1894-96) is highly valued by the local and wider community as a walking, cycling and bridle trail. The trail is extensively used for recreational purposes and provides important historical reminders of the time when the hills community was linked to Midland by railway.



Victoria Park Primary School (1894) is the first school constructed in the suburb and has played a major role in community life in the district. It continues to be valued for its educational role and associated activities.



Bassendean Oval and reserve (c.1934-1960) is valued by the local community as the venue for a wide range of sporting and community activities.



Degree/Level of Significance

2.5 Rarity

Criterion 5: It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district.

Guidelines for Inclusion

This criterion encompasses places that either are rare from the time of their construction, or subsequently become rare due to the loss of similar places or areas.

A place or area of rarity value should:

- (a) provide evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process; or
- (b) demonstrate a custom, way of life or process that is in danger of being lost; or
- (c) demonstrate a building function, design or technique of exceptional interest.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place or area will not normally be considered under this criterion if:

- it is not rare in the locality
- it appears rare only because research has not been undertaken to determine otherwise
- its distinguishing features have been degraded or compromised.

Examples (Inclusion)

3 Durdham Crescent, Bicton (1927) is one of a diminishing number of substantial Inter-War California Bungalow style residences in Bicton, a suburb developed in the inter-war period.



Railway Ganger's House, Mt Helena (c.1896) is one of the few remaining examples of typical accommodation provided by the Railways Department for workers on the Eastern Railway in the area.



Prisoner of War Hut, Bruce Rock (1944) is one of the few known remaining huts built for Italian prisoners of war working on farms in the district during World War II.



Caron Coal Stage (1931) was the only mechanised coaling stage constructed of concrete by the WA Government Railways. Other stages of similar design were built of timber.



2.6 Representativeness

Criterion 6: It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion should provide a good example of its type.

A place may be representative of a common building or construction type, a particular period or way of life, the work of a particular builder or architect, or an architectural style.

To be considered a good representative example, the place should have a high level of authenticity.

Guidelines for Exclusion

Places will be excluded if their characteristics do not clearly typify their class, or if the representative qualities have been degraded or lost.

Examples (Inclusion)

Dingup Anglican Church, Balbarrup (1895) is a fine example of a small rural church built in late nineteenth century of vernacular design using local materials



Roleystone Theatre (1922) is representative of a community hall of timber construction, built in the early to mid 1900s.



The houses and terraces in Goderich Street, East Perth are representative of typical housing conditions for lower income families in Perth during the last quarter of the 19th century, and of vernacular Victorian Georgian architecture as constructed in Perth in those decades.



Road Board Office (former), Nanson (1913) is representative of the Public Works Department's design for small administrative buildings for local government.



2.7 Condition, Integrity and Authenticity

While Condition and Integrity are considerations in assessing the significance of a place, it is possible for a place of poor condition or poor integrity to be identified as significant on the basis of a value to which Condition and Integrity are relatively unimportant (eg. a ruin with high historic value).

Places identified in an inventory will usually have a Medium to High degree of Authenticity.

However it is possible to include places of low Authenticity if they exhibit evolution of use and change that is harmonious with the original design and materials.

The three terms are defined as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Condition | The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is generally graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor. |
| Integrity | The extent to which a building retains its original function, generally graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low. |
| Authenticity | The extent to which the fabric is in its original state, generally graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low. |

Examples

High Integrity - purpose-built funeral parlour constructed in the 1930s, still retains its original function.



Low Integrity - former Salvation Army Citadel, well conserved and in Good condition, but now converted as part of a residential complex, with no public access or civic use.



High Authenticity - highly intact 1899 Federation Arts and Crafts Bungalow. While some parts of the fabric may need repair, little has been lost.



Low Authenticity - Former Soldiers' Memorial Hall constructed 1936, later converted for squash courts in the 1950s and re-adapted for commercial offices in the early 1990s. Much of the interior fabric and the exterior detailing has been removed.



Heritage Areas - an extra criterion:

2.8 Heritage Areas

A Heritage Area will be of significance for the local district if:

- (a) it meets one or more of the criteria in section 2 under the headings of Aesthetic, Historic, Research or Social significance; and
- (b) it demonstrates a unified or cohesive physical form in the public realm with an identifiable aesthetic, historic or social theme associated with a particular period or periods of development.

This extra test [clause (b)] sets Heritage Areas apart from heritage places.

Heritage Areas typically exist on a much larger scale than individual places, contain a large number of built elements and property holdings, and their designation potentially has more far-reaching planning implications than the listing of a single place. Areas require a commensurate level of care in their assessment and documentation.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A Heritage Area should always be established on the basis of a clear statement of significance, and a clear identification of the significant physical fabric in the area.

The individual components of an area will collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment with significant heritage characteristics, which may include architectural style, town planning or urban design excellence, landscape qualities, or strong historic associations.

In some cases, the development of a heritage area may span an extended period and some of the characteristics of the area may be composite or varied. In such cases it may be worthwhile to analyse the different phases of growth as part of the assessment, while also demonstrating the 'unifying thread' that holds the area together as a meaningful whole.

Guidelines for Exclusion

Heritage significance needs to be clearly distinguished from the broader concept of urban character, given that all areas or localities demonstrate some form of urban character.

Heritage values can be conserved, diminished, destroyed, or restored, but (unlike other amenity values), cannot be improved or replicated.

An entire local government area can be divided into 'urban character areas' or planning precincts. However, Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities and will generally be quite rare.

Examples (Inclusion)

Mount Lawley Estates 1 & 2 – an area bound by Walcott St to Regent St, the river to Alexander Dr, subdivided in two stages, the first in 1902 and the second in 1912. It provides a rare example in Perth of a substantially intact residential layout from the first decades of the 20th century.

It is characterized by an innovative layout based on the natural topography, together with a traditional streetscape of wide grassed verges and regular street-tree plantings. The housing stock is predominantly Federation Bungalow or Queen Anne in style, with some excellent examples also of Arts and Crafts or Californian bungalow styles.



West End Conservation Area, Fremantle - Three significant periods of activity in the district's earlier periods of development are well represented (colonial settlement, the convict era and the gold rush).

However the predominant character of the area is generated by buildings from the gold rush era, which are mainly in Free Classical style, and mainly at a consistent scale of two or three storeys. The area features a number of distinctive landmarks that are visible throughout the West End, and it bears a very strong imprint from the City's main historic themes (particularly shipping and penal history).



Examples (Exclusion)

Wembley 'Precinct No 6' (pictured below) is one of the townscape precincts identified in the Town of Cambridge heritage inventory and townscape study (1997). Bound by Herdsman Pde, Selby St, Grantham St, Gregory St and Dodd St, it comprises mainly single housing constructed progressively over a fifty year period from c.1912 to 1960. Older housing stock is mainly in Californian Bungalow style, with a gradual transition in styles through later decades to Art Deco and modernist styles. New infill housing continues to be constructed through the first decade of the 2000s.

This is arguably not a Heritage Area because of the extent of loss of historic housing stock, limiting the degree to which it demonstrates a 'unified or consistent physical form in the public realm'.



3. GRADING THE LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Heritage Places (ie. places listed individually in their own right)

For each place that meets one or more of the above criteria (in the Values section), the Degree/ Level of Significance section should be applied. Each heritage place can then be graded with one of the following levels of significance:

Level of Significance	Description	Desired outcome
Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.	The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).
Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Little significance	Does not fulfil the criteria for entry in the local Heritage List.	Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

In most cases the level of significance will be the last question that needs to be addressed in the assessment process (following documentary research, physical inspection, determining which values apply, and so on).

3.2 Heritage Areas

Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities, and will generally be quite rare within a locality. There is generally no need to assign a level of significance to a Heritage Area as a whole (in terms of Exceptional, Considerable, Some/Moderate significance).

However each place within the area should be graded according to the level of contribution that it makes to the significance of the area.

Level of Significance	Description	Desired outcome
Considerable contribution	Very important to the significance of the Heritage Area; recommended for entry in the Heritage List.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any external alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.
Some/Moderate contribution	Contributes to the significance of the Heritage Area.	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any external alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.
No contribution	Does not contribute to the significance of the Heritage Area.	Existing fabric does not need to be retained. Any new (replacement) development on the site should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.

4. DOCUMENTING PLACES AND AREAS

Where a Local Government Inventory includes both places and areas, they should be documented in separate 'chapters' of the inventory, in accordance with the following standards.

4.1 Heritage Places

Each assessment of a place (usually in the context of a local inventory) should be recorded with its own place record, and should include the minimum information outlined in the following table.

The optional information is also desirable, but not essential.

4.2 Heritage Areas

As a minimum, an assessment of a Heritage Area should identify its boundaries, describe its key features and elements, and establish a Statement of Significance (that explains what is significant about an area and why).

If a local government chooses to designate the Heritage Area under the local planning scheme, a much more detailed assessment and planning policy for the area will be required, including:

- A list of all the buildings or places within the area that make a Considerable Contribution or Some/Moderate Contribution.
- A set of Design Guidelines for alterations, extensions and new buildings within the area.
- A statement of the matters Council will consider in assessing planning applications within the area.

[For further detail see the Guidance Notes for Local Planning Policies for Heritage Areas.]

4.3 Place Record Form

Minimum Information	Explanatory Notes
Name of Place	Current name.
Other names	Former or other names.
PIN Number	If available, cite the Parcel Identifier Number ascribed to the land by Landgate.
Land description	Where available, cite the Lot-on-Plan number and Certificate of Title number; or the Reserve number/CLR in the case of Crown land.
Location/Address	
Construction date(s)	Original construction year; or if constructed in stages, specify additional relevant year(s).
Place type	Use Heritage Council codes (eg. Individual Bldg, Precinct, Urban Park, Tree etc).
Use (original/current)	Use Heritage Council codes. State both Original and Current Uses if possible.
Other Listings	Show any other listings that apply to the place at the time of the survey or assessment, eg. 'State Register', 'Classified by the National Trust'.
Physical description	Provide a brief description of the place, its component elements, and any important features of its context or setting.
Historical notes	Provide a brief history of the place relevant to its significance. Detail the historical evolution of the place, including dates of importance, past and current uses, and associated persons or events.
Historic theme	Select from standard themes (Heritage Council codes).
Construction materials	Select from standard construction materials (Heritage Council codes).
Statement of significance	Provide a concise statement of the place's significance with reference to the Assessment Criteria published by the Heritage Council.
Level of significance	State whether the place is considered of Exceptional, Considerable or Some significance.
Management category (desired outcome)	State the Management Category associated with the Level of Significance assigned to the place.
Main sources	List any written records, maps, plans, photographs or other sources used in the assessment of the place.
Date of survey/assessment	
Photograph	Include one photograph that clearly depicts the place.
Optional Information	
Architect	
Architectural style	Select from standard styles.
Condition (and condition date)	State whether the place is in Good, Fair or Poor condition, and if available, a summary of major works required to conserve or restore the place.

4.5 Example Place Record Form

NAME: Barrington Bridge

OTHER NAMES:

PIN No: 000332200

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 4 on Plan 2065, CLR 2034/47

LOCATION: Pacific Road, Anytown

CONST'N DATE: 1920

PLACE TYPE: Individual Building

USE: Original Use TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATION: Bridge
Current Use TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATION: Bridge

OTHER LISTINGS: Classified by the National Trust

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Barrington Bridge is an Allan-type timber truss road bridge. It has two timber truss spans, each of 27 metres, and a timber approach span at each end, giving the bridge an overall length of 83 metres.

The superstructure is supported by timber trestles covering a single-lane carriageway. The guardrail is of post and rail construction over the approaches, with Armco fixed to the timber truss sections.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Allan trusses were the first scientifically engineered timber truss bridges, and incorporated American design ideas in Australian bridges for the first time. The high quality and low cost of the Allan truss design entrenched the dominance of timber truss designs in WA roads for several decades in the early 20th century.

Percy Allan was the designer of the Allan truss and was a senior engineer in the Public Works Department in the late 19th century and early 20th century.

HISTORIC THEME: Transport and Communications: Road Transport

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: Timber

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The bridge has Historic significance as an example of the Allan truss bridges, which played an important role in the expansion of the WA road network in the early 20th century. It is an example of Percy Allan's work for the Public Works Department.

The bridge has Aesthetic significance: it is set in an impressive rural landscape, it is visible from a long distance as one of the few man-made landmarks in the area, and its design sits comfortably with its surroundings. The bridge exhibits the technical excellence of its design, as all of the structural details are clearly visible.

The bridge has Social significance as it is a landmark well known to local residents and to travellers in the region, and is held in esteem by those groups.

The bridge has Rarity value, as there are only 16 surviving bridges of the 67 that were built in the State, and post WWI examples such as this are particularly rare.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY (Desired Outcome):

Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES:

Institution of Engineers (WA), Large Timber Structures in WA (1999).

National Trust Classification Exposition Sheet.

Le Page, Building a State: The History of the PWD (1986)

SURVEY/ASSESSMENT DATE: 11/11/2006





Heritage Council of Western Australia
108 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth WA 6004
Telephone: (08) 9221 4177
Freecall: 1800 644 177
Fax: (08) 9221 4151
Email: heritage@hc.wa.gov.au
Website: www.heritage.wa.gov.au

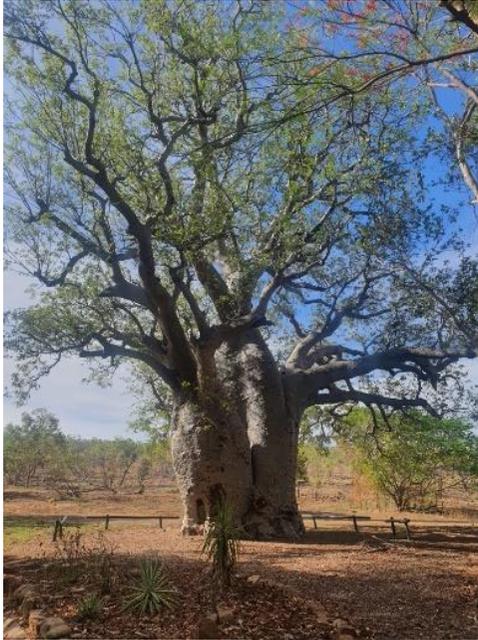
© Heritage Council of Western Australia
November 2007

Disclaimer: This publication is produced and distributed by the Heritage Council as an information guide only. Neither the State of Western Australia nor the Heritage Council represents that this publication is error-free, comprehensive or suitable for the reader's purpose and therefore disclaims all liability for any loss, damage or liability suffered by the reader directly or indirectly.

APPENDIX 5

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

THE BURRA CHARTER



THE BURRA CHARTER

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for
Places of Cultural Significance 2013



Australia ICOMOS Incorporated
International Council on Monuments and Sites

ICOMOS

ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-governmental professional organisation formed in 1965, with headquarters in Paris. ICOMOS is primarily concerned with the philosophy, terminology, methodology and techniques of cultural heritage conservation. It is closely linked to UNESCO, particularly in its role under the World Heritage Convention 1972 as UNESCO's principal adviser on cultural matters related to World Heritage. The 11,000 members of ICOMOS include architects, town planners, demographers, archaeologists, geographers, historians, conservators, anthropologists, scientists, engineers and heritage administrators. Members in the 103 countries belonging to ICOMOS are formed into National Committees and participate in a range of conservation projects, research work, intercultural exchanges and cooperative activities. ICOMOS also has 27 International Scientific Committees that focus on particular aspects of the conservation field. ICOMOS members meet triennially in a General Assembly.

Australia ICOMOS

The Australian National Committee of ICOMOS (Australia ICOMOS) was formed in 1976. It elects an Executive Committee of 15 members, which is responsible for carrying out national programs and participating in decisions of ICOMOS as an international organisation. It provides expert advice as required by ICOMOS, especially in its relationship with the World Heritage Committee. Australia ICOMOS acts as a national and international link between public authorities, institutions and individuals involved in the study and conservation of all places of cultural significance. Australia ICOMOS members participate in a range of conservation activities including site visits, training, conferences and meetings.

Revision of the Burra Charter

The Burra Charter was first adopted in 1979 at the historic South Australian mining town of Burra. Minor revisions were made in 1981 and 1988, with more substantial changes in 1999.

Following a review this version was adopted by Australia ICOMOS in October 2013.

The review process included replacement of the 1988 Guidelines to the Burra Charter with Practice Notes which are available at: australia.icomos.org

Australia ICOMOS documents are periodically reviewed and we welcome any comments.

Citing the Burra Charter

The full reference is *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*. Initial textual references should be in the form of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013* and later references in the short form (*Burra Charter*).

© Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013

The Burra Charter consists of the Preamble, Articles, Explanatory Notes and the flow chart.

This publication may be reproduced, but only in its entirety including the front cover and this page. Formatting must remain unaltered. Parts of the Burra Charter may be quoted with appropriate citing and acknowledgement.

Cover photograph by Ian Stapleton.

Australia ICOMOS Incorporated [ARBN 155 731 025]
Secretariat: c/o Faculty of Arts
Deakin University
Burwood, VIC 3125
Australia

<http://australia.icomos.org/>

ISBN 0 9578528 4 3

The Burra Charter

(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013)

Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988, 26 November 1999 and 31 October 2013.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

Who is the Charter for?

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent.

The Charter consists of:

- Definitions Article 1
- Conservation Principles Articles 2–13
- Conservation Processes Articles 14–25
- Conservation Practices Articles 26–34
- The Burra Charter Process flow chart.

The key concepts are included in the Conservation Principles section and these are further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. The flow chart explains the Burra Charter Process (Article 6) and is an integral part of

the Charter. Explanatory Notes also form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained, in a series of Australia ICOMOS Practice Notes, in *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, and in other guiding documents available from the Australia ICOMOS web site: australia.icomos.org.

What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, Indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the *Australian Natural Heritage Charter*, *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* and *Significance 2.0: a guide to assessing the significance of collections*.

National and international charters and other doctrine may be relevant. See australia.icomos.org.

Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations in accordance with the principle of inter-generational equity.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

- 1.1 *Place* means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.
- 1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, *records*, *related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of a *place*, and its *setting*.

Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.
- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 *Restoration* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means changing a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.
- 1.10 *Use* means the functions of a *place*, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.

Explanatory Notes

Place has a broad scope and includes natural and cultural features. Place can be large or small: for example, a memorial, a tree, an individual building or group of buildings, the location of an historical event, an urban area or town, a cultural landscape, a garden, an industrial plant, a shipwreck, a site with in situ remains, a stone arrangement, a road or travel route, a community meeting place, a site with spiritual or religious connections.

The term cultural significance is synonymous with cultural heritage significance and cultural heritage value.

Cultural significance may change over time and with use.

Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.

Natural elements of a place may also constitute fabric. For example the rocks that signify a Dreaming place.

Fabric may define spaces and views and these may be part of the significance of the place.

See also Article 14.

Examples of protective care include:

- maintenance – regular inspection and cleaning of a place, e.g. mowing and pruning in a garden;
- repair involving restoration – returning dislodged or relocated fabric to its original location e.g. loose roof gutters on a building or displaced rocks in a stone bora ring;
- repair involving reconstruction – replacing decayed fabric with new fabric

It is recognised that all places and their elements change over time at varying rates.

New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Use includes for example cultural practices commonly associated with Indigenous peoples such as ceremonies, hunting and fishing, and fulfillment of traditional obligations. Exercising a right of access may be a use.

Articles

- 1.11 *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 *Setting* means the immediate and extended environment of a *place* that is part of or contributes to its *cultural significance* and distinctive character.
- 1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.
- 1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.
- 1.15 *Associations* mean the connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.
- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.
- 2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

- 3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.

Explanatory Notes

Setting may include: structures, spaces, land, water and sky; the visual setting including views to and from the place, and along a cultural route; and other sensory aspects of the setting such as smells and sounds. Setting may also include historical and contemporary relationships, such as use and activities, social and spiritual practices, and relationships with other places, both tangible and intangible.

Objects at a place are encompassed by the definition of place, and may or may not contribute to its cultural significance.

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

Meanings generally relate to intangible dimensions such as symbolic qualities and memories.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

Articles

4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Article 5. Values

5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

Article 6. Burra Charter Process

6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy. This is the Burra Charter Process.

6.2 Policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

6.4 In developing an effective policy, different ways to retain *cultural significance* and address other factors may need to be explored.

6.5 Changes in circumstances, or new information or perspectives, may require reiteration of part or all of the Burra Charter Process.

Article 7. Use

7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.

7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

Explanatory Notes

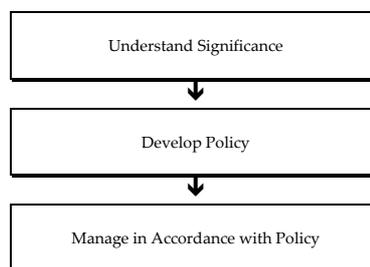
The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biodiversity and geodiversity for their existence value or for present or future generations, in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

In some cultures, natural and cultural values are indivisible.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

The Burra Charter Process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated below and in more detail in the accompanying flow chart which forms part of the Charter.



Options considered may include a range of uses and changes (e.g. adaptation) to a place.

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of activities and practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Articles

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate *setting*. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Article 9. Location

- 9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other element of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- 9.2 Some buildings, works or other elements of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other elements do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3 If any building, work or other element is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate *use*. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, *interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has significant *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should always be recognised, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict.

Explanatory Notes

Setting is explained in Article 1.12.

For example, the repatriation (returning) of an object or element to a place may be important to Indigenous cultures, and may be essential to the retention of its cultural significance.

Article 28 covers the circumstances where significant fabric might be disturbed, for example, during archaeological excavation.

Article 33 deals with significant fabric that has been removed from a place.

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In Article 13, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these. Conservation may also include retention of the contribution that *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Article 15. Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* and its *use* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation*. Maintenance should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its maintenance is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Conservation normally seeks to slow deterioration unless the significance of the place dictates otherwise. There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

When change is being considered, including for a temporary use, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises any reduction to its cultural significance.

It may be appropriate to change a place where this reflects a change in cultural meanings or practices at the place, but the significance of the place should always be respected.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

Maintaining a place may be important to the fulfilment of traditional laws and customs in some Indigenous communities and other cultural groups.

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered; or
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Articles

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In some cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant *fabric*, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions or other changes to the *place* may be acceptable where it respects and does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such, but must respect and have minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

Article 23. Retaining or reintroducing use

Retaining, modifying or reintroducing a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Explanatory Notes

Places with social or spiritual value may warrant reconstruction, even though very little may remain (e.g. only building footings or tree stumps following fire, flood or storm). The requirement for sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state still applies.

Adaptation may involve additions to the place, the introduction of new services, or a new use, or changes to safeguard the place. Adaptation of a place for a new use is often referred to as 'adaptive re-use' and should be consistent with Article 7.2.

New work should respect the significance of a place through consideration of its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material. Imitation should generally be avoided.

New work should be consistent with Articles 3, 5, 8, 15, 21 and 22.1.

These may require changes to significant fabric but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use, activity or practice may involve substantial new work.

For many places associations will be linked to aspects of use, including activities and practices.

Some associations and meanings may not be apparent and will require research.

Articles

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and engagement, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter Process

26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.

26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with the *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in identifying and understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

26.4 Statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be periodically reviewed, and actions and their consequences monitored to ensure continuing appropriateness and effectiveness.

Article 27. Managing change

27.1 The impact of proposed changes, including incremental changes, on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be assessed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes to better retain cultural significance.

27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before and after any changes are made to the *place*.

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

Explanatory Notes

In some circumstances any form of interpretation may be culturally inappropriate.

The results of studies should be kept up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

Policy should address all relevant issues, e.g. use, interpretation, management and change.

A management plan is a useful document for recording the Burra Charter Process, i.e. the steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance (Article 6.1 and flow chart). Such plans are often called conservation management plans and sometimes have other names.

The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

Monitor actions taken in case there are also unintended consequences.

Articles

28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility

The organisations and individuals responsible for management and decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Keeping a log

New evidence may come to light while implementing policy or a plan for a *place*. Other factors may arise and require new decisions. A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32. Records

32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34. Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

Explanatory Notes

New decisions should respect and have minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

The Burra Charter Process

Steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance

The Burra Charter should be read as a whole.

Key articles relevant to each step are shown in the boxes. Article 6 summarises the Burra Charter Process.

