

Western Australia
Comprehensive Regional Assessment
Community Heritage Program
(Non-Indigenous)

**Report to Environment Forest Taskforce, Environment
Australia and Western Australian Department of
Conservation and Land Management.**

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Part A: Project Documentation

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The consultants also offer their thanks to all those who came to the community workshops, and not only identified and documented places of significance, but also raised important issues to be considered in the development of the RFA.

The cover photograph of the Pemberton Swimming Pool was taken by Penny O'Connor October 1997

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Executive Summary

As part of the development of the Regional Forest Agreement, the Western Australian and Commonwealth Governments are undertaking Comprehensive Regional Assessments, (CRAs) of the environment, heritage, social and economic values of the South West Forest Region of Western Australia.

This CRA project focuses on the identification and assessment of forest places of potential national estate social value. These are forest places which have '*strong associations for the community or cultural groups, for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons*' (criterion G). This criterion emphasises the need for community involvement in the identification of this value and this was achieved through holding community workshops.

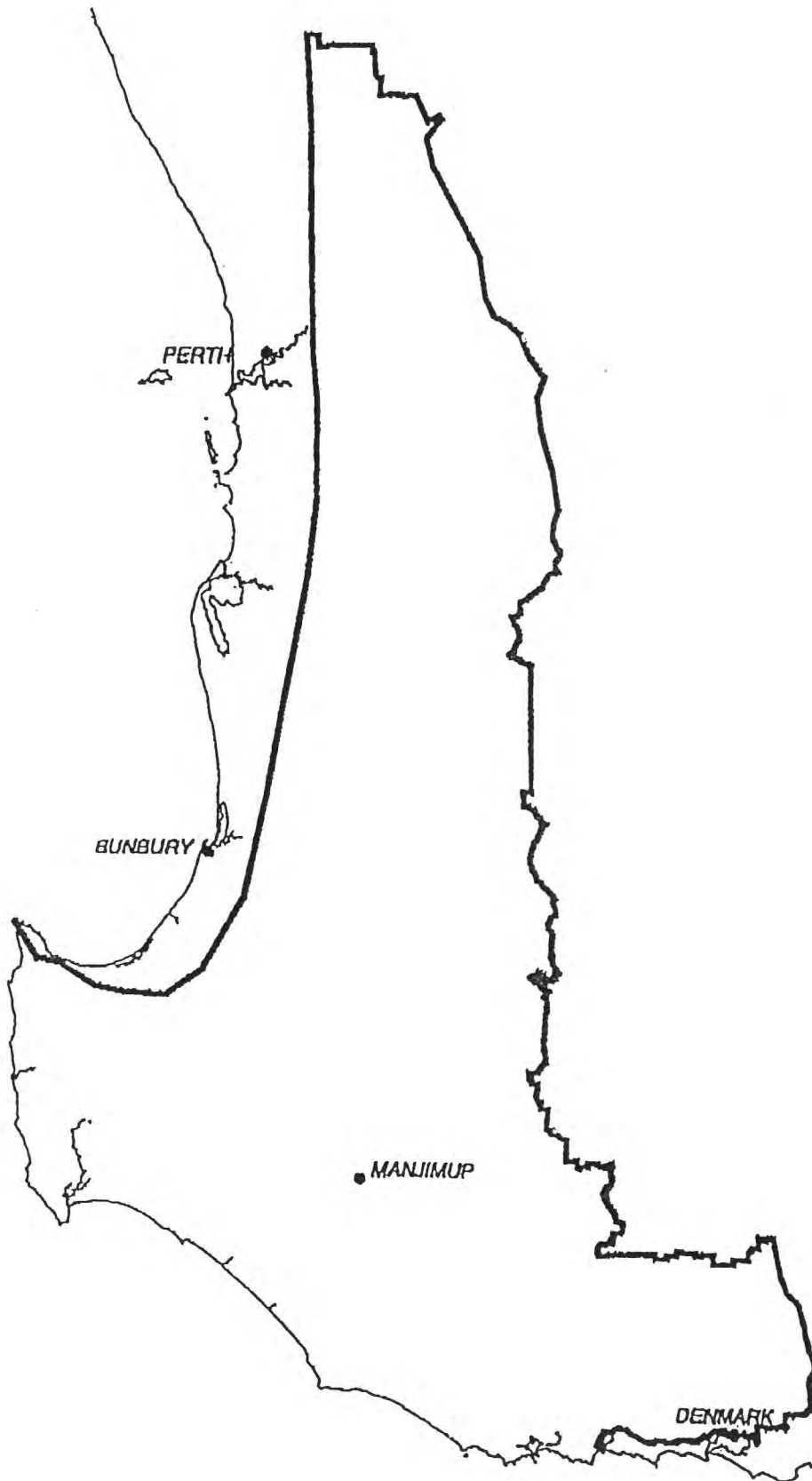
Ten such community workshops were held across the region in Armadale, Collie, Denmark, Dwellingup, Manjimup, Margaret River, Mundaring, Nannup, Pemberton, and Perth.

A range of individuals and groups with different interests and knowledge of forest places, were invited to each workshop. Such people included those with links to business, community service, forest timber industries, historic, local government, mining, conservation and environment, primary industry, tourism and recreation. Also, people of different ages, gender, both non-Indigenous and Indigenous, those who had long associations in the area, and those who currently lived and worked in the area, were encouraged to attend. In total, 178 people attended the workshops representing wide ranging interests.

During the workshops, participants were required to identify and document places they considered had social value for their community. The workshops were followed by further research with community members and a visit to the site where necessary.

Over 600 places were identified. Some of these sites were grouped together for assessment. Some 96 places were found to be of potential national estate value, 20 of these being large sites which included many individual references. These places will be considered in the development of the Regional Forest Agreement and for possible listing on the Register of the National Estate. All information collected will be returned to the community for future community use.

Map of Study Area



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Part A: Project Documentation

1. Introduction to the project and the terms of reference

1.1 Background

The Western Australian and Commonwealth Governments are working together to develop a Regional Forest Agreement (RFA), which will provide a framework for the future management of the South West Forest Region of Western Australia. In order to develop the Regional Forest Agreement, the Governments have agreed to complete Comprehensive Regional Assessments (CRAs) of the environmental, heritage, social and economic values of the forest region. These assessments will provide the Governments with the information required to make long term decisions about forest use and management.

A Scoping Agreement, signed by the Prime Minister and the Premier of Western Australia, sets out the process for the CRA and RFA for the South West Forest Region of Western Australia. One important component of the CRA is the identification and assessment of national estate values under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, addressing the criteria for listing of places in the Register of the National Estate.

This project focuses upon the identification and assessment of places under national estate criterion G which relates to places which are of social, that is of community heritage, value.

1.2 Purpose of the Community Heritage Project (Non-Indigenous)

National estate places are “*those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community*”. Assessment of the potential national estate value of nominated places is guided by a series of criteria.

The primary aim of this project is the identification by the community, of forest places of potential national estate social value. These are places with ‘*strong associations for this community or cultural groups, for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.*’ (Criterion G).

While many heritage places have already been identified within the region, the emphasis of national estate social value is unique in that it recognises the value of community attachment to places. The identification of a place with social value therefore adds richness to our understanding of the heritage value of a place, beyond its historic or physical qualities.

Also, social values relating to forest places change over the years. The identification of places of social value through this process gives an indication of which places are of importance to communities today.

Through this project, communities also identified forest places of potential national estate aesthetic value. These are places that are *'important for particular aesthetic characteristics and valued by this community or cultural groups'* (criterion E).

These two national estate criteria emphasise the importance of places being identified by the community.

The information about forest places gathered at the community workshop is assessed for national estate social value. Those places which meet the threshold will be considered in the development of the Regional Forest Agreement and for possible listing on the Register of the National Estate. The information will be available to the Western Australian Department of Conservation and Land Management for consideration in their management practices and care of forest places. All information collected will be returned to the community for future community use.

Social value places in the project have mainly been identified on public lands. In the instances where places of indicative national estate social value are located on private land, Australian Heritage Commission policy is to undertake adequate consultation with all relevant land owners and other parties to verify the significance of the place prior to any action being taken in relation to its possible listing in the Register of the National Estate.

1.3 Study Area

The study area for the project consists of all tenures of land within the South West Forest Region of Western Australia. (The map of the study area is at the beginning of this document).

1.4 Project Management

The project is jointly managed by the Environment Forest Taskforce (EFT), Environment Australia and the Western Australian Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM).

Philippa Watt of Environment Australia, worked with the Project Team and was available at each community workshops to provide information and answer questions relating to the Regional Forest Agreement and Commonwealth Government processes.

Conservation and Land Management representatives were also present at the community workshops

1.5 Project Team

The project was conducted by the following team of consultants:

Laura Gray, Heritage Consultant, Architect, Regional Heritage Adviser for the Wheatbelt of WA;

Phil Griffiths, Heritage Consultant, Architect, Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, assisted by Lea Molina, Heritage Consultant and Architect with Considine and Griffiths;

David Heaver, Heritage Consultant, Architect, David Heaver Architect Pty Ltd, assisted by Lynne Farrow, Heritage Consultant and Architect, and Adam Wolf, Heritage Consultant and Maritime Archaeologist;

Penny O'Connor, Heritage Consultant, Anthropologist, Research Institute of Cultural Heritage, Curtin University of Technology; and

Deborah Pearson, Project Coordinator and Workshop Facilitator, The Training and Development Group.

1.6 Local Community Coordinators

For each workshop, Environment Australia contracted a local community coordinator who was required to:

- identify any omissions in the invitation list, and ensure that all relevant individuals and community groups had been contacted;
- distribute information such as invitations and background information, and be available to answer enquiries about the community heritage workshop process;
- organise a suitable workshop venue and catering; and
- following the workshop, circulate the report of the proceedings of the workshop for comment in the community.

The local community coordinators were:

Lyn Banks, Collie

Una Bell, Mundaring

Pat Hart, Armadale

Dawn Graves, Margaret River

Jenny Jones, Perth

Margaret Larsen, Manjimup

Susan Ludbey, Dwellingup

Sharon McBride, Pemberton

Heather Walford, Nannup

Jenny Willcox, Denmark

1.7 Project Tasks

1.7.1 Task 1 Planning for the workshops

In planning for the workshops the project team was to:

- set up a workshop schedule, in nine specified locations throughout the South West Forest Region - Collie, Denmark, Dwellingup, Manjimup, Margaret

River, Mundaring, Nannup, Pemberton, and Perth, and/or other centres in consultation with project officers;

- identify community coordinators in each rural workshop location, to be contracted by Environment Australia, and establish the list of duties for the community coordinator;
- with the assistance of the community coordinator, establish an invitation list for each workshop location, aiming for approximately 20 acceptances and with representation across the community;
- send invitations to groups and individuals, allowing enough time to respond to inquiries about the process;
- in consultation with project officers, establish a computerised database which conforms to EFT Data Standards, into which places identified as having community heritage value can be entered following the workshops; and
- design the community workshops.

1.7.2 Task 2 Identification of forest places of social value to the community

To identify forest places of social value to the community the project team was to:

1. Facilitate community workshops in order for the community to:
 - understand the CRA/RFA process;
 - understand the meaning of community heritage social and aesthetic value;
 - identify and document forest places of social value;
 - record the places identified as accurately as possible on 1:1000,000 topographic maps;
 - record contact details of people who could provide further information important for the documentation of the places.
2. Prepare a report of proceedings and outcomes of each workshop for distribution to all participants.

1.7.3 Task 3 Assessment of national estate community heritage social value

To assess national estate social value the project team was to:

- undertake documentation and assessment of selected places identified in the community workshops as having potential national estate community heritage social value;
- in consultation with project officers, determine the application of significance indicators and the setting of a threshold;
- using explicit significance indicators, appraise sites identified in the community heritage workshops to establish a list of places of potential community heritage significance;

- in consultation with project officers, select places that require further investigation from the list of places of potential significance;
- undertake investigation of selected places through discussion with local individuals, limited documentary research and/or on site survey, where time permits;
- determine an explicit threshold and assess the significance of identified places; and
- document places assessed as being of potential national estate community heritage social value significance to a level suitable for listing in the Register of the National Estate.

1.8 Project Reports

The project requires a report of the workshop proceedings and outcomes to be sent to each workshop participant.

The project also requires a final report of all forest places identified and documented across the region, to be lodged with the local Council or Library, so the community can have access to the overall project results.

The final report is also to be lodged with the Battye Library of WA History, Environment Forest Taskforce of Environment Australia, Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA), and Conservation and Land Management.

The final report is to contain:

Part A: Documentation of the project including: terms of reference, workshop planning and design, the assessment methodology used for the assessment of forest places of potential national estate social value, results of the workshops including lists of places above and below the threshold, and a project evaluation.

Part B: A database containing the required documentation for all forest places of social value recommended for possible listing on the Register of the National Estate, and the workshop documentation for all other places identified.

Part C: Proceedings of each community workshop.

2. Planning and designing the workshops

2.1 Why community workshops?

This project focuses on national estate criteria which stipulates that a place must be important to a community group. It is an essential part of the assessment process that places and the values of those places, are identified by the community.

2.2 Gathering the people

The workshop invitation process aimed to attract the participation of representatives from a wide range of community groups, who have different interests, values and knowledge about forest places of social value. Contact was sought with representatives from groups with the following interests:

Business

Community Service

Conservation

Forest Timber Industries

Historic

Local Government

Mining

Primary Industry

Tourism and Recreation.

The approach of the project coordinator was to make contact with a number of key people and groups well connected to these different interests in the community. The project coordinator made initial invitation lists from the following people and networks:

- CALM Regional and District Managers, who have well established community connections over the range of interests;
- key Regional Forest Agreement stakeholders who represent organisations and groups with the range of interests. Key RFA stakeholders also include Aboriginal organisations, other State Government agencies and universities.
- catchment groups and catchment coordinators in the South West;
- the Community Arts Network;
- community members who indicated their interest in attending the workshops during RFA consultative forums earlier in the year.

This invitation list was then given to the local community coordinator, whose primary role was to identify any omissions in the list, ensuring people of different ages, gender, and both Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups were invited. Also, ensuring that people who had long associations in the area, and those who currently live and work in the area were invited.

The community coordinator also sent out brochures on RFA and National Estate, loaned videos, made herself available to people's questions and passed on to the project coordinator any concerns.

As the workshop in each place came closer, acceptances were reviewed to gauge the balance of representation, and suggestions were made to the community coordinator to encourage certain other groups to participate.

2.3 Planning the workshops

Workshops were originally set up in nine locations over a two week period. Advice was sought from CALM District Managers and the community coordinator as to best times and the most suitable venue. Each workshop was designed to be two and a half to three hours in length with a break for refreshments.

After the first workshop, there was a suggestion from community members to include another workshop in Armadale, to cover the lower part of the Darling Scarp which was unlikely to be focussed on adequately in other workshops.

2.4 Designing the workshops

The workshop design was based on existing methodologies developed by project teams from similar projects run in Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales. As in those methodologies, the team's aim was to set up an environment which would enable participants to work together as a community, and not only identify and document forest places of community heritage social value but also have greater understanding within the community, of the different meanings community members recognised in relation to certain places.

The workshop methodology used was to enable participants to:

- understand the process for the development of the Regional Forest Agreement process, and where the workshop fitted into the RFA process;
- understand the meaning of social value and the significance of assessing the national estate values in forest places in the South West Forest Region;
- share with each other the places they considered had social value. Although there was an understanding that participants would know more about their local places, all participants were encouraged to consider forest places of social value in the whole of the study area;
- document the places identified in a methodical way; and
- be actively involved in this workshop and in further stages of the RFA process which seek community participation.

To achieve the outcomes, we developed an agenda for the workshop which consisted of:

1. A welcome and brief introduction to the purpose of the workshop, and to the members of the Project Team;
2. Meeting each other to find out which community group(s) people were representing. This also gave us all an understanding of the groups not represented;
3. A presentation by Philippa Watt, Environment Australia, on the Regional Forest Agreement process and where the workshop fitted in the whole process. Participants were able to ask questions and also raise issues of concern. Issues were documented as part of the proceedings of each workshop;
4. A presentation by the Heritage Consultant about the particular significance of the social value criterion, and the process of documentation for national estate listing;
5. An active exploration by the group of the different kinds of forest places and the different meanings of social value;
6. Individual reflection and identification, followed by group identification of forest places of social value in the South West Forest Region;
7. Documentation of these places, using prepared sheets with particular questions to respond to;
8. Locating places on maps; and finally
9. Some final words about the next steps and acknowledgment of everyone's contribution.

The full workshop program and materials are included in Appendix 3.

2.5 Gathering the data

During the workshops, places were identified by the community. Participants choose which places they would document during the workshop and in the week following the workshop. They gave their name and contact number, and in some cases other contacts, so the Heritage Consultant would be able to do further research. Participants also gave references to other research and inventories focused on the social value of forest places.

3. Assessing national estate social value

The determination of national estate significance is a process which begins when communities identify and document forest places they consider have social significance. This data is then analysed according to certain criteria, to gauge whether a place meets the threshold of significance for national estate social value.

The threshold of significance is developed specifically for national estate social value and the occurrence of this value within the South West Forest Region of WA. It is established through consideration of the quantity and quality of information, through expert opinion and discussion, and consideration of previous national estate thresholding and listing decisions. Once a threshold is determined, a place is assessed as either meeting the threshold or not meeting the threshold.

During the first stage of the assessment process, the data is sorted and the first questions are asked to gauge whether the place falls within the study area, and has been identified as having social value. During the next stage, different questions are asked to give an indication of the significance of the place and whether the place has the core components which relate to national estate social value. The final stage is assessing all of this information in order to clarify whether the place does or does not meet the threshold of significance.

The particular method used in this project to determine the threshold of significance is based on existing methodologies, and consists of the following steps:

1. sorting and organising the data;
2. assessing the adequacy of the data;
3. assessing the significance of the data;
4. applying the significance threshold; and
5. documenting.

3.1 Step 1 - sorting and organising the data

At each community workshop, participants were asked to identify forest places anywhere in the study area they considered had social value. This meant that some places were identified many times and were documented by a number of people.

The team of heritage consultants decided how they would divide the study area and took responsibility for the places which fell inside their area(s).

Each consultant then grouped places according to commonalities such as site categories, sites with overlapping boundaries, or smaller sites which lay within a larger site.

3.2 Step 2 - Assessing the adequacy of the data

Three questions were asked at this stage:

- *Is the place in the study area?* Some places were known to be outside the study area, however it was decided that these places should be recorded even though there could be no assessment made within the parameters of the current study.

Places that are outside the study area are recorded on List D in Appendix 5, page 58.

- *Is there sufficient information provided to assess the place?* Some places were identified by participants who then realised they didn't know so much about the place, and were not sure who would know. Again, it was decided to record these places with the small amount of information that was available. The project team recommends that these places require further research so the assessment of national estate social value can be made in the future.

Places not able to be assessed because of insufficient information are recorded in List C in Appendix 5, pages 53-57.

- *Is social value demonstrated in the information provided?* Some places identified demonstrated other values and not social value.

Because these places do not meet the threshold for social value, they are recorded on List B in Appendix 5, pages 50-52.

3.3 Step 3 - Assessing the significance of the data

At this stage, the following six questions were asked to give an indication of the significance of the place and whether the place has the core components which relate to national estate social value. These questions are based directly on the wording of National Estate Criterion G.1:

- *Does the place contribute to the community's sense of identity?*
- *Does the place have education or scientific value for present or future generations?*
- *Does the place represent attitudes, beliefs or behaviour fundamental to the community?*
- *Does the place have special attachment because of its important contribution to community life?*
- *Does the place have an association with an event which has had a profound effect on the community?*
- *Is the place a landmark or icon to the community, either tangible or intangible?*

All of the above information was used to consider two more questions and to set the threshold:

1. The strength of community association with the place:

- is the association strong for the whole community?
- is the association strong for a large portion of the community?
- is the association strong for a small portion of the community?

2. The length of community association with the place:

- is the association with the community long term - beyond 20 years and for several generations?
- is the association with the community of a moderate term - between 10 and 20 years?
- is the association with the community relatively recent - less than 10 years?

3.4 Step 4 - Applying the threshold

A place was considered to meet the threshold if it had:

- a high value in any one of the significance indicators at regional or national level, and had moderate or long term association;
- a high value in any three of the significance indicators at local level, and had moderate or long term association.

3.5 Step 5 - Documenting the data

Places which meet the threshold have been documented to a standard suitable for listing on the Register of the National Estate. All of these places are forwarded to be considered in the development of RFA options, to the Australian Heritage Commission for possible entry in the Register of the National Estate, to CALM for their use in the management of forest places, and to the community.

All other places are documented with the information given by community members. (See Appendix 6 for reference to where these reports will be lodged).

4. Results

4.1 Results of assessment of identified places

A wide range of places were identified and documented in the community workshops - from National and Regional Parks to forest blocks and bushland; river systems, lakes, dunes, swimming holes and dams; Mill Towns and their associated sites; walk trails and scenic drives. The attachment to these places by the community is varied such as places to be in for quiet relaxation and active recreation, places to learn about the natural environment and forest industries, places to take friends to from out of town to and for tourists to visit.

The results demonstrate the existence of strong social value of forest places across the Region. This was reflected particularly in the Manjimup community workshop who identified the whole of the Southern Forest Region as being of community heritage value.

Ninety five forest places were considered to meet the threshold for national estate social value.

	Total number of places	Places above threshold-	Places below threshold	Places with insufficient information to assess	Places outside study area
TOTALS	Over 600 places	95 including 20 large sites referring to many smaller sites	114	165	25

4.2 Issues raised at workshops

Questions were asked and issues tabled at each workshop. They are fully documented in the proceedings of the community workshops in Part C.

There was concern about:

The RFA Process

- the RFA process being “fundamentally flawed”, and that the terms of reference will continue to allow wood chipping of old growth forest;
- the lack of stakeholder representation on the WA RFA Steering Committee, and the inadequacy of choosing government representatives, when it seems essential for Governments to work closely with the community, industry and conservation groups;
- more and more forests being 'locked up' at the expense of forest industries;
- the use of the term forest-based industry in our presentation, rather than forest industries.

The lack of information about the RFA process

- the lack of advertising and information about the RFA process, particularly the social and economic research being done.

The usefulness of identifying forest places of social value

- the usefulness of identifying particular forest places of social value when the whole of the South West Forest Region is important;
- that this process would be 'reinventing the wheel', by not using Municipal Inventories;
- the impact this community effort would have as past work as not been heard or valued.

The invitation process

- the invitation process being an excluding process;
- State and Commonwealth agencies taking over from local government authorities who need to be involved in this process.

The lack of time for consultation and research

- the lack of time for consultation and research to do the work adequately;
- the amount of information being gathered in a small band of time, made it difficult for a community to be adequately involved in participating;
- the lack of time given to adequate data collection, knowing that the Heritage Industry is young in WA, and there are gaps in what we know about places.

The promises broken by governments

- the power and interference by the Australian Heritage Commission, and the amount of State Government and Australian Heritage Commission broken promises.

Protection and management of sites

- the adequate consultation by CALM about the protection and management of sites;
- the identification process supporting the locking up of places of community value;
- who would be responsible for caring for the important places, how this care would be funded, and whether user pays would be introduced;
- the value of listing on the Register of the National Estate, and whether being listed would protect the places from being destroyed;
- the importance and value of the **wholeness** of the forest;
- CALM's Fire Management practises, and the impact on the diversity of flora and fauna;

- the lack of aesthetics in CALM's forest access management, particularly in relation to signage and road blockages.

Indigenous sites

- the importance of acknowledging the rights and responsibilities of Aboriginal people to name places of Aboriginal significance.

Privatisation of National Parks

- the privatisation of National Parks to overseas interests and access to them only with a user pays system.

Important places outside the study area

- the important forest places of social and historic value, which fall outside of the study area and CALM management practice.

5. Project Evaluation

In evaluating the project, the Project Team asked the following questions:

1. Was the aim of broad community representation across the range of interests achieved at each workshop and across the region?
2. Did the workshop program achieve it's objectives, including:
 - outcomes for participants, and
 - adequate identification and documentation of forest places with social value.

5.1 Representation at workshops and across the region

A broad range of community representation across the range of interests was achieved across the region. Most workshops had an adequate range of representation. At four workshops, this representation was not achieved.

The aim in each workshop was to have 15-20 people attend, who would represent the different and broad range of interests in forest places. An average of 100 invitations were sent out to all workshops except Armadale (see below). Over the 10 workshops, 178 people attended and 97 apologies were received. In six workshops, Denmark, Manjimup, Margaret River, Mundaring, Nannup, and Pemberton, 15 or more people attended. Armadale, Collie, and Perth workshops had 10-11 people attend. Dwellingup had three community participants, and three representatives from CALM.

The Armadale workshop was set up after a key community member, and a number of participants present at the Mundaring workshop, suggested they had not adequately been able to identify and document forest places at the lower end of the Darling Scarp. Two community members were then contacted to set up a representative community group.

The Perth workshop aimed to provide an opportunity for key stakeholders to come together and have their input. Also, these key organisations and groups were sent information about all the workshops throughout the region and invited to send representatives to each workshop. Very few of these organisations took up this invitation.

Across all workshops, the strongest known interests represented in those who attended, were from *community members* who didn't want to be aligned with any particular group, *forest timber industry groups*, *historic groups*, *conservation groups*, and *tourism and recreation groups*.

The analysis of the figures on page 20 show lack in certain areas of representation, particularly *Indigenous*, *local government*, *mining* and *youth*. As a separate consultation process for Indigenous communities had been run in the weeks prior to this project, the lack of representation from this community was not unexpected.

Local government authorities were sent 63 invitations and seven attended over six workshops. Mining organisations were sent seven invitations - four key stakeholder organisations were on the Perth invitation list and so received the invitation to nominate representatives at other workshops. There appeared to be no attendance at any workshop from these organisations.

The reasons behind these groups not being very involved are not readily apparent. However, there are two factors that need to be taken into account. Firstly, the RFA consultative forum lists of interested people, did not show the organisation or interest group people belonged to. Secondly, many participants in these smaller communities, are representing many different groups, and could fit into one or more category.

Community Coordinators were particularly asked to encourage young people to attend. At 4 workshops young people were represented. One possible reason for the lack of attendance is that this time of the year is also students exam time.

On the following page is a table showing numbers of people invited, those who attended each workshop and across the region, and their known interests. In Part C of this report the community invitation lists are to be found.

5.1.1 Analysis of representation by workshop and across the region

Interests	Mundaring	Perth	Armadale	Dwellingup	Collie	Nannup	Manjimup	Pemberton	Denmark	Margaret R.	Total
Business	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (1)	0 (3)	2 (3)	1 (5)	2 (3)	0 (3)	1 (2)	7 (20)
Community m'bers	3 (43)	1 (20)	0 (0)	2 (56)	1 (48)	5 (36)	5 (104)	3 (18)	1 (39)	5 (159)	26 (523)
Community service	2 (1)	0 (6)	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4)	1 (13)	1 (10)	2 (0)	9 (36)
Forest Industries	0 (10)	4 (14)	1 (1)	0 (10)	1 (20)	3 (4)	13 (5)	7 (1)	5 (2)	1 (1)	35 (32)
Historic	1 (2)	5 (24)	3 (3)	0 (0)	4 (7)	1 (1)	1 (2)	0 (0)	0 (6)	1 (1)	16 (46)
Indigenous	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (4)
Local Government	1 (29)	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (6)	1 (9)	1 (6)	2 (3)	1 (4)	0 (4)	1 (1)	7 (63)
Mining	0 (0)	0 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (7)
Environment	15 (25)	0 (16)	4 (6)	0 (0)	0 (1)	2 (1)	0 (0)	4 (7)	4 (14)	1 (13)	30 (83)
Primary Industry	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (0)	5 (2)	1 (1)	0 (2)	1 (0)	8 (13)
State Government	5 (7)	1 (11)	0 (10)	3 (7)	0 (5)	1 (1)	2 (3)	4 (3)	2 (5)	2 (3)	20 (46)
Tourism/Recreation	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	1 (4)	1 (0)	1 (7)	7 (5)	2 (1)	2 (1)	14 (19)
Youth	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (7)	1 (10)	0 (3)	3 (0)	6 (23)
Total	28 (113)	11 (97)	10 (17)	6 (76)	10 (84)	16 (53)	31 (143)	29 (65)	15 (89)	20 (181)	178 (915)

5.2 Did the workshop program achieve it's objectives?

5.2.1 Outcomes for participants?

The workshop program was designed so participants would be able to:

- understand the process for the development of the Regional Forest Agreement process, and where the workshop fitted into the RFA process;
- understand the meaning of social value and the significance of assessing the national estate values in forest places in the South West Forest Region;
- share with each other the places they considered had social value, Although there was an understanding that participants would know more about their local places, all participants were encouraged to consider forest places of social value in the whole of the study area;
- document the places identified in a methodical way; and
- be actively involved in this workshop and in further stages of the RFA process which seek community participation.

The workshop program adequately achieved the above outcomes for participants. The key factors enabling success were:

- *interest by the participants* to ask questions and raise concerns. Many participants were also interested to receive the Options Report;
- *knowledge of the participants* enabling them to identify and document forest places of social value;
- *flexibility by the project team to find a better way*, and adjust the workshop process and methodology to suit the particular needs of the group. After the first workshop the project team was more aware of the information gaps in the community and their concerns about the process, which the initial design had not adequately taken into account. At subsequent workshops, clear information about these common concerns was given early in the workshop process.
- *interest and responsiveness by the project team* to leave space for community members to raise questions and concerns. The project team responded well to questions raised by the community, and more particularly were able to listen to and accurately document participants concerns.

5.2.2 Adequate identification and documentation of forest places with social value?

This is the first time social value relating to forest places has been identified by the community on a regional scale. It may have been beneficial to the outcome to have had more time to consult with the community. Of course with more time, the Heritage Consultants could have done more extensive follow up work. This would have produced more substantial documentation for some places, and additional places may have met the threshold for social value. However, in this real time project, participants in the workshops very ably identified and documented many forest places they considered had social value.

6. Recommendations

6.1 Commission further research on Group Settlements

Group Settlements were identified by workshop participants at a number of workshops. In the research time available, it was not possible to carry out the research. The consultants consider further research on the social (and historic) value of Group Settlements should be carried out urgently and the information be included in the RFA process.

Other places identified which also require further research are: Soldier Settlements, POW Camps, Railway networks and tramways, Milling sites, Sandalwood Tracks, Wells and associated stockyards, and Arboreta.

6.2 Commission further research on places above threshold on social value only

Many of the above threshold places for social value will also meet other national estate criteria, and strengthen the case for listing the place on the Register of the National Estate.

For those places which meet the national estate social value criteria only, the consultants suggest further research be carried out, so a proper case can be made before they are considered for possible listing on the Register of the National Estate.

6.3 Make another opportunity to consult with the communities

The consultants consider it would be useful to go back to the community at this stage and talk about the results of the assessment, in order for communities to understand the assessment process and ensure the communities have made no glaring omissions.

7. Conclusion

This project has enabled communities to identify and document forest places they consider have social value. After assessment, over 90 forest places were considered to meet the threshold for national estate social value. This information can now be used, along with other data, for use in the development of the RFA, and places put forward for possible listing on the Register of the National Estate. CALM can also use this information in its management and care of forest places.

In the last few years, communities in the South West Forest Region have been participating actively in caring for the natural and cultural environment for future generations as well as for the present community. This information will also be available to these communities, and will be, hopefully, a good addition to their local knowledge and work.

Appendix 1: Tasks for the Community Coordinator

The following tasks were sent to each Community Coordinators.

1. Using lists of individuals and organisations provided by the project coordinator, make additions to the list from your local knowledge of people and organisations who should be involved. Include contact details.
2. Send out invitations prepared by project coordinator along with reply slip, and background information.
3. Be available to answer enquiries about the workshop process, and for those interested, loan them videos. Some enquiries may need to be forwarded to the project coordinator.
4. Receive replies to the invitations. Develop a list of participants and forward to the project coordinator one week before the workshop.
5. Organise two white boards or flip charts for the venue. (We are organising the booking of the venue.)
6. Call participants a few days before the workshop to confirm their attendance.
7. Organise catering for the participants - a light supper, tea, coffee and juice.
8. Set up the venue with enough tables and chairs - cafe style.
9. Be a participant at the workshop
10. Following the workshop, circulate the 'Inventory of Places' report for comment and correction by the community. Forward any alterations to the project coordinator by 28 October.
11. Liaise regularly with the project coordinator.

Appendix 2: Workshop Invitation

This Appendix contains:

- a sample copy of invitations sent to each person for a particular workshop;
- a copy of the additional invitation to key stakeholder organisations, inviting them to send a representative to any of the workshops; and
- a copy of the reply form.

2.1 Sample copy of invitation

Invitation

To participate in identifying forest places of community heritage value

We would like to invite you or a representative from your organisation, to be involved in a community workshop to be held in Margaret River on Saturday 25 October, 2 pm to 5 pm.

The purpose of this workshop is to work as a community to identify and document forest places of community heritage value in the South-West Forest Region of Western Australia.

This workshop is one of several being held in this Region, and is *one* part of the Comprehensive Regional Assessment (CRA) process which considers the environment, heritage, social and economic values of the forest region. The information will be considered in the development of the Regional Forest Agreement. It will also be considered for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate. Information about the RFA process, community heritage values and the Register of the National Estate is attached.

Dawn Graves is the community coordinator for this workshop. You can contact her for more information on this project. She also has copies of videos you may want to borrow. Her contact number is 08 9755 5324. If you know of other people who wish to be invited, please contact your coordinator. It's important we have full representation from your community to ensure the broad range of important places are identified.

The workshop will be held in the CWA Hall.

I do hope you are able to come to this workshop. Please can you reply by 17 October to Dawn Graves, PO Box, Cowaramup. 6284

Warm regards

Deborah Pearson,
Project Coordinator.
25 October 1997

2.2 Copy of invitation sent to key stakeholder organisations

Community Heritage Project Invitation to the Community Workshops

To participate in identifying forest places of community heritage value

Some organisations may wish to send a local representative to community workshops throughout the South-West. Workshops are being held in:

Place	Date	Time
Mundaring	Tuesday 14 October	6.30 - 9.30pm
Nannup	Wednesday 15 October	6.30 - 9.30pm
Collie	Thursday 16 October	6.30 - 9.30pm
Perth Metropolitan	Saturday 18 October	2.00 - 5pm
Denmark	Monday 20 October	7.30 - 10pm
Pemberton	Tuesday 21 October	7.00 - 10pm
Manjimup	Wednesday 22 October	6.30 - 9.30pm
Dwellingup	Thursday 23 October	6.30 - 9.30pm
Margaret River	Saturday 25 October	2.00 - 5pm

Could you please send me the names and contact details of your representatives and which workshop they wish to attend. I will contact them and send them the appropriate information. Thank you

2.3 Copy of reply sent to all participants

<p>Reply to invitation to participate in identifying forest places of social value</p> <p><i>Yes I would like to participate in this community workshop</i> <i>No, I won't be able to attend</i></p> <p>Name: _____ Organisation _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>Phone _____ -</p> <p>Please invite: _____ from: _____</p>

Appendix 3: Workshop program and materials

This appendix contains:

- the program and process for the Community Heritage Workshops;
- National Estate criteria; and
- the documentation sheet used for each place identified.

3.1 Community Heritage Workshop program and process

Before the workshop, the Project Team and Community Coordinator set up the workshop space, and met community participants on their arrival.

3.1.1 Welcome to the workshop

The Project Coordinator welcomed everyone. She introduced herself as coordinator of the project and facilitator of the workshop.

3.1.2 Introduction to the purpose of the workshop

The project coordinator introduced the purpose of the workshop - to work as a community to identify and document forest places in the South West Forest Region, which are important to this community:

- places with strong associations for this community or cultural groups for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons, and
- places that are important for particular aesthetic characteristics valued by this community or particular cultural groups.

3.1.3 Introduction to the Project Team and government representatives

The project Coordinator introduced Philippa Watt, Commonwealth Government representative with Environment Australia, and the project team members, including the community coordinator. She presented their experience and their role in this project

3.1.4 Meeting each other and the communities represented

The Project coordinator presented the team's approach to attracting community participation and representation from a wide range of community groups, with different perceptions and knowledge about forest places of social value. She said the initial step was to make contact with a number of key people and groups well connected to different parts of the community such as:

- CALM Regional and District Managers;
- key Regional Forest Agreement stakeholders such as conservation groups, local government, tourist bureaux, historical societies, wild flower pickers, bee keepers; schools, senior citizen groups;
- catchment groups and coordinators in the South West;

- the Community Arts Network;
- community members who indicated their interest in attending the workshops during RFA consultative forums earlier in the year.

This invitation list was then given to a local community coordinator, whose primary role was to identify any omissions in the list, and ensure that all relevant community groups had been contacted.

She then suggested community members introduce themselves and the communities they're representing. She also suggested the group be aware of the groups not represented, so that their interests are taken into account when identifying forest places of social value.

3.1.5 Introduction to the workshop agenda

The project coordinator presented the following agenda on a wall chart:

1. Welcome and introduction to the purpose of the workshop;
2. Meeting each other and hearing about the community groups which are represented and not represented;
3. The Regional Forest Agreement process, where this workshop fits in the whole process, the documentation process and the significance of this work in relation to national estate;
4. Exploring the different meanings of social value;
5. Identification of forest places of social value in the South West Forest Region;
6. Documentation of these places and locating them on maps;
7. Next steps and acknowledgments.

3.1.6 The Regional Forest Agreement Process

Philippa Watt, Environment Forest Taskforce, Environment Australia presented information about:

- what Regional Forest Agreement are;
- those involved; and
- the process.

She then asked the community if they wanted to ask any questions or raise any issues in relation to the RFA. The issues were documented and are included in the workshop proceedings.

3.1.7 The documentation and assessment process for inclusion into the Register of the National Estate

This information was presented on a wall chart by the Heritage Consultant.

3.1.8 The significance of this work in relation to national estate

The Heritage Consultant presented the following information:

- the meaning of criteria G (social value) and E (aesthetic value);
- what national estate social value means; and
- the importance of identifying forest places of value to this community.

3.1.9 Exploring the different meanings of social value

The Project Coordinator suggested that participants explore the different meanings of social value by considering different places in the group. She suggested participants reflect on one forest place they consider has social value either to this local community or to the broader community, and write down the name of this place, and their response to the following questions:

- what do you and others do in this place now?
- what other activities used to happen in this place?
- when you go to this place what do you feel? What emotions are evoked in you and in others?
- what memories are evoked?
- is this place used by many or a few? A particular few?

She then suggested they talk about this place at the table and explore the different social values that emerge, and the different kinds of places. Three of four different kinds of places were then discussed in the whole group, to develop understanding about the different reasons communities attach social value to these places.

3.1.10 Identification of forest places of social value

Having discussed the types of forest places of social value, the project coordinator suggested individuals make their own list of places and then a group list.

3.1.11 Documentation of places and locating them on maps

The Heritage Consultant suggested guidelines for the documentation of places. Participants then began to document places that had been identified, and located these places on maps.

3.1.12 Next steps and acknowledgments

The Project Coordinator clarified which places still required documenting, who would undertake to do it and forward it to the Heritage Consultant within the next week. She gave information about the workshop report, final project report and the options report. She also acknowledged the work carried out by the Community Coordinator, and acknowledged the contribution of participants contribution.

3.2 National Estate criteria

Without limiting the generality of subsection (1) of the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, a place that is a component of the natural or cultural environment of Australia is to be taken to be a place included in the national estate if it has significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community because of:

Criterion A

Its importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

Criterion C

Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.

Criterion D

Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:

(i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or

(ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

Criterion F

Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

Criterion G

Its strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations

Criterion H

Its special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.

3.3 Documentation sheet

Community Heritage Places in South-West Forest Region WA

Name of Place

Address & /or Boundaries

Map Number

What's there? Describe the place and it's key elements

History? What do you know about its natural or cultural history?

Why do you believe this place is important? Write in your own words why

Look at the National Estate Criteria. Which of these apply? eg E and G

Do you think this place is widely valued in the community?

Which part of the community or cultural group most values this place?

Who else could we contact for more information about this place? Please could you give us their name and contact phone.

Your name and contact phone/fax

Appendix 4: Sample of workshop reports

The report of the proceeding of the community workshop held in Pemberton is included as an example of a workshop report. All workshop reports are contained in Part C of this project report.

Forest Places of Social Value in the South West Forest Region of Western Australia

Community Heritage Workshop held in Pemberton

This is the report of the proceedings and outcomes of the community heritage workshop held in Pemberton on 21 October, 1997, to identify and document places of potential national estate social value in the South West Forest Region of WA as part of the Regional Forest Agreement process.

Agenda

1. Welcome and introduction to the purpose of the workshop;
2. Meeting each other and hearing about the community groups which are represented;
3. The Regional Forest Agreement process, where this workshop fits in the whole process, and the significance of this work in relation to the national estate;
4. Exploring the different meanings of social value;
5. Identification of forest places of social value in the South West Forest Region;
6. Documentation of these places and locating them on maps;
7. Next steps and acknowledgments.

1. Welcome and introduction to the purpose of the workshop

Deborah Pearson, Project Coordinator and Facilitator, The Training and Development Group, welcomed everyone and introduced the purpose of the evening - to work as a community to identify and document forest places in the South West Forest Region of importance to this community. These are places:

- with strong associations for this community or cultural groups, for social, cultural or spiritual reasons, and/or
- that are important for particular aesthetic characteristics and valued by this community or cultural groups.

2. Meeting each other and the communities represented

Deborah introduced participants to Philippa Watt, Assistant Director, WA Section Environment Forest Taskforce, Environment Australia, and the Project Team - Amanda Jean, Heritage Consultant, Architect, Historian and Heritage Adviser for the South West Region; and Penny O'Connor, Heritage Consultant, Anthropologist, Research Institute of Cultural Heritage Studies, Curtin University.

Participants introduced themselves and the communities they represented (see pages 10-11).

3. The Regional Forest Agreement process, where this workshop fits in the whole process, and the significance of this work in relation to the national estate

3.1 The Regional Forest Agreement - presentation by Philippa Watt

What is the Regional Forest Agreement?

The Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) will be an agreement between the Western Australian and Commonwealth Governments on how the forests of the South West Forest Region will be managed over the next twenty years. The aims of the Agreement are threefold:

- the protection of the biodiversity, old growth, wilderness and other natural and cultural values of the forests;
- the management of forests in an ecologically sustainable manner; and
- the development of internationally competitive and ecologically sustainable forest industries.

The decision to develop such an Agreement recognises that forests are valued and used by community, conservation and industry groups in a range of ways and that these need to be recognised, evaluated and balanced so as to provide certainty for all groups into the future.

Regional Forest Agreement processes are currently being carried out in Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, as well as in the South West Forest Region of Western Australia. The Agreement for the East Gippsland Region of Victoria, has been signed and is now in operation.

Who is involved?

The State and Commonwealth Governments are working in partnership in the development of the RFA. The RFA Steering Committee, which oversees the process, is made up of representatives from the Western Australian Departments of Premier and Cabinet, Conservation and Land Management, and Minerals and Energy, and the Commonwealth Departments of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Primary Industries and Energy and Environment Australia.

Stakeholder groups such as mining, timber and tourism industry groups, conservation groups, Indigenous communities, forest worker unions, bee keepers and wild flower collectors also have an important input into the process through the forum of the Stakeholder Reference Group which meets regularly with the Steering Committee.

Periodically, the Steering Committee is advised by panels of Independent Experts on issues or specific projects. Additionally, numerous scientists and heritage professionals contribute their expertise through their work on a range of assessment projects in the Comprehensive Regional Assessment phase of the Regional Forest Agreement process.

What is the Process?

The process followed in the development of the Western Australian Regional Forest Agreement is structured in distinct stages which can be summarised as follows:

- *Scoping Agreement* - an agreement on which projects will be carried out and how they will be carried out.
- *Comprehensive Regional Assessment (CRA)* - the information gathering stage. Two separate streams of identification and assessment projects are carried out during the CRA. They are Social and Economic projects and Environment and Heritage projects. This project, the identification and assessment of places of social value in the forests, is one of the national estate cultural heritage projects, which in turn is part of the Environment and Heritage stream of projects. Other projects within this stream include the assessment of the flora and fauna of the forests, world heritage, wilderness and old growth.
- *Integration* - the combining and analysis of all layers of information collected throughout the CRA.
- *Options development* - looking at ways in which the RFA can be developed and implemented. Members of the public and stakeholder groups are encouraged to examine and make submissions on the Options Report which will be published at this stage.
- *Agreement* - following consideration of public and stakeholder submissions the Agreement will be drafted and submitted to Ministers for signing. The Agreement will consist of several components - a Comprehensive Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system, complementary off-reserve management principles and industry development options and other approaches to achieving economic and social objectives.

3.2. The significance of this work in relation to national estate

The information gathered at this workshop will be used in the assessment of places for possible listing on the Register of the National Estate, and for

consideration in the development of the RFA. National estate places are “those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia or the cultural environment of Australia that have aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community”. Assessment of the potential national estate value of nominated places is guided by a series of criteria.

This project focuses upon two national estate criteria which emphasise the importance of places being identified and documented by the community. These criteria state that a place can be of significance because of:

- its strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural, spiritual or educational reasons (criterion G);
- its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group (criterion E).

While many heritage places have already been identified within the Region, the emphasis of national estate social value is unique in that it recognises the value of community attachment to places. The identification of a place with social value therefore adds richness to our understanding of the heritage value of a place, beyond it's historic or architectural qualities.

Also, social values relating to forest places change over the years. Identifying places of social value through this process will give an indication of which places are of importance to communities today.

3.3 Issues and questions raised by the community

During the process of the workshop, the community raised several matters of concern to them in relation to the RFA:

- some participants were concerned about the use of the singular term forest industry in our presentation, rather than forest industries. They considered it was important for all to know that there were many industries associated with the forests.

4. Exploring the different meanings of social value

There was discussion on the meaning of the social value criterion. Participants were asked to think of one forest place they thought had social value, either to the local community or to the broader community. They were asked to reflect on being in this place, and write their response to the following questions:

- What do you and others do in this place?
- What other activities used to happen in this place?
- When you go to this place what do you feel? What emotions are evoked in you and in others?
- What memories are evoked?
- Is this place used by many or a few? A particular few?

In the whole group, we heard about a range of places remembered, and the different social values associated with those places.

5. Identification of places in the South West Forest Region

Having discussed the types of forest places of social value, participants made their individual list of forest places they considered were of social value. These individual lists were made into a group list. The whole group looked at all of the places identified, and discussed whether any places had been missed.

6. Documentation of these places and locating them on maps

The Heritage Consultant discussed the process of documentation, and participants took responsibility for the documentation of particular places. They also located these places and their boundaries on maps.

7. Next steps and acknowledgments

The group came together, noted the places which had been documented and the places still to be documented. Participants took responsibility for the documentation of these places.

Deborah Pearson told the group they would receive a draft report of the proceedings and outcomes of this workshop, and they could contact Sharon McBride, the community coordinator, with any corrections.

Deborah also told participants the final report of forest places identified and documented across the region, would be lodged with the local Council or Library, so the community could have access to the information.

If participants want to be sent the Options Report for information or for comment, please contact Philippa Watt.

Deborah thanked all participants for their contribution.

Forest places identified in the South West Forest Region

This is a list of all forest places identified in the Pemberton workshop. This list will be amalgamated with lists created in the other nine workshops in this project. The national estate significance of each place will be evaluated, and a list of those places which meet the national estate threshold for the region will be drawn up. These places will be considered in the RFA process, and for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate. Places outside the study area will not be documented and assessed within this process.

Aldridge Cove
All old growth forest
All the lakes in the RFA area
All the rivers in the RFA area
Araluen
Barker Road Ford
Barrabup Pool
Beedelup Falls
Beedelup National Park
Bellanger Beach for blue holes
Beavis Block
Bibbulmun Track (old and new alignments)
Bicentennial Tree (David Evans Tree)
Big Brook Arboretum
Big Brook Dam
Big Brook Dam and surrounding state forest
Big Tree Grove
Black Point
Blackberry Pool on Warren River
Blackwood River and environs
Bolghinup Huts
Boorara Tree
Bridgetown Jarrah Park
Broke Inlet and cliffs
Broke or Brooks Inlet
Callcup Sand Dunes
Carey Brook Camp Ground
Cascades
Charley Lake and Charley Block
Chatham Island
Chidlow Springs
Circular Pool
Coalmine Beach
Collins Reserve
Columnar Cliffs - Black Point
Conspicuous Beach
Coodamarup

Crowea Block
D'Entrecasteaux Coastline
D'Entrecasteaux National Park
Deep River
Deepdene
Diamond Tree
Dingo Flats
Doggerup Sand Dunes
Dombakup Block
Donnelly
Donnelly River and mouth
Duke Road
Eagles Nest
Eastbrook Forest
Fernhook Falls
Fish Creek
Fish Creek Hut
Gardner River
Giblett Block
Gladstone Falls on Deep River
Glenlynn (Bridgetown)
Gloucester National Park (backdrop)
Gloucester Tree
Gloucester Tree to Cascades bushwalk
Gloucester Tree to cemetery walk
Goblin Swamp
Golf Courses
Great Forest Trees Drive
Hawke Block
Heartbreak Trail
Hundred Year Forest/Founders Forest
Jane Block
Lake Doggerup
Lake Jasper
Lake Maringup
Lake Muir
Lake Smith
Lake Wilson
Lane Poole Falls
Lane Poole Falls Nature Reserve
Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park
Lower Donnelly River
Lower Donnelly Sub Areas
Malimup
Malimup Beach
Malimup Spring

Mandalay
Meerup Sand Dunes
Mill Hall
Millars Basin
Monastery Landing
Moon's Crossing
Moores Hut
Mount Chudalup
Mount Frankland
Mount Lindesay
Mount Pingerup
Muirilup Rock
Natural Bridge at Albany
Newdegate Island
Northcliffe Forest Park
Old Vasse Road
Old Weir on Lefroy Brook
Pemberton Arboretum
Pemberton Caravan Park
Pemberton Hospital
Pemberton Hotel
Pemberton Mill
Pemberton Mill Chimney
Pemberton town backdrop
Petticoat Lane
Pinjarra Park
Pleated Lady - Tingle tree at Walpole on Rate
Point D'Entrecasteaux
Preston Spring
Rainbow Trail
River Road Bridge
Roadside verges in Northcliffe area
Saint Werberghs Chapel (near Mount Barker)
Shannon National Park
Shannon old townsite
Shannon River
Sharpe Block
Snake Island, Walpole Inlet
Steam Train from Pemberton to Lyall
Stockyards at Yeagerup
Swimming pool at Pemberton
Thompson's Cove
Thousand Acre Forest
Tingle Tree
Tramway from Pemberton to Northcliffe
Treenbrook Forest

Valley of the Giants
Walpole Nornalup Inlets
Walpole Nornalup National Park
Warren Beach
Warren National Park
Warren River Valley
Whistlers Nature Reserve
Widdeson Street Reserve
Windy Harbour
Yeagerup Dunes/Lake/Road
Yeagerup Beach

Workshop participants

The workshops aimed to attract the participation of representatives from a wide range of community groups, with different perceptions and knowledge about forest places of social value. Our approach was to make contact with a number of key people and groups well connected to different parts of the community. We made the initial list from the following people and networks:

- CALM Districts;
- Key Regional Forest Agreement stakeholders such as conservation groups, local government, tourist bureaus, historical societies, wild flower pickers, bee keepers; schools, senior citizen groups;
- catchment groups and coordinators in the South West;
- the Community Arts Network;
- community members who indicated their interest in attending the workshops during RFA consultative forums earlier in the year.

This invitation list was then given to a local community coordinator, Sharon McBride, whose primary role was to identify any omissions in the list, and ensure that all relevant community groups had been contacted (the invitation list is attached to this report).

Community members present

Dennis Barnsby	Manjimup Shire Councillor
Mike Bendotti	Pemberton Aged Accommodation
Murray Buccanan	Northcliffe Tourist Centre
Bev De Russett	Forest Protection Society
Carol Evans	Forest Protection Society
Rick Evans	Forest Protection Society
Steve Fisher	Bunnings
Phil Goldring	Pemberton Tour Operator
Drafty Hunter	Resident Pemberton
Mark Hudson	Pemberton Camp School
Tom Inderley	Resident Pemberton
Jill Jeeves	Northcliffe Tourist Centre
Ben Jeffries	Resident Pemberton
Kevin Jones	Pemberton Community Arts and Resource Centre
Jim Lamb	Northcliffe Tourist Association
John Littlefair	Southern Forest Adventure
Pam McLaughlin	Warren Environment Group
Rob Mills	Bunnings
Karen Newman	Dusty Spurs Horseriding

Anne O'Donnell	Forest Protection Society
Eric Riggs	Pemberton Progress Association
Kay Rogers	Pemberton Progress Association
Andy Russel	Pemberton Hiking Club
Noel Tozer	Bunnings
Luke Varnividis	Young Person
Three members	Friends of the Forest

Community member apologies

Jennifer Andren	District High School
Jane Barnett	Pemberton Tourist Centre
Cathy Box	Pemberton Youth Outreach
K. Burse	Quinninup Association
Brian De Russett	Forest Protection Society
David Farr	Pemberton Progress Association
Don Hancock	Gloucester Ridge Winery
Murray Johnson	Finewood Craft, Tour Operators Association
Jan Mayor	Forest Protection Society
Robert Minchin	Farmer
Marilyn Morgan	Manjimup Aboriginal Corporation
John Omodei	Potato Growers Association
Paul Owens	Northcliffe Naturalists Club
Shane Rudd	Tour Operator
Mr Spry	Quinninup Association
Mrs Spry	Quinninup Association
John Suckling	Pemberton Tourist Centre
Graham Telford	District High School
C. Varnavidis	Young person

Project team present

Penny O'Connor	Heritage Consultant, Anthropologist, Research Institute of Cultural Heritage Studies, Curtin University
Deborah Pearson	Project Coordinator and Facilitator, The Training and Development Group,
Sharon McBride	Local Community Coordinator

Government representatives

Rod Annear	CALM National Park Ranger
John Gillard	CALM District Manager Pemberton
Donna Green	CALM Pemberton
Philippa Watt	Assistant Director, WA Section Environment Forest Taskforce, Environment Australia, Canberra

Apologies were received from CALM representative John McKensie.

Appendix 5: Analysis of places

Forest places identified have been assessed and grouped in the following way:

List A: Places to be considered for listing on the Register of the National Estate

List B: Places assessed for social value which did not meet the threshold

List C: Places not able to be assessed because of insufficient information

List D: Places which fall outside of the area.

List A: Places to be considered for listing on the Register of the National Estate

Amphion fire exclusion area

Armadale Settlers Common

Barlee Park Reserve

Barrabup Pool Precinct

Beedelup National Park including Beedelup Falls

Beyonderup Falls

Bibbulmun Track

Big Brook Forest including: Big Brook Arboretum, Big Brook Dam and Rainbow Trail

Blackwood River Conservation Park

Boranup Road Karri Forest

Boulder Rock and surrounding bushland

Bourke and Bending Gullies

Bramley Forest Block including: Margaret River Stream Reserve and Townsite Bushland, Rapids Crossing, Ten Mile Brook - dam and associated walk trails, and walk trails along Margaret River

Bridle Trail, old railway track, north and south of Great Eastern Highway

Broke Inlet

Buckingham including: Mill Railway Line, Church, School, Hall, Mill Site, Pool, and Shotts River Camp Site

Cambray including: Cambray Mill Site, Cambray Well, Fettle's Cottages Site, Railway Depot, Remains of houses in Cambray Townsite, St John's Brook and Swimming pools in the brook

Chittering Valley including: Brockman River, Chandala, Chittering Lake and Scenic Drive

Churchman's Brook bushland

D'Entrecasteaux National Park including: Banksia Camp, Black Point, Bolghinup Huts, Broke Inlet - mouth, fishtraps at mouth and shores, Callcup Sand Dunes, Charley Lake, Columner Cliffs at Black Point, Doggerup Sand Dunes, Fish Creek

Hut, Gardner River, Lake Doggerup, Lake Jasper, Lake Maringup, Lake Smith, Lake Wilson, Malimup Beach and Springs, Meerup Sand Dunes, Moores Hut, Mount Chudalup, Point D'Entrecasteaux, Warren Beach, Windy Harbour, Yeagerup - Beach, Dunes, Lake and Stockyards

Dalgarup Forest including: Bridgetown Jarrah Park, Dalgarup Forest Block, Dalgarup MPA and Karri Gully

Darling Range Regional Park including: Araluen Botanic Park, Armadale Settlers Common, Armadale Shale Quarry, Balmoral POW Camp, Bungendore Park, Byford-Jarrahdale Scenic Route, Carinyar Forestry Station, Churchman's Brook Dam, Churchman's Brook Forest, Contour Channel and Chimneys, Jarrahdale old mill, Townsite and associated features, Karragullen Bushland, Kitty's Gorge, Langford Park, Lloyd Hughes Park, Manjedal, Old Byford Rifle Range, Rockingham-Jarrahdale timber tramway, Roley Pool, Serpentine National Park - Dam and surrounding forest, Stinton Creek Reserve, The Old Coach Road, Virgin Jarrah Plot (Gooralong Brook), Whitby Falls and Hostel, Wungong Dam catchment and Wungong Gorge

Darlington Reserves

Dombakup Conservation Park

Donnelly River Mill Precinct including: Wheatley townsite, Donnelly River Timber Mill, Mill pool, and Donnelly River Holiday Village

Dorothy Scott Bushland

Dwellingup Primary School and Surrounding Bush

Dwellingup Town and Surrounding Forest including: Bauxite mines, CALM District Office, Dwellingup Primary School and bush surrounds, Dwellingup Town Oval, Former Marrinup School (RSL), Forest Heritage Centre, Gooralong Brook, Hotham Valley Railway, Long Gully Bridge on Bibbulmun Track, Mill houses, Mill sites, Old CALM Cadet School, Recycled forest houses, Regrowth forests, Soldiers memorial trees, South Dandalup Dam, Tramways and Timber mills

Ellis Creek Precinct including: Ellis Creek forest area, King jarrahs and Mill Site

Fish Creek Hut

Forest Grove State Forest

Founders Forest

Frankland River

Fred Jacoby Park

Gervasse Block

Giblett Block

Glen Eagle Forest

Glen Mervyn Dam

Glenlynn Block Portion

Gloucester National Park including the Gloucester Lookout Tree

Goblin Swamp and Carey Brook Picnic Area

Grimwade Precinct

Harris River Dam

Hawke Block (North and South)

Helena Valley, including the Helena River and Mundaring Weir

Hester Forest Block

Holyoake Precinct including: Holyoake Mill Site, Holyoake Townsite, Hotham Valley railway route, Picnic sites, c1914 Workers cottage and Chestnut tree

Huzza, South Point and Gracetown

Inglehope Forest Block

Inkpen Reserve

Jane Block

Jarrahdale Precinct including: Jarrahdale Townsite, Timber mill sites, Mill manager's house, Sawpits, Timber tramway, Sleepergetters camp sites, Virgin forest, Scenic drive, Chestnuts Farm, Gooralong Flour Mill Site, Gooralong Brook and Gooralong Park

John Forrest National Park including: granite rocks and railway tunnel

Kitty's Gorge

Lake Jasper

Lake Leschenaultia

Lane Poole Reserve including: Baden Powell, Bob's Crossing, Grass trees, Historic River Spots, King Jarrah Trees, and Nanga Precinct including all swimming places, Island Pool, Nanga Chuddich walk trails, Nanga-Dwellingup Fire 1961, Nanga Mill and Townsite and Sandy Cove

Langford Park

Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park, Ridge and Lighthouses

Long Gully Bridge on the Bibbulmun Track

Mahogany Inn

Marrinup Precinct including: Townsite, Mill Site, POW Site, Railway Siding, Marrinup Falls, Bauxite Rehabilitation Walk Track

Mason and Bird Tramway (Bickley to Ellis Brook) including: Bickley Reservoir and camp, Canning Mill Site, Ellis Brook Falls, Ellis Brook Valley, Kattamoorda Trail, Mason and Bird Heritage Trail, Munday Brook Bridge and Victoria Reservoir

Molloy Island

Mount Chudalup

Mt Frankland including: Fire lookout, Mt. Frankland Hut, Mt Frankland National Park, Rare Tingles, Shanghai Gully, Soho Hills Tingle Forest

Mount Lindesay

Nanga Precinct including Chuddich walk trails, Island Pool, Nanga Mill Site, Nanga Pool, Nanga Townsite, Sandy Cove, Stringers Pool, Tony's Bend and Yarragil

Noble Falls

Nornalup Inlet

Northcliffe Forest Park

Old Yelverton Townsite and Forest Block

Pemberton Swimming Pool

Pemberton Townsite Precinct including: Pemberton Hotel, Pemberton Mill Precinct including Mill town and Chimney, Mill hall, Mill housing, Workers club, Widdeson Street Bush Reserve, Forest Park, Pemberton Golf Course, Pemberton Cemetery, Pemberton Caravan Park (remains of first hydro-electric station), Pemberton Swimming Pool, Big Brook Arboretum, Pemberton Hospital, Former school and Pemberton Hotel

Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway including the Cascades

Quinninup Forest Backdrop

RSL Hall

Saunders's Sheoak Sawmill

Serpentine National Park

Shannon National Park

Sullivan Rock

Thousand Acre Forest Portion including mountain bike track

Valley of the Giants

Wallcliffe, Prevelly and Kilcarnup

Walpole Inlet

Walpole-Nornalup National Park including: Frankland River, Nornalup Inlet, Nuyts Wilderness and Trail, Valley of the Giants and Timber Treetop Walk, Walpole Inlet Nornalup, Circular Pool, Sapper's bridge and track connecting to Circular Pool, Conspicuous Beach, Conspicuous Cliff hinterland (Ficifolia Trees) and Whale watching platform, Deep River - Berry Brown Road farming land, Centre Road Crossing, Fernhook Falls and adjacent management area, Gladstone Falls, Horseyard Hill (Walpole early horseyards and stand of karri trees), John Rate Lookout, Monastery Landing, Nut Road Scenic lookout, The Depot (entrance to Nornalup Inlet), Scenic Drive, Tingle Forest (Deep River), Bellanger Beach, Blue Holes, Coalmine Beach, Circus Beach and Trail, Crystal Boggy Lake, Cairn at Crystal Springs, Hill Top Walk, Hush Hush Beach, Lost Beach Aldridge Cove, Mandalay Beach and Wreck, My River and stockman's huts, Newdegate Island commonly called Snake Island, Pleated lady - Tingle Tree on Rate, Point Nuyts Headlands, Rame Head, Rocky Head Headlands, Saddle Island, Thompson's Cove, Tingle Trees, Pioneer Park

Walyunga National Park

Warren National Park including Heartbreak Trail

Warren River (Pemberton-Northcliffe railway line to Moon's Crossing) including Blackberry Pool, Moon's Crossing and River Road Bridge

Wellington Dam

Wellington Mills Settlement

Willow Springs Precinct including Gold Gully Road

Windy Harbour

Worsley Church

Yeagerup Lake and surrounding dunes

List B: Places assessed for social value which did not meet the threshold

Aboriginal Site on Williams Road
Alexander Bridge
Ancient Jarrah Tree, Armadale
Axe Tree
Baker's Hill, plane crash site, Wooroloo
Ball Creek, cave and rocks
Berry Reserve
Bilgoman Well
Black Diamond Open Cut and Pool
Blackboy Ridge
Blue Holes Fishing Spot
Bobbakine Hill
Buckingham Mill Railway Line
Cane Break Pool
Canebreak
Chapman Pool
Charley Block
Chatham Island
Chidlow Forest including: Quail St. Reserve (29269), M26, areas relating to early sawmills and railway
Circular Pool, Frankland River
Clackline Reserve
Clancey's Pool
Coalmine Beach
Collie River upstream from Wellington Dam and Minninup Pool
Conspicuous Beach, Cliffs and Whale watching platform
Cork Trees near old forest mill, Margaret River
Darlington Winery Walk (tracks below winery to the Helena River)
Deep River
Deepdene and Turner Brook
Del Park Road
Donnelly Drive, One Tree Bridge and Four Aces
East Witchcliffe
Farming land, Berry Brown Road
Fernhook Falls
Gladstone Falls
Glen Forrest Super Block
Gnanganguinguing Hill, Malmalling

Granite Peak, Denmark
Grass Tree Valley
Greystone
Halfway tree
Harewood Forest
Hay River, Plantagenet
Heritage Trails between Augusta and Busselton
Hilltop and board walk
Hillview Lookout
Hoffman's Timber Mill (former)
Homestead Road, block of land along Mahogany Creek
Honeymoon Pool and Lennard Drive
Horseyard Hill, Walpole
Inginup
Jarradene Townsite
John (Jack) Rate Lookout
Julimar Reserve
Karridale Townsite
King Jarrah, Sawyers Valley
King Jarrah, Trigwell Road Bridge
Lion Mill, Mount Helena including: Redwood tree in old manager's house
Lloyd's Pool
M22, 24 and 25 System 6 Reserves
Mandry's Pool
Millstream Dam
Milyeannup Forest Block
Mine, old coal mine in Bristol Block
Mokine Reserve
Mornington Mills (Camp Mornington)
Mornington Road Tree
Mt Pingerup
Mt Roe
Muja Power House
Mundaring Sports Ground
Mundaring State Forest
Newdegate Island
Nindup Plains
Nut Road Lookout
Nuyts Wilderness and Trail

Nyannia Creek Gorge
Palmer and Darrel Blocks and old wooden railway lines
Peaceful Bay
Portagabra
Possum Trappers Cave, Mt Lindesay
Quinderup Swamp (Snake Lake or Gin Swamp)
Remaining Palm Tree, Hovea
Rest Point
Rosa Forest Block - Fisher's Pool (Rosa Pool), Rosa Glen C. W. A. House, Group
Settlement and surrounding bush
Sappers Bridge
Scenic Drive (Mangalup Road) and power alcohol plant
Scott River Reserve System and Handy Inlet
Secret Waterfall
Shotts Siding and mine site
Shotts Townsite
Soho Hills and Conspicuous Cliff
St. Ronan's Reserve and Well
Stockmans huts, My River and Crystal Springs
Stockton Open Cut Mine
Strettle Road Reserve
Sue's Bridge
Swan View Tunnel, east/west railway walking track
Telfer's Poole
The Depot
The Gallows
The Greater Kingston Forest
Tinglewood Road, Mt Clare
Turner's Spring
Vasse Peppermint Trees
Walpole Country Club
Wambyn Nature Reserve
Water Tree
Waterwheel and Quarry Bay
Witchcliffe Reserve
Wongamine Reserve
Wooden Tramway
Woodbales Hills
Yarra Road Wandoo Forest

Yourdamung State Forest and Yourdamung Lake
Zircon Road Falls

List C: Places not able to be assessed, because of insufficient information

Aboriginal Site at Glendarule
All dams within forest lands
All historic (abandoned) timber mill sites and sleepergetters campsites
All river systems in the South West forest region
Avon Valley
Baronia Patch Swamplands, St Werburghs Road
Chancey Spring, Wooroloo
Channeybarrup Brook
Chidlow Spring
Christmas Tree Well, Brookton Highway
Coal Discovery Site, Allanson
Dale Forest picnic areas
Darken Swamp
Deanmill and surroundings
Diamond Tree lookout and surrounds
Dickson Block
DRA Treesville Area
Dukes Road
Golden Valley
Granite outcrops, Mundaring
Griffin Coal Open Cut Mine
Group Settlements
Haddleton Reserve
Jarrahdale Eco Experience
Kent River Roadhouse
Lewana
Malmalling
Millers Basin, Basin Road, Kent River
Moodyne Joe's Cage, Sapper's Road, Avon Valley
Mount Dale
Muirillup Rock, Lane Poole Falls and Boorara Tree
Mundaring Reserves - Top 100 Reserves
Museum, Collie
Nannup Shire area
North Dandalup Dam
North Dandalup Falls
Northcliffe roadside verges

Old Convict Road

Old growth forests (all) including: Beavis Block, Beedelup National Park, Charley Block, Crowea Block, Dombakup Block, Dordagup Block, Giblett Block, Hawke Block, Lane Poole Block, Jane Block, Strickland Block, Sutton Block, Treenbrook Block, Warren National Park, and band of forests alongside Warren River

Old Main Roads Department (MRD) camp

Old Police Station

Parkerville Children's Home

Pinjarra Park

Quo Vadis

Railway formations

Sandalwood tracks

Sawyers Pits, Sawyers Valley

Scarp Pool

Soldier settlements

South West Forests

Southern Forest Region

Spencers Cottage

Spot Mills in Collie

Stock routes, old stockyards and wells

Teddy Bears Mill

The Old Growth Forest

Timber industry railway network

Torrens Road

Travellers Arms hotel site

Tree stands and tramway

Treen Brook Block

Wandoo Forest

Wedge Tail Eagle nest sites

Whittakers Townsite

The following places were identified in community workshops but no documentation was made by community members.

All forests my children have not yet seen

All lookout trees

All the lakes in the RFA area

Ambergate Reserve

Augusta
Balingup
Bandicoote Road, Sharpe Block
Barton's mill prison site
Beavis Forest Block
Barker Road Ford
Bicentennial Tree (David Evans Tree)
Big Tree Grove
Boronia Gully
Brockman Block
Brookton Highway
Burradoo Well
Cane Tree Bridge
Canning Dam Catchment, Mills and surrounding bush including plane crash site
Collie South Branch Scout Campsite
Collins Reserve
Coodamarup
Convict cobblestone road and early settlers grave
Crowea block
Deep Forest Block
Denbarker Forest
Dilyan's Grave
Dingo Flats
Donnelly River Valley, river mouth and surrounding forests
Donnybrook forest region
Eagles Nest
Eastbrook Forest
Farley's Road
Ford Road Crossing
Forest surrounding Denmark
Forsyths Mill on Great Eastern Highway
Fringing forest around granite outcrops
Golf courses
Gordon Forest Block
Great Forest Trees Drive
Greenmount National Park
Gooseberry Hill National Park including ZigZag
Hazelvale Hall Site
Hilliger Block

Hillman Townsite near Darken
Huge Stone
Jarrah Forest, Rocky Gully to Manjimup
John Forrest Tree
Karakamia private sanctuary
Ken Ritson's Remnant Vegetation
Kennedy's Pool
Kent River State Owned Timber Mill Site
Kentdale Hall
Kirup
Kyabrum Falls
Lady McNess Drive
Lighthouse Road and Historic Sites
Loop Road and Bridge Walpole
Mill Sites in Dwellingup area
Mollyagerup
Moores Hut
Mount Hallowell
Mount Hopkins
Mount Wells Fire Lookout Tower and surrounding forests
Nalyerin Lake
Noongar Dreaming Trails
Old Muir Highway, Muirs Lake and Unicup Wetlands
Old Nornalup-Denmark Railway Line
Old School Sites No 2 and 3
Old Vasse Road
Old Weir of Lefroy Road
Old Wells
Peel/Murray Area School bush surrounds
Perup Forest
Petticoat Lane
Pinjarra and Murray River
Previous townships including: Fernhook Falls, Blocksons, Shannon
Preston Springs
Recycled forest houses
Red Gully
Research Plots
Rock outcrops
Sharpe Forest Block

Solus Tower
Smalls mill
South Junction form
South West Highway
Southall Trail
St John's Block
St Werberg's Chapel
Steam Train from Pemberton to Lyall
Timber towns and mill sites
Tingledale School and Hall Site
Tone River Settlement, Holiday Park and Mill Site
Vermuluen's Tree, North Walpole Road
Vista from major roads
Water and Rivers Commission old farms in catchment areas
Wattle Forest Block
Wells on Pinjarra/Boddington
Whistler's Nature Reserve
Windmill cutting
Zamia Block

List D: Places which fall outside of the study area

All Australia
All Australia's reserves
Archaeological sites
Battle of Pinjarra site
Boat Harbour
Busselton
Cosy Corner, Albany
Dryandra Forest
Gwangabine Cave
Hamlyn Bay
Indigenous Wheatbelt reserves
Irwin Inlet
Lime Kilns, Tuart Forest
Ludlow Tuart Forest
Monkey Rock, Denmark
Porongurup's including tree in rock and walk hut
Sclerophyll around the Goldfields
Sclerophyll of the Kimberley
Shelley Beach, Albany
Stirling Ranges
Tuart Forest
Tuart Forest Fringes
Wallace Greenham's House
Wilson Inlet, Denmark
William Bay, Greens Pool, Madfish Bay, Denmark

Appendix 6: Reference centres for lodgement of report

The complete report, Parts A, B and C are lodged for community reference in the following organisations:

Albert Facey Memorial Library, Nichol St, Mundaring. WA 6073
Telephone: (08) 9295 1275

Armadale Public Library, Orchard Ave, Armadale. WA 6112.
Telephone (09) 9399 0125.

Battye Library of WA History, Alexander Library Building, Perth Cultural Centre. Perth. WA 6000. Telephone: (08) 9427 3291

Collie Public Library, Wittenoom St, Collie. WA 6225.
Telephone (08) 9734 1334

Conservation and Land Management, 50 Hayman Road, Como. WA 6152.
Telephone: (08) 9334 0333

Denmark Public Library, Strickland St, Denmark. WA 6333.
Telephone: (08) 9848 1106

Dwellingup Post Office, Dwellingup. WA 6213
Telephone: (08) 9538 1049

Environment Forest Taskforce, Environment Australia, GPO Box 787 Canberra. ACT 2601. Telephone: (02) 6274 1639

Heritage Council of Western Australia, 108 Adelaide Tce. Perth. WA 6000.
Telephone (08) 9221 4177

Manjimup Public Library, Cnr Rose and Mount Streets, Manjimup. WA 6268
Telephone: (08) 9771 2895

Margaret River Public Library, Willmott Ave, Margaret River. WA 6285.
Telephone (08) 9757 2367

Nannup Public Library, Adam St, Nannup. WA 6275
Telephone: (08) 9756 1018

Pemberton Public Library, Brockman St, Pemberton. WA 6260
Telephone: (08) 9776 1311

**Report of the
Western Australia
Comprehensive Regional Assessment
Community Heritage Program
(Non-Indigenous)**

Part B

Western Australia
Comprehensive Regional Assessment
Community Heritage Program
(Non-Indigenous)

**Report to Environment Forest Taskforce, Environment Australia
and Western Australian Department of Conservation and Land
Management**

December 1997

Part B: Documentation of Places

**This documentation has been prepared by Heritage Consultants - Considine and Griffiths
Pty Ltd, Laura Gray, David Heaver, and Penny O'Connor - Research Institute for Cultural
Heritage, Curtin University of Technology, in association with Deborah Pearson, The
Training and Development Group Pty Ltd**

Analysis of places

Forest places identified have been assessed and grouped in the following way:

List A: Places to be considered for listing on the Register of the National Estate

List B: Places assessed for social value which did not meet the threshold

List C: Places not able to be assessed because of insufficient information

List D: Places which fall outside of the area.

List A: Places to be considered for listing on the Register of the National Estate

Amphion fire exclusion area

Armadale Settlers Common

Barlee Park Reserve

Barrabup Pool Precinct

Beedelup National Park including Beedelup Falls

Beyonderup Falls

Bibbulmun Track

Big Brook Forest including: Big Brook Arboretum, Big Brook Dam and Rainbow Trail

Blackwood River Conservation Park

Boranup Road Karri Forest

Boulder Rock and surrounding bushland

Bourke and Bending Gullies

Bramley Forest Block including: Margaret River Stream Reserve and Townsite Bushland, Rapids Crossing, Ten Mile Brook - dam and associated walk trails, and walk trails along Margaret River

Bridle Trail, old railway track, north and south of Great Eastern Highway

Broke Inlet

Buckingham including: Mill Railway Line, Church, School, Hall, Mill Site, Pool, and Shotts River Camp Site

Cambray including: Cambray Mill Site, Cambray Well, Fettle's Cottages Site, Railway Depot, Remains of houses in Cambray Townsite, St John's Brook and Swimming pools in the brook

Chittering Valley including: Brockman River, Chandala, Chittering Lake and Scenic Drive

Churchman's Brook bushland

D'Entrecasteaux National Park including: Banksia Camp, Black Point, Bolghinup Huts, Broke Inlet - mouth, fishtraps at mouth and shores, Callcup Sand Dunes, Charley Lake, Columner Cliffs at Black Point, Doggerup Sand Dunes, Fish Creek Hut, Gardner River, Lake Doggerup, Lake Jasper, Lake Maringup, Lake Smith, Lake Wilson, Malimup Beach and Springs, Meerup

Sand Dunes, Moores Hut, Mount Chudalup, Point D'Entrecasteaux, Warren Beach, Windy Harbour, Yeagerup - Beach, Dunes, Lake and Stockyards

Dalgarup Forest including: Bridgetown Jarrah Park, Dalgarup Forest Block, Dalgarup MPA and Karri Gully

Darling Range Regional Park including: Araluen Botanic Park, Armadale Settlers Common, Armadale Shale Quarry, Balmoral POW Camp, Bungendore Park, Byford-Jarrahdale Scenic Route, Carinyar Forestry Station, Churchman's Brook Dam, Churchman's Brook Forest, Contour Channel and Chimneys, Jarrahdale old mill, Townsite and associated features, Karragullen Bushland, Kitty's Gorge, Langford Park, Lloyd Hughes Park, Manjedal, Old Byford Rifle Range, Rockingham-Jarrahdale timber tramway, Roley Pool, Serpentine National Park - Dam and surrounding forest, Stinton Creek Reserve, The Old Coach Road, Virgin Jarrah Plot (Gooralong Brook), Whitby Falls and Hostel, Wungong Dam catchment and Wungong Gorge

Darlington Reserves

Dombakup Conservation Park

Donnelly River Mill Precinct including: Wheatley townsite, Donnelly River Timber Mill, Mill pool, and Donnelly River Holiday Village

Dorothy Scott Bushland

Dwellingup Primary School and Surrounding Bush

Dwellingup Town and Surrounding Forest including: Bauxite mines, CALM District Office, Dwellingup Primary School and bush surrounds, Dwellingup Town Oval, Former Marrinup School (RSL), Forest Heritage Centre, Gooralong Brook, Hotham Valley Railway, Long Gully Bridge on Bibbulmun Track, Mill houses, Mill sites, Old CALM Cadet School, Recycled forest houses, Regrowth forests, Soldiers memorial trees, South Dandalup Dam, Tramways and Timber mills

Ellis Creek Precinct including: Ellis Creek forest area, King jarrahs and Mill Site

Fish Creek Hut

Forest Grove State Forest

Founders Forest

Frankland River

Fred Jacoby Park

Gervasse Block

Giblett Block

Glen Eagle Forest

Glen Mervyn Dam

Glenlynn Block Portion

Gloucester National Park including the Gloucester Lookout Tree

Goblin Swamp and Carey Brook Picnic Area

Grimwade Precinct

Harris River Dam

Hawke Block (North and South)
 Helena Valley, including the Helena River and Mundaring Weir
 Hester Forest Block
 Holyoake Precinct including: Holyoake Mill Site, Holyoake Townsite, Hotham
 Valley railway route, Picnic sites, c1914 Workers cottage and Chestnut tree
 Huzza, South Point and Gracetown
 Inglehope Forest Block
 Inkpen Reserve
 Jane Block
 Jarrahdale Precinct including: Jarrahdale Townsite, Timber mill sites, Mill
 manager's house, Sawpits, Timber tramway, Sleepergetters camp sites,
 Virgin forest, Scenic drive, Chestnuts Farm, Gooralong Flour Mill Site,
 Gooralong Brook and Gooralong Park
 John Forrest National Park including: granite rocks and railway tunnel
 Kitty's Gorge
 Lake Jasper
 Lake Leschenaultia
 Lane Poole Reserve including: Baden Powell, Bob's Crossing, Grass trees,
 Historic River Spots, King Jarrah Trees, and Nanga Precinct including all
 swimming places, Island Pool, Nanga Chuddich walk trails, Nanga-
 Dwellingup Fire 1961, Nanga Mill and Townsite and Sandy Cove
 Langford Park
 Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park, Ridge and Lighthouses
 Long Gully Bridge on the Bibbulmun Track
 Mahogany Inn
 Marrinup Precinct including: Townsite, Mill Site, POW Site, Railway Siding,
 Marrinup Falls, Bauxite Rehabilitation Walk Track
 Mason and Bird Tramway (Bickley to Ellis Brook) including: Bickley Reservoir
 and camp, Canning Mill Site, Ellis Brook Falls, Ellis Brook Valley,
 Kattamoorda Trail, Mason and Bird Heritage Trail, Munday Brook Bridge
 and Victoria Reservoir
 Molloy Island
 Mount Chudalup
 Mt Frankland including: Fire lookout, Mt. Frankland Hut, Mt Frankland
 National Park, Rare Tingles, Shanghai Gully, Soho Hills Tingle Forest
 Mount Lindesay
 Nanga Precinct including Chuddich walk trails, Island Pool, Nanga Mill Site,
 Nanga Pool, Nanga Townsite, Sandy Cove, Stringers Pool, Tony's Bend and
 Yarragil
 Noble Falls
 Nornalup Inlet
 Northcliffe Forest Park
 Old Yelverton Townsite and Forest Block

Pemberton Swimming Pool

Pemberton Townsite Precinct including: Pemberton Hotel, Pemberton Mill Precinct including Mill town and Chimney, Mill hall, Mill housing, Workers club, Widdeson Street Bush Reserve, Forest Park, Pemberton Golf Course, Pemberton Cemetery, Pemberton Caravan Park (remains of first hydro-electric station), Pemberton Swimming Pool, Big Brook Arboretum, Pemberton Hospital, Former school and Pemberton Hotel

Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway including the Cascades

Quinninup Forest Backdrop

RSL Hall

Saunders's Sheoak Sawmill

Serpentine National Park

Shannon National Park

Sullivan Rock

Thousand Acre Forest Portion including mountain bike track

Valley of the Giants

Wallcliffe, Prevelly and Kilcarnup

Walpole Inlet

Walpole-Nornalup National Park including: Frankland River, Nornalup Inlet, Nuyts Wilderness and Trail, Valley of the Giants and Timber Treetop Walk, Walpole Inlet Nornalup, Circular Pool, Sapper's bridge and track connecting to Circular Pool, Conspicuous Beach, Conspicuous Cliff hinterland (Ficifolia Trees) and Whale watching platform, Deep River - Berry Brown Road farming land, Centre Road Crossing, Fernhook Falls and adjacent management area, Gladstone Falls, Horseyard Hill (Walpole early horseyards and stand of karri trees), John Rate Lookout, Monastery Landing, Nut Road Scenic lookout, The Depot (entrance to Nornalup Inlet), Scenic Drive, Tingle Forest (Deep River), Bellanger Beach, Blue Holes, Coalmine Beach, Circus Beach and Trail, Crystal Boggy Lake, Cairn at Crystal Springs, Hill Top Walk, Hush Hush Beach, Lost Beach Aldridge Cove, Mandalay Beach and Wreck, My River and stockman's huts, Newdegate Island commonly called Snake Island, Pleated lady - Tingle Tree on Rate, Point Nuyts Headlands, Rame Head, Rocky Head Headlands, Saddle Island, Thompson's Cove, Tingle Trees, Pioneer Park

Walyunga National Park

Warren National Park including Heartbreak Trail

Warren River (Pemberton-Northcliffe railway line to Moon's Crossing) including Blackberry Pool, Moon's Crossing and River Road Bridge

Wellington Dam

Wellington Mills Settlement

Willow Springs Precinct including Gold Gully Road

Windy Harbour

Worsley Church

Yeagerup Lake and surrounding dunes

List B: Places assessed for social value which did not meet the threshold

Aboriginal Site on Williams Road
 Alexander Bridge
 Ancient Jarrah Tree, Armadale
 Axe Tree
 Baker's Hill, plane crash site, Wooroloo
 Ball Creek, cave and rocks
 Berry Reserve
 Bilgoman Well
 Black Diamond Open Cut and Pool
 Blackboy Ridge
 Blue Holes Fishing Spot
 Bobbakine Hill
 Buckingham Mill Railway Line
 Cane Break Pool
 Canebreak
 Chapman Pool
 Charley Block
 Chatham Island
 Childlow Forest including: Quail St. Reserve (29269), M26, areas relating to early sawmills and railway
 Circular Pool, Frankland River
 Clackline Reserve
 Clancey's Pool
 Coalmine Beach
 Collie River upstream from Wellington Dam and Minninup Pool
 Conspicuous Beach, Cliffs and Whale watching platform
 Cork Trees near old forest mill, Margaret River
 Darlington Winery Walk (tracks below winery to the Helena River)
 Deep River
 Deepdene and Turner Brook
 Del Park Road
 Donnelly Drive, One Tree Bridge and Four Aces
 East Witchcliffe
 Farming land, Berry Brown Road
 Fernhook Falls
 Gladstone Falls
 Glen Forrest Super Block
 Gnangaguinguing Hill, Malmalling
 Granite Peak, Denmark

Grass Tree Valley
 Greystone
 Halfway tree
 Harewood Forest
 Hay River, Plantagenet
 Heritage Trails between Augusta and Busselton
 Hilltop and board walk
 Hillview Lookout
 Hoffman's Timber Mill (former)
 Homestead Road, Block of land along Mahogany Creek
 Honeymoon Pool and Lennard Drive
 Horseyard Hill, Walpole
 Inginup
 Jarradene Townsite
 John (Jack) Rate Lookout
 Julimar Reserve
 Karridale Townsite
 King Jarrah, Sawyers Valley
 King Jarrah, Trigwell Road Bridge
 Lion Mill, Mount Helena including: Redwood tree in old manager's house
 Lloyd's Pool
 M22, 24 and 25 System 6 Reserves
 Mandry's Pool
 Millstream Dam
 Milyeannup Forest Block
 Mine, old coal mine in Bristol Block
 Mokine Reserve
 Mornington Mills (Camp Mornington)
 Mornington Road Tree
 Mt Pingerup
 Mt Roe
 Muja Power House
 Mundaring Sports Ground
 Mundaring State Forest
 Newdegate Island
 Nindup Plains
 Nut Road Lookout
 Nuyts Wilderness and Trail
 Nyannia Creek Gorge
 Palmer and Darrel Blocks and old wooden railway lines
 Peaceful Bay

Portagabra
Possum Trappers Cave, Mt Lindesay
Quinderup Swamp (Snake Lake or Gin Swamp)
Remaining Palm Tree, Hovea
Rest Point
Rosa Forest Block - Fisher's Pool (Rosa Pool), Rosa Glen C. W. A. House, Group
Settlement and surrounding bush
Sappers Bridge
Scenic Drive (Mangalup Road) and power alcohol plant
Scott River Reserve System and Handy Inlet
Secret Waterfall
Shotts Siding and mine site
Shotts Townsite
Soho Hills and Conspicuous Cliff
St. Ronan's Reserve and Well
Stockmans huts, My River and Crystal Springs
Stockton Open Cut Mine
Strettle Road Reserve
Sue's Bridge
Swan View Tunnel, east/west railway walking track
Telfer's Poole
The Depot
The Gallows
The Greater Kingston Forest
Tinglewood Road, Mt Clare
Turner's Spring
Vasse Peppermint Trees
Walpole Country Club
Wambyn Nature Reserve
Water Tree
Waterwheel and Quarry Bay
Witchcliffe Reserve
Wongamine Reserve
Wooden Tramway
Woodbales Hills
Yarra Road Wandoo Forest
Yourdamung State Forest and Yourdamung Lake
Zircon Road Falls

List C: Places not able to be assessed, because of insufficient information

Aboriginal Site at Glendarule
 All dams within forest lands
 All historic (abandoned) timber mill sites and sleepergetters campsites
 All River Systems in the South West Forest Region
 Avon Valley
 Baronia Patch Swamplands, St Werburghs Road
 Chancey Spring, Wooroloo
 Channeybarrup Brook
 Chidlow Spring
 Christmas Tree Well, Brookton Highway
 Coal Discovery Site, Allanson
 Dale Forest picnic areas
 Darken Swamp
 Deanmill and surroundings
 Diamond Tree lookout and surrounds
 Dickson Block
 DRA Treestville Area
 Dukes Road
 Golden Valley
 Granite outcrops, Mundaring
 Griffin Coal Open Cut Mine
 Group Settlements
 Haddleton Reserve
 Jarrahdale Eco Experience
 Kent River Roadhouse
 Lewana
 Malmalling
 Millers Basin, Basin Road, Kent River
 Moodyne Joe's Cage, Sapper's Road, Avon Valley
 Mount Dale
 Muirillup Rock, Lane Poole Falls and Boorara Tree
 Mundaring Reserves - Top 100 Reserves
 Museum, Collie
 Nannup Shire area
 North Dandalup Dam
 North Dandalup Falls
 Northcliffe roadside verges

Old growth forests (all) including: Beavis Block, Beedelup National Park, Charley Block, Crowea Block, Dombakup Block, Dordagup Block, Giblett Block, Hawke Block, Lane Poole Block, Jane Block, Strickland Block, Sutton Block, Treenbrook Block, Warren National Park, and band of forests alongside Warren River

Old Convict Road

Old Main Roads Department (MRD) camp

Old Police Station

Parkerville Children's Home

Pinjarra Park

Quo Vadis

Railway formations

Sandalwood tracks

Sawyers Pits, Sawyers Valley

Scarp Pool

Soldier settlements

South West Forests

Southern Forest Region

Spencers Cottage

Spot Mills in Collie

Stock routes, old stockyards and wells

Teddy Bears Mill

The Old Growth Forest

Timber industry railway network

Torrens Road

Travellers Arms hotel site

Tree stands and tramway

Treen Brook Block

Wandoo Forest

Wedge Tail Eagle nest sites

Whittakers Townsite

The following places were identified in community workshops but no documentation was made by community members.

All forests my children have not yet seen

All lookout trees

All the lakes in the RFA area

Ambergate Reserve

Augusta

Balingup

Bandicoote Road, Sharpe Block

Barton's mill prison site
Beardmore Road Bridge
Beavis Forest Block
Barker Road Ford
Bicentennial Tree (David Evans Tree)
Big Tree Grove
Boronia Gully
Brockman Block
Brookton Highway
Burradoo Well
Cane Tree Bridge
Canning Dam Catchment, Mills and surrounding bush including plane crash site
Collie South Branch Scout Campsite
Collins Reserve
Coodamarup
Convict cobblestone road and early settlers grave
Crowea block
Deep Forest Block
Denbarker Forest
Dilyan's Grave
Dingo Flats
Donnelly River Valley, river mouth and surrounding forests
Donnybrook forest region
Eagles Nest
Eastbrook Forest
Farley's Road
Ford Road Crossing
Forest surrounding Denmark
Forsyths Mill on Great Eastern Highway
Fringing forest around granite outcrops
Golf courses
Gordon Forest Block
Great Forest Trees Drive
Greenmount National Park
Gooseberry Hill National Park including ZigZag
Hazelvale Hall Site
Hilliger Block
Hillman Townsite near Darken
Huge Stone
Jarrah Forest, Rocky Gully to Manjimup
John Forrest Tree

Karakamia private sanctuary
Ken Ritson's Remnant Vegetation
Kennedy's Pool
Kent River State Owned Timber Mill Site
Kentdale Hall
Kirup
Kyabrum Falls
Lady McNess Drive
Lighthouse Road and Historic Sites
Loop Road and Bridge Walpole
Mill Sites in Dwellingup area
Mollyagerup
Moores Hut
Mount Hallowell
Mount Hopkins
Mount Wells Fire Lookout Tower and surrounding forests
Nalyerin Lake
Noongar Dreaming Trails
Old Muir Highway, Muirs Lake and Unicup Wetlands
Old Nornalup-Denmark Railway Line
Old School Sites No 2 and 3
Old Vasse Road
Old Weir of Lefroy Road
Old Wells
Peel/Murray Area School bush surrounds
Perup Forest
Petticoat Lane
Pinjarra and Murray River
Previous townships including: Fernhook Falls, Blocksons, Shannon
Preston Springs
Recycled forest houses
Red Gully
Research Plots
Rock outcrops
Sharpe Forest Block
Solus Tower
Smails mill
South Junction form
South West Highway
Southall Trail
St John's Block

St Werberg's Chapel
Steam Train from Pemberton to Lyall
Timber towns and mill sites
Tingledale School and Hall Site
Tone River Settlement, Holiday Park and Mill Site
Vermuluen's Tree, North Walpole Road
Vista from major roads
Water and Rivers Commission old farms in catchment areas
Wattle Forest Block
Wells on Pinjarra/Boddington
Whistler's Nature Reserve
Windmill cutting
Zamia Block

List D: Places which fall outside of the study area

All Australia
All Australia's reserves
Archaeological sites
Battle of Pinjarra site
Boat Harbour
Busselton
Cosy Corner, Albany
Dryandra Forest
Gwangabine Cave
Hamlyn Bay
Indigenous Wheatbelt reserves
Irwin Inlet
Lime Kilns, Tuart Forest
Ludlow Tuart Forest
Monkey Rock, Denmark
Porongurup's including tree in rock and walk hut
Sclerophyll around the Goldfields
Sclerophyll of the Kimberley
Shelley Beach, Albany
Stirling Ranges
Tuart Forest
Tuart Forest Fringes
Wallace Greenham's House
Wilson Inlet, Denmark
William Bay, Greens Pool, Madfish Bay, Denmark

Place Name	Amphion fire exclusion area
Place Identifiers	DWE 1
Related Places	
Locality	Dwellingup
Map	Dwellingup 2132
Boundary of Place	Triangular portion of land which is bounded on the west by Murray Road, on the north by Pinjarra Williams Road, and on the south by Twenty Six Mile Gully.
Easting AMG	4 24000 - 426000
Northing AMG	63 71200 - 6372400
History	The Amphion fire exclusion area is within the Amphion Forest Block, but is a specific area which has been fire excluded since the 1930s. In January 1961 fire destroyed the town of Dwellingup and surrounding forest area but this site was excluded from the fire. It is an important benchmark to demonstrate the impact of fire on natural systems.
Physical Description	The vegetation is different from the surrounding forest due to the fire exclusion and resulting simple biodiversity.
Statement of Significance	Amphion fire exclusion area was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The place is valued by a national community of forest based scientists, managers and researchers, and also has value to the local community of Dwellingup as an area not effected by the 1961 fires which devastated the Dwellingup town and surrounding forest. It is an important local identifier of the ravages of the 1961 fires and the aesthetic of unburnt forest.
Bibliographic references	Tammie Reid, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997.

Place Name	Armadale Settlers Common
Place Identifiers	ARM 1
Related Places	
Locality	Armadale
Map	Jarradale 2133
Boundary of Place	The boundary of the two areas which comprise Armadale Settlers Common are indicated by the boundary shown in the Perth Street Directory 1997 published by UBD.
Easting AMG	408200 - 410500; 409900 - 410600
Northing AMG	6440500 - 6443000; 6441200 - 6443000
History	Settlers Common is an area of 383 hectares of largely regrowth forest which is vested in the Armadale City Council. It is located on the margin of the urban centre of Armadale and the Darling Scarp. It was established as a community resource in 1897 and was used by the early settlers of Armadale for construction timber. During World War One, its wood was used in the production of charcoal. The regrowth forest is mixed jarrah, marri and wandoo and has a varied undergrowth of banksia, zamia and parrotbush, as well as many smaller native plants and flowers such as kangaroo paws, orchids and trigger plants. Its ecological variety and proximity to urban centres has made it a popular reserve for nature conservation education, and a field study centre is now contained within the site. For the local population, this area of bushland close to residential areas provides a much valued recreational area, particularly for escaping the 'hussle and bussle' of urban living, and is used daily. It is part of the setting for the town of Armadale and part of their unofficial 'green belt'. The common is also a popular location for picnics and walking among tourists to the area, and there are many walk trails throughout the area.
Physical Description	Settlers Common is an area of 383 hectares of regrowth forest lying on the margin between the town of Armadale and the Darling Scarp. It is divided into two sections by Carradine Road. Cannes Road runs through the eastern section of the common. Numerous walk trails run through the forest and there is a field study centre near Albany Highway.
Statement of Significance	<p>Armadale Settlers Common was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The presence the bushland of Armadale Settlers Common so close to suburban housing provides a valuable environmental counterpoint to the bussle of urban life for the local population who visit it daily. The panoramic views from high points within the reserve are valued by locals and tourists who come to contemplate and commune with nature (E.1).</p> <p>The Armadale Settlers Common is valued by the local community for its association with the establishment of the town of Armadale and the resources it traditionally provided to local people. More recently it has become significant for its recreational provision of a varied bushland environment in close proximity to urban centres. It is particularly valued by locals for providing a contrasting environment to the bussle of modern living, and by tourists for its walk trails and educational value (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97; Armadale Community Workshop 28/10/97.

Place Name	Barlee Park Reserve
Place Identifiers	MUN 1
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Extends from boundary of Mundaring townsite to capture the whole of the Barlee Park Reserve.
Easting AMG	420750
Northing AMG	6469000
History	The history of the reserve was not revealed through the workshop, but respondents stated that residents from the area surrounding the park had contributed to its maintenance and upkeep for the previous 15 years.
Physical Description	Barlee Park Reserve lies on the southern border of the townsite of Mundaring and is a small reserve. It has blackbutt, wandoo and jarrah growing within its boundaries. Its waters are potable and are the headwaters of the Burke and Watershed Gullies which later join into the Helena River. It supports a large amount of wildlife including red tailed black cockatoo, magpies, possums, goannas, bandicoots and frogs.
Statement of Significance	Barlee Park Reserve was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Barlee Park Reserve is valued for its natural features, water, flora and fauna and is highly regarded by Mundaring residents for its aesthetic values. Barlee Park Reserve, a small reserve with water course, native timbers, flora and fauna is valued by the people of Mundaring for its natural qualities, its use by local people, school children and visitors for enjoyment, as a meeting place, for relaxation and education.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by J. Williams & C. Williams.

Place Name	Barrabup Pool Precinct
Place Identifiers	NAN 1
Related Places	Barrabup mill site, Barrabup townsite, Manager's Pool, Workman's Pool, St Johns Brook, St Johns Conservation Park.
Locality	Mowen Road, Nannup
Map	Donnybrook 2030
Boundary of Place	One kilometre radius from the mill site.
Easting AMG	378000
Northing AMG	6242000
History	Barrabup town and timber mill were established in 1908 by WA Jarrah Saw Mills Co. By 1922, the mill had closed and the town was abandoned. In 1925, the mill was transferred to the present Nannup mill site. Two natural pools in St Johns Brook, which were commonly referred to as the Workman's Pool and the Manager's Pool, were the source of water for the town and mill. The precinct has been a community gathering place for decades. Toilet and barbecue facilities have been provided at the site which is a popular passive and active recreation place for locals and tourists. The swimming pool is well patronised in the summer months. The valley has diverse, rare and endangered fauna species which have consolidated since a fox baiting program.
Physical Description	Barrabup Pool is a natural deep pool in St John's Brook. It is surrounded by jarrah forest, and is located at the site and remains of the Barrabup town and mill site. Foundation remnants, remains of the cricket pitch and tennis court, and a concrete store room ruin, mark the former townsite. Barrabup Pool is one of the natural pools in the brook.
Statement of Significance	Barrabup Pool Precinct was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at several community workshops, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Barrabup Pool Precinct contributes to the community's sense of place as a venue for social and recreational activities. It is representative of the values of the community who choose to live in the region, and is a tangible landmark of those qualities. Barrabup Pool is valued for the historical associations which have linked through to the present by continuity as a gathering place for communities. The place has been a swimming hole for the Nannup community since the mill was established in 1908, and continues to provide active and passive recreational pursuits for the local and broader community.
Bibliographic references	R. D. Blythe, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.

Place Name	Beedelup National Park
Place Identifiers	PEM 12
Related Places	Beedelup Falls
Locality	Pemberton
Map	Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	Existing Beedelup National Park.
Easting AMG	394500 - 399200
Northing AMG	6188600 - 6194500
History	<p>An area of 3,000 ha of forest, covering what is now Beedelup National Park, was gazetted in 1915 as an A Class Reserve. In 1948 the area came under the jurisdiction of the State Conservator of Forests and, in 1957, the Pemberton National Parks Board which was responsible for the management of several small parks and reserves in the Pemberton area, collectively known as the Pemberton National Parks. In 1971, the area of the park was reduced almost by half through road construction. In 1976, management was passed to the National Parks Board and from there to the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) in 1985.</p> <p>Tourism has been encouraged in the area with the provision of picnic facilities and walk trails around and along the Beedelup Falls.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Beedelup National Park is composed of a mixture of old growth karri, jarrah and marri trees. As there has only been limited logging in the area, most of the trees are substantial. Unusually, there are stands of pure marri trees within the park, and these have grown to a considerable height and diameter. Beedelup Brook runs through the park and has been dammed to the north. The picturesque 106 m Beedelup Falls below are crossed by two bridges, and a platform mid-way along the falls allows for excellent views up and down the water course. A 300 m walk trail has been developed through the trees and undergrowth. The wet environment near the falls has created a varied understorey of ferns, orchids and moisture-loving creepers which contrasts with the surrounding forest.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Beedelup National Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value. The aesthetic qualities of the mixed old growth karri-marri-jarrah forest, interspersed with stands of large, pure marri trees, surrounding the waterfalls and rapids on Beedelup Brook are highly valued by locals and tourists. The wet environment near the falls has created a varied understorey of ferns, orchids and moisture-loving creepers which contrasts with the surrounding forest (E.1). Beedelup National Park was identified as having social significance through a community workshop process. The park has been visited by the locals and tourists since early this century who come to enjoy and experience the old growth forest and the visual amenity of the Beedelup Falls. The park has been a popular picnic site since early settlement of the area in the late 19th century (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Perth Community Workshop 15/10/97; Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.</p>

Place Name	Beyonderup Falls
Place Identifiers	NAN 2
Related Places	
Locality	Balingup Road, Nannup
Map	Donnybrook 2030
Boundary of Place	Four kilometre length of Post & Rail Gully with a 500 metre buffer each side.
Easting AMG	394500 - 397500
Northing AMG	6250500 - 6249000
History	The place has been a popular picnic spot for years, and a pathway leads up alongside the falls. Nannup adopted a photograph of the falls on the cover of a brochure promoting the town and district.
Physical Description	The waterfalls are located in the Post and Rail Gully where it flows into the Blackwood River. It is surrounded by jarrah forest on each side of the waterfall and gully.
Statement of Significance	Beyonderup Falls was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The community values the sense of place of Beyonderup Falls, as a natural place in the forest which they can access and appreciate. It is representative of the values of the community who choose to live in the region, and is a tangible landmark of those qualities which is subsequently the image of the district which is promoted.
Bibliographic references	Carol Pinkerton, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.

Place Name	Bibbulmun Track
Place Identifiers	MUN 2
Related Places	Walpole-Nornalup National Park, Frankland River, Walpole Inlet, Nornalup Inlet.
Locality	Meerup, north to Bunbury and Northcliffe, north to Wooroloo.
Map	Meerup 2028 to Bunbury 2031; and Northcliffe 2128 to Wooroloo 2134.
Boundary of Place	South West of Western Australia from Kalamunda to Dwellingup and Collie, where it bifurcates and rejoins just below Kirup passing on to Pemberton and Walpole; includes a 200 metre buffer.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	The Bibbulmun Track is, in part, an ancient route through the South West of Western Australia. Parts of the route follow the Aboriginal communications path connecting Kalamunda to the south coast. It has in recent years been charted and identified by signage and is part of one of Western Australia's heritage trails. It is now possible to walk virtually the length of this ancient footway. The Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) opened the track in 1979 for use and, since that time, have rerouted sections of the track and extended the walks to the old Shannon townsite and Walpole. Campsites along the track have been developed by CALM. Some parts of the track have been relocated to avoid dieback areas.
Physical Description	The Bibbulmun Track is a walkway that passes through many areas of undisturbed, scenic bush. Parts of the track are on ancient alignments and other sections are on new alignments. Still further sections are additions to the original track.
Statement of Significance	The Bibbulmun Track was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The Bibbulmun Track passes through many different kinds of habitats and bushland. It is valued as a walking path for its scenic qualities. The Bibbulmun Track is valued by the community as a link with the past giving it a sense of place. It is highly regarded as a walk trail that can be experienced in sections or in its totality from Kalamunda to Walpole. It is enjoyed by holiday makers and walkers from throughout the State and provides areas for passive recreation.
Bibliographic references	CALM. 1988. 'A Guide to the Bibbulmun Track'. CALM: Perth; Information provided by J. Nicolson at the Mundaring Workshop; Information provided by L. Howard at the Denmark Workshop.

Place Name	Big Brook Forest
Place Identifiers	PEM 27
Related Places	Big Brook Arboretum, Big Brook Dam, Rainbow Trail.
Locality	Pemberton
Map	Manjimup 2129 and Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	The eastern boundary of Big Brook Forest is formed by the Lefroy Brook, as it runs north from the junction of Percival and Paddy Roads and until it reaches Channybearyp Road. This road then forms the northern boundary. The western boundary is formed by Stirling Road to the junction of the Rainbow Trail where the boundary follows the line of the forest south to Lefroy Brook.
Easting AMG	405000 - 412500
Northing AMG	6189900 - 6198000
History	<p>This forest area has had a diverse history. Its oldest component is the Big Brook Arboretum. This section, containing many exotic species from both abroad and from other parts of Australia, was planted by local foresters from 1929 onwards to study their growth patterns and potential to the timber industry. While many of the overseas exotic trees did not flourish in the conditions of the South West, other species from elsewhere in Australia were successful, and some of these, such as yellow stringybark, have gone on to be grown commercially. The contrasting vegetation of the arboretum now functions mainly as a tourist attraction. The remainder of the block is composed of regrowth karri forest, now 60 years old. This forest also acts as a water catchment area for Big Brook Dam which was constructed in 1986 to supplement the water supply for the town of Pemberton, which had suffered from water supply problems for many years. The dam also supplies the trout hatchery. The dam has rapidly become a major centre for recreation and water sports in the area. On the north eastern shore of the dam, the old rifle range has been converted into a picnic area with barbecues, and an artificial beach has been created to facilitate swimming and other water sports on the dam. The Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) has created signposted walks around the dam and through the arboretum. The Rainbow Trail is a scenic drive from Pemberton Forest Park north along Lefroy Brook to Big Brook Forest. It skirts Big Brook Dam and the Big Brook Arboretum. The Trail follows the line of one of the old logging tramways, the Rake. This was used to haul logs for milling. Bullock teams were also used. Bush boarding houses were erected along the route of the tramways, such as that worked by Mrs Flemming.</p>
Physical Description	The Big Brook Arboretum contains a wide diversity of trees from across Australia and from overseas, including giant redwoods, spotted gums from New South Wales and a range of European pines. The Arboretum provides a striking contrast to the enclosing regrowth karri forest where the trees are smaller and grow more densely than in old growth forests. The karri regrowth extends northwards over the hillside and provides an attractive backdrop to Big Brook Dam. The Rainbow Trail is a scenic drive from Pemberton Forest Park north along Lefroy Brook to Big Brook Forest.
Statement of Significance	<p>Big Brook Forest was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The exotic plant material contained in Big Brook Arboretum provides a visual contrast to the surrounding mixed karri, jarrah and marri forests indigenous to the area (E.1).</p> <p>Big Brook Arboretum is significant for the people of Pemberton and for those connected with the forest industry in the South West of Western Australia for its</p>

associations with the development of the timber industry and, in particular, plantation species. It is now also a valued tourist attraction. The regrowth karri forest provides the setting for Big Brook Dam, which has become one of the most important centres of leisure activity in the area for the local community and tourists. The forest also acts as the catchment area for the dam, which provided the town of Pemberton with a much needed regular water supply (G.1).

Bibliographic references Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97;
Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Blackwood River Conservation Park
Place Identifiers	MAR 1
Related Places	Nannup, Augusta, Blackwood River
Locality	Leeuwin, Donnelly, Donnybrook, Dinninup and Bridgetown.
Map	Leeuwin 1929, Donnelly 2029, Donnybrook 2030, Dinninup 2230, Bridgetown 2130
Boundary of Place	The Blackwood River runs through the town of Nannup and winds on into the Hardy Inlet at Augusta. The place includes a minimum of 200 metres of forest on each side of the river course on land managed by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), and the width of the river in private land.
Easting AMG	4 75000; 3 33500
Northing AMG	62 73000; 62 05500
History	<p>The Blackwood River is the largest river in the southwest of Western Australia and similarly has the largest catchment area, comprising 2.8 million hectares. The Blackwood River has been associated with logging and the transportation of logs. It flows through a number of State forests, Nannup being its major hinterland town. It provided a route for transport from Nannup to Molloy Island, Hardy Inlet, Augusta and the sea.</p> <p>About 40,000 people live in the Blackwood River area. Community groups are working on the conservation of the areas along the Blackwood Corridor. Regular events take place on the Blackwood River, and in the environs of the river. Some annual sporting events include the Blackwood Classic and a power boat event. Members of a local community formed the Blackwood Environment Society to manage and conserve the river system for future generations.</p>
Physical Description	The Blackwood River Conservation Park is located on the section of the river between Nannup upstream, and Glen Road downstream, and flows through a dozen or so State forest blocks along the way before breaking into open farming country. It runs into the Hardy Inlet near Molloy Island in the vicinity of Augusta. It is the largest river and catchment in the southwest of Western Australia and has many picturesque locations along its length.
Statement of Significance	<p>The Blackwood Conservation Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The Blackwood River is significant to the community for its aesthetic values as a major river, riparian vegetation, adjoining forests pools and as a place for calm reflection.</p> <p>The Blackwood River is the largest river in the southwest of Western Australia and is significant to the community and tourists for the recreational activities that it supports including canoeing and swimming. It has had special social value attachment throughout generations of communities. It is also a key organising element of the town plan of Nannup.</p>
Bibliographic references	Information provided by G. Miller and S. Hay at the Margaret River Workshop; Information provided by S. Masterson at the Nannup Workshop.

Place Name	Boranup Road Karri Forest
Place Identifiers	MAR 10
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	Boranup Forest block boundary.
Easting AMG	318000
Northing AMG	6220000
History	Boranup Road Karri Regrowth was important to the economic development of Australia through the saw milling industry. It was the primary source of income for the area before group settlement. Karridale, one of the oldest pioneer settlements associated with group settlement, burnt down in 1961 and the area is now a prime tourist and recreation site.
Physical Description	This area contains the most westerly karri trees in Australia. It is the only place where karri grow over limestone.
Statement of Significance	<p>Boranup Road Karri Regrowth was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>This area contains the most westerly karri trees in Australia. It is the only place where karri grow over limestone. The area is now a prime tourist and recreation site.</p>
Bibliographic references	Information provided by B. Commins at the Nannup Workshop.

Place Name	Boulder Rock and surrounding bushland
Place Identifiers	ARM 5
Related Places	Darling Range Regional Park
Locality	Armadale
Map	Jarrahdale 2133
Boundary of Place	The eastern boundary is a line 150 metres from Boulder Rock to where it meets the Death Adder River. It follows the river east until it meets the Brookton Highway. It then follows the highway north to grid reference 423300 (easting) 6444600 (northing).
Easting AMG	421000 - 422000
Northing AMG	6444000 - 6444600
History	Boulder Rock is a monadnock or granite outcrop which rears out of the surrounding forest. It was used by early settlers as a stop-over point due to the supplies of freshwater obtainable from the rock system. The Rock is surrounded by jarrah forest which contains a variety of wildlife of interest, particularly reptiles. The rock and surrounding forest have become a popular tourist location for picnicking, bushwalking and observing wildlife. The summit of Boulder Rock affords views to Canning Dam and the surrounding catchment area.
Physical Description	Boulder rock is a monadnock or granite outcrop which rears out of the surrounding jarrah forest.
Statement of Significance	<p>Boulder Rock and surrounding bushland were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and were considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The views from the summit of Boulder Rock down over Canning Dam and the surrounding catchment area are important to the local community and tourists. The height and form of the rock itself provides a visual contrast to the surrounding jarrah forest (E.1).</p> <p>Boulder Rock is significant to the local population for its associations with the early pioneers who used it as a stop-over point due to its regular water supply. The Rock and surrounding bushland has been a popular location for picnicking, bushwalking and observing wildlife for many years, and is valued by both the local community and tourists (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	Armadale Community Workshop 28/10/97.

Place Name	Bourke and Bending Gullies
Place Identifiers	MUN 3
Related Places	Helena River
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Length of gullies from Helena River for approximately three kilometres upstream and a distance of 200 metres either side of each gully.
Easting AMG	420000 and 421000
Northing AMG	6465000 and 6466000
History	The areas were worked by early wood cutters and later subdivided into small orchard holdings which run down to the creeks in several areas. Bending Gully runs through Fred Jacoby Park below Mundaring Weir and has become a favoured place for children to play when visiting the park. Bourke Gully was named after a hermit who lived nearby. There was a steam timber mill in the locality in the 1890s.
Physical Description	Bourke and Bending Gullies are two unconnected gullies located below the Mundaring Weir wall. They run into the Helena River and are surrounded by bush and orchards which create a series of pretty settings that are attractive to the community and visitors.
Statement of Significance	<p>Bourke and Bending Gullies were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and were considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Bourke and Bending Gullies have aesthetic value as pleasant settings for enjoyment of the natural environment.</p> <p>Bourke and Bending Gullies have social value to the local community and to the wider community of the Perth Metropolitan region as pleasant locations for recreation in a natural setting close to the major attraction at Mundaring Weir.</p>
Bibliographic references	Elliott, Ian. 1983. 'History of Mundaring'; Information provided by C. Williams at the Mundaring Workshop.

Place Name	Bramley Forest Block
Place Identifiers	MAR 2
Related Places	Margaret River Stream Reserve and Townsite Bushland, Rapids Crossing, Ten Mile Brook - dam and associated walk trails, and walk trails along Margaret River.
Locality	Busselton
Map	Busselton 1930
Boundary of Place	Bramley Forest Block.
Easting AMG	319000 - 328000
Northing AMG	3437000 - 3447500
History	<p>Bramley Forest Block contains the original components of the Margaret River settlement and retains elements of a water supply dam and an old timber milling rail track. The area has been logged and elements of pine plantation have been introduced. It is the jarrah forest closest to the town of Margaret River. Bramley Forest Block, especially those portions immediately around the town, have long been used by the people of Margaret River for recreation. Many use the longer paths through the block, and the drive through the forest along Carter Road is well used by tourists.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Bramley Forest Block extends across the north of the Margaret River townsite as far as Ellen Brook and around to the eastern side of the town to Boodjinup Brook. It contains jarrah forested areas as well as pine plantations, karri and wetlands, together with granite outcrops. The clearings for the railways now provide walk trails and parkland. Some railway bridges still remain intact. There are a number of swimming pools as well as a popular heritage trail along the length of the Margaret River.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Bramley Forest was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Bramley Forest Block, in particular the parts accessible from the town of Margaret River, is a significant forest setting to Margaret River. Pleasant visual experiences along the river's edge and the old railway tracks through the forest are important features to the local people. The forest is valued by the community for its aesthetic values and has been reported as a spiritually uplifting place.</p> <p>Bramley Forest Block, in particular those parts accessible from the town of Margaret River, is significant for creating a sense of place for the town. Local towns people retain a strong attachment to the forest due to its close proximity and through their usage of it for contemplation, access and outdoor recreation. It is a place enjoyed by all the local community and visitors. The wider forest block and the roads through the block, especially Carter Road, is valued by the community and tourists.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by D. Rankin, G. Hitchin G. Keals, F. Mountz, L. Shepherdson, A. Radys and G. Hardwick.</p>

Place Name	Bridle Trail, Old Railway Track
Place Identifiers	MUN 4
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	100 metres either side of the track.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	<p>The walk trails and bridle paths were established along the track of the old Eastern Railway route that ran through to the Eastern Goldfields to Southern Cross, then later to Coolgardie and eventually to Kalgoorlie. The rail route was altered in response to restrictions imposed by the steep conditions and some significant rail accidents. The old railway routes have since become popular bridle and walking paths. The trails run either side of the Great Eastern Highway for part of their length. The southern route passes through Boya, Darlington, Glen Forrest, Mahogany Creek, Mundaring and Sawyers Valley before joining the northern route. The northern route passes through Greenmount, Parkerville, Stoneville, Mount Helena and joins the southern route. From the junction point the trail passes on to Chidlow and on to Wooroloo to the north east.</p>
Physical Description	<p>The Bridle trail runs from Bellvue to Wooroloo and is a narrow path that was the old Eastern Railway from Midland to the Eastern Goldfields. It is surrounded in most places by bush that is set close to the trail. A wide variety of flora and fauna can be found adjacent to the trail.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>The Bridle Trails were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and were considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The Bridle Trails from Bellvue to Wooroloo have social significance as a place of quiet contemplation and passive outdoor recreation that is well known by the people of the region.</p> <p>The Bridle Trails from Bellvue to Wooroloo are valued for their sights, picturesque qualities, sounds and tranquility.</p> <p>The Bridle Trails from Bellvue to Wooroloo are valued by the community as a place of quiet contemplation and as a safe place for riding, walking, bike riding and playing. It is said to be a place that is spiritually uplifting by those who enjoy its sights, sounds and tranquility.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Information provided by R. Rudforth and C. Williams at the Mundaring Workshop; Shire of Mundaring Bridle Trails leaflet.</p>

Place Name	Broke Inlet
Place Identifiers	PEM 6
Related Places	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
Locality	Northcliffe
Map	Northcliffe 2128 and Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Boundary of the water line of Broke Inlet with an additional one kilometre land boundary.
Easting AMG	441900 - 457600
Northing AMG	6130500 - 6142400
History	Broke Inlet is a large inlet almost cut off from the sea which lies between Windy Harbour and Walpole. The Shannon River empties into the inlet's north western end through limestone cliffs. Unmade roads lead to the inlet off the South Western Highway to the small settlement of Camfield.
Physical Description	The Broke Inlet area was used by the Murrum Aboriginal communities and evidence has been found of early fish traps and middens. The small, makeshift settlement of Camfield, has developed around the earlier fishermen's huts since the 1920s. These huts provide holiday accommodation for locals and a limited number of tourists. The area is valued for its isolated wilderness qualities and the peaceful solitude this allows for. Water sports and fishing are also activities enjoyed in the inlet area.
Statement of Significance	<p>Broke Inlet was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value. The wilderness qualities and isolation of Broke Inlet create a special ambiance which is highly valued by locals and tourists who visit this site. There are wonderful views across this large body of water surrounded by coastal heath (E.1).</p> <p>Broke Inlet has been valued by the local community for generations as an excellent location for fishing. More recently, its wilderness qualities and isolation have made it an attractive place for locals and tourists to relax and find solitude, which is made possible by the smallness of the settlement of Camfield (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97; Denmark Community Workshop 20/10/97.

Place Name	Buckingham
Place Identifiers	COL 1
Related Places	Mill Railway Line, Church, School, Hall and Pool, Mill Site and Shotts River Camp Site.
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	The site boundary includes the former townsite, mill and section of the river running through it.
Easting AMG	435500 - 437600
Northing AMG	6305200 - 6306200
History	Buckingham Mill was built by Ernest and James Buckingham and began operation in about 1910. It comprised a mill and housing for the workers. It became a State mill before being sold to Hawker Siddley and followed by Bunnings ownership and then finally became George Saunder's. A timber rail line established for the mill is still in evidence. There was once a settlement that included a school and social centre. The mill was eventually demolished and a scout camp was later established nearby and is still in use today.
Physical Description	The main mill buildings have all been removed, although there are still residences, a schoolhouse and pool, together with remnants of the timber railway lines. The site also includes Shotts River Scout Camp Site on the river pool in an isolated bush setting. The area includes areas of pristine bush.
Statement of Significance	Buckingham Mill was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Buckingham Mill in its river setting together with the surrounding pristine bush are regarded as being of high aesthetic value to the community. Buckingham Mill is of social significance for the local community for outdoor recreation and for historic associations.
Bibliographic references	Municipal Inventory and oral evidence from N. Weise, J. Maloney and B. Sloan; Information provided at the Collie Workshop by J. Wallace, E. Pilatti and B. Sloan.

Place Name	Cambray
Place Identifiers	NAN 6
Related Places	Cambray mill site, Cambray Well, fettlers cottages site, Railway depot, remains of houses in Cambray townsite, St John's Brook and swimming pools in the brook.
Locality	Shire of Nannup
Map	Donnybrook 2030
Boundary of Place	One kilometre radius from the mill site.
Easting AMG	378000
Northing AMG	6250000
History	<p>In the early 1900s, a timber mill and town were established on the banks of St Georges Creek at Cambray. In 1909, the South West Railway extended from Busselton to Nannup, passing through Cambray. A depot was established and the trains took on water which was pumped from St Johns Brook's large pools. Five fettlers cottages and numerous single men's huts accommodated the fettlers who worked on the line. The mill ceased operation decades ago, but the place continued to be used as a swimming hole, recreational area, camp site, and walk trail. In 1983, a group of 'alternative people' formed the 'Rainbow Tribe' and regularly meet at Cambray for spiritual gathering. People come from all over Australia in convoys to have the spiritual freeing from the soil to heal. They believe the place helps get back to natural feelings and ways of being. Some of the festivities which take place include: belly dancing, drummers, healers, and artists and creative people seeking inspiration. City people have also discovered the place and join the gatherings of the Rainbow Tribe. Other members of the community and tourists continue to use the place for passive and active recreational activities.</p>
Physical Description	<p>The place is a clearing on the edge of St Johns Brook, surrounded by forest, and with some fettlers huts still in place. The well is a square hole dug in coffee rock. It is three metres deep and two metre square. It is not in use.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Cambray was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Cambray is valued by the community for its sense of place as a cultural gathering place in the natural forest. It is representative of the values of the community who choose to live in the region and meet at the site. It is an intangible landmark of those qualities which are valued by the Rainbow Tribe and other communities. It has a special attachment for its social, spiritual and cultural qualities as demonstrated by the Rainbow Tribe, and for the historical connections and continuity of use by other communities.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Debbie King and R.D. Blythe, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.</p>

Place Name	Chittering Valley (incl. Scenic Drive), Chittering L., Brockman R., Chandala Lakes
Place Identifiers	MUN 5
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo and Chittering
Map	Wooroloo 2134 and Chittering 2135
Boundary of Place	Follows the Chittering Valley Scenic Drive.
Easting AMG	408400; 412500
Northing AMG	6496500; 6522500
History	The Chittering Valley was one of the earlier areas of Western Australia to be settled and contains evidence of convict built structures. It was once an important citrus fruit growing area before competitive markets from the Eastern States made citrus growing uneconomical. The Chittering Valley Road has been considered a scenic drive since the 1950s.
Physical Description	The Chittering Valley Scenic Drive commences at Bullsbrook and winds along approximately 50 kilometres to Bindoon through the Brockman River valley. It runs through ancient lateritic hills and regions of remnant wandoo, redgum and melaleuca. There are old citrus orchards dotted along its length on the lower fertile slopes, together with pasture and mixed horticulture. It includes the Brockman River and the Nedalonga lake system.
Statement of Significance	The Chittering Valley was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The Chittering Valley Scenic Drive is highly valued by the local community and the wider community of Western Australia as a scenic drive and exhibits the characteristics of a landmark place; a natural aesthetic icon. The Chittering Valley Scenic Drive contributes to Western Australians' sense of place and is an important tourist route. It is valued by the local community as the focus of a strong Landcare program ethic and as a representative example of a successful partnership between the shire and landowners to retain remnant forest areas. It is a linear community parkland and fauna corridor. It is valued by landowners, visitors and tourists as one of the State's culturally modified landscape icons.
Bibliographic references	Information provided by J. Lambie at the Mundaring Workshop.

Place Name	Churchman's Brook Bushland
Place Identifiers	ARM 7
Related Places	Churchman's Brook, Churchman's Brook Dam.
Locality	Armadale
Map	Jarradale 2133
Boundary of Place	The northern boundary of Churchman's Brook Bushland is formed by the Brookton Highway. From grid reference 453097 the boundary follows the ridge of high ground to the south of Churchman's Brook in a south easterly direction. At grid ref 431117 it turns south south east to 411133 below Churchman's Dam. The southern boundary runs from grid ref 411133 north east to 418142. It then turn north west to 432140 where it veers north by north west to grid ref 451122.
Easting AMG	409500 - 414200
Northing AMG	6441000 - 6445200
History	<p>In 1831, two years after the founding of the Swan River Colony, Charles Blisset Churchman took up 107 acres of mixed jarrah forest in what is now Churchman's Brook Forest. His intention was to farm. However, he died prematurely in 1833 without leaving a will and it was not until the middle of the century that a settlement on inheritance was reached. In the intervening years, the cleared sections of the valley reverted back to bushland. Churchman's Brook was named by Ensign Dale who surveyed extensive tracts of land in this area.</p> <p>In the early 1920s, the Hills Water Scheme was developed to supply the metropolitan area with a regular supply of water. The first section of the scheme was the construction of a dam on Churchman's Brook. The influx of workers for the construction of this and subsequent dams in the scheme boosted trade in the Armadale area for many years, even after the dam's completion. Churchman's Brook Dam was opened on December 7, 1925 by the Minister for Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, the Hon Alex McCallum. The dam had a capacity of 512 million gallons.</p> <p>Churchman's Brook Dam and the surrounding forest has become one of the favourite recreation sites in the area, popular with locals and tourists for picnicking, bushwalking, horseriding, day tripping, rock climbing, observing flora and fauna (particularly wildflowers) and sight seeing. It's proximity to Armadale makes it a regular location for school bush awareness trips. The location of the dam, folded into the tall, timbered hills of Roleystone, creates a beautiful and tranquil setting, which makes it a popular place to 'get away from city life'. It is part of the recently proposed Darling Range Regional Park.</p>
Physical Description	Churchman's Bushland is approximately 700 hectares of mixed jarrah forest. Churchman's Brook Dam is an earth wall construction on Churchman's Brook.
Statement of Significance	<p>Churchman's Brook Bushland was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The moderate size and intimate location of Churchman's Brook Dam creates a beautiful and tranquil setting which makes it a popular place to 'get away from city life'. These aesthetic values are considered significant by the local population and tourists (E.1).</p> <p>The associations that Churchman's Brook Bushland has with the very early pioneers and settlers is significant to the local community. Churchman's Brook Dam is valued by the local and regional community as the first dam to be constructed in the Hills Water Scheme as it marks the beginning of the development of a regular water supply for the local community and the metropolitan area.</p>

Churchman's Brook Bushland and Churchman's Brook Dam are highly valued by the local community and tourists for their amenity value. They have been popular for generations as a location for picnicking, bushwalking, horseriding, day tripping, rock climbing, observing flora and fauna (particularly wild flowers), sight seeing and school excursions.

- Bibliographic references
- Popham, D. 1980. 'First Stage South: A History of the Armadale-Kelmscott District, Western Australia'. Town of Armadale: Armadale;
Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97;
Armadale Community Workshop 28/10/97.

Place Name	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
Place Identifiers	PEM 4
Related Places	Banksia Camp, Black Point, Bolghinup Huts, Broke Inlet - mouth, fishtraps at mouth and shores, Callcup Sand Dunes, Charley Lake, Columner Cliffs at Black Point, Doggerup Sand Dunes, Fish Creek Hut, Gardner River, Lake Doggerup, Lake Jasper, Lake Maringup, Lake Smith, Lake Wilson, Malimup Beach and Springs, Meerup Sand Dunes, Moores Hut, Mount Chudalup, Point D'Entrecasteaux, Warren Beach, Windy Harbour, Yeagerup - Beach, Dunes, Lake and Stockyards.
Locality	Northcliffe
Map	Northcliffe 2128, Donnelly 2029 and Meerup 2128.
Boundary of Place	Existing D'Entrecasteaux National Park.
Easting AMG	410000
Northing AMG	6157000
History	<p>Parts of D'Entrecasteaux National Park were first gazetted as a national park in 1980. Other areas were subsequently added until the park reached its current size. Parts of the park have also been lost through road extensions.</p> <p>The area has had varied use since first settlements in the area. Fishermen and cattlemen built huts (such as Moores Hut and Fish Creek Hut) along the coast to provide shelter in this isolated area. Cattlemen traditionally drove their herds between grazing leases within the forests to the north and the coastal area in order to access enough fodder. The D'Entrecasteaux coastline has many excellent fishing spots, such as Windy Harbour, Warren Beach, the Gardner River and Broke Inlet, which supplemented the diet of local people, and later, holiday makers who came to the area.</p> <p>The park has long been visited by people wishing to see its systems of high, moving sand dunes, such as Yeagerup Dunes, which are characteristic of the area. These provide a dramatic visual contrast to the tall forests further north and the low woodland and heath of the coastal region.</p> <p>The park also contains a chain of freshwater lakes. Of particular note are Lakes Jasper, Maringup and Yeagerup. All have long associations with the local community and tourists. Initially they served as stopping points for the cattle drovers. More recently they have become popular locations for sport and recreation, and for observing the unique ecosystems present in these large bodies of freshwater. The lakes provide an interesting visual contrast to the dunes, woodland, forests and heath of the region.</p> <p>Much of the southern section of the park can be observed from the summit of Mount Chudalup, a granite outcrop 163 metres high, where panoramic views reveal the varied landforms of the area, abutted by the Southern Ocean. Small holiday settlements have been established at Windy Harbour and Broke Inlet.</p>
Physical Description	<p>D'Entrecasteaux National Park extends 130 kilometres along the Southern Ocean coastline from Black Point to Long Point. Inland, its extent ranges from between 5 to 20 kilometres, and the park covers an area of 118,000 hectares of coastal country. Much of the landscape is coastal heath or low woodlands of jarrah, bullich, yate and peppermint. A chain of freshwater lakes extends along the coastline where the high dunes have blocked the outflow of the six major streams and rivers of the area. The coastline is characterised by high, limestone cliffs. The granite outcrop of Mount Chudalup rises 163 metres out of the woodland and heath in the southern part of the park. Small settlements have been established at Windy Harbour and Broke Inlet.</p>

- Statement of Significance D'Entrecasteaux National Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.
- The huts dotted throughout D'Entrecasteaux National Park built and used by cattlemen driving their herds between the forest and the coast are evidence of a distinctive way of life which is now no longer practised (B.2).
- The isolation and wilderness qualities present in D'Entrecasteaux National Park have particular significance to locals who have been visiting this area regularly since the area was first settled to enjoy its peace and tranquility. The varied and contrasting mosaic of landforms in the area (lakes, rivers, dunes, granite outcrops, woodland, forest, heath, cliffs and beaches) give the park unique aesthetic characteristics which are valued by locals and tourists (E.1).
- The area now represented by D'Entrecasteaux National Park has been significant to the local community since settlers first came to the area in the 19th century, when the fodder and lakes were essential for the viability of the cattle industry. More recently, locals and tourists have come to visit this place to experience its isolation and wilderness, and its varied and contrasting landscape. The tranquility of the park provides them with an important alternative experience to more urban living. They also come to the park to enjoy a range of outdoor activities such as swimming, surfing, fishing, marroning, camping, four-wheel driving and walking (G.1).
- Bibliographic references Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97;
Nannup Community Workshop 15/10/97;
Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97;
Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97;
Margaret River Community Workshop 26/10/97.

Place Name	Dalgarup Forest
Place Identifiers	NAN 4
Related Places	Nelson Block: Bridgetown Jarrah Park, Dalgarup Forest Block, Dalgarup MPA, Karri Gully.
Locality	Bridgetown
Map	Donnybrook 2030, Bridgetown 2130, Manjimup 2129, Donnelly 2029.
Boundary of Place	The whole of Dalgarup Forest Block and part of Nelson Forest Block (north section - Jarrah Park).
Easting AMG	400000-410000
Northing AMG	6234000-6243000
History	Recently, the communities in the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes identified the significance of the forests in the Dalgarup Block, in numerous workshops and public forums. Due to community pressure, the Shire Council took the extraordinary step of passing a motion not supporting the logging of native forest within the shire boundaries. The valley of the upper reaches of Maranup Brook contains some of the finest mixed tall forest in Western Australia. It includes the only occurrence of karri in the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes, and the whole Blackwood catchment area. That site, which is the northernmost area of karri in the South West, is Karri Gully. It was only lightly logged during 1930 and 1950, and much remains pristine. Walk trails in the area link to the Bibbulmun Track. Karri Gully is a stopping place for travellers between Bridgetown and Nannup. In 1988, the Bridgetown Tourist Bureau, the Shire President of the Bridgetown-Greenbushes Shire, the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), the Rotary Club and Bridgetown-Greenbushes Friends of the Forest worked together to develop Jarrah Park as a tourist, barbecue and picnic facility with a walk trail. Friends of the Forest maintain the walk trails and have worked with CALM to present an interpretive centre at the park.
Physical Description	The core area of Dalgarup forest is in the south west corner of the forest where Karri Gully is located. Maranup Brook rises in Jarrah Park where some of the finest mixed tall forest in Western Australia is located. Large specimens of the four main species of tall forest (jarrah, marri, karri, yarri) are intermingled. The change is significant at Karri Gully where the karris and the jarrah/marri forests meet.
Statement of Significance	Dalgarup Forest, which includes Bridgetown Jarrah Park and Karri Gully, was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The Dalgarup Forest, including Jarrah Park and Karri Gully, are valued by the community for their sense of place, their very nature and presence. The forest represents the values of the community who choose to live in the region, and is a tangible landmark of those qualities. It has a special attachment for the local community for the social and cultural activities that take place, and for their co-operative efforts to conserve the forest and develop Jarrah Park as a tourist facility.
Bibliographic references	Laurie Bullied, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.

Place Name	Darling Range Regional Park
Place Identifiers	ARM 10
Related Places	Araluen Botanic Park, Armadale Settlers Common, Armadale Shale Quarry, Balmoral POW Camp, Bungendore Park, Byford-Jarrahdale-Serpentine Scenic Route, Carinyar Forestry Station, Churchman's Brook Dam, Churchman's Brook Forest, Contour Channel and Chimneys, Jarrahdale Old Mill, Town Site and associated features, Karragullen Bushland, Kitty's Gorge, Langford Park, Lloyd Hughes Park, Manjedal, Old Byford Rifle Range, Rockingham-Jarrahdale timber tramway, Roley Pool, Serpentine National Park - Dam and surrounding forest, Stinton Creek Reserve, The Old Coach Road, Virgin Jarrah Plot (Gooralong Brook), Whitby Falls and Hostel, Wungong Dam Catchment and Wungong Gorge.
Locality	Armadale
Map	Jarrahdale 2133, Fremantle 2033, Dwellingup 2132, Pinjarrah 2032.
Boundary of Place	As per boundary proposed for the regional park by the Western Australian Department of Planning.
Easting AMG	404000 - 437500
Northing AMG	6387500 - 6456000
History	Development of the Swan River Colony in the years immediately after 1829 was largely governed by the extent to which settlers could move along the waterways of the area. It was for this reason that the Armadale-Kelmscott district on the Canning River was chosen almost immediately as a good site for settlement and development. The soil types in this hilly terrain were more varied than on the coastal plain and rich pockets of soil suitable for intensive agriculture were discovered as well as river valleys containing rich pastures. Such land that was cleared was surrounded by forest, predominantly jarrah mixed with marri. The potential value of jarrah was quickly recognised and this began being exported, initially to Britain and later around the world. The export market was limited, however, by the lack of adequate milling facilities and any infrastructure for transporting the timber. Towards the end of the 19th century, the granting of large timber concessions attracted external investment and allowed the timber industry in the Darling Scarp to expand. Companies invested in steam mills and railed tramways to allow jarrah to be exported in larger quantities, particularly to satisfy the demand for railway sleepers around the world. Despite this, even some of the larger timber companies failed during this time. The State Government addressed the area's inadequate transportation in the 1880s and began to develop a railway linking Fremantle to the Avon District inland. This boosted the local timber industry by creating a demand for railway sleepers. As Perth expanded, so did its need for water, and dams began to be constructed to address this problem from the 1890s onwards. Concern regarding the over-exploitation of the forests became an issue from the 1870s onwards. Government policies encouraging mineral prospecting from 1845 onwards resulted in early conflict between agriculture, forestry and mining, a conflict which continues today. Reserves designed to conserve and protect Western Australia's unique flora and fauna began to be gazetted from 1894 onwards. The amalgamation of eight timber companies in 1902 and their subsequent acquisition of large timber concessions and modern machinery led to a rationalisation of the timber industry. Smaller companies closed their mills or relocated as a result. By this time areas of the Darling Range had been cut out and millers began to turn their attention further south. Open cast bauxite mining began in the Darling Range from 1961 onwards, generating concern and research into the regrowth of jarrah forests.
Physical Description	This area is a diverse cultural landscape. The Darling Range forms the backdrop to the city of Perth to the west and is visible from many locations throughout the

suburban coastal plan. The area to the east of the scarp is mainly composed of State forest, typically jarrah. Sections of this have been gazetted as national parks. There is also a variety of land in private tenure. Numerous water courses cut through the area, some contained within attractive gorges. Several dams have been created within the area, Serpentine being the largest. The area also contains a wide range of historic features. The whole area has long been a popular area for recreation and there are many amenities. There has been a range of mining activities in the area since early settlement, evidence of which remains.

Statement of Significance

The Darling Range Area was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.

The visual diversity of the area covered by the Darling Range Area is highly valued by locals and visitors to the area. The Darling Range provides the immediate backdrop to towns such as Armadale and also the distant setting for the city of Perth (E.1).

The Darling Range Area contains many elements which are significant for their association with the development of the Armadale area (Balmoral Prisoner of War Camp, Christmas Tree Well, Carinyah Forestry Station, the contour channel at Canning Dam, Armadale shale quarry, the old Byford Rifle Range and scarp lookout, the old coach road, Churchman's Brook Bushland, Kitty's Gorge, Jarrahdale townsite, Mason and Bird Tramway, Whiteby Falls and Hostel, Langford Park).

Many dams are located within the park and these have special significance for locals for their associations with the development of the timber and tourist industries in the area, and for the wider population of the South West who rely on this area for water catchment (Wungong Dam, Churchman's Brook Dam, Victoria Reservoir, Bickley Reservoir, Canning Dam, Serpentine Dam).

The areas of bushland and virgin jarrah forest in the park are significant to the local population and tourists as they represent the vestigial remnants of the once extensive forests of this area. They serve as natural havens in an increasingly urban environment (Settlers Common, Churchman's Brook Bushland, Lloyd Hughes Park, Stinton Creek Reserve, virgin jarrah plot at Jarrahdale, Gordon Forest Block, Serpentine National Park, Karragullen Bushland, Bungendore Park).

The varied cultural landscape of the Darling Range Area has significance for the wide range of recreational activities it has offered to visitors and locals since early settlement of Western Australia. These include picnicking, bushwalking, camping, climbing, swimming, fishing, observing flora and fauna (particularly wildflowers), day tripping, sight seeing (Roly Pool, Serpentine National Park, Araluen, Manjedal, Bickley Camp).

Bibliographic references

Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97;
Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97;
Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97;
Armadale Community Workshop 28/10/97.

Place Name	Darlington Reserves (Friends of North Darlington Reserves)
Place Identifiers	MUN 6
Related Places	John Forrest National Park
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Reserve boundary.
Easting AMG	412500 - 413500
Northing AMG	6469500 - 6470000
History	Friends of North Darlington Reserves are old jarrah forest sites that are also important to Aboriginal culture. It once had a York staging post located within it and contains an old well believed to have been built by convicts. A local group has been formed to assist in managing the place in recent times.
Physical Description	Friends of North Darlington Reserves are old jarrah forests with a rich understorey supporting a wide range of native birdlife. It contains patches of powder gum and wandoo.
Statement of Significance	Friends of North Darlington Reserves were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and were considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Friends of North Darlington Reserves have natural heritage values that appeal to the community and draw members to use and care for the place. Friends of North Darlington Reserves have heritage value as a natural community resource managed by local people and for the flora and fauna the place supports. They contribute to the community's sense of place and have a special attachment evident by the local community's involvement in its management.
Bibliographic references	Information provided by J. Conader at the Mundaring Workshop.

Place Name	Dombakup Conservation Park
Place Identifiers	PEM 23
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	Meerup 2028, Northcliffe 2128
Boundary of Place	As per current gazetted Conservation Park boundary.
Easting AMG	400800 - 415700
Northing AMG	6168000 - 6181900
History	<p>Dombakup Conservation Park is an area of virgin karri forest which lies to the south of Pemberton. It is the only area of reserved land to the east of the Warren River. It was managed as one of the Forest Department's Management Priority Areas for its landscape qualities prior to the creation of the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) in 1985. Since the formation of CALM it has been defined as a Class A Conservation Park. Such parks are managed in the same way as national parks but are not deemed to have the same national significance required for national park status.</p> <p>The particularly fine stands of karri trees along the Calcup Road had been identified as having particularly significant aesthetic qualities by the foresters in the 1930s. As a result, it was decided not to log this area.</p> <p>Farmers who came to the South West to graze cattle in the 19th century found that the pasture was nutrient deficient and, in order for their herds to thrive, the cattle had to be moved from forest leases to coastal leases in the south during the summer. In moving their herds, the farmers created tracks through the forest, many of which continue to be used for bushwalking, horseriding and four-wheel driving. Some, such as the Calcup Road, have become significant roads through the area.</p> <p>The Pemberton - Northcliffe Railway runs along the eastern boundary of Dombakup Block. This line was constructed between 1929 and 1933 by the WA Government Railways as part of the proposed Bunbury - Albany line. Since its closure by the Government in 1986, it has reopened as a tourist attraction which features the old growth karri forest of the region. Marron caught in Dombakup Brook, a main tributary of the Warren River which runs through the block, provided an important dietary supplement for early settlers in the area. Since then, recreational fishing and marroning have become popular past-times among locals and tourists.</p> <p>Old growth karri forests such as Dombakup Conservation Park (as opposed to regrowth karri forest) are important for apiarists. Honey production from old growth forests is increased due to the extended flowering season provided by the presence of trees of a variety of ages which flower at different times, and by the greater profusion of blossom on karri trees 200-300 years old. Regrowth karri forests, where the trees are all the same age, have a shorter season as the trees all flower simultaneously, and trees under 80 years of age are considered virtually useless.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Dombakup Conservation Park is a significant area of virgin karri forest. Clear felling was undertaken up to the perimeter of the area during the 1980s. It lies between Warren National Park to the north, D'Entrecasteaux National Park to the south, and the old growth forest of Hawke Block to the west. Logged forest lies to the east.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Dombakup Conservation Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p>

The visual amenity of the virgin forest at Dombakup Conservation Park is valued by locals and tourists, and was officially recognised by the Forestry Department in its designation of the block as a Management Priority Area for its scenic qualities (E.1).

Dombakup Conservation Park is valued by the local community for its associations with the early settlement and development of the area. The Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway is valued by the local community for its associations with the development of the timber industry of the region and for connecting the towns along its route with the rest of the State. The railway is now valued by tourists for providing a unique experience of the virgin karri forests. Old cattle droving trails through the forest continue to be significant to locals and tourists as bushwalking, cycling and four-wheel driving tracks. Dombakup Brook has been significant to the local community for providing essential food during the early settlement period. Subsequently it has been popular with locals and tourists for recreational marroning and fishing. The longer flowering season provided by the mixed age of trees in the old growth karri forest at Dombakup Conservation Park, over nearby regrowth karri forests, are important to apiarists who use this region, and who also value the opportunities for beekeeping in State forest areas. The presence of old growth karri forest in the South West and the 'wilderness' experience which it is possible to enjoy at Dombakup Conservation Park are highly valued by the local community and tourists. The location of the park adjacent to Warren National Park and blocks of virgin forest such as Hawke Block increases this sense of wilderness (G.1).

Bibliographic references Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Donnelly River Mill Precinct
Place Identifiers	NAN 9
Related Places	Wheatley townsite, Donnelly River Timber Mill, mill pool, Donnelly River Holiday Village.
Locality	Wheatley Shire of Nannup
Map	Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	One kilometre radius from the mill site.
Easting AMG	407000
Northing AMG	6126000
History	In 1912, the Wheatley family established Donnelly River Mill. It closed in 1914, and the existing mill was constructed in 1948. It was used by Bunnings until 1978. The mill and adjacent mill workers cottages, single men's quarters, store and mill pool date from the 1950s. The karri log at Kings Park came from the Donnelly Mill. The buildings, mill and site have been developed into a tourist attraction and holiday village. Walk trails connect to the Bibbulmun track. The seven bridge walk trail incorporates a trail over seven former railway bridges. The abandoned timber mill is a source of educational information for visiting school groups.
Physical Description	Extensive timber mill building, timber framed and clad workers cottage and general store. It is set in natural forest on the banks of the Donnelly River and former mill pool.
Statement of Significance	Donnelly River Precinct was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Donnelly River Mill Precinct contributes to the community's sense of place as an historical place in a forest setting. It offers an interpretation of, and education about, a way of life associated with the forest. It has a special attachment to the community for its historical importance, social associations, educational opportunities, and the continued use for recreation, interpretation and appreciation.
Bibliographic references	A. Hudson, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.

Place Name	Dorothy Scott Bushland
Place Identifiers	NAN 5
Related Places	
Locality	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Map	Bridgetown 2130
Boundary of Place	Bounded by McAlinden, Blechyden and Barlee Streets, Bridgetown.
Easting AMG	421000
Northing AMG	6242000
History	<p>In 1977, a small bush block and gravel pit in the centre of Bridgetown suburban area was planned for residential subdivision. The local community rallied to save the bush and, in 1978, a parliamentary act resulted in the land being vested in the shire for the use of the people of Bridgetown as a recreation and parkland reserve. The fight to retain the land continued. A plaque at the reserve commemorates its namesake Dorothy Scott. Dorothy Scott (nee Champ) was a pioneer woman farmer in c1926 in Bridgetown, and a keen naturalist. The Dorothy Scott Bushland Committee was formed as an associate of the Bridgetown-Greenbushes Friends of the Forest, to manage and maintain the place. It is a popular place for children to play, for walking, and occasional planting parties in the reserve involve the school children.</p>
Physical Description	<p>The former gravel pit is mostly regrowth jarrah trees and includes many varieties of wildflowers. It is an urban parkland reserve central in a residential setting of a rural town.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Dorothy Scott Bushland was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Dorothy Scott Bushland Reserve contributes to the Bridgetown community's sense of place as a bushland retreat in the midst of a residential area. It represents the values of members of the community who choose to live in Bridgetown, and who fought to retain the bushland. It is a tangible landmark of the community's achievements and the value of the bush to them. It has a special attachment for its social and cultural qualities and in commemorating Dorothy Scott, a pioneer farmer and keen naturalist. The place is valued by the community as a place of recreation.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Susan Masterson, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997.</p>

Place Name	Dwellingup Primary School & surrounding bush
Place Identifiers	DWE 4
Related Places	
Locality	Church St Dwellingup
Map	Dwellingup 2132
Boundary of Place	School property boundary and 500 metres curtilage into the bordering forest.
Easting AMG	412000
Northing AMG	6379500
History	Dwellingup School was built in c1910 in the mill town of Dwellingup. The surrounding bushland has always been an integral part of the educational agenda at Dwellingup Primary School. The school has developed over the years, and survived the 1961 Dwellingup fires which destroyed most of the other buildings in the town. The adjacent forest is an extension of the school environment and the students' recreational and educational agenda. Recreational activities include building 'cubby houses', bushwalks, nature excursions, and research and study projects. The adjoining natural bushland is part of the forest which surrounds the Dwellingup town.
Physical Description	School building comprising school, preschool (library) and administration buildings. The buildings are located in large well kept colourful gardens and a sports ground. Adjoining the school boundary on the south east side is the natural forest.
Statement of Significance	Dwellingup School and surrounding bushland were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and are considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. It is highly valued by the community, for the sense of place it engenders as a place of experience and learning. The education value lies in understandings of the forest, which is a significant resource for future generations. The school represents attitudes, beliefs and behaviour fundamental to the community in Dwellingup, and its chosen lifestyle. The community is involved in school based forest projects. The school has significant associations with the devastating 1961 fires in Dwellingup, and was one of the few surviving buildings in the town. The place is respected and valued in Dwellingup, for the past associations, present educational influences and for the perpetuation of those values in the future.
Bibliographic references	Jessica Craig-Piper, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997.

Place Name	Dwellingup Town and Surrounding Forest
Place Identifiers	DWE 3
Related Places	Dwellingup town and surrounding forest including: Bauxite mines, CALM District Office, Dwellingup Primary School and bush surrounds, Dwellingup Town Oval, former Marrinup School (RSL), Forest Heritage Centre, Gooralong Brook, Hotham Valley Railway, Long Gully bridge on Bibbulmun Track, mill houses, mill sites, old CALM Cadet School, recycled forest houses, regrowth forests, soldiers memorial trees, South Dandalup Dam, tramways and timber mills.
Locality	Dwellingup
Map	Dwellingup 2132 and Pinjarra 2032
Boundary of Place	The western boundary extends from the Pinjarra Williams Road to the South Dandalup Dam Wall. The northern boundary follows the northern shores of the South Dandalup Reservoir. From the easternmost tip of the reservoir, the boundary follows a direct line south to the Pinjarra Williams Road. The southern boundary follows the Pinjarra Williams Road west to Dwellingup Town.
Easting AMG	408800 - 421900
Northing AMG	6387500 - 6376000
History	Logging commenced in the Dwellingup area in the late 1800s, and many mill sites from those times have had a continuity of uses based on recreational activities. Dwellingup was originally a mill town, and now incorporates the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), the timber industry and tourism interests; it retains a small rural community. The community in Dwellingup believes that the area achieves a balanced, diverse and comprehensive use of the forest. The timber industry, active and passive recreation, mining, residential lifestyle, water catchment, tourism, forestry research, pristine forest, and other forest based interests co-exist in the Dwellingup area. In 1961 a fire devastated the Dwellingup area. In the mid 1960s it developed as the research centre for jarrah dieback. In 1996, some 160,000 tourists were recorded visiting the Dwellingup area.
Physical Description	The town is a built environment with much of the fabric being post the 1961 fires. The mill is still in town, and co-exists with CALM's operations. The Dwellingup forest areas include many streams, waterfalls, forests, wildflowers, wildlife and very tall zanthorra.
Statement of Significance	Dwellingup town and surrounding forest were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop process and are considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Susan Ludbey, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997; Austin, Brian M. 1978. 'Extinct Settlements of the Dwellingup Area', unpublished research dissertation.

Place Name	Ellis Creek Precinct
Place Identifiers	NAN 10
Related Places	Ellis Creek forest area, two king jarrahs and mill site.
Locality	Nannup
Map	Donnybrook 2030
Boundary of Place	One kilometre radius from the mill site.
Easting AMG	395000
Northing AMG	6247500
History	Ellis Creek Timber Mill was established in 1913 by the Kauri Timber Company. The mill, established on an American model, used vertical band saws for breaking logs. The railway went through to the mill, and the settlement had a community hall, a football oval and shops. The mill relocated to Nannup in 1926, and the site became a venue for community gatherings and recreational activities. The king jarrahs are among very few original forest trees in the Nannup area.
Physical Description	The site is surrounded by forest. Remnants of mill machinery remain, and the dam and cricket pitch are still discernible. Two king jarrah trees are significant amongst the surrounding regrowth forest.
Statement of Significance	Ellis Creek Precinct was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The community highly values the king jarrah trees, located in the precinct, which are remnants of the old growth forest. Generations of the local community value the historical associations with the Ellis Creek timber mill and townsite. The entire precinct is valued for its contribution to the community's sense of place. The king jarrahs represent attitudes that are fundamental to the forest communities, and they are of exceptional value to the community. The attachment to the precinct is significant and includes associations with the American model mill, the railway connection, and the continued use of the place for recreation and appreciation.
Bibliographic references	Carol Pinkerton and Alison Cassanet, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.

Place Name	Fish Creek Hut
Place Identifiers	PEM 8
Related Places	D'Entrecasteaux National Park, Fish Creek Cove.
Locality	
Map	Northcliffe 2128
Boundary of Place	The small depression in which Fish Creek Hut lies marks the boundary of the site. This depression is clearly shown on the Australia 1:100 000 Topographic Survey, Royal Australian Survey Corps 1982.
Easting AMG	436200 - 436600
Northing AMG	6137200 - 6137800
History	Fish Creek Hut is an old fisherman's hut which may also have been used to shelter cattlemen moving their herds between the forests and the coast. More recently it has provided a resting place for tourists and locals on walks or rides to this isolated area. Visitors particularly come to enjoy the spectacular views along the D'Entrecasteaux coastline from the cliff top. Swimming used to be possible in the sheltered cove. However, the 80 foot ladder down the crumbling limestone cliff has become unsafe. Visitors to the cove sorely miss being able to swim here.
Physical Description	Fish Creek Hut is a makeshift fisherman's hut which is left open for use by tourists and visitors to the cove and the cliffs.
Statement of Significance	Fish Creek Hut was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value. The extensive views along the D'Entrecasteaux coastline from Fish Creek Hut have aesthetic value to the local community and tourists who visit this place primarily for their enjoyment (E.1). Fish Creek Hut has long been used by the local community as a refuge and haven. Initially it was used by fishermen and cattlemen who would have sheltered here on a regular basis. More recently, it has been used as a rest point for tourists and visitors on walks and rides into this isolated area. Of primary interest to visitors are the spectacular views along the D'Entrecasteaux coastline and the sheltered cove. The hut has a visitors book containing thousands of names (G.1).
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Forest Grove State Forest
Place Identifiers	MAR 3
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	Forest Grove State Forest boundary.
Easting AMG	325400 - 329700
Northing AMG	6222300 - 6228000
History	Forest Grove State Forest has been partially logged but retains stands of old growth trees.
Physical Description	Forest Grove State Forest is an irregular shaped forest block that lies east of the Bussell Highway and has been partially logged. It contains elements of large remnant jarrah forest, areas of mixed forest and areas of regrowth. It contains creek lines and supports the existence of a rare white bellied frog.
Statement of Significance	<p>Forest Grove State Forest was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Forest Grove State Forest has aesthetic significance in relation to the stands of old growth jarrah and areas of mixed forest. It is also valued as part of the Bussell Highway scenic drive.</p> <p>Forest Grove State Forest is valued by the community as a place to experience the natural forest environment. It has been the focus of community action groups to conserve the place and stop the prescribed burning in order to preserve wildlife. It is an important part of the scenic route between Margaret River and Augusta.</p>
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by G. Hitchin and G. Magyar.

Place Name	Founders Forest
Place Identifiers	PEM 14
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	Manjimup 2129
Boundary of Place	The boundary of Founders Forest is that of the regrowth area originally cut.
Easting AMG	412000 - 413000
Northing AMG	6196500 - 6197200
History	<p>This area of karri forest at Yarkernup was cleared in 1865 by Mr DeCoursey Lefroy, a member of one of the early pioneering families of Western Australia. Lefroy intended to grow wheat on the rich loamy soil of the region, but his crops failed and he abandoned the farm he had named 'Karri Hill' in the early 1870s. In 1875, a fire swept through the area and, soon after, the surrounding karri forest set seed. This led to karri regrowth on the cleared land. In 1916, the area was identified as regrowth karri forest (as opposed to old growth) and became the first area of karri to be protected by the Western Australian Forest Department. The area has been continuously monitored since that time. It has provided invaluable information on the regrowth of karri forest in this area which has traditionally relied on the timber industry. The regrowth of this karri forest after clear felling provided vital information to the timber industry. It was partly on the basis of this information that karri forest management involving clear felling was adopted in the region. This method of harvesting timber allowed the industry of the region to expand. Clear felling continues to be the predominant land management practice in the region, and the Founders Forest continues to provide valuable information on karri regrowth to land managers such as the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM).</p>
Physical Description	<p>An area of predominantly karri forest which has regrown naturally after clearing in 1865. Despite some thinning, the trees here grow more closely together than in old growth karri forest areas. The area is surrounded by production forest which has variously been logged, thinned, clear felled or is in the process of regrowth.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>The identification and study of the karri regrowth at the Founders Forest has been fundamental to the development of clear felling as an integral part of forest management in the south west of Western Australia (criteria A.4, C.2, D.2). The aesthetic qualities of the smaller, more regularly sized, closely spaced karri regrowth forest is particularly valued in the region, especially for the part it plays in the contrasting visual matrix of old growth, regrowth, clear felling and agricultural land characteristic of the area (E.1).</p> <p>The Founders Forest was identified as having social value through data collected through a community workshop process. As one of the first areas of regrowth karri, the forest has great symbolic value to the community, as an integral part of the development of clear felling as a land management strategy which has been fundamental to the economic development of the timber industry of the area (G.1). The place has value as one of the earliest attempts at farming in the area and for its associations with the Lefroy family, one of the earliest pioneer families of the region (H.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97; Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.</p>

Place Name	Frankland River
Place Identifiers	DEN 6
Related Places	Circular Pool, Monestry Landing, Old Landing, Promised Land, Sappers Bridge, The Grotto.
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup
Map	Deep River 2228 and Rame Head 2227.
Boundary of Place	The boundary of the Frankland River includes a 200 metre boundary either side of the river and extends from Caldyanup Crossing in the north, through to the mouth of the river in Nornalup Inlet.
Easting AMG	477500; 482500
Northing AMG	6126700; 6147900
History	<p>The Frankland River forms part of one of the first national parks declared in Western Australia.</p> <p>The Western Australian Government recognised the river's high social, aesthetic, biological and other values as early as 1910. In September that year the banks of the lower reaches of the river were gazetted as public reserves (park lands), forming the nucleus for the future Walpole-Nornalup National Park. These reserves were added to in 1921 and declared as the Nornalup National Park, administered by the Nornalup Reserves Board. In 1972 the park was formed into the larger Walpole-Nornalup National Park, including the waterways of the Nornalup and Walpole Inlets.</p> <p>The river was first explored in 1833 by Alfred Hillman, Western Australia's first surveyor. In 1841 it was further explored by William Nairne Clark, who established a camp at Fresh Water Creek near the future site of the Bellanger Homestead.</p> <p>In 1846 the river was explored for its full length by Augustus Gregory who noted the stands of valuable timber at the river's mouth.</p> <p>The Bellanger family took up land on the banks of the river in 1909 under a conditional purchase agreement with the Western Australian Government and a pastoral lease of the adjoining coastal hinterland.</p> <p>In the 1920s the economic prosperity which followed World War One, the wider use of motor vehicles, local road improvements and the increasing popularity of the south coast as a summer holiday destination, led to the development of a fledgling tourism industry centred on the river and the adjoining Nornalup Inlet. Visitors arrived from Perth and other districts during the summer months and were housed in cottages and tents provided by the few pioneer families living in the area. Among the visitors were John Scadden a former State Labour Premier, and other politicians and senior bureaucrats of the day.</p> <p>In 1929 the small settlements around Nornalup were connected to Denmark by train and the summer tent accommodation had evolved into a series of guest houses run by the McIntosh, Thompson, Swarbrick and Burnside families. Unfortunately the Bellanger family, who had run their own guest house, were forced out of business by the Depression of the 1930s.</p> <p>Cattle grazing in the park ceased in 1972.</p> <p>Tourists visit the river and the surrounding area for canoeing, bushwalking and camping.</p>
Physical Description	The Frankland River rises south west of Frankland, on the Towerup Road and flows south through cleared farm land before reaching the Mt Frankland and the Walpole-Nornalup National Parks. The lower reaches meander through forested hills, with tall timber reaching down to the water's edge, past Nornalup and into the estuary of the Nornalup Inlet. The river is several hundred meters wide at Nornalup.

- Statement of Significance The Frankland River has been identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community process and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The river is an important element in the formation of one of the first national parks declared in Western Australia. The river has high social, aesthetic, biological and other values which were recognised by the Western Australian Government as early as 1910.
In particular, the river between Caldyanup Crossing and the Nornalup Inlet is considered by the majority of workshop participants to have high local and regional significance because of its social, aesthetic and historic values. The river is a popular place to visit because of the available outdoor recreational opportunities, unspoilt beauty of the surrounding forest, the clean water and the diversity of flora and fauna.
- Bibliographic references Fernie, G. and L. 1989. 'In Praise of a National Park; the origins and history of the Walpole-Nornalup National Park'. Kaleidoscope Print and Design: Perth; Denmark Workshop: Ann Armstrong, Vaughan Bellanger and Bill Jackson.

Place Name	Fred Jacoby Park
Place Identifiers	MUN 7
Related Places	Bending Gully and Mundaring Weir
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	The boundary is the area of developed park and for a distance of 100 metres around it.
Easting AMG	421000 centroid
Northing AMG	6464500 centroid
History	A spur line for the railway, used for the construction of the Mundaring Weir in 1898, ran through this park. Considerable numbers of men were camped in the vicinity of the park during the construction of the weir. The park later became popular, for local families and people from the Perth metropolitan area, in which to spend leisure hours picnicking, walking and enjoying the outdoors. It is a popular setting for school outings as well as for families. The nearby hotel has been enjoyed by many over four generations. The periodic overflow of the weir nearby is a major event for Western Australians, who flock to the weir to enjoy the spectacle.
Physical Description	Fred Jacoby Park is an open parkland which contains a recreation camp. Bending Gully passes through the park and it supports rich flora and fauna. It contains archaeological evidence of activities associated with the construction of the weir.
Statement of Significance	Fred Jacoby Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Fred Jacoby Park with its open park setting, native and exotic plantings and the Bending Gully running through it is valued by the community as a pretty location in which to enjoy the natural and culturally modified natural environment. Fred Jacoby Park is valued by Western Australians as a place in which to meet, picnic and to enjoy the natural and culturally modified natural environment.
Bibliographic references	Page, J. S. 1986. 'Building a State'. Water Authority of Western Australia; Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by J. Williams and L. Madark.

Place Name	Gervasse Block
Place Identifiers	COL 2
Related Places	
Locality	Bunbury
Map	Bunbury 2031
Boundary of Place	The whole of Gervasse Forest Block.
Easting AMG	401000 - 405000
Northing AMG	6311500 - 6314000
History	Gervasse Forest Block is in a regrowth phase. It once had a townsite and spot mills and was first logged by M. L. "Karri" Davies in 1878. It was considered to be the greatest jarrah forest in the world according to an old Worsley miller's son.
Physical Description	Gervasse Forest Block comprises valleys, creeks, granite outcrops, waterfalls, spot mill sites, an old townsite, walk tracks, log ramps, saw pits, rare orchids and diverse flora and fauna and includes stands of jarrah, red gum, wandoo and blackbutt.
Statement of Significance	<p>Gervasse Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Gervasse Block is seen by people of the region as a place of beauty and is popular with all tourist types.</p> <p>Gervasse Block, a regrowth forest area, is a popular local and tourist destination and is used for bushwalking, camping, bird watching and wild flower tours. Its current social significance would appear to be of medium term duration, though historic values are long term. It is also reputed to be of significance to Aboriginal people.</p>
Bibliographic references	Oral evidence and nomination form through CRA workshops; Information provided by S. Lee at the Collie Workshop.

Place Name	Giblett Block
Place Identifiers	PEM 18
Related Places	
Locality	Pemberton
Map	Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	As shown on the map titled 'Regional Forest Assessment and Forest Blocks', produced by the Information Management Branch, Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), 1997. The western boundary is formed by the eastern limit of Beedelup National Park from the point where Beedelup Brook exits the park to the point where Stirling Track exits the park on its northern boundary. Stirling Track then forms the western boundary heading north to its junction with Seven Day Road, which then forms the northern boundary. The southern boundary is formed by the limit of cleared land to the north of Channybearup Road. The eastern boundary follows the line of a tributary of Five Mile Brook which meanders northwards, crossing and almost joining with Seven Day Road.
Easting AMG	395700 - 402500
Northing AMG	6192300 - 6202000
History	<p>Giblett Forest Block is located to the north west of the town of Pemberton. It has a long association with the town and surrounding farms and has been used by the local community since the area was first settled. Farmers who came to the South West to graze cattle in the 19th century found that the pasture was nutrient deficient and in order for their herds to thrive, the cattle had to be moved from forest leases to coastal leases in the south during the summer. In moving their herds, the farmers created tracks through the forest. Those that remain at Giblett Block continue to be used for bushwalking, horseriding and four-wheel driving. Members of wildlife societies, such as the local naturalists groups and the Royal Australian Ornithological Union, have been visiting this forest for many years, particularly to observe birdlife. The forest continues to be a popular location for observing wildlife, and in particular for 'spotlighting' nocturnal animals. Giblett Block has been a long standing popular location for picnicking among the local population, particularly in spring when there are many wildflowers. Such outings are often combined with firewood collection, an activity which was traditionally associated with the block. Old growth karri forests such as Giblett Block (as opposed to regrowth karri forest) are important for apiarists. Honey production from old growth forests is increased due to the extended flowering season provided by the presence of trees of a variety of ages which flower at different times, and by the greater profusion of blossom on karri trees 200-300 years old. Regrowth karri forests, where the trees are all the same age, have a shorter season as the trees all flower simultaneously. The aesthetic qualities of the virgin karri forests in the Pemberton area have been noted since the 1920s when the State Government began endorsing special rail trips to the area for eminent visitors. These qualities and others continue to be valued at Giblett today. It is particularly valued by locals and tourists for its old growth forest and for the sense of 'wilderness' which it provides.</p> <p>In 1994 the first forest blockade to occur in Western Australia took place at Giblett Block in response to plans to clear fell the forest. In 1997 a protest Rescue Camp was established in the forest and several large trees have subsequently been occupied by protesters on a long term basis. Several celebrities have visited the protest camp and there has been widespread media coverage. The camp has also attracted numerous visitors to the forest.</p>
Physical Description	Giblett Forest Block is located to the north west of the town of Pemberton. It is largely a virgin forest comprised of a mixture of karri, jarrah, marri with bullich and sheoak which has been selectively logged in limited areas and clearfelled in

one area. Carey Brook, a major tributary of the Donnelly River, runs through the block. The block is located adjacent to the west of Beedelup National Park.

Statement of Significance

Giblett Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.

The aesthetic values of virgin karri forest such as that at Giblett Block have been valued by the local community and by visitors to the Pemberton area since the 1920s. The sense of 'wilderness' experienced by visitors to Giblett Block induces a profound emotional response (E.1).

Giblett Block is significant to the local community for its associations with the activities of early settlers in the Pemberton area, in particular the collection of firewood which is an ongoing practice. Tracks running through the forest have long provided recreational opportunities for bushwalking and horseriding, and more recently for four-wheel driving for tourists and locals. Giblett Block has been a traditional location for picnicking for the local community, particularly in spring time. The block has long been valued by the local community and visitors for the opportunities it affords for viewing native fauna, particularly birds and nocturnal animals. The longer flowering season provided by the mixed age of trees in the old growth karri forest at Giblett Block, over nearby regrowth karri forests, are important to apiarists who use this region, and who also value the opportunities for beekeeping in State forest areas. The presence of old growth karri forest in the South West and the 'wilderness' experience which it is possible to enjoy at Giblett Block are highly valued by the local community and tourists. The location of Giblett Block adjacent to Beedelup National Park increases this sense of wilderness. Since 1994, Giblett Block has been associated with the environmental protest against the clear felling and wood chipping of old growth forests in the South West (G.1).

Bibliographic references

Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97;
Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97;
Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97;
Margaret River Community Workshop 26/10/97.

Place Name	Glen Eagle Forest
Place Identifiers	ARM 8
Related Places	
Locality	Armadale
Map	Jarrahdale 2133
Boundary of Place	The western boundary of Glen Eagle Forest is defined by the Albany Highway. The southern boundary is defined by a track which runs north east to grid reference 273273. The boundary then follows the contour line marked on the Australia 1:100 000 Topographic Survey Map (Royal Australian Survey Corps 1982), which circles the outer limits of Eagle Hill. The northern boundary identified by the community runs from 292257 in a straight line south west to Albany Highway.
Eastings AMG	423200 - 428200
Northings AMG	6425500 - 6429100
History	Glen Eagle Forest was the site of one of the earliest forestry department settlements in the Armadale area and there are vestigial remains of forestry roads through the area. There was also a forest garden on the site and a fire lookout station at the summit of Eagle Hill to monitor the condition of the nearby pine plantation. The site became a popular location for picnicking, a factor which was recognised by forestry reports in the 1970s. Glen Eagle was one of the earliest areas to be gazetted as a reserve by the Environmental Protection Agency. The forest is predominantly jarrah and marri with some sheoak. Granite outcrops or monadnocks occur throughout the forest. The popular walk to the summit of Eagle Hill also affords views across the Glen Eagle Pine Plantation, the Forest Monadnocks Conservation Area (which has been quarantined against the spread of dieback), and in the distance, the Wheatbelt region. The forest continues to be a popular location for picnicking, walking and day tripping. A range of facilities have been provided over a large area within the forest. Camping is possible in a clearing in the forest and schools use this facility regularly.
Physical Description	Glen Eagle is an area of mixed jarrah and marri forest with some sheoak. Granite outcrops or monadnocks occur throughout the park. Views from Eagle Hill take in the Glen Eagle Pine Plantation, the Monadnocks Conservation Park, which is a dieback quarantine forest, and distant views of the Wheatbelt.
Statement of Significance	Glen Eagle Forest was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value. The visual tension between the granite boulders and outcrops, and the indigenous and plantation forests at Glen Eagle are valued by locals and tourists. The excellent views from the summit of Eagle Hill across a range of land management areas have been appreciated and valued for generations (E.1). Glen Eagle Forest has been valued by generations of locals and tourists as a popular picnicking, day tripping and camping location. The walk to the summit of Eagle Hill is felt locally to be one of the best available in the Darling Range.
Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97; Armadale Community Workshop 28/10/97.

Place Name	Glen Mervyn Dam
Place Identifiers	COL 3
Related Places	
Locality	Collie and Bridgetown
Map	Collie 2131 and Bridgetown 2130
Boundary of Place	The most important area of the block is the strip of up to 500 metres around the reservoir high water line.
Easting AMG	416000 - 417000 ; 416000 - 417000
Northing AMG	629300 - 629400; 6292000 - 6293000
History	Glen Mervyn Dam is a small man made earth fill dam and lake with a concrete spillway on the Preston River near Mumballup. It was built in 1969 at a cost of \$311,000 to store water to release to the lower Preston River when the natural streamflow was insufficient. It has a 53 feet (16 metres) high wall, a crest length of 700 feet (213 metres) and a storage capacity of 7 million gallons (3.38 million kilolitres). The dam is drained regularly.
Physical Description	Glen Mervyn Dam is an earth filled dam which creates a lake, which is set in picturesque woodlands of jarrah, marri and red gum. The area is attractive for outdoor recreation.
Statement of Significance	Glen Mervyn Dam was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Glen Mervyn Dam is used for outdoor recreation by people throughout the region and is considered of social significance. It is a place of pleasing aesthetic values with a mixed woodland that is highly regarded and has been in popular use since 1969.
Bibliographic references	Le Page, J. S. 1986. 'Building a State'. Water Authority of Western Australia; Information provided by S. Cull at the Collie Workshop.

Place Name	Glenlynn Block Portion
Place Identifiers	PEM 34
Related Places	
Locality	Bridgetown
Map	Manjimup
Boundary of Place	The boundary is the area of Glenlynn Forest Block east of Glentulloch Road, inclusive to grid reference 425000 (easting) 6236000 (northing), marking the edge of the southern jarra old growth.
Easting AMG	421700 - 424300
Northing AMG	6235000 - 6237400
History	<p>The Glenlynn Block Portion is an area of predominantly old growth jarrah forest with some blackbutt on the outskirts of the town of Bridgetown. Farmers who settled in the South West in the 19th century found that the pasture was nutrient deficient and in order for their herds to thrive, they had to be moved from forest leases to coastal leases in the south. The tracks they created through this block continue to be used for bushwalking, horseriding and nature watching, in particular the spotlighting of nocturnal animals. More recent tracks, such as fire break tracks, are also used for these purposes. During the 1980s, holiday chalets developments were built nearby. The Glenlynn Cottages to the north of Glentulloch Road has been operating for the past 14 years and are now attracting over 10,000 tourists to this area from around Australia and overseas. The increased number of tourists to the area has also stimulated the local population who have increased their recreational use of this area.</p> <p>There are community concerns that the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) proposes to clear fell this area of forest in the near future.</p>
Physical Description	Glenlynn Block Portion is an area of predominantly old growth jarrah forest with some blackbutt. It is bisected by the Glentulloch Road and the semi-permanent Hell Creek and cut through with tracks and trails.
Statement of Significance	<p>Glenlynn Block Portion was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value. The old growth jarrah forest in Glenlynn Block Portion provides an important visual contrast to the surrounding cleared land which is considered significant by the local community and by tourists (E.1).</p> <p>The Glenlynn Block Portion is significant to the local community for its associations with the early settlement and farming patterns of the South West. Historic and more recent tracks provide recreational opportunities for bushwalking, horseriding and nature watching, in particular spotlighting nocturnal animals. The accessibility of Glenlynn Block to tourist facilities is highly valued by members of the local community, who have invested in ecotourism operations, and by the visitors themselves (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Gloucester National Park
Place Identifiers	PEM 15
Related Places	Gloucester Lookout Tree, Gloucester Tree.
Locality	Pemberton
Map	Manjimup 2129
Boundary of Place	Existing Gloucester National Park.
Easting AMG	409600 - 416300
Northing AMG	6183600 - 6190700
History	<p>Gloucester National Park is an area of karri regrowth which was gazetted as a national park in 1993. Prior to this it had been a State Forest Management Priority Area for recreation. The forest forms part of the setting of the town of Pemberton which nestles in the surrounding largely wooded hills. Walk trails run through the karri forest to the park from the town, and of particular note is the walk from the cemetery. These trails once linked the loggers huts and camps in the forest to the town during the early days of the forestry industry.</p> <p>The famous Gloucester Lookout Tree is located in this park. The idea of lookout towers located in tall trees to provide an early warning system for bushfires in the karri forest was developed by Don Stewart (who later became Conservator of Forests) in 1937. It addressed the unique problems presented by the karri forest, where the giant trees and a lack of hills made building freestanding lookout towers impossible. The Gloucester tree was one of a chain of 13 lookout stations, many in trees, which made up the early warning system for this forest region. It was opened by the Duke of Gloucester in 1947. The lookout trees were often staffed by women who would spend seven day shifts up the trees, with minimal facilities, in a small hut at the base of the trunk. Today only four lookout trees remain and only two are open to the public. It is now the highest lookout tree in the world. The tree has become a popular tourist attraction since being decommissioned, and there are spectacular panoramic views over the surrounding forest from the lookout station.</p>
Physical Description	<p>The Gloucester National Park lies on the south eastern ridge above the town of Pemberton and forms part of its forest setting. The forest has been cut over in the past and has regenerated. There are several walk trails through the park which lead to the Gloucester Tree situated in the middle of the park.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Gloucester National Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The Gloucester Tree is important as evidence of the development of lookout trees by Don Stewart to tackle the problems of developing a bushfire early warning system in the karri forest (A.4, C.2, D.2, F.1, H.1). As one of the few remaining lookout trees in this region, the Gloucester Tree is important in demonstrating a bushfire early warning system which is no longer practiced (B.2).</p> <p>The karri forest of Gloucester National Park forms part of the forest setting for the town of Pemberton and therefore has significant aesthetic value for locals and tourists alike. The dense regrowth forest creates a beautiful and tranquil environment which provides a contrasting visual and sensory experience to the town immediately adjacent. The views across the forest from the summit of the Gloucester Lookout Tree are valued by the local community and tourists who visit in great numbers (E.1).</p> <p>The karri forest of Gloucester National Park have a long association with the people of Pemberton as one of the most immediate areas of forestry activity. Since being managed as State forest with a priority for recreation, the area has become important as an area of regrowth forest extremely close to the town. Local people</p>

walk along the numerous old trails and, for tourists, the park is often their first intimate experience of karri forest. The Gloucester Tree has special associations for the local community as part of the early warning system which contributed to their safe existence in the forest. The tree now provides a major tourist attraction for the area, particularly as it is open to the public (G.1).

Bibliographic references

Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97;
Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97;
Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Goblin Swamp
Place Identifiers	PEM 9
Related Places	Carey Brook Picnic Area
Locality	Cleave Road, off Boat Landing Road in Cleave Block
Map	Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	Carey Brook Picnic site lies at the junction of Cleave Road. The southern end of Goblin Swamp is the junction of Cleave Road and Boat Landing Road. The southern boundary of the swamp area is formed by Boat Landing Road as it heads north. The northern boundary of the swamp follows the contour line to the north of the tributary of the Donnelly River to a point at LG891893.
Easting AMG	388500 - 389400
Northing AMG	6187600 - 6189000
History	<p>Goblin Swamp is an area of ancient paper bark trees in a swamp environment which has been used for recreation and contemplation by the local community for generations. The area is characterised by ancient paper bark trees (estimated to be 700-800 years old), the lower trunks of which are submerged in the waters of Carey Brook, a tributary of the Donnelly River. This creates an optical illusion of great beauty and gives the area a mystical atmosphere. Goblin Swamp has become a popular location for artists and photographers as a result of its particular aesthetic qualities.</p> <p>The nearby Carey Brook Picnic Area is a mixed grove of casuarina and Warren River cedar containing barbecues and picnic tables. A walk through the grove along the remains of the original alignment of Cleave Road has been unofficially maintained through regular use. Along the walk, Carey Brook is crossed by a very old road bridge.</p> <p>The lower part of the Darling Scarp runs through this area and provides laterite and sandy soils on which wildflowers thrive. The area is particularly noted for its early orchids. Overall it contains a wide diversity of flora due to the fact that Carey Brook lies on a vegetation boundary.</p> <p>Both areas have been popular with locals for generations. As a signposted location en route to Lake Jasper and D'Entrecasteaux National Park, Carey Brook Picnic Area has become a popular stopping point for tourists. As an unsignposted site, Goblin Swamp is one of the many 'special' places visitors to the area are taken to by locals.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Goblin Swamp and Carey Brook Picnic Area lie immediately north of D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Goblin Swamp is an area of ancient paper bark trees (estimated to be 700-800 years old) in a swamp environment created by the lower reaches of the Donnelly River. The lower portion of the tree trunks are submerged in the water. Carey Brook Picnic Area lies 150 metres from Goblin Swamp and is a mixed grove of casuarina and Warren River cedar containing barbecues and picnic tables. The remains of the old alignment of Cleave Road forms an unofficial trail through the grove and there is an old road bridge over Carey Brook along the walk. The lower part of the Darling Scarp runs through this area and provides laterite and sandy soils on which wildflowers thrive.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Goblin Swamp was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The mystical and contemplative atmosphere created by the semi-submerged paper bark trees at Goblin Swamp is highly valued by the local population. The optical illusion of the swamp has more recently become attractive to artists and photographers. Carey Brook Picnic Area and Goblin Swamp provide visual diversity in the area through their flora, which contrasts with the karri forest to the</p>

north, and the low woodland and dunes of the coastal regions to the south (E.1). Goblin Swamp and Carey Brook Picnic Area have been valued by the local community as places for picnicking, observing wildflowers and quite contemplation for generations. The lack of widespread awareness of Goblin Swamp by tourists is important to the local population who regard this as one of their special private places. Carey Brook Picnic Area is an important stopping point for tourists visiting D'Entrecasteaux National Park as it lies on one of the main westerly routes into the park (G.1).

Bibliographic references	Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97; Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.
Place Name	Grimwade Precinct
Place Identifiers	NAN 14
Related Places	Grimwade Mill site, townsite, mill dam, forestry office site.
Locality	Balingup
Map	Bridgetown 2130
Boundary of Place	One kilometre radius from the mill site.
Easting AMG	412000
Northing AMG	6270500
History	Grimwade is a disbanded mill town. It was one of the major mills established in the area in the 1890s and, later, a forestry office was established at the mill site. It has a number of unusual European trees growing there and some of the former residential garden layouts are still apparent. The mill dam is a venue for recreational activities.
Physical Description	The mill, a few houses, former mill dam and the remains of residential plantings in the gardens and range of evergreen and deciduous trees against the backdrop of the regrowth forest.
Statement of Significance	Grimwade Precinct was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Grimwade Precinct contributes to the community's sense of place as an historical place in a forest setting. It represents an interpretation of, and education about, a way of life associated with the forest. It has a special attachment for its historical importance and social associations through the continuity of use as a recreational site.
Bibliographic references	Melva Browne, Nannup Community Meeting 14/10/1997; Collie Community Meeting 16/10/1997.

Place Name	Harris River Dam
Place Identifiers	COL 4
Related Places	Wellington Dam
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	The landscape features around the dam wall, the basin north of the wall and landscape features south of the wall, including the forest.
Easting AMG	419500 - 420500
Northing AMG	6328000 - 6332000
History	Harris River Dam was built on the Harris River to replace the Wellington Dam some 32 kilometres to the south. The dam was designed by the then Water Authority of Western Australia with architecture by Considine and Griffiths Pty Ltd and the landscape architecture by Peter Carla and Associates in 1986. It was built by Thiess Constructions and was opened in 1989 by the Hon Ernie Bridge MLA, Minister for Water Resources. The dam, lookout, reservoir lake and the landscaped areas below the reservoir wall have become popular features with locals and tourists.
Physical Description	Harris River Dam is a stone faced dam across Harris River which is fed by a multitude of freshwater creeks. A natural valley was clear felled to form the freshwater reservoir. The dam consists of a reservoir, water tower, water treatment building, chemical building in stone faced construction and various other minor buildings. It is surrounded by forest and features landscaped public areas below the dam wall, a man made look out and has picnic and barbecue facilities.
Statement of Significance	Harris River Dam was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Harris River Dam is a culturally modified landscape surrounded by relatively undisturbed natural landscape and is valued by the community as a place of beauty. The Harris River Dam is a place where Collie people take their visitors for recreation purposes and is enjoyed by the wider community for similar reasons. It is popular for picnics and attracts an abundance of birdlife and insects. The social associations with the Harris River Dam are by definition short.
Bibliographic references	Water Authority of Western Australia. 1989. 'Harris River Dam'; Information provided at the Collie Workshop by L. Banks and T. Mills.

Place Name	Hawke Block (North and South)
Place Identifiers	PEM 20
Related Places	
Locality	Pemberton
Map	Meerup 2028 and Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	As shown on the map titled 'Regional Forest Assessment and Forest Blocks' produced by the Information Management Branch, Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), 1997. Southern boundary is formed by D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Western boundary is formed by Ritter Road. The northern boundary is formed by the Warren River from where it crosses Ritter Road east, turning south to form the eastern boundary to the point where the river enters D'Entrecasteaux National Park.
Easting AMG	395500 - 403700
Northing AMG	6172400 - 6185500
History	<p>Hawke Forest Block is located to the south west of the town of Pemberton and has a long association with the town and surrounding farms. It is comprised of virgin mixed karri and jarrah forest which has only been selectively logged in limited areas. Farmers who came to the South West to graze cattle in the 19th century found that the pasture was nutrient deficient and in order for their herds to thrive, the cattle had to be moved from forest leases to coastal leases in the south during the summer. In moving their herds, the farmers created tracks through the forest which continue to be used for bushwalking, cycling and four-wheel driving. The Warren River forms the eastern boundary of Hawke Block and Yeagerup Lake lies immediately outside the south western corner of the block, within D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Both of these provided essential fresh water for the cattle as they moved through the area. The Yeagerup Diversion of the Bibbulmun Track has run through this block since the track was officially established in 1979. Hawke Block is also a popular location for spotlighting. Fish and marron caught in the Warren River provided an important dietary supplement for early settlers. Since then, recreational fishing and marroning have become popular among locals and tourists. The river has also been used for swimming and canoeing. Old growth karri forests such as Hawke Block (as opposed to regrowth karri forest) are important for apiarists. Honey production from old growth forests is increased due to the extended flowering season provided by the presence of trees of a variety of ages which flower at different times, and by the greater profusion of blossom on karri trees 200-300 years old. Regrowth karri forests, where the trees are all the same age, have a shorter season as the trees all flower simultaneously, and trees under 80 years of age are considered virtually useless. The aesthetic qualities of the virgin karri forests in the Pemberton area have been noted since the 1920s when the State Government began endorsing special rail trips to the area for eminent visitors. These qualities and others continue to be valued today. Hawke Block is valued by locals and tourists for its old growth forest and for the sense of 'wilderness' which it provides. In 1994 the first forest blockade to occur in Western Australia took place at nearby Giblett Block in response to plans to clear fell the forest. In 1997 a protest Rescue Camp was established at Giblett and several large karri trees have subsequently been occupied by protesters on a permanent basis. More recently, a tree at Hawke Block has also been occupied in protest of plans to clear fell the forest. Several celebrities have visited the protest camp and there has been widespread media coverage. The camp and protest trees have also attracted numerous visitors to the forest.</p>
Physical Description	Hawke Block is an area of virgin mixed karri and jarrah forest which has been selectively logged in limited locations. It lies between the Warren National Park to the north and D'Entrecasteaux National Park to the south. The block is part of the

transitional area between the forests of the north and the dunes and coastal heath of the south. The Warren River runs along the eastern and northern boundary of the block. The block is cut through with numerous trails and tracks, some of which date back to early cattle drovers. The Yeagerup Diversion of the Bibbulmun Track runs along the western boundary of the block.

Statement of Significance

Hawke Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.

The aesthetic values of virgin karri forest has been valued by the local community and by visitors to the Pemberton area since the 1920s. The sense of 'wilderness' experienced by visitors to Hawke Block induces a profound emotional response. There is a stimulating visual contrast between the tall karri forests and the low coastal heath and sand dunes further south (E.1).

Hawke Block is significant to the local community for its associations with the early settlement and farming patterns of the South West. Historic and more recent tracks, such as the Yeagerup Diversion of the Bibbulmun Track, which run through the forest, provide recreational opportunities for bike riding, bushwalking and four-wheel driving for tourists and locals. The Warren River has been significant to the local community for providing essential food during the early settlement period. Subsequently it has been popular with locals and tourists for recreational fishing, swimming, canoeing and marroning. The longer flowering season provided by the mixed age of trees in the old growth karri forest at Hawke Block, over nearby regrowth karri forests, are important to apiarists who use this region, and who also value the opportunities for beekeeping in State forest areas. The presence of old growth karri forest in the South West and the 'wilderness' experience which it is possible to enjoy at Hawke Block are highly valued by the local community and tourists. The location of Hawke Block between Warren National Park and D'Entrecasteaux National Park increases this sense of 'wilderness'. Since 1997, Hawke Block has been associated with the environmental protest against the clear felling and wood chipping of old growth forests in the South West. (G.1).

Bibliographic references

Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97;
Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97;
Margaret River Community Workshop 26/10/97.

Place Name	Helena Valley, including the Helena River & Mundaring Weir.
Place Identifiers	MUN 8
Related Places	
Locality	Perth, Wooroloo and Northam
Map	Perth 2084, Wooroloo 2134 and Northam 2234
Boundary of Place	A zone 200 metres either side of the river.
Easting AMG	402500; 465600
Northing AMG	6469500; 6463700
History	<p>The Helena River provided a reliable water supply to Aboriginal people prior to European settlement and was important to early settlers. It was on the edge of a track through to the settlement in the York District. The river was dammed between 1898 and 1903 as part of the major engineering work for the Coolgardie Water Supply, conceived by the PWD and engineered by C. Y. O'Connor. The dam construction gave rise to the townsite of Mundaring. Mundaring Weir and the Helena River have developed into popular attractions to visit and in which to enjoy the natural environment. In the years in which the dam overflows, the event creates an enormous amount of interest and visitors flock to the dam simply to watch it overflow.</p>
Physical Description	<p>The Helena River, Helena Valley and many of the areas along its route are undisturbed natural landscapes with granite outcrops and a rich variety of native flora and fauna. The Mundaring Weir is a major engineering work across the river. There are many locations along the river enjoyed for their natural values and location where people go to enjoy social occasions.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>The Helena River was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The Helena River, the Helena Valley and many of the areas along its route are undisturbed natural landscapes including granite outcrops and a rich variety of native flora and fauna. There are many attractive locations along the river enjoyed for their natural values.</p> <p>The Helena River, the Helena Valley and many of the areas along its route are valued by the people of Western Australia for their aesthetic values and are enjoyed for social occasions, recreation and the natural environment. The Mundaring Weir is one of the State's cultural heritage icons, because of the scale of the engineering feat in building the pipeline to the Goldfields and its connection with the gold era development of the State. The occasions on which the dam overflows are major social events.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Page, J. S. 1986. 'Building a State'. Water Authority of Western Australia; Information given at the Mundaring Workshop by P. Day and M. Tie; Shire of Mundaring Municipal Inventory place record sheets 55 and 56, 1996.</p>

Place Name	Hester Forest Block
Place Identifiers	NAN 16
Related Places	
Locality	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Map	Bridgetown 2130
Boundary of Place	Hester Forest Block.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	<p>Hester Block has been selectively cut in the distant past, but not subjected to modern intensive prescription logging processes. The close proximity to Bridgetown makes the forest an important recreational area. The landscape quality is a visual resource to Bridgetown, with five sealed roads radiating from Bridgetown, through Hester block, with connecting roads. Most of the population experience the forest every day. In 1987, in response to a management review process by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), the Bridgetown Greenbushes Friends of the Forest was formed. In 1988, logging of Hester was mooted, and the forest block became a topic of debate in Bridgetown. As a result of numerous submissions objecting to logging, CALM acknowledged public concern. A petition in the shire, containing 880 signatures, was presented to Government protesting against proposed logging, but the issue has split the local community.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Hester State Forest is a fragmented series of forest blocks arranged in an arc around, and close to, Bridgetown. Hester Block exhibits some of the best developed examples of remaining jarrah/marri forest.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Hester Forest Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Hester Forest Block contributes to the community's sense of place as a natural place representative of the values of the community who choose to live in the region, and is a tangible landmark of those qualities. It is highly valued as a place that people in the region experience on a daily basis, reinforcing the basis of their lifestyle. It has a special attachment for its symbolism of forest protection, and the community support objecting to logging of the forest. Generations of the community have valued the place for recreational and social purposes. The place is highly valued as part of the heritage which will be passed onto future generations.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Laurie Bullied, Nannup Community Meeting 14/10/1997.</p>

Place Name	Holyoake Precinct
Place Identifiers	DWE 6
Related Places	Within the precinct; Holyoake mill site, Holyoake townsite, Hotham Valley railway route, picnic sites, c1914 workers cottage and chestnut tree.
Locality	Holyoake
Map	Dwellingup 2132
Boundary of Place	One kilometre radius from the mill site.
Easting AMG	4 13400 - 415500
Northing AMG	63 79400 - 6381600
History	<p>Holyoake mill was established in 1910 by the South West Timber Hewers Co-op Society who were known as the 'Teddy bears' due to an association with the President of the United States at that time, 'Teddy' Roosevelt. The town and mill developed in the 1920s but closed in 1931 due to the Depression. The mill subsequently reopened and finally closed in 1960. The town and mill were totally destroyed in the 1961 Dwellingup bush fires. The place is a popular picnic spot, tourist destination for camping and appreciation, and many former residents and their descendants visit the site.</p> <p>The cottage and chestnut tree dated from pre-World War One, and survived the 1961 fire.</p>
Physical Description	The Hotham Valley railway runs through the precinct with the mill site on the north of the valley and the townsite on the south. A cottage and chestnut tree dated from pre-World War One still exist in the area.
Statement of Significance	<p>The Holyoake Precinct was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The Holyoake Precinct is valued for its sense of place, by generations of former residents and their descendants. The historical value of the mill town, and association with the 'Teddy bears', and the Dwellingup fires, is continued through to the present day with the Hotham Valley Railway informing a tourist population and establishing a continuation of social use of the place as a picnic and camping site. The site and remains are valued by the community for historical, social and cultural reasons and have a special attachment for their contribution to the community.</p> <p>The cottage and chestnut tree dated from pre-World War One, and survived the 1961 fire. They are valued by the community for those reasons and form a backdrop for social activities that take place in the Holyoake Precinct.</p>
Bibliographic references	Donald Stone, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997; Jenny Mills and R. Batt, Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/1997; Austin, Brian M. 1978. 'Extinct Settlements of the Dwellingup Area', unpublished research dissertation.

Place Name	Huzza, South Point and Gracetown
Place Identifiers	MAR 4
Related Places	
Locality	Busselton
Map	Busselton 1930
Boundary of Place	Cowaramup Bay, beach and cliffs together with the immediate area above the cliffs. Boundary of 200 metres from the coast.
Easting AMG	312500 - 314500
Northing AMG	6250000 - 6251700
History	<p>Cowaramup Bay has long been a holiday location and a favourite haunt of surfboard riders. The surf conditions are characterised by large gentle rolling waves and is often referred to as the 'nursery of surf'. Many young surfers have learned their skills there.</p> <p>In 1996 a section of fragile cliff face collapsed killing nine people who were watching a local surfing event. This tragedy caused the community to be drawn together in its grief and shocked the whole of Western Australia.</p>
Physical Description	The key elements of Cowaramup Bay and the South Point area in particular are the crumbling cliff faces, the sweep of the bay to the north, the surf breaks, coastal scrub and the beaches.
Statement of Significance	<p>Huzza, South Point and Gracetown were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and were considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Huzza, South Point and Gracetown have aesthetic significance for a large number of Western Australians for their scenic qualities, beaches and surf. It is a place where many Western Australians learned to surf large waves and has been significant in this respect for nearly 40 years. It has particular social significance in relation to the grief arising from the cliff collapse and the death of nine people in 1996. The accident had a profound effect on the local community and the whole of Western Australia.</p>
Bibliographic references	Information provided by E. Shepherdson at the Margaret River Workshop.

Place Name	Inglehope Forest Block
Place Identifiers	DWE 8
Related Places	Forest blocks
Locality	Dwellingup
Map	Dwellingup 2132
Boundary of Place	Inglehope Forest Block.
Easting AMG	412000
Northing AMG	6380000
History	Early research forestry block. The Forestry Department established in Dwellingup in 1928, and this was one of the first research plots. The block represents some high quality jarrah regrowth forest. The research on this plot underpins much of the current jarrah silviculture practices. It is identified and studied to understand forest dynamics.
Physical Description	High quality jarrah regrowth forest.
Statement of Significance	The Inglehope Forest Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The place is highly valued by a select group of forest related organisations and individuals for its scientific and educational resources. The place has a long association with site research and the community appreciates the high quality of the jarrah forest which represents an attitude fundamental in the community.
Bibliographic references	Tammie Reid, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997.

Place Name	Inkpen Reserve
Place Identifiers	MUN 9
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo 2134
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Inkpen Reserve boundaries.
Easting AMG	445000 to 446500
Northing AMG	6478200 to 6480000
History	The place is a small section of bush which local residents and the Wildflower Society fought for and succeeded to save from development in recent times.
Physical Description	Inkpen Reserve is a section of intact jarrah forest with a banksia understorey in a sandy soil location. Informants at the workshops said that the forest was unlogged in this section.
Statement of Significance	<p>Inkpen Reserve was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Inkpen Reserve is a section of unlogged jarrah forest with a banksia understorey and is valued by the community as a natural heritage place for its aesthetic values, which contribute to the community's sense of place. The place is associated with successful community action to conserve it and to prevent it being lost to development.</p>
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by Dr. A. Pilgrim.

Place Name	Jane Block
Place Identifiers	PEM 25
Related Places	
Locality	Northcliffe
Map	Northcliffe 2128
Boundary of Place	As shown on the map titled 'Regional Forest Assessment and Forest Blocks', produced by the Information Management Branch, Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), 1997. The western boundary of Jane Block is formed by Ingermell Road from the junction with Lane Poole Road in the north to Middleton Road in the south. The boundary then runs along Middleton Road to the point where it crosses Boorara Brook and from this point it follows the line of the Brook south to the edge of cleared land north of Muirillup Road. The southern boundary is formed by the junction of the forest with cleared private land to its junction with Muirillup Road. The boundary runs along the latter road north east for a short distance until the boundary with cleared land crosses the road at which point the boundary turns east off the road and follows the line of cleared land. This boundary veers north east and reaches the Canterbury River which forms the eastern boundary for a short distance north and south of the Middleton Road. The boundary deviates along the line between the forest and cleared land to the east of the river, and then returns to the line of the river. The northern boundary is formed by Lane Poole Road.
Easting AMG	423200 - 438600
Northing AMG	6166600 - 6174700
History	Jane Forest Block is an area of largely virgin forest located to the north east of the town of Northcliffe. All the forest immediately surrounding Northcliffe was cleared for farming by early settlers, particularly by those who came under the Group Settlement scheme in the 1920s. Jane Block was marked out for clearance by group settlers. However, the controversy surrounding the policy of ring barking trees in order to clear the land prompted the Forestry Department to call for Jane Block to be set aside for its timber. This represented an early success for the Forests Department over the perceived needs of pastoralists. The associations with early settler families and later residents of the area remain evident today in the names of roads through the block and in local folklore. Timber milling began in Northcliffe in response to the demand for building materials for group settlers. The Jane Formation, a railway linking Northcliffe to the Shannon Mill and river was constructed during the 1950s north of the line of Middleton Road. The main mill in Northcliffe was closed in 1994 and only three small operations remain in the town. During the declining years of the timber industry and subsequent to the closure of the main mill, Northcliffe has been moving to develop a sustainable tourist industry based on ecotourism. Old growth karri forest in the area, such as Jane Block, has become part of this industry. Bushwalking and horseriding along the forest tracks are popular activities among locals and tourists. Of long standing interest are the rare varieties of orchids in the block. Marron caught in Boorara Brook, a tributary of the Gardner River which runs through the block, provided a dietary supplement for early settlers in the area. Since then, recreational fishing and marroning have become popular past-times among locals and tourists. Most recreational fishing is for trout and redfin perch, species introduced into the area during the 1930s. The brook is also noted for its interesting range of indigenous freshwater fish. Old growth karri forests such as Jane Block (as opposed to regrowth karri forest) are important for apiarists. Honey production from old growth forests is increased due to the extended flowering season provided by the presence of trees of a variety of ages which flower at different times, and by the greater profusion of blossom on karri trees 200-300 years old. Regrowth karri forests, where the trees are all the same age, have a shorter season as the trees all

flower simultaneously. In recent years the threat of clear felling and wood chipping of Jane Block has led to the formation of the local 'Friends of Jane' group which has attracted over 500 members, most of them local.

Physical Description	Jane Block is an area of largely virgin karri and jarrah forest. The section of the block north of Middleton Road has only begun to be logged in the last decade. The southern section below Middleton Road has had some selective logging in the past.
Statement of Significance	<p>Jane Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value. The aesthetic qualities of the virgin forest at Jane Block are valued by the local community and by tourists due to the visual contrast they provide to the surrounding farming land and regrowth forest (E.1).</p> <p>Jane Block is significant to the local community for its associations with the activities of early settlers and their farming patterns, and with the development of the timber industry. Tracks through the block facilitate a range of recreational activities including bushwalking, horseriding, observing wildflowers and four-wheel driving. The Boorara Brook has been significant to the local community for providing essential food during the early settlement period. Subsequently it has been popular with locals and tourists for recreational marroning and fishing, and it is particularly noted for its interesting indigenous freshwater species. The longer flowering season provided by the mixed age of trees in the old growth karri forest at Jane Block, over nearby regrowth karri forests, are important to apiarists who use this region, and who also value the opportunities for beekeeping in State forest areas. The scarcity of old growth forest in the immediate environs of Northcliffe mean the presence of old growth forest at Jane Block is particularly valued by the local community, as well as by tourists. Both value highly the 'wilderness' experience which it is possible to enjoy there. In recent years, Jane Block has been associated with the environmental protest against the clear felling and wood chipping of old growth forests in the South West and with the ecotourism industry of the area (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97; Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97; Margaret River Community Workshop 26/10/97.

Place Name	Jarrahdale Precinct
Place Identifiers	JAR 1
Related Places	Jarrahdale townsite, timber mill sites, mill manager's house, sawpits, timber tramway, sleeper getters camp sites, virgin forest, scenic drive, Chestnuts Farm, Gooralong flour mill site, Gooralong Brook and Gooralong Park.
Locality	Jarrahdale
Map	Jarrahdale 2133
Boundary of Place	North to Nettleton and Lyster Roads, east along brook, south along Kinsbury Drive to pipehead track intersection, west to west of Gooralong Brook, north to railway line.
Easting AMG	410300 - 412800
Northing AMG	6420500 - 6423000
History	<p>In 1855, Joseph Batt built the Gooralong flour mill for John Giblett, a former pastoralist of that area known as 'Gooralong'. In c1860, Joseph Batt established the first settlement in the Jarrahdale area, called Chestnut Farm. The flour mill site is now known as Gooralong Park and has been used as a picnic place over many generations of Jarrahdale dwellers. In the 1870s the Wanliss brothers took up generous timber concessions in the Jarrahdale area and built the first timber mill in 1872. They also built a system of timber tramways to haul the logs to the mills and the port at Rockingham. In 1893, the mill manager's house was built for Neil McNeil. It is still occupied. By 1913, a number of outlying mills had closed, and activity was centred on Jarrahdale's timber mill. A 'new' townsite was established at Jarrahdale. Modern milling techniques were introduced to the Jarrahdale Mill in the 1960s, and bauxite mining was established in the region at the same time. The mill and town still function in 1997. Most of the population are employed in the timber or mining industry and recreate in the area where they choose to live and work. Jarrahdale is the only remaining working mill town in close proximity to the Perth metropolitan area. Tourist walks in the town and surrounds are conducted by the Jarrahdale Historical Society.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Jarrahdale townsite is located on the western edge of the Darling Scarp in a valley with Gooralong Brook running east-west dividing the original mill site with the 1913 'new town'. Virgin forest surrounds the identifiable mill town of typical style timber houses. Along Gooralong Brook are various remains of mills and railway formations are found throughout the forest.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Jarrahdale Precinct was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at several community workshops, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Jarrahdale Precinct contributes to the community's sense of place as an historical place in which they live and work in a forest setting. It has a special attachment to the community for its historical importance, social associations, educational and employment opportunities, and the continued use for recreation, interpretation and appreciation. The place is highly valued for the attitudes towards the environment which provides their livelihood. It represents attitudes about lifestyle, which are fundamental to the community. The Jarrahdale Precinct presents an urban form in a forest valley landscape which is synonymous with the forest and highly valued by those who live there and visit for the experience.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Armada Community Meeting 15/10/1997; D. Newman, J. Ball, April 1997, National Trust of Australia (WA) assessment exposition.</p>

Place Name	John Forrest National Park, including granite rocks and railway tunnel.
Place Identifiers	MUN 10
Related Places	Mundaring Weir
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Existing John Forrest National Park boundaries.
Easting AMG	411200 to 416000
Northing AMG	6470000 to MK 6474250
History	<p>Location 15, later John Forrest National Park, was first owned by Sir James Hume and then Richard Lewis, neither of whom improved the land. It reverted to the Crown in 1840 and was worked by loggers and millers. The rerouting of the Eastern Railway and the construction of the Mundaring Weir (1898-1903) had a profound effect on the site. In due course, the land was set aside for a water reserve. Formal protection for the area began in 1898, but although the park was reserved, it was used for grazing and shooting. The park developed gradually and most of the structures within it relate to the post-Second World War period. The park is frequently visited and enjoyed and has been a popular recreation destination since the use of the motor car. It was the State's first national park.</p>
Physical Description	<p>John Forrest National Park is located to the north of Greenmount Hill on the Great Eastern Highway. Jane Brook flows through it and it contains waterfalls, many natural beauty spots, granite outcrops, substantial stands of timber with other flora, fauna and a variety of man made features mostly constructed for the enjoyment of visitors. Its timbers include jarrah and wandoo. It also contains evidence of the old railway and old railway tunnel.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>John Forrest National Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>John Forrest National Park with its many natural beauty spots, granite outcrops, substantial stands of timber and other flora, fauna and a variety of man made features is valued by Western Australians for its aesthetic value and is a landmark for people of the State.</p> <p>John Forrest National Park with its many natural beauty spots, granite outcrops, substantial stands of timber and other flora, fauna and a variety of man made features is of considerable significance to Western Australians and visitors as a place to enjoy outdoor recreation and the natural environment. It contributes to the community's sense of place and is one of the State's icons. It is valued by some as a regrowth area.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Shire of Mundaring Municipal Inventory, place record 169, 1996; Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by J. Mills, L. Madden, J. Johnson, J. Jones, G. Duxbury, S. Gorton, J. Williams and J. Conacher.</p>

Place Name	Kitty's Gorge
Place Identifiers	ARM 6
Related Places	
Locality	Armadale
Map	Jarradale 2133
Boundary of Place	Kitty's Gorge runs along the Gooralong Brook from Jarradale to its junction with the Serpentine River to the south west. The boundary of the site is the line drawn along the ridge of the enclosing valley.
Easting AMG	407600 - 410600
Northing AMG	6419000 - 6422600
History	A wheat farm was developed on the banks of Gooralong Brook in 1872 and later a water powered mill was erected on the water course. The area became known as Kitty's Gorge after a lost cow of that name was found near the a waterfall on the brook which runs over a single large rock. Gooralong Brook runs through a steep valley and is a permanent water course. It has therefore become a popular location for picnicking, walking and camping among locals, who visit it on organised walks from Gooralong Park, and tourists. There are walk trails along the brook designed to take advantage of the views along the brook and of the waterfalls.
Physical Description	Gooralong Brook runs through a steep valley called Kitty's Gorge, which runs from Jarradale to the brook's junction with the Serpentine River in the south. The main waterfall falls over a single large rock. Most of the gorge is contained within Serpentine National Park.
Statement of Significance	Kitty's Gorge was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value. The views of waterfalls along Gooralong Brook at Kitty's Gorge are significant to the local community and tourists who visit the site for its visual amenity (E.1). The local community has special associations with Kitty's Gorge as a site of early settlement in the area and for the folklore relating to the discovery of a lost cow. The gorge is also an important recreation site, popular among locals and tourists for picnicking and camping. It is considered a highlight of organised bushwalks in the area (G.1).
Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97; Armadale Community Workshop 28/10/97.

Place Name	Lake Jasper
Place Identifiers	PEM 3
Related Places	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
Locality	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
Map	Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	A boundary of 200 metres of land surrounding the existing boundary of Lake Jasper.
Easting AMG	377000 - 380400
Northing AMG	6190200 - 6192800
History	<p>There is evidence that the area now occupied by this freshwater lake was once inhabited by Aboriginal communities. Archaeological remains have been discovered at the bottom of the lake which may date back 4,000 years. Lake Jasper is the State's only freshwater archaeological site.</p> <p>The lake covers 700 hectares and is the largest permanent freshwater lake in the south west of Western Australia. It is an important area for wildlife, particularly birds such as ducks, swans and pelicans.</p> <p>Although access is limited due to the unmade roads in the area, the lake is popular for locals and tourists who visit the area for its visual amenity and for recreation, in particular water sports.</p>
Physical Description	Lake Jasper lies within D'Entrecasteaux National Park. It is the largest permanent freshwater lake in the south west of Western Australia and has a unique wetland ecosystem. It covers 700 hectares. It is accessed via an unmade road suitable for four-wheel drive vehicles only.
Statement of Significance	<p>Lake Jasper was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>As a large freshwater lake surrounded by coastal heath, low woodland of jarrah, bullich, yate and peppermint and stable dunes, Lake Jasper provides a dramatic visual contrast to its surrounding environment which is highly valued by locals and visitors to the area (E.1).</p> <p>Lake Jasper has been used by the local community and tourists for a variety of recreational purposes for many years. The lake is used extensively for water sports, particularly water skiing. Camping, picnicking and barbecuing facilities are also widely used. Visitors are particularly attracted to this place because of the scenic qualities of the area, and the contrast the lake provides to the surrounding environment (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97; Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Lake Leschenaultia
Place Identifiers	MUN 11
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	The boundary should be defined as a line about 200 metres from the lake's water line.
Easting AMG	428500 - 429500
Northing AMG	6474800 - 6475800
History	Lake Leschenaultia has been used as a place for enjoyment of the natural environment, swimming and boating for many years.
Physical Description	Lake Leschenaultia is a long narrow lake with a reed covered shore line except where it has been modified, with forest beyond. It is a quiet area with provision for visitors, picnickers, for canoeing and has public conveniences.
Statement of Significance	Lake Leschenaultia was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Lake Leschenaultia is valued as a scenic location for passive recreation. It contributes to the community's sense of place. Lake Leschenaultia is valued as a scenic location for passive recreation, widely used by the local and regional communities. It contributes to the community's sense of place and is a natural icon which has been visited by many thousands of Western Australians.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by R. Ruderforth.

Place Name	Lane Poole Reserve
Place Identifiers	COL 5
Related Places	Baden Powell, Bob's Crossing, grass trees, historic river spots, king jarrah trees, and Nanga Precinct including all swimming places, Island Pool, Nanga Chuddich walk trails, Nanga-Dwellingup Fire 1961, Nanga Mill and Townsite and Sandy Cove.
Locality	Collie, Darkan and Dwellingup
Map	Collie 2131 and Dwellingup 2132
Boundary of Place	Lane Poole Reserve boundaries are all established reserve boundaries as noted under title information.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	The Lane Poole Reserve contains elements of virgin bush and areas that have been logged which are now regrowth. It was extensively worked historically and supported many mills before being proposed as a reserve in the 1970s. It became a reserve in 1987 and was named after C. E. Lane Poole. Poole was appointed as Conservator of Forests in 1916, two years before the Forest Act came into force. Poole was an early advocate of integrated forest management. Poole went on to become the head of the School of Forestry in Canberra. The reserve contains a number of former mills and towns, several of which are now camping areas.
Physical Description	The reserve is some 60 kilometres long on its north-south axis and varies in width between less than a kilometre and up to almost 20 kilometres. It includes jarrah, wandoo and blackbut forest, the Murray River valley, lake heath communities, recreation camp sites, walk trails, picnic sites and historic sites such as Nanga Mills and remnants of railways bridges. It is said by local informants at the workshops to possess all heritage values, including historic, aesthetic, social and scientific values.
Statement of Significance	Lane Poole Reserve was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Lane Poole Reserve is valued by the local and regional community as an accessible forest place in which to walk, camp, canoe and enjoy its natural values, and for its historic associations with mill towns and sites. It is a tourist destination. Lane Poole Reserve is significant as an accessible forest place for recreation. It is the largest jarrah forest reserve north of Collie and contains a major river valley held in high esteem by the community for its aesthetic values. The forests in the reserve have been valued by the community for a long period and in a formal sense since the creation of the Lane Poole Reserve from 1987 or medium term. Lane Poole Reserve has community aesthetic value for its major river valley, range of picturesque settings, stands of timber, clearings and flora and fauna.
Bibliographic references	Mills, J. 1986. 'The Timber People. A History of Bunnings Limited', Bunnings: Perth; Information provided at the Collie Workshop by M. Humble; Information provided at the Dwellingup Workshop by S. Ludbey and L. Craig.

Place Name	Langford Park
Place Identifiers	ARM 4
Related Places	
Locality	Armadale
Map	Jarrahdale 2133
Boundary of Place	The boundary of Langford Park is that indicated by the encircling roads as shown on the Australia 1:100 000 Topographic Survey, Royal Australian Survey Corps 1982.
Easting AMG	411600 - 412500
Northing AMG	6423600 - 6424400
History	<p>Langford Park is the site of the first bauxite mine in the south west of Western Australia. Permission was given by the Government for bauxite mining to take place within the jarrah forests of the Darling Scarp from 1961 onwards. In all, mining leases were granted for one million acres of jarrah forest. This decision was extremely controversial. It was unpopular with the Forests Department who wanted forests protected for the timber industry, and also with environmental groups who opposed the clearfelling and open cast mining techniques which were used.</p> <p>Much debate centred on the processes whereby the land would be rehabilitated after mining ceased. Langford Park was rehabilitated to form a dam with surrounding picnicking sites and grassed areas. More recently, modern rehabilitation methods have also been used here, and these provide an interesting contrast to the earlier methods. The park is a popular location among locals and tourists for picnicking and there are bridle trails in the surrounding regrowth forest. The area is also popular for wildlife watching, particularly kangaroos. The success of the various mining industries throughout Western Australia, with the aid of considerable State Government support, contributed to the increased wealth of the State from the late 1960s to the mid 1980s. This wealth fundamentally changed the face and the image of the city of Perth, as mining and insurance companies replaced old buildings with new high rise tower blocks.</p>
Physical Description	Langford Park consists of an artificial dam with surrounding grassed picnic areas located in regrowth forest. Bridle trails run through the forest.
Statement of Significance	<p>Langford Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>As an example of the successful rehabilitation of jarrah forest areas after open cast bauxite extraction, the lake and forest of Langford Park has special aesthetic significance to the local and regional population, particularly those concerned about the visual impact of such mining techniques in forest (E.1).</p> <p>Langford Park is significant to the local and regional population as the site of the first bauxite mine in the south west of Western Australia. It represents the genesis of what was to become a major industry, generating income which contributed to fundamental changes to the fabric of the city of Perth and, as a result, its national and international image.</p> <p>The Park is significant as an example of apparently successful rehabilitation of open cast bauxite mining in a forested region, and illustrates the historical development of techniques used to achieve this. Its success has helped to allay public concern on the aesthetic impact of this mining technique in the area.</p> <p>Since rehabilitation, Langford Park has become an important centre for recreation for the local population and tourists, and is used for picnicking and horseriding (G.1).</p>

Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97; Armadale Community Workshop 28/10/97.
Place Name	Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park, Ridge, and lighthouses
Place Identifiers	MAR 5
Related Places	
Locality	Busselton and Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929 and Busselton 1930
Boundary of Place	Existing Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park.
Easting AMG	313000 - 3290000
Northing AMG	6195000 - 6288000
History	The Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park was settled early in colonial history and was logged for timber. In the 1920s it was one of the locations used for the Group Settlement Scheme. The area continues to evolve with regrowth forest, viticulture and various forms of recreation and tourism. It is said to be rich in archaeological history and to have scientific values.
Physical Description	The area includes sand dunes, caves and a diverse range of flora and fauna. Early farming, logging and milling sites, including the townsites of Jarradene and Karridale, together with areas of regrowth such as the Boranup Regrowth Forest are located within the area. There are many tracks, picturesque settings and two important lighthouses at the Leeuwin Cape (1896) and the Naturaliste Cape (1904). It also includes features such as Bunker Bay, Cape Naturaliste, Sugar Loaf Rock, Kabbiggup Beach, the surrounding bush to Yallingup, Canal Rocks, Smith's Beach, Ellensbrook Cape, Freycinet, Hamelin Bay, Quarry Bay and Cape Leeuwin.
Statement of Significance	Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park is significant for its picturesque natural environment including the shoreline and beaches, the culturally modified landscape, landmarks such as the two lighthouses and the forest tracks. It attracts tourism for its aesthetic value. The Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park is significant for its natural environment, culturally modified landscape and viticulture, beaches and landmarks. It is enjoyed by local, State and national people as a major tourist attraction.
Bibliographic references	Page, J. S. 1986. 'Building a State'. Water Authority of Western Australia: Perth; National Trust. 1997. 'Traces of the Past'. National Trust: Perth; Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by H. Strack, D. Graves, R. Banks and D. Bennett.

Place Name	Long Gully Bridge
Place Identifiers	DWE 21
Related Places	Timber industry railway network
Locality	Dwellingup
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	The span of the bridge over the Murray River.
Easting AMG	431500
Northing AMG	6346500
History	<p>The various timber companies who established in the area, from the 1890s onwards, constructed the railway formations to haul the logs from the forest to the mill and rail out of the mill to port. Many of the former railway formations are now used as fire breaks and roads, and most of the railway lines have been pulled up. Some of the timber bridges remain and walk trails have been identified by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) along some of the formations.</p> <p>Long Gully Bridge was constructed by the Western Australian Government Railways (WAGR) in 1934 to transport timber. Ownership was transferred to CALM in 1966. Until c1955 it provided vehicular access for local residents, but it is now a footbridge on the Bibbulmun Track.</p>
Physical Description	The timber bridge is a curved trestle construction, nine metres above the gully.
Statement of Significance	<p>The Long Gully Bridge was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The railway bridge is a tangible landmark and connection to the history of the early timber industry in the Dwellingup area. It is valued and used by the community and tourists as part of the Bibbulmun Track through the forest.</p>
Bibliographic references	Steve Raper, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997; 'Industry & Infrastructure in Western Australia 1829-1940', R. G. Hartley Institution in Engineers, Perth, 1995.

Place Name	Mahogany Inn
Place Identifiers	MUN 12
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Per green title boundaries.
Easting AMG	417000
Northing AMG	6470000
History	Mahogany Inn was established as a coaching inn for the Perth to York Road and has been in continuous use since its construction. It was built as military barracks in 1839 and was altered in 1847/8. It was owned by Edward Byfield and is the oldest standing Inn on the Perth to York Road. It is probably the oldest inn still in occupation in Western Australia.
Physical Description	Mahogany Inn is a building of masonry wall and timber construction with outbuildings and additional structures set alongside the Great Eastern Highway amongst old trees.
Statement of Significance	Mahogany Inn was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Mahogany Inn has social significance as a minor landmark for Western Australians well known through the region and State. Mahogany Inn has aesthetic value as a picturesque reminder of the past. Mahogany Inn is significant for its historic value as a staging post on the Perth to York Road and is valued as contributing to the community's sense of place through its links with the past. It is a modest icon.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by E. McCrum; National Trust. 1997. 'Traces of the Past'. National Trust: Perth.

Place Name	Marrinup Precinct
Place Identifiers	DWE 10
Related Places	Precinct includes: townsite, mill site, POW site, railway siding, Marrinup Falls, bauxite rehabilitation walk track.
Locality	Dwellingup
Map	Dwellingup 2132
Boundary of Place	One kilometre radius from the mill site.
Easting AMG	408500 - 410500
Northing AMG	6380200 - 6382300
History	Marrinup is a mill town. The first saw mill was established there in the 1880s by Charles Tuckey, and by 1898, a steam driven mill was operating and a timber tram line extended into the forest connecting the mill. After the railway opened in 1910, Millars Timber and Trading Co Ltd built a mill opposite the siding. In 1930 the mill closed and the site was abandoned until World War Two when a Civilian Aliens Corp camp and army camp were established there, as well as a Prisoner of War camp. The Marrinup town, mill, and camps were razed in the 1961 Dwellingup fires. The railway is still in use as a tourist railway operated by the Hotham Valley Tourist Railway. The Marrinup forest is an example of a balance of many uses in coexistence. The place is a popular tourist and recreational site.
Physical Description	The Marrinup Precinct comprises forest area with some of the species of flora along the region of the scarp being specific to the area. Much of the forest shows evidence of jarrah dieback. Bauxite mining and rehabilitation sites are evident in the precinct. Remains of buildings and gardens in the camp sites are still evident.
Statement of Significance	The Marrinup precinct was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The precinct is highly valued by local regional and national communities for its recreational value, ecotourism value, the historic associations with the camps and mill towns and sites. The local community identify with the place as being synonymous with their chosen lifestyle in Dwellingup. The reserve is highly valued as a major tourist destination.
Bibliographic references	Lisa Craig, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997; Murray Love, Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/1997; Austin, Brian M. 1978. 'Extinct Settlements of the Dwellingup Area', unpublished research dissertation.

Place Name	Mason and Bird Tramway (Bickley to Ellis Brook)
Place Identifiers	ARM 9
Related Places	Bickley Reservoir and camp, Canning Mill Site, Ellis Brook Falls, Ellis Brook Valley, Kattamoorda Trail, Mason and Bird Heritage Trail, Munday Brook Bridge and Victoria Reservoir.
Locality	
Map	Jarrahdale 2133
Boundary of Place	The northern boundary of the Mason and Bird Tramway Area is defined by the ridge which runs along Bickley Brook to Canning Road to grid ref 557135. It then follows the land contour marked on the Australia 1:100 000 Topographic Survey, Royal Australian Survey Corps 1982 around Victoria Reservoir to grid ref 509108. It then runs along another contour line in a north westerly direction following the southern ridge above Ellis Brook. It then veers north following the line of high ground back to Bickley Brook.
Easting AMG	407700 - 414000
Northing AMG	6450600 - 6456600
History	<p>In the early 1860s Benjamin Mason established a timber station on Canning River. In 1864 he established a second timber mill, Hill Station, in the Darling Range. By 1870, he had established the Mason and Bird Company with Francis Bird, a well know London architect, and the company had been granted an 100,000 acre concession in the Darling Range at Canning. Bird then designed a 14 kilometre timber tramway, running along the line of Bickely Brook, to carry horse drawn loads of timber from Mill Number 2, the Hill Station to Mill Number 1 on the Canning River. The tramway, bridges and embankments were all built using convict labour and the route was opened by Governor Weld in 1872. It was the second tramway track in the State. There are three bridges along the track, each over 30 metres in length, of which only Munday Brook Bridge, built in 1871, survives. In its heyday, the mill employed 130 men (1% of the male population of the State at that time), 40 horses, 80 bullocks. The number of accidents on the tramway due to the steep inclines and sharp curves, led to it being abandoned in 1881, and the company was forced into bankruptcy in 1882. The lease was then taken up by Keane and Wright of Wright and Co who cut the sleepers for the Midland Railway.</p> <p>Archaeological remains have been discovered near Mill 1, in particular the remains of a 1870 water powered flour mill, and there also extant remains of the mill workers cemetery and remains of orchards and gardens. The tramway was restored by the Ministry of Roads Department in the 1980s and developed as recreational walk.</p> <p>The Mason and Bird tram track was also used as the access road for Victoria Reservoir, built between 1889 and 1891, which provided Perth's first piped water supply. The engineering skills used to construct the dam also had a beneficial effect on railway engineering in the area, and solved some of the problems associated with transporting timber out of the forest. The current Bickley Reservoir was constructed in 1921 and replaces the former Bickley Dam, built in the 1860s. The water mill on Bickley Dam became inoperable when the water from Munday Brook was redirected into Victoria Reservoir. Both areas have been favoured picnic sites for the people of Perth. Camp sites, particularly for scouts, were also established in the area, and there is still a site at Bickley Reservoir for this purpose</p>
Physical Description	Small valley with beautiful scenery, walk trails, wild flowers and the remains of a disused horse-drawn tramway in the forests of the Darling Scarp. Two reservoirs.
Statement of Significance	The Mason and Bird Tramway from Bickley to Ellis Brook was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected

through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.

The Mason and Bird Tramway is one of Western Australia's oldest timber tramway routes which has been restored and is in good condition (criteria A.4, B.2, C.2, D.2, F.1). The aesthetic values of the area have been held in high esteem by the local community, the Perth community and interstate visitors for generations (criterion E).

The Mason and Bird Tramway is significant for its associations with the timber industry of the area. It is now an important attraction for locals and tourists.

Victoria Reservoir has been an important location for picnicking and day tripping since its construction in the 19th century. Ellis Brook and Ellis Brook Falls are significant for the local community and tourists for recreation (criterion G).

The Mason and Bird Tramway is significant for its associations with the architect Francis Bird, who became well known in Australia's eastern states and for the use of convict labour. The area is also significant for its associations with the engineering skills of the Public Works Department (criterion H).

Bibliographic references

- Boswell, M. and W. Brady. 1997. 'South West Forest Region of Western Australia: Thematic History'. Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM);
- Hickson, D. and J. Slee. 1978. 'The Mason and Bird Timber Company'. Canning Districts Historical Society. Friends of Ellis Brook Valley; Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97; Armadale Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Molloy Island
Place Identifiers	MAR 6
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1930
Boundary of Place	Shoreline of Molloy Island.
Easting AMG	334000 - 336000
Northing AMG	6206000 - 6207000
History	<p>Molloy Island was used for possum farming and grazing in the mid to late 19th century. It has been a holiday island for many years and is becoming increasingly residential. The island is only accessible by ferry and is divided into 390 lots. No fencing is permitted, exotic planting is excluded and cats are banned from the island. The architecture of the developments has been controlled to ensure that development fits in with the environment. The substantial original vegetation has been protected through planning.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Molloy Island is located on the confluence of the Blackwood and Scott Rivers and, although inhabited, the natural bush remains largely intact, supporting a proliferation of fauna. Narrow tracks and the absence of fencing, combined with the controlled small amount of development allows most of the vegetation to be retained. It is a unique phenomenon in the south west region of Western Australia. The island has a strong connection with boating and a system of canals penetrates the island perimeter.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Molloy Island was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Molloy Island is located on the confluence of the Blackwood and Scott Rivers and, although inhabited, the natural bush remains largely intact, supporting a proliferation of fauna. The small amount of development on the island is sensitive to the natural environment in the use of narrow tracks, absence of fences and retention of flora. It is a unique phenomenon in the south west region of Western Australia.</p> <p>It is highly valued by the local community and tourists.</p> <p>Molloy Island is valued by the community for its intact natural bush which supports a proliferation of fauna. It has been highly valued for a long period by the local community, and by tourists over a sustained period as a holiday destination with a high degree of privacy and sense of place.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by T. Coulter and subsequently by V. Thompson, Shire of Augusta Margaret River.</p>

Place Name	Mount Chudalup
Place Identifiers	PEM 2
Related Places	D'Entrecasteaux National Park.
Locality	Windy Harbour
Map	Northcliffe 2128
Boundary of Place	The boundary of Mount Chudalup encircles the base of the mountain.
Easting AMG	415600 - 417100
Northing AMG	6152200 - 6153800
History	Mount Chudalup is possibly a significant place for Aboriginal communities of the area. It has been a popular landmark and day tripping location for non-Indigenous people since early this century due to the fact that it provides an excellent vantage point from which to take in panoramic views of the forests to the north, the dunes to the west and the sea to the south. These views show clearly the manner in which this coastal area developed its distinctive land pattern, where the moving coastal dunes cut off the outflow of the rivers and streams of the area and led to the formation of a chain of freshwater lakes and wetlands.
Physical Description	Mount Chudalup is a large granite outcrop 163 metres high which towers over the surrounding karri forest and the coastal plain to the south. Varied panoramic views from the top include the karri forests to the north, D'Entrecasteaux National Park to the west and east, Shannon National Park to the north east, Doggerup and Meerup Dunes and the Southern Ocean. It lies to the east of the sealed road to Windy Harbour, one of the few sealed roads in this coastal area.
Statement of Significance	Mount Chudalup was identified and assessed for social value (criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The views from Mount Chudalup across D'Entrecasteaux show the manner in which this coastal area developed its distinctive land patterns. From the summit it is possible to see how the extensive systems of sand dunes, created by the strong winds off the southern oceans, have blocked the flow of streams and creeks to the sea and created a chain of lakes and wetlands (D.1). As a large granite outcrop, Mount Chudalup is visually distinctive in this area of heath and low woodland. The mountain is also visible from many locations both within D'Entrecasteaux National Park and without. The views from Mount Chudalup have been valued by the local and tourist population for many generations. The views from the summit are varied and extensive, and take in the production karri forests to the north, D'Entrecasteaux National Park to the west and east, Shannon National Park to the north east, Doggerup and Meerup Dunes, the southern coastline including Windy Harbour and the Southern Ocean (E.1). Locals and tourists have been visiting Mount Chudalup since early this century. It has long been a popular location for picnicking and day tripping. There is a marked path with bridge crossings leading to the summit. Visitors are encouraged to come in spring to view the wild flowers which grow between the rocks. The popularity of Mount Chudalup is partly due to its location on the long established road to Windy Harbour, now one of the few sealed roads in D'Entrecasteaux National Park (G.1).
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Mt Frankland
Place Identifiers	DEN 1
Related Places	Fire lookout, Mt Frankland hut, Mt Frankland National Park, Rare Tingles, Shanghai Gully, Soho Hills Tingle Forest.
Locality	Mt Frankland National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	The site is bounded by Boronia Road to the north, Thompson Road to the west and the Frankland River to the east and south east. This boundary includes the base, slopes and summit of the mount.
Easting AMG	477500 - 482300
Northing AMG	6144400 - 6147900
History	A fire lookout tower was built and operated on the summit during the 1960s and until the mid 1970s. Today the site is a popular venue for bushwalkers and campers. The history of this site is unrecorded and to date unknown.
Physical Description	A granite monadnock surrounded by 30,000 hectares of karri forest which forms the Mt Frankland National Park. A fire lookout tower and radio repeater station are located on the summit while an accommodation hut and barbecue area are located nearby. A single phone line runs back to Walpole. The site provides excellent views of the surrounding bush.
Statement of Significance	Mt Frankland has been identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1), through an analysis of data collected through a community process and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The site was identified by a majority of workshop participants as having high local and regional social significance. It is recognised by visitors and locals as a significant natural heritage landmark which helps identify the region and the region's communities. It is a popular place to visit because of the available outdoor recreational opportunities, unspoilt beauty of the surrounding forest, the excellent views from the summit and the diversity of the area's flora and fauna.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Peter Wren, Bill Armstrong and Lynne Farrow.

Place Name	Mt Lindesay
Place Identifiers	DEN 7
Related Places	Denmark River, possum trappers cave.
Locality	Denmark.
Map	Denmark 2328
Boundary of Place	Forest and rocky outcrops bounded by Granite Road and the Denmark River to the west and south west, Nutcracker Road to the south and Stan Road to the east. This boundary includes the base, slopes and summit of the mount.
Easting AMG	522000 - 532300
Northing AMG	6141500 - 6148000
History	<p>In 1829 Dr Thomas Braidwood Wilson travelled overland from the King George Sound settlement to explore the land to the west. He climbed Mt Lindesay. Reaching the summit he saw the highest peaks in the surrounding district and the estuarine waterways along the coast. Wilson named the peaks; Mt Roe, Mt Mitchell and Mt Frankland after the Surveyor Generals of the Colony of New South Wales.</p> <p>Mt Lindesay also represents the western extremity of Captain Collet Baker's exploration of the land lying between the Denmark River and King George Sound in February 1830.</p> <p>Mt Lindesay has been a dominant land mark for Europeans since that time and is now a popular bushwalking venue for locals and tourists.</p> <p>No further historical record has been found for this site.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Mt Lindesay is a dominant landmark lying to the north of Denmark amongst a range of granite monadnocks. The site lies north east of the Denmark River and is accessible by road and bushwalking trails. The summit commands excellent views of the surrounding forest and coastline.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Mt Lindesay has been identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1), through an analysis of data collected through a community process and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The site was identified by a majority of workshop participants as having high local and regional social significance because of its high aesthetic values and association with the early European exploration of the Albany and Denmark regions.</p> <p>The site is recognised by visitors and locals as a significant natural heritage landmark which helps identify the region and the region's communities.</p> <p>It is a popular place to visit because of the available outdoor recreational opportunities, unspoilt beauty of the surrounding forest, the excellent views from the summit and the diversity of the area's flora and fauna.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Green, N. and J. Mulvaney. 1992. 'Commandant of Solitude: the journals of Captain Collet Barker 1828-1831'. Melbourne University Press;</p> <p>Denmark Workshop: Greg Mair.</p>

Place Name	Nanga Precinct
Place Identifiers	DWE 11
Related Places	Sites in the precinct include: Chuditch walk trail, Island Pool, Nanga mill site, Nanga Pool, Nanga townsite, Sandy Cove, Stringers Pool, Tony's Bend and Yarragil.
Locality	Dwellingup
Map	Dwellingup 2132
Boundary of Place	One kilometre radius from the mill site.
Easting AMG	416000 - 418000
Northing AMG	6368800 - 6370800
History	<p>In 1898, Nanga mill was established on the Nanga Brook. It was the only mill connected to the Wokalup railway network in 1908. Fire destroyed the mill in 1930 and a smaller mill opened in the late 1930s. The entire mill was destroyed in the 1961 Dwellingup fires. The place is the venue for passive and active water-based and forest-based recreational activities.</p> <p>The sites in the Nanga Precinct along the Murray River, The Stringers, Nanga Pool, Island Pool and Yarragil, are enjoyed by all ages of the community for swimming and other recreational activities.</p> <p>The local community consider that Sandy Cove is a 'wild site' for camping, and a haven. The site is not identified for tourists, as the locals enjoy the site with its secluded swimming hole, and spend weekends with families and group outings.</p>
Physical Description	The mill site has been overplanted with pine trees and the railway formations remain, surrounded by natural forest. Six metre high kingia grass trees contrast with the jarrah forest at the south of the precinct.
Statement of Significance	<p>The Nanga precinct was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The place contributes to the community's sense of place as a natural place in the forest where the community likes to gather. It is representative of the values of the community who choose to live in the region, and is a tangible landmark of those qualities. It has a special attachment for its social qualities. Nanga mill and townsite are valued for the historical associations which have linked through to the present by continuity as a community meeting place. The place has been a swimming hole for the Dwellingup community since early days and continues to provide active and passive recreational pursuits for the local and broader community.</p>
Bibliographic references	Steve Raper and Susan Ludbey, Dwellingup Community Workshop, 23/10/1997; Jenny Nutt, Armadale Workshop, 27/10/1997; Mavis Dods, Mundaring Workshop, 14/10/97; 'Dwellingup & Lane Poole, Forests and Reserves'. Pamphlet, Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM).

Place Name	Noble Falls
Place Identifiers	MUN 14
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Falls and surrounding land up to 500 metres around the feature.
Easting AMG	428000 to 429000
Northing AMG	6484500 to 6485000
History	The place is said to have been important to Aboriginal people and to early travellers as a watering place on the Toodyay Road. For most of the history of the Colony and, later, the State of Western Australia, Noble Falls has been used and enjoyed as a place to rest and recreate, and for picnics.
Physical Description	Noble Falls is part of the Wooroloo Brook which runs alongside the Toodyay Road. It runs through an area of granite boulders and over a waterfall, creating a picturesque setting which attracts families for picnics and the natural landscape.
Statement of Significance	<p>Noble Falls was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Noble Falls has aesthetic value as a picturesque setting focussed on a water course with granite boulders and a waterfall combining to make it an attractive location for recreation.</p> <p>Noble Falls is enjoyed by the community as a picturesque setting for picnics and enjoying the natural environment. It is used by local people and people from the region, being relatively close to the Perth Metropolitan Area.</p>
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by C. Williams.

Place Name	Nornalup Inlet
Place Identifiers	DEN 5
Related Places	Walpole Inlet, Frankland River, Deep River, Walpole-Nornalup National Park, The Depot, Rest Point, Coalmine Beach, Newdegate Island.
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228 and Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	Nornalup Inlet, its island and its shores are bounded by the Walpole-Nornalup National Park to the east and west, and the Southern Ocean to the south. It includes a 200 metre boundary.
Easting AMG	472500 - 478000
Northing AMG	6123500 - 6128000
History	<p>It is likely that Nornalup Inlet was discovered by European sealers prior to the establishment of Western Australia's first European settlement at King George Sound in 1826.</p> <p>In January 1831 Captain Thomas Bannister set out from Perth to cross overland to King George Sound. His party eventually reached the south coast near Point Nuyts before setting off eastward along the coast, towards the sound. On the way they skirted around the shores of Nornalup Inlet. Later that year Lieutenant Prestor (RN) also explored the inlet.</p> <p>The inlet was further explored in 1833 by Alfred Hillman, Western Australia's first Surveyor. He named the inlet Nornalup, an interpretation of the Aboriginal name for the area Nor-Nor-Nup, the place of the Norne (black snake).</p> <p>William Nairne Clark conducted further explorations in February 1841. He explored the lower reaches of both the Deep and Frankland Rivers and commented on their obvious beauty and the valuable stands of timber along their banks. Clark followed up his exploration with another visit in May of the same year.</p> <p>In June 1842 the inlet was explored by Lieutenant Helpman (RN), who submitted a report to the Colonial Secretary in Perth, extolling the maritime virtues of the inlet and its timber resources. Later in the year Captain W. R. Brown, Master of the American whaler <i>Peruvian</i>, visited the inlet and in October wrote a letter to the Colonial Secretary advising that it was difficult to get small boats over the bar, into the inlet, and that the bay, outside, was a less than wholesome anchorage.</p> <p>In 1845 the Landor brothers tried to establish a fishing and possibly a vegetable growing and boat building enterprise on Newdegate Island in the inlet. Their efforts were unsuccessful.</p> <p>Extensive timber cutting started on the inlet in the 1880s coinciding with the opening up of the South West's timber resources. Most of the timber cutting occurred around Rest Point and in the adjoining forest. Once cut, the timber was taken east, along the coast to Albany for export to Europe or to the Australian colonies in the east.</p> <p>In 1909 the Bellanger family landed at the mouth of the inlet and, travelling by boat, made their way up the Frankland River where they took up land under a conditional purchase agreement and a pastoral lease of the adjoining coastal hinterland.</p> <p>In the 1920s the economic prosperity which followed World War One, the wider use of motor vehicles, local road improvements and the increasing popularity of the south coast as a summer holiday destination, led to the development of a fledgling tourism industry centred on the River and the adjoining Nornalup Inlet. Visitors arrived from Perth and other districts during the summer months and were housed in cottages and tents provided by the few pioneer families living in the area. Among the visitors were John Scadden a former State Labour Premier and other politicians and senior bureaucrats of the day.</p> <p>In 1929 the inlet was connected to Denmark by train while the summer tent accommodation had evolved into a series of guest houses run by the McIntosh,</p>

	<p>Thompson, Swarbrick and Burnside families. Unfortunately the Bellanger family, who had run their own guest house, were forced out of business by the Depression of the 1930s.</p> <p>Favourite spots for visitors were the Peppermints Campsite, Rocky Point and the Depot at the mouth of the inlet.</p>
Physical Description	<p>An estuarine inlet fed by the Deep and Frankland Rivers. The waters and surrounding shores are part of the Walpole-Nornalup National Park. Newdegate Island is situated on the west side of the Inlet.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Nornalup Inlet has been identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1), through an analysis of data collected through a community process and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The inlet was identified by a majority of workshop participants as having high local and regional social significance because of its high aesthetic and recreational values and association with the early European exploration of the region.</p> <p>The inlet is recognised by visitors and locals as a significant natural heritage landmark which helps identify the region and the region's communities.</p> <p>It is a popular place to visit because of the available outdoor recreational opportunities, unspoilt beauty of the surrounding forest, the clean water and the diversity of flora and fauna.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Fernie, G. and L. 1989. 'In Praise of a National Park; the origins and history of the Walpole-Nornalup National Park'. Kaleidoscope Print and Design: Perth;</p> <p>Wolfe, A. 1994. 'The Albany Maritime Heritage Survey 1627-1994. Heritage Council of Western Australia;</p> <p>Denmark Workshop: Greg Mair.</p>

Place Name	Northcliffe Forest Park
Place Identifiers	PEM 26
Related Places	
Locality	Northcliffe
Map	Northcliffe
Boundary of Place	The western boundary of Northcliffe Forest Park is formed by the Wheatley Coast Road. The eastern boundary is formed by the line of the Gardner River. The southern boundary is formed by the Boorara Road between the junctions of Wheatley Coast Road and Boorara Road. The northern boundary is formed by the scenic drive.
Easting AMG	200000
Northing AMG	6800000
History	<p>This is an area of old growth karri and jarrah forest, with areas of sheoak, which abuts the town of Northcliffe. Most of the forest which originally surrounded Northcliffe was cleared away during the Group Settlement programme in the 1920s and 30s. As a result the town is encircled by agricultural land. Northcliffe Forest Park is therefore one of only a small number of remnant forests in the Northcliffe area. It therefore provides a valuable environmental contrast for locals and tourists alike, and is widely used due to its proximity to the town centre. During the period when Northcliffe's timber mills were in operation, the area now represented by the park was used as a timber train turnaround. The Gardner River runs along the eastern edge of the park and has been dammed in one section to provide the town water supply. Bardi Creek also runs through the park and creates an interesting area of coastal type vegetation. Since being vested in the town by the State Government, recreation has become the primary function of the park. Scenic drives and walks have been developed which take advantage of the spring wild flowers and certain special trees within the park, such as the hollow butt karri tree. Numerous areas for picnicking and barbecuing have been provided throughout the park.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Northcliffe Forest Park is an area of old growth karri and jarrah forest with areas of sheoak, which abuts the town of Northcliffe to the east. The park is cut through with drives and walks and there are numerous picnic and barbecue areas throughout. A hollow butt karri tree of special note is located in the northern section of the park. The Gardner River runs through along the eastern edge of the park and includes the town dam. Bardi Creek also runs through the park and creates an interesting area of coastal type vegetation.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Northcliffe Forest Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value. The scarcity of forest in the area surrounding the town of Northcliffe gives Northcliffe Forest Park significant aesthetic value for locals and tourists. It provides a visual contrast to the immediate urban environment and to the surrounding agricultural land (E.1).</p> <p>Northcliffe Forest Park is significant to the local community for its associations with the development of the Northcliffe town dam on the Gardner River. The presence of old growth forest immediately adjacent to the town centre is highly valued by the local community and tourists who enjoy a range of activities there including bushwalking, driving, picnicking and observing wild flowers (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Old Yelverton Townsite and Forest Block
Place Identifiers	MAR 7
Related Places	
Locality	Busselton
Map	Busselton 1930
Boundary of Place	Old Yelverton Townsite and Forest Block.
Easting AMG	320800 - 326300
Northing AMG	6261000 - 6268000
History	Yelverton was named after H. J. Yelverton of the Canning Jarrah Co. The forest was logged and a townsite and mill established. The townsite was later abandoned and the area now contains rare flora. It also contains sites of value to Aboriginal people. It is used regularly by local people, school children and tourists.
Physical Description	Old Yelverton Townsite and Forest Block is on the east of the Leeuwin Ridge off Abbey Farm Road. It contains high quality jarrah forest, rare flora and evidence of a mill and townsite.
Statement of Significance	<p>Old Yelverton Townsite and Forest Block were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and were considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Old Yelverton Townsite and Forest Block is enjoyed by the local community and visitors for its natural landscape, historic sites and as a place to enjoy remnant vegetation. It is used regularly by local people, school children and tourists and the associations for the community are long standing.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Mills, J. 1986. 'The Timber People, A History of Bunnings Limited'. Bunnings: Perth;</p> <p>Information provided by R. Banks at the Margaret River Workshop.</p>

Place Name	Pemberton Swimming Pool
Place Identifiers	PEM 11
Related Places	
Locality	Pemberton
Map	Manjimup 2129
Boundary of Place	The southern boundary of the precinct surrounding Pemberton Swimming Pool is formed by Pump Hill Road. The western boundary is formed by the weir on Lefroy Brook and the northern boundary is formed by the peak of the hill which forms the backdrop to the pool, as shown on the Australia 1:100 000 Topographic Survey, Royal Australian Survey Corps 1982.
Easting AMG	410300 - 411000
Northing AMG	6188000 - 6188500
History	<p>A dam was built across the Lefroy Brook in 1928 which created the 91metre long pool. Generations of local children have learnt to swim here and it has provided a training facility for some of the State's well know swimmers, as well as a venue for State swimming competitions. The pool provides the only public swimming facility for the town of Pemberton.</p> <p>The surrounding environs provide an important recreational area, particularly for tourists, who use the area for picnicking and as a setting off point for bushwalking along the signposted trails in the karri forest to the north.</p>
Physical Description	<p>The pool lies on the northern edge of Pemberton, at the margin between the town and the karri forested hills to the north. Lefroy Brook has been dammed at the western end of the pool to create a 91 metre area of freshwater. A grassy reserve with scattered trees, barbecues and an amenity block runs along the southern shore of the pool. A wooden platform has been erected out over the water to facilitate access from the reserve and this abuts a shallow enclosure within the pool for supervised swimming and lessons. On the northern shore of the pool, the karri forest extends down to the shoreline. Walk trails start from the reserve, cross the dam and enter the forest.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Pemberton Swimming Pool was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The priority given to the provision of safe swimming facilities for the community of Pemberton early on in the town's development demonstrates the fundamental importance given to swimming in Western Australian and Australian culture (D.2). Located on the margin between the town to the south and the karri forested hills to the north, the Pemberton swimming pool creates a visual junction of great beauty, and its aesthetic qualities are valued by both the local community and visitors to the area (E.1).</p> <p>The pool is of great social value to the people of Pemberton as it provides the main public swimming facility within the town. The surrounding environs also provide an important recreational area, particularly for tourists, for picnicking and for setting off for bushwalking in the karri forest to the north (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Pemberton Townsite Precinct
Place Identifiers	PEM 40
Related Places	Sites in the townsite precinct include: Pemberton Hotel, Pemberton Mill precinct including mill town and chimney, mill hall, mill housing and workers club, Widdeson Street bush reserve, forest park, Pemberton Golf Course, Pemberton Cemetery, Pemberton Caravan Park (remains of first hydro-electric station), Pemberton Swimming Pool, Big Brook Arboretum, Pemberton Hospital, former school and Pemberton Hotel.
Locality	Pemberton
Map	Manjimup 2129
Boundary of Place	Pemberton townsite extending 200 metres on the north west side of the Vasse Highway, one kilometre south along the highway for one kilometre on the south east side, to north of the golf course.
Easting AMG	410000 - 412500
Northing AMG	6187000 - 6189000
History	<p>The State Saw Mill was established in Pemberton in 1900 and, by 1914, with donations of land and timber, the mill workers had built their community centre, the mill hall (and school). In 1925, the Forests Department established a ranger at Pemberton, and the railway line connected to the town in 1926, followed by the construction of the hospital. During the 1920s the hotel was relocated from Greenbushes. The golf course was built by community effort. In 1954, a forest youth camp was opened and still operates as a camp school. The Widdeson St bush reserve was established by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) for the preservation of water and is a town buffer which provides a place to enjoy passive recreational pursuits within walking distance of the town. The arboretum was established in the 1970s on the site of the original stock holding yards and soak which supplied the steam trains with water, and was used in logging. In the 1980s the Apex Club established a fitness trail at the popular recreational site. The Pemberton Timber Mill has operated continuously since 1900 and is currently owned and managed by Bunnings. The mill buildings and many timber mill houses throughout the town continue their original use, and make a strong identity statement in Pemberton. The former mill hall is now the tourist centre.</p>
Physical Description	The mill town is set around the mill with its distinctive chimney and surrounded by farm land and a backdrop of old growth forest. The residential places comprise typical timber construction mill houses and significant other timber heritage public buildings.
Statement of Significance	<p>Pemberton town and surrounding forest were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and are considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The town and surrounding forest of Pemberton is highly valued for its sense of place by generations of former residents, their descendants and the Pemberton community. The historical value of the mill town and its associations are synonymous with the timber industry. The community value the recognisable mill town identity. The community highly values Pemberton town, timber mill and forest setting for social, educational and cultural reasons. It is valued for the lifestyle associated with working in the timber industry and recreational activities of tourists and the local community. The area represents attitudes and beliefs fundamental to the community in that the timber industry, conservation, tourism, and rural lifestyle can achieve a balance. Many places in the Pemberton townsite precinct have special attachments to a wide ranging number of communities for the</p>

social activities which have continued for many generations. Tourists value Pemberton as a recognisable environment of a working mill town in the forest.

Bibliographic references Pemberton Community Meeting.

Place Name	Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway
Place Identifiers	PEM 10
Related Places	Cascades
Locality	Northcliffe
Map	Northcliffe 2128 and Manjimup 2129
Boundary of Place	The boundary of the railway line is that indicated on the Australia 1:100,000 Topographic Survey, Royal Australian Survey Corps 1982 and includes a 0.5 kilometre strip of forest on either side of the tramway.
Easting AMG	419700; 410800
Northing AMG	6167300; 6187500
History	The Northcliffe to Pemberton Railway line runs south from Pemberton to Northcliffe along the line of the Lefroy Brook which it crosses several times on rustic wooded bridges. There are several stations and stopping points along the route. Of particular note is the stop for the cascades.
Physical Description	<p>The State Government began to build a rail link between Bunbury and Perth in 1893 and, over the next decade, a network of lines extended out from this system linking isolated communities. The rail line was extended incrementally down to Northcliffe via Manjimup and Pemberton. The section between Northcliffe and Pemberton was built between 1929 and 1933. The line crosses rivers and streams on rustic wooden bridges. The provision of railway sleepers for the expansion of rail infrastructure across Australia was a major determinant in the success of the jarrah timber industry in the State.</p> <p>Since its closure by the Westrail in 1986, the Pemberton to Northcliffe railway has reopened (in 1987) as a tourist attraction taking visitors through the mixed jarrah, marri and karri forest, with stopping points along the way to experience other elements of the forest such as the Cascades. This location is noted for its tranquility and for its wildlife, in particular its birds, and is considered extremely photogenic by amateurs and professionals alike. The Cascades is also a popular fishing spot for locals and tourists who come to catch trout released from local hatcheries.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>The Northcliffe Railway was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The aesthetic qualities of this train ride through the mixed karri, jarrah and marri forests between Pemberton and Northcliffe are highly valued by the local community and visiting tourists. The forests contrast with the views and sounds of the Lefroy Brook, along which the train line runs for much of its route. Of particular aesthetic value is the area around the Cascades, which is noted for its tranquility and its bird calls. The area is also a popular spot for photography (E.1).</p> <p>The Northcliffe to Pemberton Railway has great symbolic significance for the local population of these two towns and the surrounding hinterland as it created their first major link with other parts of the State, thereby enabling greater and more regular communication and travel, and the expansion of the local timber industry. In its new role as a popular tourist attraction the line has significance for visitors to the area as it provides a unique rail experience of the mixed karri, jarrah and marri forest of the area. The stopping point of the cascades along the route is considered to be particularly significant as it provides a tranquil place to enjoy the rapids and listen to bird songs. It is a popular location for photographers and fishermen who come here to catch locally bred trout (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97; Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Quinninup Forest Backdrop
Place Identifiers	PEM 32
Related Places	
Locality	Quinninup
Map	Manjimup 2129 and Northcliffe 2128
Boundary of Place	Areas of Dordagup and Sutton and Kinkin Blocks noted as Deferred Forest Areas shown on the map produced by the Information Management Branch, Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), 1996.
Easting AMG	429800 - 443700
Northing AMG	6176500 - 6192500
History	<p>Areas of forest encircle the town of Quinninup to the south and east and have a long association with the people of the town. The area around Quinninup began to be settled by farmers in the late 19th century. The pasture grown as cattle fodder in this area was found to be deficient in nutrients and in order for stock to thrive, cattle had to be driven from forest leases to coastal leases in the south during the summer. As a result, numerous tracks were forged through the forest linking the homesteads and various pastoral leases. The Wheatley Coast Road (the western boundary of Dordagup Block) follows the line of one of the original stock routes. Group Settlement 119 was founded at Quinninup in early 1924 and boosted the farming community of the area, and the proportion of cleared land. Timber milling began at Quinninup in 1944. The timber industry began to decline during the 1960s after a disastrous mill fire in 1962, and the mill finally closed in 1982. Extensive areas of forest surrounding the town have been clearfelled in the past and are now in various stages of regrowth.</p> <p>Unlike many other mill towns, the population of Quinninup has been gradually increasing since the closure of the mill. As a tourist industry has not yet been developed in the town, local feeling is that the popularity of Quinninup is due to the presence of old growth mixed karri and jarrah forest close to the town, which contributes to its relaxed and friendly atmosphere.</p> <p>In 1990 the Quinninup Community Association sought to pursue the creation of a Quinninup Conservation Park which would encompass the remaining old growth forest adjacent to the settlement and have compiled six detailed submissions to various forest reviews since that time. In response to their requests, a seven year moratorium on selective logging was granted, which expires in 1997. During the moratorium period, the community has developed preexisting trails through the forest blocks into signposted walks with interpretive material specifically designed for tourists and school groups. The signposted walks are the King Karri Walk in Sutton Block and the Orchid Walk in Dordagup Block. The blocks are also a popular location for observing nocturnal animals by 'spotlighting', particularly among tourists. Since 1994, the Quinninup Forest Backdrop have formed one of the Eco-Modules of the South West Eco-Museum which has been developed in the region and is due to open officially in December 1997.</p>
Physical Description	<p>The relevant sections of Dordagup Block are virgin mixed karri and jarrah forest. The block is cut through with numerous streams and brooks and has a wetland ecology. Dordagup is noted for its wild flowers, in particular its orchids. Walk trails, both signposted and otherwise, run through the block to take advantage of the forest and the wild flowers.</p> <p>The relevant sections of Sutton Block are virgin mixed karri and jarrah forest noted for the size of its karri trees and its wildflowers.</p>
Statement of Significance	Dordagup and Sutton Blocks were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and are considered to have met the national estate threshold for

social value.

The virgin karri and jarrah forest around Quinninup are valued by the local community and tourists for the visual contrast that they provide to the surrounding regrowth forest. Dordagup Block provides part of the setting for the town of Quinninup. The aesthetic characteristics of the wild flowers of these forest blocks are attractive to locals and tourists (E.1).

The Quinninup Forest Backdrop is significant to the local community for its associations with the farmers and settlers who created tracks through the forest as they drove their cattle to coastal leases in the south. These tracks continue to be used by locals, school groups and tourists for bushwalking and observing wild flowers and native fauna. Such passive recreation has been undertaken at these blocks since 1910. The King Karri Walk in Sutton Block and the Orchid Walk in Dordagup Block, portions of which are a part of the Quinninup forest backdrop, have recently been developed into signposted trails with interpretive material. Since 1994, the Quinninup Eco-Module has been a component of the South West Eco-Museum which comprises 20 diverse eco-modules throughout the region (G.1).

Bibliographic references Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	RSL Hall
Place Identifiers	DWE 5
Related Places	
Locality	McLarty Street, Dwellingup.
Map	Dwellingup 2132
Boundary of Place	The boundary of the lot.
Easting AMG	412000
Northing AMG	6380000
History	Marrinup was a mill town which was established after the railway opened in 1910. It closed in 1930, and the site was abandoned until World War Two when army camps were established. The Marrinup School was relocated to the Dwellingup townsite for use as the RSL hall, and survived the 1961 Dwellingup fires. The Dwellingup RSL have used the hall regularly by the returned soldiers in the Dwellingup area since post-World War Two. An honour board commemorates the former Holyoake townsite.
Physical Description	Timber framed and weatherboard clad with a gable corrugated iron roof.
Statement of Significance	<p>The RSL Hall, formerly Marrinup School, was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The place has associations with Marrinup mill site and the history of Marrinup, and associations, after its relocation to Dwellingup, with the Returned Services League, and surviving the 1961 Dwellingup fires. The highest social value is from the RSL members since World War Two who value the place as a venue for social interaction and spiritual bonding. The place is one of the few reminders, in the town, of a place which survived the Dwellingup Fires which touched everyone's life.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Susan Ludbey, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997;</p> <p>Austin, Brian M. 1978. 'Extinct Settlements of the Dwellingup Area', unpublished research dissertation;</p> <p>Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM). 'Marrinup Forest Tour'. Booklet produced by CALM.</p>

Place Name	Saunder's Sheoak Sawmill
Place Identifiers	COL 6
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	The boundary of the area is defined as a curtilage around the mill of approximately 500 metre radius.
Easting AMG	421500 - 422500
Northing AMG	6305500 - 6306500
History	Saunder's Sheoak Sawmill commenced operation as a stave and brush handle mill and was later converted to a jarrah mill. It remains a small active mill which provides employment in the area and attracts local and regional visitors.
Physical Description	Saunder's Sheoak Sawmill is a timber construction working jarrah mill in a bush and riverine setting by the Collie River which creates local employment and attracts tourists.
Statement of Significance	<p>Saunder's Sheoak Sawmill was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Saunder's Sheoak Sawmill is valued by the community as an attractive working mill site in a bush and riverine setting.</p> <p>Saunder's Sheoak Sawmill is of social significance as an example of a working mill and for the employment it generates. Its present social significance relates to the medium term. It is a reminder of a once common activity in the region.</p>
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by S. Cull and J. Raper.

Place Name	Serpentine National Park
Place Identifiers	ARM 2
Related Places	
Locality	Armadale
Map	Jarrahdale 2133
Boundary of Place	Existing Serpentine National Park.
Easting AMG	405600 - 409000
Northing AMG	6416500 - 6421200
History	<p>The area now represented by the Serpentine National Park has had a long association with the Nyungar Aboriginal people who lived in this area for thousands of years. For non-Indigenous people the area has been an important recreation site since the 1890s. The Serpentine National Park was nominated as a national park in 1968. It was initially intended to cover an area of 3,727 hectares. However the area of the park was reduced due to the construction of a road and it now comprises 632 hectares. The park is largely composed of virgin jarrah forest. It also contains two rare species of gum, the salmon white gum and the butter gum. Bushwalking through the area is a popular pastime, particularly during the wild flower season, and there are many trails of varying difficulties throughout the forest. Within the park, Serpentine Falls is a popular attraction in its own right, particularly in winter when they become a cascade of white water pouring down from the Darling Scarp into a swirling rockpool. The falls are comparatively high for the south west of Western Australia. In summer, the rock pools along the river offer swimming for all ages. The forest has been a popular destination for day trippers due to the variety of activities and experiences it offers to visitors. Camping is also possible within the park.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Serpentine National Park is 632 hectares of largely virgin jarrah forest. It also contains two rare species of gum, the salmon white gum and the butter gum. Walk trails cut through the forest and up the Darling Scarp. Serpentine Falls cascades down the scarp into a rock pool. Other rock pools are found along the Serpentine River.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Serpentine National Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The unique height and spectacle of the cascade at Serpentine Falls has been valued by the local community and tourists since the late 19th century (E.1).</p> <p>The area represented by Serpentine National Park has been valued by the local community and tourists for the range of activities it affords and the diversity of its scenery since the late 19th century. It continues to be a popular destination for day trippers, picnickers, bushwalkers and sightseers (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97; Armadale Community Workshop 28/10/97.</p>

Place Name	Shannon National Park
Place Identifiers	PEM 35
Related Places	Shannon Townsite, Shannon River.
Locality	Northcliffe
Map	Northcliffe 2128 and Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Existing Shannon National Park.
Easting AMG	450000
Northing AMG	5600000
History	<p>The Shannon National Park was named after the naval commander Sir Philip Broke who led the warship Shannon in the Royal Navy's sea battle against the American frigate Chesapeake off the USA's New England in 1813. The area now represented by Shannon National Park was one of the last in the South West to be opened up for logging. The forest was remarkably pristine until the acute wood shortage of 1940 precipitated by World War Two. It is an area of mixed karri, jarrah and marri forest, with pure stands of karri in the wetter areas near the Shannon River which runs through the park. Timber cutting began at State-owned Shannon Mill in the late 1940s and led to the development of the associated townsite of Shannon. The Shannon River, which runs intermittently during summer, was dammed in 1949 to provide a regular water supply for the town and the mill, which was steam driven. At its peak, Shannon Mill employed 162 men and for a time it was the biggest mill in the State. The mill was sold in 1961 and then closed in 1968 when the new owners rationalised their timber operations and transferred most of the workforce to the mill at Pemberton. Only traces remain of the townsite as the buildings were transported to new locations. These include the fruit trees in the Shannon Camping ground and remains of foundations, tramways and logging roads which are now used as scenic drives. A golf course has been created in part of the old townsite. Logging continued in the Shannon Basin until 1983, and the area was gazetted as a national park in 1988. As a result of logging practices, there are areas of regrowth within the park. The park is also characterised by granite outcrops or monadnocks on the areas of rising ground. In places these form large domes which overlook the surrounding forest while in others they are covered with karri forest. The Shannon River is a popular location for fishing, especially for marron and certain native fish. The river is also popular for canoeing. The southern section of the park is characterised by low jarrah and banksia woodlands in swampy ground, as the river approaches the coastal heath and dunes which characterise Broke Inlet and D'Entrecasteaux National Park. The Bibbulmun Track was routed through this park when it was officially inaugurated in 1979. Numerous other walk trails lead through the park.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Shannon National Park is an area of largely old growth mixed karri, jarrah and marri forest which runs along the Shannon River and includes most of the catchment area for the Shannon River. The understorey is dense with thickets of waterbush and hazels. In wetter sections of the forest there are pure stands of karri. The vestigial remains of Shannon Mill and Townsite and the associated tracks and railways remain within the park and are now used for tourist activities. As the ground rises, granite outcrops rise out of the forest, in places forming great domes which overlook the forest. Some of these monadnocks are covered with karri forest. The southern section of the park is characterised by low forests of jarrah and banksia in swampy ground. The park's southern boundary adjoins D'Entrecasteaux National Park.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Shannon National Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p>

The visual contrast provided by the mixed karri, jarrah and marri forest and the numerous granite outcrops in the Shannon National Park are valued by locals and tourists. Routes through the old growth karri forest are publicised for their attractiveness. The particular aesthetic qualities of the heavily wooded Shannon River are valued by locals and tourists (E.1).

The associations that Shannon National Park has with the later stages of the timber industry in this region are significant for the local and regional community. The vestigial remains of Shannon Townsite are now presented as one of the attractions for tourists to the area. Shannon National Park is valued by locals and tourists for the range of activities that it can offer on account of its varied landforms. These include bushwalking, fishing, swimming, marroning and canoeing. It is particularly valued for its winter water sports (G.1).

Bibliographic references

Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97;
Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97;
Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Sullivan Rock
Place Identifiers	ARM 3
Related Places	
Locality	Armadale
Map	Jarrahdale 2133
Boundary of Place	The western and southern boundary follows the western and southern boundaries of the reserve. The eastern boundary follows the eastern boundary of the reserve until it meets Millars Log Road, where it then follows the road to where it meets the Cooke Road. It follows the Cooke Road until it meets the Bibbulmun Track, where it transects south west to rejoin the point where the Albany Highway meets the northern boundary of the reserve.
Easting AMG	429000 - 430000
Northing AMG	6416800 - 6417800
History	This monadnock or granite outcrop was used by the Aboriginal community as there is a well within the rock system. The well was later used by early settlers and convicts moving through the area and is now used by bushwalkers. Sullivan Rock is surrounded by pristine bushland and a variety of wild flowers grow in the crevasses of the rock. Sullivan Rock has become a popular tourist location for picnicking, bushwalking and observing wild flowers. It acts as a landmark for people driving along the Albany Highway and there are views across the landscape from the summit.
Physical Description	Sullivan Rock is a granite outcrop or monadnock located in an area of pristine jarrah forest. It lies in an area characterised by similar outcrops. The Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) has created a walk trail which incorporated Sullivan Rock on its route to Mount Vincent.
Statement of Significance	Sullivan Rock was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value. The views across the landscape from the summit of Sullivan Rock are valued by the local community and visitors. Sullivan Rock is also a landmark for people driving along Albany Highway. The rock provides a dramatic visual contrast to the surrounding forest which characterises the area (E.1). Sullivan Rock has a special association for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people because it marks the location of a well which has been used by generations of different social groups. The Rock and surrounding bushland has been a popular location for many years for picnicking, bushwalking and observing wild flowers. It is valued by both the local community, tourists and passers-by (G.1).
Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97; Armadale Community Workshop 28/10/97.

Place Name	Thousand Acre Forest Portion
Place Identifiers	PEM 1
Related Places	
Locality	Northcliffe
Map	Northcliffe 2128
Boundary of Place	The Thousand Acre Mountain Forest Portion is bounded by the Old Mill Road to the south and to the north by Muirillup Road. The east and west boundaries follow the line of the State forest.
Easting AMG	422500 - 424000
Northing AMG	6165600 - 6167200
History	<p>The Thousand Acre Forest Portion is an area of mixed karri, jarrah and marri forest surrounded by farming land. It is one of only a very small number of forest areas which remain close to the town of Northcliffe. The original line of the Bibbulmun Track, Australia's longest walking route, ran diagonally across the forest when it was officially inaugurated in 1979. The track is in the process of being rerouted due to dieback disease control and quarantine, and the visual impact of clearfelling. Parts of the Thousand Acre Forest have recently been clearfelled, although areas of old growth karri still remain. Due to the scarcity of forest surrounding Northcliffe, the Thousand Acre Forest Portion has always been popular as a location for horseriding and bushwalking among locals and tourists. In 1993, a mountain bike track was constructed in an area of old growth karri situated in the north west corner of the forest. The intention of building the bike track was to create new viable uses for the karri forest which would contribute to the tourism industry of the area, in contrast to the clearfell logging practices which are perceived as detracting from tourism. Northcliffe once relied on the timber industry. However, since the closure of the mill, the town has come to rely on tourism. The Thousand Acre Bike Track was host to the Western Australian Mountain Bike Championships from 1994 to 1996.</p>
Physical Description	The Thousand Acre Mountain Bike Track is located in an area of mixed old growth karri, jarrah and marri forest. The wider forest is one of the few forest areas which remain close to the town of Northcliffe, which is surrounded by cleared land.
Statement of Significance	<p>The Thousand Acre Forest Portion was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The scarcity of forest areas in the immediate environs of Northcliffe make the area of old growth forest which encloses the Thousand Acre Forest Portion valuable to the local community and to visitors to the area (E.1).</p> <p>The association of the Thousand Acre Forest Portion with the original route of the Bibbulmun Track is significant for locals, visitors and those who have walked the track. The forest is also an important location for horseriding and bushwalking for the local population. The recent development of a mountain bike track through a section of the forest is significant to the Northcliffe community as part of their endeavours to sustain their local economy after the closure of their timber mill (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Valley of the Giants
Place Identifiers	DEN 8
Related Places	Valley of the Giants Tree Walk, Ancient Empire Board Walk.
Locality	Nornalup
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	An area of State forest bounded by the South Coast Highway to the south and south west and the Valley of the Giants Road to the west, north and east.
Easting AMG	486600 - 495500
Northing AMG	6127200 - 6132400
History	<p>During the 1930s the area immediately north and to the east of the forest containing the giant red and yellow tingle trees was settled and cleared by group settlers. By the 1980s the increasing popularity of the trees led to severe environmental degradation. The ground around their trunks became compacted, cutting off their supply of nutrients, while their bark became polished by human touch. In addition a myriad of tracks were formed through the surrounding forest.</p> <p>To alleviate the problem, the WA Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) commissioned the construction of an elevated walkway amongst the upper boughs and trunks of the trees and an associated board walk along the ground.</p> <p>Planning for the project started in 1990 and the walk was opened in 1996. In 1997 the forest which contains the giant tingle trees is in the process of being formed into a national park.</p>
Physical Description	<p>An area of forest containing giant red and yellow tingle trees. The area includes the Valley of the Giants Tree Top Walk and the Ancient Empire Board Walk. The former rises 40 metres above the ground and takes visitors on a 600 metre circuit through the tree tops. The latter takes visitors along the ground, amongst trees, which are up to 16 metres in circumference.</p> <p>A carpark, shop and interpretive shelter are located at the beginning of the tree top and board walks.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>The Valley of the Giants has been identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community process and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The site was identified by a majority of workshop participants as having high local and regional social significance because of its high aesthetic and biological values. The site is recognised by visitors and locals as a significant natural heritage landmark which helps identify the region and the region's communities. It is a popular place to visit because of the unspoilt beauty of the surrounding forest, the size and rarity of the tingle trees and the diversity and rarity of the surrounding flora and fauna.</p>
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Vaughan Bellanger.

Place Name	Wallcliffe, Prevelly and Kilcarnup
Place Identifiers	MAR 8
Related Places	
Locality	Busselton and Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929 and Busselton 1930
Boundary of Place	Wallcliffe, Prevelly and Kilcarnup - all in the Shire of Augusta - Margaret River. Boundary of 200 metres from the coast.
Easting AMG	313000 - 315000
Northing AMG	6235500 - 6242500
History	<p>The place has a rich Aboriginal history and is said to contain the intersection of three major Aboriginal mythological tracks. It contains an early farmhouse, Wallcliffe House (1855-65) and Rainbow Cave, which is associated with Aboriginal mythology, and has developed into a major location for a variety of recreational activities. Prevelly Park, a camp site and caravan park, was brought into prominence by the popularity of surfboard riding. Development of the area was slow and retains many of its natural features and cultural landscapes such as the area around Wallcliffe House.</p>
Physical Description	<p>The Wallcliffe, Prevelly and Kilcarnup area is set along the north and south banks of the Margaret River extending to the river mouth. It includes the river itself, shoreline, culturally modified landscapes, remnant bush, cliffs and beaches.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Wallcliffe, Prevelly and Kilcarnup were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and were considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The Wallcliffe, Prevelly and Kilcarnup area has aesthetically significant settings. The river and its edges, caves, cliffs, beaches, reefs and surf breaks, and the Wallcliffe House in its picturesque cultural landscape include the significant features.</p> <p>The Wallcliffe, Prevelly and Kilcarnup area has social significance as a regional recreation place in a series of natural and culturally modified settings attracting visitors from all parts of Australia and abroad. Historic buildings, caves, Aboriginal sites, Prevelly Park and the café on the beach at Gnarabup, beaches, reefs and surf breaks include the socially significant features, most of which have been valued by the community over a long period of time.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>National Trust. 1997. 'Traces of the Past'. National Trust: Perth; Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by E. Shepherdson, J. Wilson and G. Hardwick.</p>

Place Name	Walpole Inlet
Place Identifiers	DEN 4
Related Places	Rest Point, Walpole River.
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	The inlet and its shores are bounded by the South Coast/South West Highway to the north, the Walpole-Nornalup National Park to the west and east, and Nornalup Inlet to the south. The inlet includes a 200 metre boundary.
Easting AMG	474000 - 476200
Northing AMG	6128000 - 6129500
History	<p>It is likely that Walpole Inlet was discovered by European sealers prior to the establishment of Western Australia's first European settlement at King George Sound in 1826.</p> <p>In January 1831 Captain Thomas Bannister set out from Perth to cross overland to King George Sound. His party eventually reached the south coast near Point Nuyts and set out eastward, along the coast, towards the sound. On the way he skirted around the shores of Nornalup and Walpole Inlets.</p> <p>Later that year Lieutenant Preston (RN) explored the inlets and surrounding shores.</p> <p>The inlet was explored in 1833 by Alfred Hillman, Western Australia's first Surveyor. William Nairne Clark carried out further explorations in February and May 1841.</p> <p>In June 1842 the inlet was explored by Lieutenant Helpman (RN), who submitted a report to the Colonial Secretary extolling the maritime virtues of the area's timber resources.</p> <p>Extensive timber cutting started in the 1880s, coinciding with the opening up of the South West's timber resources. Most of the timber cutting occurred at Rest Point on the western shore of the inlet. Once cut, the timber was taken east, along the coast, to Albany for export to Europe, or to the Australian colonies in the east.</p> <p>In the 1920s the economic prosperity which followed World War One, the wider use of motor vehicles, local road improvements and the increasing popularity of the south coast as a summer holiday destination, led to the development of a fledgling tourism industry around the inlet. Visitors arrived from Perth and other districts during the summer months and were housed in cottages and tents provided by the few pioneer families living in the area. Among the visitors were John Scadden a former State Labour Premier and other politicians and senior bureaucrats of the day.</p> <p>In 1929 the inlet was connected to Denmark by train and the summer tent accommodation had evolved into a series of guest houses run by the McIntosh, Thompson, Swarbrick and Burnside families.</p> <p>In 1930 unemployed married men were brought down from Perth to establish a settlement which would later become Walpole. They also carved out farms from the surrounding forest.</p> <p>In April 1933 the townsite of Walpole was finally gazetted confirming the existence of a town surrounded by what was to become a national park.</p> <p>After World War Two the inlet once again became a focus for visitors and in particular South West timber mill workers who came for their annual summer holidays.</p> <p>The Nornalup National Park, administered by the Nornalup Reserves Board, was declared in 1921. In 1972 the park was formed into the larger Walpole-Nornalup National Park which included the waterways of the Nornalup and Walpole Inlets. Today the inlet is a focus for bushwalkers, recreational anglers and tourists.</p>
Physical Description	An estuarine inlet fed by the Walpole River. The waters and the south east shore,

- Statement of Significance
- are part of the Walpole-Nornalup National Park. The inlet is connected by a navigable channel to Nornalup Inlet which lies to the south. Walpole Inlet has been identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1), through an analysis of data collected through a community process and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The inlet was identified by a majority of workshop participants as having high local and regional social significance because of its high aesthetic and recreational values and association with the early European exploration of the region. The inlet is recognised by visitors and locals as a significant natural heritage landmark which helps identify the region and the region's communities. It is a popular place to visit because of the available outdoor recreational opportunities, unspoilt beauty of the surrounding forest, the clean water and the diversity of flora and fauna.
- Bibliographic references
- Fernie, G. and L. 1989. 'In Praise of a National Park; the origins and history of the Walpole-Nornalup National Park'. Kaleidoscope Print and Design: Perth; Wolfe, A. 1994. 'The Albany Maritime Heritage Survey 1627-1994'. Heritage Council of Western Australia; Denmark Workshop: Ann Armstrong.

Place Name	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Place Identifiers	DEN 2
Related Places	Frankland River, Nornalup Inlet, Nuyts Wilderness and Trail, Valley of the Giants and Timber Treetop Walk, Walpole Inlet Nornalup, Circular Pool, Sapper's bridge and track connecting to Circular Pool, Conspicuous Beach, Conspicuous Cliff hinterland (ficifolia trees) and whale watching platform, Deep River - Berry Brown Road farming land, Centre Road Crossing, Fernhook Falls and adjacent management area, Gladstone Falls, Horseyard Hill (Walpole early horseyards and stand of karri trees), John Rate Lookout, Monastery Landing, Nut Road scenic lookout, The Depot (entrance to Nornalup Inlet), Scenic Drive, Tingle Forest (Deep River), Bellanger Beach, Blue Holes, Coalmine Beach, Circus Beach and Trail, Crystal Boggy Lake, Cairn at Crystal Springs, Hill Top Walk, Hush Hush Beach, Lost Beach Aldridge Cove, Mandalay Beach and Wreck, My River and stockman's huts, Newdegate Island (commonly called Snake Island), Pleated Lady - Tingle Tree on Rate, Point Nuyts Headlands, Rame Head, Rocky Head Headlands, Saddle Island, Thompson's Cove, Tingle Trees, Pioneer Park.
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park.
Map	Deep River 2228 and Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	Existing Walpole-Nornalup National Park.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	<p>One of the first national parks formed in Western Australia. The Western Australian Government recognised the area's high social, aesthetic, biological and other values as early as 1910. In September that year the banks of the lower reaches of the Frankland River were gazetted as public reserves (park lands). These reserves were added to in 1921 and declared as the Nornalup National Park administered by the Nornalup Reserves Board. In 1972 the park was formed into the larger Walpole-Nornalup National Park which included the waterways of the Nornalup and Walpole Inlets. Cattle grazing in the park ceased in 1972.</p> <p>It is likely that the area was first discovered and explored by European sealers prior to the establishment of Western Australia's first European settlement at King George Sound in 1826.</p> <p>In January 1831 Captain Thomas Bannister set out from Perth to cross overland to King George Sound. His party eventually reached the south coast, near Point Nuyts, before setting off eastward along the coast, towards the sound. On the way he skirted around the shores of Nornalup Inlet. Later that year Lieutenant Preston (RN) explored the area.</p> <p>Further exploration was carried out in 1833 by Alfred Hillman, Western Australia's first Surveyor, William Nairne Clark in 1841 and Lieutenant Helpman (RN) in 1842.</p> <p>Extensive timber cutting started on the shores of Nornalup Inlet in the 1880s coinciding with the opening up of the South West's timber resources. Most of the timber cutting occurred around Rest Point. Once cut the timber was taken east along the coast to Albany for export to Europe or to the Australian colonies in the east.</p> <p>In 1909 the Bellanger family arrived and took up land around the Frankland River under a conditional purchase agreement and a pastoral lease of the adjoining coastal hinterland.</p> <p>In the 1920s the economic prosperity which followed World War One, the wider use of motor vehicles, local road improvements and the increasing popularity of the south coast as a summer holiday destination, led to the development of a fledgling tourism industry around the inlet. Visitors arrived from Perth and other districts during the summer months and were housed in cottages and tents provided by the few pioneer families living in the area. Among the visitors were</p>

John Scadden a former State Labour Premier and other politicians and senior bureaucrats of the day.
In 1929 the area was connected to Denmark by train while the tented summer accommodation evolved into a series of guest houses run by the McIntosh, Thompson, Swarbrick and Burnside families. Unfortunately the Bellanger family, who had run their own guest house, were forced out of business by the Depression of the 1930s.
Favourite spots for visitors were the Peppermints Campsite, Rocky Point and the Depot at the mouth of the inlet.
During World War Two, American servicemen based in Albany regularly visited the inlet in Catalina flying boats to go shooting in the surrounding forest and for much needed rest and recreation.
After the war, the area once again became a focus for visitors and in particular South West timber mill workers who came for their annual summer holidays.

Physical Description

The park extends from Point Irwin in the east to beyond Point Nuyts in the west and extends more than 10 kilometres inland. The park includes estuarine, riverine, forest, heath and coastal environments. The coastal environments include islands, beaches, sand dunes and cliff formations. The park also has a diversity of unique flora and fauna .

Statement of Significance

The Walpole-Nornalup National Park has been identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community process and is considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
It is one of Western Australia's first national parks and an important tourist asset on the south coast of Western Australia.
The area was identified by a majority of workshop participants as having high local and regional social significance because of the high aesthetic, biological, rarity and group values which derive from the quality and diversity of the area's flora, fauna and physical environments.
The area is recognised by visitors and locals as a significant natural heritage landmark which helps identify the region and the region's communities.

Bibliographic references

Fernie, G. and L. 1989. 'In Praise of a National Park; the origins and history of the Walpole-Nornalup National Park'. Kaleidoscope Print and Design; Perth; Denmark Workshop; Alan Walker.

Place Name	Walyunga National Park
Place Identifiers	MUN 15
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Existing Walyunga National Park boundaries.
Easting AMG	410000 to 415500
Northing AMG	6487500 to 6492500
History	Walyunga is a National Park which is said to have been a place of significance to Aboriginal people. For several generations it has been a much visited National Park located close to Perth.
Physical Description	The park contains an old river valley with rapids, rock outcrops, pools, waterfalls, tracks and natural bush, together with picnic settings in a number of locations. It is in need of some re-vegetation and feral animals need to be controlled.
Statement of Significance	Walyunga National Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Walyunga National Park is a bush setting in an old river valley with the lower Avon flowing through it. It has a number of locations that are regarded as being of aesthetic value which are popular for passive recreation. Walyunga National Park is a widely known location that is visited by many who enjoy it for passive recreation.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by J. Johnson and G. Duxbury.

Place Name	Warren National Park
Place Identifiers	PEM 13
Related Places	Heartbreak Trail
Locality	Pemberton
Map	Donnelly 2029 and Meerup 2128
Boundary of Place	Existing Warren National Park.
Easting AMG	400200 - 407000
Northing AMG	6180000 - 6183200
History	<p>The area now represented as Warren National Park was first gazetted in 1915 as an A Class Reserve. It was one of the first areas of karri forest to be protected. In 1948 it came under the jurisdiction of the State Conservator of Forests, and then in 1957, the Pemberton National Parks Board which was responsible for the management of several small parks and reserves in the Pemberton area. In 1976, management was passed to the National Parks Board and from there to the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) in 1985.</p> <p>The park contains Heartbreak Trail which was originally constructed as a fire break after World War Two (1948-50). It was created by hand with picks, shovels and crowbars, hence the name 'heartbreak'. It has subsequently been developed as a bush trail for tourism, as it gives excellent views over the Warren River Valley.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Warren National Park covers 1,400 hectares of predominantly karri forest. As the area has not been extensively logged, the park contains some of the tallest karri trees in the region. The Warren River runs along the southern boundary of the park in a deep valley. The park is noted for its spectacular views, many obtainable from Heartbreak Trail which follows the river's course through the park.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Warren National Park was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The Heartbreak Trail is important as one of the last examples of a fire break carved by hand through the South West karri forest (B.2.).</p> <p>The aesthetic qualities of the old growth karri forest running down to the Warren River on steep graded roads, with numerous lookouts and vantage points along Heartbreak Trail are held in extremely high esteem by the local community and the tourists who visit this place in very high numbers (E.1).</p> <p>Warren National Park was identified as having social significance through a community workshop process. The park has provided an environment for locals and tourists to undertake a wide range of recreational activities including fishing, swimming, bushwalking, picnicking and camping since early this century (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97; Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.</p>

Place Name	Warren River (Pemberton-Northcliffe railway line to Moon's Crossing)
Place Identifiers	PEM 21
Related Places	Blackberry Pool, Moon's Crossing, River Road Bridge.
Locality	Pemberton
Map	Northcliffe 2128 and Manjimup 2129
Boundary of Place	The section of river identified runs from the Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway to Moon's Crossing and includes a 200 metre boundary on either side of the river.
Easting AMG	410400; 421500
Northing AMG	6181300; 6181500
History	<p>Farmers who came to the South West to graze cattle in the 19th century found that the pasture was nutrient deficient and in order for their herds to thrive, the cattle had to be moved from forest leases to coastal leases in the south during the summer. In moving their herds, the farmers relied on the freshwater provided by the permanent water course of the Warren River. Early settlers built bridges or used fords or crossings to take their herds over the river and many of these remain either extant, or in name, one example being Moon's Crossing.</p> <p>When the timber industry began to develop in the area from the early part of the 20th century, logging tracks were created along the line of the river, such as Heartbreak Trail in Warren National Park. Bridges were also created by the timber workers such as River Road Bridge. Bridges and crossing points along the river have subsequently become popular picnicking spots, and more recently camping sites.</p> <p>Fish and marron caught in the Warren River provided an important dietary supplement for early settlers. Since then, recreational fishing and marroning have become popular among locals and tourists. The river also continues to be used for swimming and canoeing. Places such as Blackberry Pool are secluded, unsignposted and can be reached only in four-wheel drive vehicles. They therefore tend to be only used primarily by locals, who regard these as special places which they take visitors to see.</p> <p>The river has been valued for its scenic qualities since early settlement of the area.</p>
Physical Description	The section of river identified runs from the southern coast to the point where the river crosses the Wheatley Coast Road to the north east, and includes a boundary of forest either side of the river of 200 metres.
Statement of Significance	<p>This section of the Warren River was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The scenic qualities of this section of the Warren River have been valued by locals and tourists for the contrast they provide to the surrounding forest (E.1). This section of the Warren River is valued by the local community and by visitors for the associations it has with the early settlement of the area, specifically the presence of crossing points and bridges relating to farming and forestry, such as Moon's Crossing and River Road Bridge. These places have subsequently become popular locations for picnicking and camping. This section of the Warren River has been significant to the local community for providing essential food during the early settlement period. Subsequently it has been popular with locals and tourists for recreational marroning and fishing. The lack of widespread awareness of natural swimming pools, such as Blackberry Pool, is important to the local population who regard these as special private places (G.1).</p>
Bibliographic references	Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97;

Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Wellington Dam
Place Identifiers	COL 7
Related Places	Harris River Dam
Locality	Collie and Bunbury
Map	Collie 2131 and Bunbury 2031
Boundary of Place	The bushland setting to the approximate boundaries given in the mapping.
Easting AMG	404000 - 401000
Northing AMG	6302000 - 6308000
History	Work commenced on Wellington Dam in 1931 under PWD Resident Engineer Victor Munt. It was the headworks to the Collie Irrigation Scheme and, at the time of its construction, was the largest dam after Mundaring. It was officially opened on 9 December 1933. In 1945 it was proposed to raise the height of the wall to increase capacity. The dam was emptied and the original wall was replaced with a concrete wall. The works commenced in 1956 and all works were completed by 1960.
Physical Description	Wellington Dam is constructed of a concrete wall set in a wooded valley with picnic areas and walk trails. The surrounding hills are covered in native vegetation and the picnic areas are grassed. Exotic plantings have been used in some of the picnic areas.
Statement of Significance	Wellington Dam was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Wellington Dam and its environs are valued by local, regional and State communities, and valued as a place to visit for water recreation, walking and picnicking. It is important to some who recall it as part of the unemployment strategies undertaken during the Great Depression.
Bibliographic references	Le Page, J. S. 1986. 'Building a State'. Water Authority of Western Australia; Information provided at the Collie Workshop by B. Weir.

Place Name	Wellington Mills Settlement
Place Identifiers	COL 8
Related Places	
Locality	Bunbury
Map	Bunbury 2031
Boundary of Place	The boundary of the place is a line drawn about 500 metres from the settlement buildings which takes in the most significant features and the forest setting in part of the Gervasse Block.
Easting AMG	397500 - 398500
Northing AMG	629850 - 630700
History	Wellington Mills is a former forestry workers settlement which made use of a standard pattern State forests housing type using a simple plan layout. The general topography, river and vegetation create a picturesque setting. Later abandoned and partly demolished, the mill was rescued through a local protest. It was then passed to the Department of Sport and Recreation for use as a tourist accommodation. All but two cottages were saved and remain in use. It has since been leased to a private company to run as tourist accommodation. It is also used by the Boy Scouts, Rotary, Apex and schools for camp outings.
Physical Description	The mill camp is built around a T-pattern road system and is set in a valley alongside a stream. The houses are set in a forest clearing and collectively have a picturesque quality with their simple geometry and modest finishes. The simple meadow setting and remnant domestic gardens contrast with the surrounding forest.
Statement of Significance	Wellington Mills was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Wellington Mills is valued as a coherent and modest settlement in a bushland setting. Wellington Mills was sufficiently important to be saved by community action and the accommodation is now a very popular holiday location.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by S. Cull and J. Raper.

Place Name	Willow Springs Precinct
Place Identifiers	NAN 22
Related Places	Mill site, townsite, horse yards site, arboretum, Bibbulmun Track, Gold Gully Road.
Locality	Gold Gully Road, Nannup
Map	Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	One kilometre radius from the mill site.
Easting AMG	401000
Northing AMG	6232000
History	<p>In the 1930s, gold was reportedly found in the area of the road which was used by the early settlers. The road was named Gold Gully Road, and subsequently became the road into the Willow Springs Mill site. The Willow Springs Timber Mill and settlement was established by Karri Timber Company in 1938, and only operated until 1948. The site is now an arboretum which was established by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM). Barbecues have been built, and the Bibbulmun Track traverses the area which is surrounded by forest. The place is enjoyed for passive and active recreational activities including bush walks, picnics, camping and peaceful enjoyment. It is a tourist attraction in the area with the drive along Gold Gully Road through the karri trees with wild flowers.</p>
Physical Description	An arboretum and picnic site with barbecues, surrounded by forest.
Statement of Significance [†]	<p>Willow Springs Precinct was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>Willow Springs Precinct contributes to the community's sense of place as a recreational site in the forest where the community gathers. It is representative of the values of the community who choose to live in the region. It has a special attachment for its social qualities, for the historical connections and continuity of use as a passive and active recreational area.</p>
Bibliographic references	Carol Pinkerton, R. D. Blythe; Nannup Community Meeting 14/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.

Place Name	Windy Harbour
Place Identifiers	PEM 5
Related Places	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
Locality	Northcliffe
Map	Northcliffe 2128
Boundary of Place	The boundary of Windy Harbour is the area of the settlement and a surrounding band of land which provides the setting. This band arcs northwards from point D'Entrecasteaux to one kilometre along the beach east of the settlement. The northernmost point of the area is approximately one kilometre north of the bay. From the coastline, a 200 metre boundary extends out to the sea.
Easting AMG	410200 - 412500
Northing AMG	6144000 - 6145000
History	Windy Harbour is a small settlement of holiday houses and cottages overlooking an exposed bay with dramatic coastal cliffs to the west. It became known in the 1920s as an excellent spot for fishing and subsequently became a popular summer holiday destination, particularly for the population of the towns nearby in the forests. The lack of a direct road to the harbour and limited infrastructure until the 1930s inhibited more extensive development. Some regular visitors to the harbour in these early years built themselves make-shift fishing/holidaying shacks and this form of squatting led to the establishment of an unusual form of leasehold tenure for land in the area. The settlement is currently managed through the cooperative efforts of the Windy Harbour Board of Control, the Manjimup Shire Council and the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM). The harbour's popularity as a tourist destination widened with the creation of a sealed access road, one of the few in this coastal region. Children's swimming lessons have been provided in the harbour since the 1960s.
Physical Description	Windy Harbour is a small settlement of holiday houses and cottages in an exposed bay with dramatic coastal cliffs. It lies at the end of one of the few sealed roads in this coastal region.
Statement of Significance	Windy Harbour was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value. The dramatic limestone cliffs and the exposed bay at Windy Harbour are considered to have important aesthetic qualities by the local community and tourists (E.1). Windy Harbour has been an increasingly popular location for holidays and leisure pursuits since the 1920s. Within its dramatic location, it provides for a variety of activities. Initial interest in the area stemmed from the excellent fishing in the area. Children's swimming lessons have been held in the bay since the 1960s and the beach is also popular for surfing. The Windy Harbour Board of Control has worked to retain the unusual leasehold land tenure system of Windy Harbour, which originated in the informal manner in which the settlement developed, through to the present day (G.1).
Bibliographic references	Evans, H. D. 1992. 'Windy Harbour Settlement'. Windy Harbour Sea Rescue Group; Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Worsley Church
Place Identifiers	COL 9
Related Places	
Locality	Bunbury
Map	Bunbury 2031
Boundary of Place	Reserve boundary as per title.
Easting AMG	407000 - 407500
Northing AMG	6314000 - 6314500
History	Worsley Church was built in 1910 of simple timber construction. It was an auditory church which served as a church, mill manager's house and post office. It was restored by Worsley Aluminium as a church. It now serves as a meeting place for ex-Worsley people and for the Worsley Aluminium Committee. It is the only bush church remaining in the area.
Physical Description	Worsley Church is a simple timber framed and clad auditory church in a bush setting.
Statement of Significance	Worsley Church was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and was considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Worsley Church and its bush setting is valued by the community for its elegant simple appearance. Worsley Church is of social significance as a place that reflects the lifestyles of a past community. It is currently in frequent use and continues to be a place to which locals return each November for reunions.
Bibliographic references	Municipal Inventory, church history, and the oral evidence of J. Wallace, L. Garside, D. Courtney and M. White; Information provided at the Collie Workshop by J. Wallace.

Place Name	Yeagerup Lake and surrounding dunes
Place Identifiers	PEM 7
Related Places	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
Locality	
Map	Meerup 2028
Boundary of Place	The boundary of Yeagerup Lake and dunes includes the entire sand dune system at Yeagerup as noted on Australia 1:100 000 Topographic Survey, Royal Australian Survey Corps 1982, and the adjacent area enclosing Yeagerup Lake and Naenup Swamp, defined by grid reference points LG947770, LG977778, LG976753.
Easting AMG	389000 - 397700
Northing AMG	6173500 - 6179500
History	Yeagerup Lake is a freshwater lake lying within D'Entrecasteaux National Park. It is surrounded by peppermint heath. The lake was one of the important watering places along the old stock routes which were used for moving cattle between forest leases and the coastal areas. The lake is now used for recreation, in particular swimming and marroning. There are barbecue facilities and a parking area which also serves as a meeting place for people driving to and from Yeagerup Beach. The area immediately to the south of the lake is characterised by the largest moving sand dunes in the South West. These can stretch up to eight kilometres in length and three kilometres in breadth. The lake, the dunes and the beach are only accessible using four-wheel drive vehicles.
Physical Description	Yeagerup Lake is a freshwater lake lying within D'Entrecasteaux National Park. The lake is surrounded by peppermint heath. The area to the immediate south is characterised by the largest moving sand dunes in the South West. These can stretch for up to eight kilometres in length and three kilometres in breadth.
Statement of Significance	Yeagerup Lake and surrounding dunes were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and are considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value. The spectacular visual impact of the large area of high, moving dunes rising out of peppermint heath at Yeagerup is held in high esteem by the local community and visiting tourists. Yeagerup Lake provides a dramatic contrasts to these features and contributes to the visual amenity of this place (E.1). Yeagerup Lake is a popular location for swimming and marroning for the local community and tourists who visit the area. The adjacent carpark acts as a meeting place for people driving to and from Yeagerup Beach. The surrounding dunes have become an important tourist destination, valued for their dramatic beauty and the contrasting environment they provide to the nearby forest (G.1).
Bibliographic references	Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97; Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.

Place Name	Aboriginal Site on Williams Road
Place Identifiers	COL 10
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	Approximately 500 metres around the site.
Easting AMG	435000
Northing AMG	6310000
History	The Aboriginal site on Williams Road has been identified by the Shire of Collie for preservation. A small fenced area of cleared land with a memorial placed by Aboriginal people.
Physical Description	A small fenced area of cleared land with a memorial placed by Aboriginal people.
Statement of Significance	<p>The Aboriginal site on Williams Road was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value, but it was agreed at the workshop not to nominate Aboriginal places and that Aboriginal people should choose whether or not to put places forward.</p>
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by L. Banks.

Place Name	Alexander Bridge
Place Identifiers	MAR 9
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	334000
Northing AMG	6218000
History	Alexander Bridge has been a popular tourist and local visiting area for generations.
Physical Description	Located beside Alexander Bridge is a campsite and picnic area with barbecues. The bridge provides a crossing over the Blackwood River.
Statement of Significance	Alexander Bridge was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Alexander Bridge is a place of importance for local people and some tourists.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by T. Coulter.

Place Name	Ancient Jarrah Tree, Armadale
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	An old jarrah tree in the middle of Coles carpark in Armadale.
Physical Description	The old jarrah tree was central in a school yard. The school was demolished when a Coles store was built next door. The tree, which then was left in the carpark, was deemed worthy of retention. Recent plans to extend the Coles store mean the tree is now under threat.
Statement of Significance	The Ancient Jarrah Tree at Armadale was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is not considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Workshop 24/10/97.

Place Name	Axe Tree
Place Identifiers	COL 11
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Australian Topographic Series 2131
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	409000
Northing AMG	6348000
History	The Axe Tree is important to Aboriginal people. The tree has grown around a stick which was placed in the tree many years ago. The stick (Axe) may have been used to hang the 'billy'. The tree has a rare white bark.
Physical Description	The tree has grown around a stick which was placed in the tree many years ago. The tree has a rare white bark.
Statement of Significance	The Axe Tree was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value, but it was agreed at the workshop not to nominate Aboriginal places and that Aboriginal people should choose whether or not to put places forward.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by T. Mills.

Place Name	Baker's Hill, Plane Crash Site, Wooroloo.
Place Identifiers	MUN 16
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Not indicated.
Easting AMG	4530000
Northing AMG	6480000
History	In 1943, a plane passed by Baker's Hill on its weekly run to the eastern states. Within half an hour the plane returned and then disappeared, crashing into a creek in the forest. The reason for its return and crash are still unknown.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Baker's Hill, Plane Crash Site, Wooroloo was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by L. Osborne.

Place Name	Ball Creek, Cave and Rocks
Place Identifiers	MUN 17
Related Places	
Locality	Mundaring
Map	Mundaring 2134
Boundary of Place	Not established.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	The creek was a water source for early Mundaring settlers from 1895. The creek ran through the property of Harry and Emma Ball.
Physical Description	A creek with a cave and rocks. The creek is now part of the Bibbulmun Track and a Department of Conservation and Land Management campsite has been established.
Statement of Significance	Ball Creek, Cave and Rocks were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by M. Tie.

Place Name	Berry Reserve
Place Identifiers	MUN 18
Related Places	
Locality	Mundaring
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	A reserve of granite boulders and natural, unspoiled bushland with Wooroloo Brook running through it.
Statement of Significance	Berry Reserve was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by C. Williams.

Place Name	Bilgoman Well
Place Identifiers	MUN 19
Related Places	
Locality	Chittering
Map	Chittering 2135
Boundary of Place	Exact location not given.
Easting AMG	412000
Northing AMG	652500000
History	Bilgoman Well was a popular meeting place for Bindoon and district pioneer settlers. The well provided the remote district with a gathering place to celebrate harvest time.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Bilgoman Well was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by J. Lambie.

Place Name	Black Diamond Open Cut and Pool
Place Identifiers	COL 12
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	An area up to 100 metres from water's edge.
Easting AMG	415000 - 416000
Northing AMG	6310000 - 6311000
History	Black Diamond Open Cut and Pool is the site of the first discovery of coal in the Collie district. It was abandoned as a mine and a cairn has been erected on the site to commemorate its importance. The plaque has since been removed, leaving the cairn with a picket and chain fence around it. It is now a popular swimming place.
Physical Description	Black Diamond Open Cut And Pool is an abandoned open cut coal mine that has now filled with water. It has high sandy sides and is set amongst native trees.
Statement of Significance	Black Diamond Open Cut and Pool were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Black Diamond Open Cut and Pool is a picturesque lake surrounded by natural bush. Black Diamond Open Cut and Pool is significant as the point of discovery of coal and has acquired significance in more recent times as a favoured swimming hole and gathering place.
Bibliographic references	Municipal Inventory place number 092; Information provided at the Collie Workshop by L. Banks and J. Raper.

Place Name	Blackboy Ridge
Place Identifiers	MUN 20
Related Places	
Locality	Chittering
Map	Chittering 2135
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	45000
Northing AMG	6516000
History	The area was an overnight resting place for travellers from the Benedictine Mission at New Norcia to Perth, which was a three to four day trip by carriage. It was also a favoured picnic location for the early settlers.
Physical Description	A scenic lookout which provides views over the Brockman River Valley. It is one of the few reserves in the Shire of Chittering where most of the land is in private ownership. The reserve is rich in varied flora and is a section of remnant bush never modified by grazing.
Statement of Significance	Blackboy Ridge was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by J. Lambie.
Place Name	Blue Holes Fishing Spot
Place Identifiers	DEN 24
Related Places	Bellanger Beach; Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	Holes in an onshore reef located on Bellanger Beach in the Walpole-Nornalup National Park.
Easting AMG	810000
Northing AMG	2470000
History	Named after one of the region's early settlers, Pierre Bellanger.
Physical Description	An excellent fishing place. Four-wheel drive access. A naturally occurring coastal formation.
Statement of Significance	Blue Holes was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Ziggy Gyoergy.

Place Name	Bobbakine Hill
Place Identifiers	MUN 21
Related Places	
Locality	Northam
Map	Northam 2234
Boundary of Place	No boundaries indicated.
Easting AMG	4565000
Northing AMG	6493500
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	A high trig point with sloping rock to the west, surrounded by natural bush.
Statement of Significance	Bobbakine Hill was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by D. Morgan.

Place Name	Buckingham Mill Railway Line
Place Identifiers	COL 13
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	336000 - 338000
Northing AMG	6306000 - 632000
History	The nearby mill was started by the Buckingham brothers, before being sold to Hawker Siddley and later to Bunning Brothers and finally to George Saunders.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Buckingham Mill Railway Line was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by N. Wiese and J. Moloney.

Place Name	Cane Break Pool
Place Identifiers	MAR 11
Related Places	
Locality	Busselton
Map	Busselton 1930
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	341250
Northing AMG	6250000
History	Cane Break Pool has been used as a camping and picnic ground for local people, tourists and school groups for many years.
Physical Description	Cane Break Pool is a large water pool and campsite.
Statement of Significance	Cane Break Pool was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Cane Break Pool has been used as a camping and picnic ground by local people, tourists and school groups for many years.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by F. Mouritz.
Place Name	Canebreak
Place Identifiers	NAN 7
Related Places	Canebreak Well and site of stockyards and a hut.
Locality	Milyeannup Coast Road, Scott River.
Map	Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	Not provided.
Easting AMG	360000
Northing AMG	6113000
History	A large stockyard, a hut and a well provided a stopping place for cattle drovers moving their stock to and from the coast. The yards have been demolished, but the well remains. The name Canebreak comes from the profusion of cane in the area.
Physical Description	The road runs through a swamp where long canes grow profusely.
Statement of Significance	Canebreak was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	R. D. Blythe, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997.

Place Name	Chapman Pool
Place Identifiers	MAR 12
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Chapman Pool has been used as a camping and picnic ground by local people, tourists and school groups for many years.
Physical Description	Chapman Pool is a large water pool and campsite.
Statement of Significance	Chapman Pool was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Chapman Pool has been used as a camping and picnic ground by local people, tourists and school groups for many years.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by F. Mouritz.

Place Name	Charley Block
Place Identifiers	PEM 22
Related Places	
Locality	Pemberton
Map	Donnelly 2029 and Meerup 2028
Boundary of Place	As shown on the map titled 'Regional Forest Assessment and Forest Blocks', produced by the Information Management Branch, Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), 1997. The eastern boundary of Charley Block is formed by Ritter Road. The southern and western boundaries are formed by the boundary of D'Entrecasteaux National Park to the point where it crosses Fly Brook in the north. Fly Brook Road then forms the northern boundary to its junction with Anzac Road. The boundary then turns south along Anzac Road to its junction with Ritter Road.
Easting AMG	391000 - 398200
Northing AMG	6176000 - 6185800
History	<p>Charley Forest Block is located to the south west of the town of Pemberton and has a long association with the town and surrounding farms. Farmers who came to the South West to graze cattle in the 19th century found that the pasture was nutrient deficient and in order for their herds to thrive, the cattle had to be moved from forest leases to coastal leases in the south during the summer. In moving their herds, the farmers created tracks through the forest which continue to be used for bushwalking, horseriding and four-wheel driving. The presence of freshwater at Charley Lake within the block and Yeagerup Lake, which lies immediately outside the south eastern corner of the block within D'Entrecasteaux National Park, would have resulted in a significantly greater movement of cattle through this area. More recently, the Yeagerup Diversion of the Bibbulmun Track has run along the south eastern section of this Block since the track was officially established in 1979. Charley Lake is a five hectare freshwater lake surrounded by jarrah forest. Marron caught in the lake provided a dietary supplement for early settlers moving through the area. Since then, recreational fishing and marroning have become popular past-times among locals and tourists. The lake has long been popular as a picnicking and swimming location for bushwalkers.</p> <p>Old growth karri forests such as Charley Block (as opposed to regrowth karri forest) are important for apiarists. Honey production from old growth forests is increased due to the extended flowering season provided by the presence of trees of a variety of ages which flower at different times, and by the greater profusion of blossom on karri trees 200-300 years old. Regrowth karri forests, where the trees are all the same age, have a shorter season as the trees all flower simultaneously. The aesthetic qualities of the virgin karri forests in the Pemberton area have been noted since the 1920s when the State Government began endorsing special rail trips to the area for eminent visitors. These qualities and others continue to be valued today. Charley Block is valued by locals and tourists for its old growth forest and for the sense of 'wilderness' which it provides.</p>
Physical Description	Charley Forest Block is an area of undisturbed mixed karri and jarrah forest located to the south west of the town of Pemberton. It borders onto D'Entrecasteaux National Park to the south and other areas of old growth or virgin forest to the east, namely Warren National Park and Hawke Block. The block is part of the transitional area between the forests of the north and the dunes and coastal heath of the south. The block is cut through with numerous trails and tracks, and the Yeagerup Diversion of the Bibbulmun Track runs along the south eastern boundary of the block. Fly Brook Road forms its northern boundary. Charley Lake lies at the junction of Charley Road and Dune Road and is fed by a winter creek.

Statement of Significance	Charley Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process and is not considered to have met the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97.
Place Name	Chatham Island
Place Identifiers	DEN 13
Related Places	Mandalay Beach; Wreck of the Mandalay.
Locality	One kilometre off Cliffy Headland environs, on the south coast of WA.
Map	Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	Island in the Southern Ocean off the south coast of WA at Clifft Point.
Easting AMG	540000
Northing AMG	2300000
History	
Physical Description	A granite island close to the south coast of WA near Mandalay Beach. A reserve for sea animals and birds living in Commonwealth waters.
Statement of Significance	Chatham Island was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Lou Howard.

Place Name	Chidlow Forest
Place Identifiers	MUN 22
Related Places	Chidlow Forest including: Quail Street Reserve (29269), M26, and areas relating to early sawmills and railway.
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Reserves as defined in Systems 6 report.
Easting AMG	425000 - 428000
Northing AMG	6473000 - 6790000
History	Saw timber mill area. The stream was used by Mr Chidlow and others as one of their watering places.
Physical Description	A forest with numerous wild flowers and a creek with a high bank.
Statement of Significance	Chidlow Forest including Quail Street Reserve (29269) & M26. This area relating to early sawmills and railway was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by L. Osborne.

Place Name	Circular Pool, Frankland River
Place Identifiers	DEN 12
Related Places	Frankland River, Walpole-Nornalup National Park.
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Located in the Frankland River off Pool Road north of the South Coast Highway.
Easting AMG	818000
Northing AMG	3300000
History	
Physical Description	Rocky outcrop leading down to a circular pool in the river bed surrounded by granite rocks. Water swirls in a circular motion in the pool.
Statement of Significance	Circular Pool, on the Frankland River, was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Ziggy Gyoergy, Walpole Tourist Centre, Bill Armstrong.

Place Name	Clackline Reserve
Place Identifiers	MUN 23
Related Places	
Locality	Northam
Map	Northam 2234
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	453000 - 454000
Northing AMG	6490700 - 6494000
History	The reserve is thought to have been saved by the location of poison plants. It was a wood cutting area and a mining lease.
Physical Description	An area of natural bush.
Statement of Significance	Clackline Reserve was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by D. Morgan.

Place Name	Clancey's Pool
Place Identifiers	COL 14
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	323000
Northing AMG	6309000
History	Clancey's Pool is a local swimming and fishing hole used by the residents of Collie.
Physical Description	Clancey's Pool is a swimming and fishing hole on the edge of town.
Statement of Significance	Clancey's Pool was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Clancey's Pool is a swimming and fishing hole on the edge of town.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by N. Wiese.

Place Name	Coalmine Beach
Place Identifiers	DEN 17
Related Places	Yacht Club and Caravan Park.
Locality	Nornalup Inlet
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Situated on the northern shore of Nornalup Inlet and south of Walpole Inlet.
Easting AMG	760000
Northing AMG	2790000
History	
Physical Description	Yacht club, caravan park, fishing, swimming, jetty, toilet facilities for tourist and school groups. A safe swimming beach. An important holiday recreation place. Used by the local community as well as tourists. Swimming lessons have always taken place here.
Statement of Significance	Coalmine Beach was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Ann Armstrong.

Place Name	Collie River upstream from Wellington Dam and Minninup Pool
Place Identifiers	COL 15
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	The river upstream from the Wellington Dam for a distance of approximately three kilometres north from the town centre, including Minninup Pool at E19.0-20.0 and N06.5.
Easting AMG	30000 - 324000
Northing AMG	6307000 - 6312000
History	The Collie River has an east and a south branch joining just outside the town of Collie. Collie was built on the east branch of the river for the reliable water supply. The banks of the river, particularly in the urban area, have developed through time as well as being appreciated for their natural attributes. The river has developed as a focus for outdoor recreation.
Physical Description	The Collie River has two branches which meander from the east and the south, and join together just outside the town of Collie before flowing on to feed into the Wellington Dam. There are walks along the banks, swimming pools at locations such as Minninup, and fishing. Minninup Pool is a large natural pool which is used for recreation.
Statement of Significance	<p>The Collie River and Minninup Pool were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p> <p>The Collie River and Minninup Pool are valued by the community as one of the visual focii of the town and as an attractive location for outdoor recreation. Collie River upstream from Wellington Dam and Minninup Pool is one of the focii of the town of Collie and is valued for its natural beauty together with its outdoor recreation value.</p>
Bibliographic references	Oral evidence from B. Weir and J. Raper. Information provided at the Collie Workshop by B. Weir and J. Raper.

Place Name	Conspicuous Beach, cliffs and whale watching platform
Place Identifiers	DEN 26
Related Places	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	Beach, cliffs and other coastal features surrounded by the Walpole-Nornalup National Park.
Easting AMG	854000
Northing AMG	2250000
History	
Physical Description	A wild, exposed beach which attracts both surfers and anglers. Facilities include barbecue, shelter, toilet and carpark facilities.
Statement of Significance	Conspicuous Beach, cliffs and whale watching platform were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Owen Stokes Hughes.

Place Name	Cork Trees near old Forest Mill, Margaret River
Place Identifiers	MAR 13
Related Places	
Locality	Busselton
Map	Busselton 1930
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	321000
Northing AMG	6143500
History	The macadamia tree is located on the edge of a pine plantation which was occupied in the 1950s by a Russian family. They were said to have supplied passing school kids with nuts.
Physical Description	Line of cork trees along roadway with a macadamia tree.
Statement of Significance	The Cork Trees near old Forest Mill were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value. The macadamia tree is a unique and an introduced species.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by L. Shepherdson.

Place Name	Darlington Winery Walk (tracks below winery to the Helena River)
Place Identifiers	MUN 24
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	Jarrah forest with rich flora, large granite boulders, slot gorges, walk paths and wandoo trees.
Statement of Significance	Darlington Winery Walk (tracks below winery to the Helena River) was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by J. Conacher.

Place Name	Deep River
Place Identifiers	DEN 27
Related Places	Walpole-Nornalup National Park, Fernhook Falls, Gladstone Falls, Nuyts Wilderness, Nornalup Inlet.
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228 and Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	A river flowing into Nornalup Inlet through the Walpole-Nornalup National Park.
Easting AMG	730000
Northing AMG	2600000
History	
Physical Description	One of the main river systems entering the Nornalup Inlet. Lovely spots for picnics, camping and fishing. Access to Nuyts Wilderness is across the river.
Statement of Significance	Deep River was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Ziggy Gyoergy, Susan Mastersan, Geoff Fernie.

Place Name	Deepdene
Place Identifiers	MAR 14
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	321000 - 322000
Northing AMG	6206000 - 620700
History	Deepdene is owned by Peter Wren and has Aboriginal significance.
Physical Description	Deepdene is comprised of Turner Brook which runs through cliffs and a gorge towards the ocean. The limestone cliffs contain many small caves.
Statement of Significance	Deepdene was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River and Pemberton Workshops by D. Graves and G. Magyar.

Place Name	Del Park Road
Place Identifiers	DWE 2
Related Places	
Locality	Dwellingup
Map	Dwellingup 2132
Boundary of Place	View distance along the road in each direction.
Easting AMG	407000
Northing AMG	6383000 - 6398000
History	Part of the road was originally a rough track through to the Whittaker's mill, which is now a site. It is the main road between North Dandalup and Dwellingup, and a popular tourist drive.
Physical Description	A winding road with views of pristine forest.
Statement of Significance	Del Park Road was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. It was also identified as being of aesthetic value.
Bibliographic references	Norm Dodd, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997.

Place Name	Donnelly Drive, One Tree Bridge and Four Aces
Place Identifiers	NAN
Related Places	
Locality	Shire of Nannup
Map	Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	No community workshop information.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	A karri log felled across the river forms One Tree Bridge, and four adjacent aligned karri trees are known as the Four Aces. They are said to be approximately 220 years old.
Physical Description	
Statement of Significance	Donnelly Drive, One Tree Bridge and Four Aces were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and were not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	A. Hudson, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997.

Place Name	East Witchcliffe
Place Identifiers	MAR 15
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	326000
Northing AMG	6134000
History	In the 1920-1930s, East Witchcliffe was a large sawmill town.
Physical Description	East Witchcliffe Sawmill and associated remnants of the townsite still exist.
Statement of Significance	East Witchcliffe was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and was not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by L. Shepherdson.
Place Name	Farming land, Berry Brown Road
Place Identifiers	MUN 25
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	451000
Northing AMG	6583000
History	The land was cleared in 1913 for farming. The farming failed due to drought. The bush regrew and was cleared again in the late 1960s by the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Farming land, Berry Brown Road, was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by L. Osborne.

Place Name	Fernhook Falls
Place Identifiers	DEN 22
Related Places	Deep River
Locality	Deep River
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Waterfalls on the Deep River.
Easting AMG	629000
Northing AMG	4690000
History	A focus for early exploration of the area.
Physical Description	Waterfalls on the Deep River with forest coming down to the river. An undisturbed landscape. One of the last two unpolluted rivers in the south west of Western Australia.
Statement of Significance	Fernhook Falls was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Geoff Fernie, John Gillard, Merv Smith, Bill Armstrong.

Place Name	Gladstone Falls
Place Identifiers	DEN 21
Related Places	Deep River
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Waterfalls on the Deep River.
Easting AMG	620000
Northing AMG	4000000
History	
Physical Description	Rapid-type falls on the Deep River. Scenic area.
Statement of Significance	Gladstone Falls was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Bill Armstrong.

Place Name	Glen Forrest Super Block
Place Identifiers	MUN 26
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	450000
Northing AMG	6468000
History	The area was a former logging camp. Much of the casuarina trees were felled in 1950s for shingle roofs.
Physical Description	Mostly undisturbed marri and jarrah forest with a wide range of flora and fauna.
Statement of Significance	Glen Forest Super Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by L. Maddison.

Place Name	Gnangaguingguing Hill, Malmalling
Place Identifiers	MUN 27
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	441000
Northing AMG	6471000
History	Gnangaguingguing is an Aboriginal name given to the area by the surveyors of the Old York Road. While surveying the road, P. Chuncy erected a cairn on the site.
Physical Description	State forest.
Statement of Significance	Gnangaguingguing Hill, Malmalling, was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	No name given with the information provided at the Mundaring Workshop.

Place Name	Granite Peak
Place Identifiers	DEN 23
Related Places	
Locality	Granite Peak
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	A granite peak surrounded by karri forest .
Easting AMG	730000
Northing AMG	5750000
History	
Physical Description	Unique rock outcrops which provide excellent views of the ocean. Diverse flora on slopes. Used for fire watching and by surveyors. Remnants of a hut on the summit. Old well at the base.
Statement of Significance	Granite Peak was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Lou Howard, Mavis Sowry.

Place Name	Grass Tree Valley
Place Identifiers	MAR 16
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	319000 - 320000
Northing AMG	6221500 - 6222500
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	Grass Tree Valley is dominated by grass and trees with a scenic forest to the east.
Statement of Significance	Grass Tree Valley was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by G. Magyar.

Place Name	Greystone
Place Identifiers	MUN 28
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	424000
Northing AMG	6463000
History	<p>In 1883 Frederick Byfield took up a land grant on the Helena River. In the 1890s, Fred's brother, Thomas, and his wife Naomi named the land 'Greystone' after Naomi's family home in England. Greystone was later owned by Fred and Agnes Jacoby. The land was resumed for the Helena River Catchment Area in 1909. In the 1920s it became the first forestry pine plantation and nursery in the Mundaring Division. Some original pines still stand for research purposes.</p>
Physical Description	<p>A pine plantation area of the 1920s with some original pines still standing for research purposes.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Greystone was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>No name was given with the information provided at the Mundaring Workshop.</p>

Place Name	Halfway Tree
Place Identifiers	NAN 11
Related Places	
Locality	Scott River
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	A three metre radius from the tree.
Easting AMG	not provided
Northing AMG	not provided
History	<p>The Halfway Tree is a landmark on the Brockman Highway between Augusta and Nannup, and is called Halfway Tree due to being located midway between the towns. It is a regular stopping place for travellers on the road, and a place for social gathering during a journey. When the Brockman Highway was upgraded in recent years, the tree was in danger of being bulldozed. The Nannup Shire made a strong protest to the Main Roads Department to save the tree for the value of future generations.</p>
Physical Description	A huge marri tree on the side of Brockman Highway.
Statement of Significance	Halfway Tree was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	R. D. Blythe, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.

Place Name	Harewood Forest
Place Identifiers	DEN 28
Related Places	Denmark River, Mt Lindesay.
Locality	Denmark-Mt Lindesay
Map	Denmark 2328
Boundary of Place	Located on Scotsdale/Harewood Road, north of Denmark.
Easting AMG	265000
Northing AMG	3650000
History	Karri regrowth forest which was cut in the 1930s.
Physical Description	An area of regrowth forest. Easily accessible to the general public. The site includes a timber tramway bridge, interpretive trail and a picnic site.
Statement of Significance	Harewood was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Greg Mair.

Place Name	Hay River, Plantagenet
Place Identifiers	DEN 16
Related Places	Wilson Inlet
Locality	Hay River
Map	No map provided
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	
Physical Description	Riverfront land settled in the last and present centuries. Historical pattern of farming, scattered areas of old farming. Farming land abuts the river around 5-15 kilometres from Mt Barker. A reasonably rugged parcel of farm and forest riverland close to a major country town.
Statement of Significance	The Hay River in Plantagenet Shire was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social values.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: T. Sounness.

Place Name	Heritage Trails between Augusta and Busselton
Place Identifiers	MAR 17
Related Places	
Locality	Busselton and Leeuwin
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	The history of the heritage trails between Augusta and Busselton has been documented in pamphlets produced in the survey.
Physical Description	Various trails used by the early settlers.
Statement of Significance	The Heritage Trails between Augusta and Busselton were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by F. Mouritz.
Place Name	Hilltop and board walk
Place Identifiers	DEN 9
Related Places	Walpole; Walpole-Nornalup National Park.
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Situated on Hilltop Road, approximately one kilometre north of the South Coast Highway.
Easting AMG	795000
Northing AMG	2850000
History	
Physical Description	Excellent local beauty spot which should be reserved. Views of Nornalup Inlet and the Southern Ocean from the lookout. A walk through giant tingles and sheoak forest.
Statement of Significance	The Hilltop and board walk at Walpole was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Ziggy Gyoergy.

Place Name	Hillview Lookout
Place Identifiers	MAR 18
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	324750
Northing AMG	6202900
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	There are panoramic views of forest, ocean, Flinders Bay, the Blackwood River and Leeuwin / Naturaliste National Park from the Hillview Lookout . The lookout has a sundial, fixed compass, indicating the direction to places around the world.
Statement of Significance	Hillview Lookout was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by P. Wren.

Place Name	Hoffman's Timber Mill (former)
Place Identifiers	COL 16
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	The boundary of the place is an approximate 500 metre radius from the developed parts of the site.
Easting AMG	314700
Northing AMG	6347700
History	Hoffman's early mill was destroyed by fire in 1917 and a new mill was built on the site of a bush camp on the banks of the Harvey River. The mill was driven by marine boilers and was 'gunshot' fed. A telescopic steam cylinder drove a twin saw carriage back and forth as the logs were cut in twins. Another mill was built alongside the Hoffman Mill in 1924 and the earlier mill was burnt down in 1930. Following the Dwellingup bushfires of 1961, Hoffman's Mill was shut down, dismantled and removed. It retains some ruins and archaeological evidence of earlier activities.
Physical Description	Hoffman's early mill site with its ruins, archaeological sites and attractive woodland has been set up as a picnic location and camping ground with an area for caravans.
Statement of Significance	Hoffman's Mill was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Hoffman's Mill is valued by the community as a picturesque setting for recreation and camping. Hoffman's Mill is an attractive location with archaeological evidence of its historical use as a mill. Hoffman's Mill has acquired social value as a location for a variety of recreational activities.
Bibliographic references	Southcombe, M. H. R. 1986. 'Steam in the Forest'. Hesperian Press: Perth; Information provided at the Collie Workshop by J. Raper; Susan Ludbey, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997.

Place Name	Homestead Road, block of land along Mahogany Creek
Place Identifiers	MUN 29
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	418000
Northing AMG	6470000
History	The history has been referenced by the Mundaring Shire Reserves Study.
Physical Description	Extensive flora and fauna.
Statement of Significance	Homestead Road was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by R. Rudiforth.

Place Name	Honeymoon Pool and Lennard Drive
Place Identifiers	COL 17
Related Places	Wellington Dam is connected by Lennard drive to a scenic tourist route through the forest.
Locality	Bunbury
Map	Bunbury 3031
Boundary of Place	The boundary extends from the water to the top of the peak and for approximately 500 metres either side of the path that links the two.
Easting AMG	401000 - 402000
Northing AMG	6304000 - 6305000
History	Honeymoon Pool is a natural river pool on the Collie River. It is a popular picnicking location and tourist destination. The approach along Lennard Drive is scenic and the pool itself is located in a forest setting. It is a recreation and camping site used by local people and tourists. The site is maintained by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM). Canoeing is a popular passtime on the lake.
Physical Description	The approach to Honeymoon Pool along Lennard Drive is scenic. The place includes a small natural pool, picnic and camping areas, and fauna. Trees surround the small pool providing places for rope swings over the water. Mount Lennard is the highest point in the area. The area features granite outcrops and the Collie River runs through it.
Statement of Significance	Honeymoon Pool was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Honeymoon Pool is a picturesque natural place to sense the "real "outdoors. Honeymoon Pool is a popular recreation place for local and regional people. It has an abundance of flora and fauna, particularly birdlife.
Bibliographic references	Oral evidence from L. Banks, Collie. Information provided at the Collie Workshop by L. Banks and N. Johnson.

Place Name	Horseyard Hill, Walpole
Place Identifiers	DEN 29
Related Places	Walpole; Walpole-Nornalup National Park.
Locality	Walpole
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Area of karri forest immediately north of Walpole.
Easting AMG	763000
Northing AMG	3050000
History	Associated with the founding and development of Walpole in the 1930s. Used as an area to pen horses and stock.
Physical Description	A remnant stand of tall karri trees which provides a beautiful backdrop to the Town of Walpole.
Statement of Significance	Horse Yard Hill, Walpole, was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Lou Howard.

Place Name	Inginup
Place Identifiers	MAR 19
Related Places	
Locality	Busselton
Map	Busselton 1930
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	3150000
Northing AMG	6269000
History	Inginup is identified as a spring.
Physical Description	Inginup is a western facing undeveloped cove, spring and coastline which is under threat of development.
Statement of Significance	Inginup was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. An important, undeveloped area for naturalists and surfers.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by T. Sounness.

Place Name	Jarradene Townsite
Place Identifiers	MAR 20
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	Not given.
Easting AMG	323300
Northing AMG	6223000
History	Jarradene Townsite was developed as a major early timber mill.
Physical Description	Forest regrowth and remains of an early timber mill are present within Jarradene Townsite.
Statement of Significance	Jarradene Townsite was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by D. Graves.

Place Name	John (Jack) Rate Lookout
Place Identifiers	DEN 30
Related Places	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Lookout located on the South Western Highway.
Easting AMG	705000
Northing AMG	2840000
History	The lookout was named after a long serving manager of the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) who was killed by a falling limb from a tree.
Physical Description	Drive-in lookout with picnic and barbecue areas. The first and most popular lookout around Walpole.
Statement of Significance	The John Rate Lookout was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Ziggy Gyoergy, Greg Mair.

Place Name	Julimar Reserve
Place Identifiers	MUN 30
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Reserve boundary.
Easting AMG	440000
Northing AMG	6514000
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	The forest is within a clay valley with granite and laterite outcrops and rich flora and fauna. It is a natural section of bushland with wandoo trees and young creeks.
Statement of Significance	Julimar Reserve was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by E. McCrum.

Place Name	Karridale Townsite
Place Identifiers	MAR 21
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	3215000 - 3230000
Northing AMG	6213500 - 6214500
History	Old Karridale was an important timber townsite, felling karri trees. The town contained a hospital, schools, church, post office and a significant population during the 1880s. The town was burnt in a bushfire in c1961. No buildings remain.
Physical Description	There are an unkept park (Davies Park), areas of natural bush and karri forest.
Statement of Significance	Karridale Townsite was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Karridale Townsite remains important to the older residents who remember the town from the timber days.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by A. Radys.

Place Name	King Jarrah, Sawyers Valley
Place Identifiers	MUN 31
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Not given.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Old jarrah trees that could be up to 1000 years old.
Physical Description	Several old king jarrah trees.
Statement of Significance	King Jarrah, Sawyers Valley, was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by V. English and M. Tie.

Place Name	King Jarrah, Trigwell Road Bridge
Place Identifiers	COL 18
Related Places	
Locality	Bridgetown
Map	Bridgetown 2130
Boundary of Place	An area of 500 metres around the grid location would be sufficient to protect the tree.
Easting AMG	447000
Northing AMG	6291000
History	King Jarrah tree has a a very large girth and, according to oral tradition, was considered too large to log. It is now considered to be one of the very few large trees remaining, if not the only very large tree remaining on the eastern belt of Collie.
Physical Description	King Jarrah is a single large girth jarrah tree.
Statement of Significance	King Jarrah was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. King Jarrah is a significantly large tree and regarded of great importance for its size and beauty.
Bibliographic references	Oral evidence from J. Raper. Information provided at the Collie Workshop by J. Raper.

Place Name	Lion Mill, Mount Helena
Place Identifiers	MUN 32
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	426000
Northing AMG	6574000
History	The Jarrah and Marri Timber Mill was built in the 1880s-1890s to supply timber for the Eastern Railway into the Goldfields.
Physical Description	Remains of the mill and the mill manager's house still stand. An American redwood tree, thought to have been planted by the mill manager, stands in the garden.
Statement of Significance	Lion Mill was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by J. Mills.

Place Name	Lloyd's Pool
Place Identifiers	MUN 33
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	4510000
Northing AMG	6507000
History	A social recreation area used around early 1900s. Also used for some industry.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Lloyd's Pool was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by D. Morgan.

Place Name	M22, 24 and 25 System 6 Reserves
Place Identifiers	MUN 34
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	As defined in System 6 Report.
Easting AMG	424000 - 435000
Northing AMG	6473500 - 6483250
History	Some areas have been used for logging.
Physical Description	Jarrah forested areas with an excellent quality understorey and creeks. The areas have disused sawpits, old trees, laterite rock outcrops, and the remains of the logging era. It is a resting and breeding area for many wild animals.
Statement of Significance	M22, 24 and 25 System 6 Reserves were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by C. McCole and A. Pilgrim.
Place Name	Mandry's Pool
Place Identifiers	COL 19
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	Approximately 500 metre radius around the pool to protect its integrity.
Easting AMG	422000 - 423000
Northing AMG	6210000 - 6211000
History	Mandry's Pool was named after the family who owned the land on which it exists. The land is now divided into four or five properties. It is used by local children for play and swimming as well as others using it to exercise their horses.
Physical Description	Mandry's Pool is a natural swimming hole with a sandy shore located on the forest edge.
Statement of Significance	Mandry's Pool was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Mandry's Pool is a popular local swimming and meeting place.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by L. Banks.

Place Name	Millstream Dam
Place Identifiers	NAN 18
Related Places	
Locality	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Map	Donnybrook 2030
Boundary of Place	Not provided.
Easting AMG	403000
Northing AMG	6247000
History	The dam site was a popular picnic spot in the early days of settlement in the area, particularly in spring time when the hovea was flowering. The dam is named after the mill water wheel that was located in the vicinity. Local folk legend tells of the felon who was chased by the police, and either escaped or was killed via the water wheel. The dam provides the water supply for the towns of Bridgetown and Greenbushes, and its access is restricted.
Physical Description	Not provided.
Statement of Significance	Millstream Dam was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and was not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Melva Browne, Nannup Community Meeting 14/10/1997.
Place Name	Milyeannup Forest Block
Place Identifiers	MAR 22
Related Places	
Locality	Donnelly
Map	Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	Forest block boundaries.
Easting AMG	3670000
Northing AMG	6219000
History	Milyeannup Forest is an untouched forest block.
Physical Description	Milyeannup block contains jarrah forest and diverse flora.
Statement of Significance	Milyeannup Forest Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by R. Banks.

Place Name	Mine, Old Coal Mine in Bristol Block
Place Identifiers	COL 20
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	An area of about 500 metres around the grid.
Easting AMG	4250000
Northing AMG	6301000
History	The Old Coal Mine in Bristol Block was developed to export coal to England, drawing investors. It was commonly regarded as a confidence trick.
Physical Description	The Old Coal Mine in Bristol Block comprises an edit and collapsed underground workings.
Statement of Significance	The Old Coal Mine in Bristol Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The Old Coal Mine in Bristol Block has some significance to the people of Collie.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by J. Raper.
Place Name	Mokine Reserve
Place Identifiers	MUN 35
Related Places	
Locality	Northam
Map	Northam 2234
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	The area was planned to be cleared for a vineyard, but local residents fought to have it declared as a reserve.
Physical Description	The reserve contains acacia aphylla, eucalypts astringens and other flora.
Statement of Significance	Mokine Reserve was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by D. Morgan.

Place Name	Mornington Mills (Camp Mornington)
Place Identifiers	COL 21
Related Places	
Locality	Bunbury
Map	Bunbury 2031
Boundary of Place	An area of approximately 1500 metres to the east and west of the centre of the camp, and 500 metres to the north and south.
Easting AMG	4010000
Northing AMG	63015000
History	Most structures of the Mornington Mills (Camp Mornington) were destroyed following the Dwellingup fire of 1961. Some remains of dwellings and other structures can be found. A locally conducted campaign saved some of the structures from further destruction. The site is used by the local police and Citizens Club, and by the wider public for camping and picnicking. It is now known as Camp Mornington.
Physical Description	Mornington Mills (Camp Mornington) is comprised of the remaining structures of the mill and adaptations for camping and leisure. The place is located in a forest setting and is considered by local people to be a place of beauty.
Statement of Significance	Mornington Mills (Camp Mornington) was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Mornington Mills (Camp Mornington) is valued by the community as a picturesque setting that serves recreational and camping purposes. Mornington Mills (Camp Mornington) is an important reminder of a major milling operation and has now gained a new form of social significance as a place of recreation and leisure.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by S. Cull.

Place Name	Mornington Road Tree
Place Identifiers	COL 22
Related Places	
Locality	Bunbury
Map	Bunbury 2131
Boundary of Place	Approximately 100 metres around the tree.
Easting AMG	404000
Northing AMG	6330000
History	Mornington Road Tree was used as a telephone cable pole.
Physical Description	Mornington Road Tree is located at the junction of Mile Avenue and Mornington Road. The tree has insulators attached to it.
Statement of Significance	Mornington Road Tree was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Mornington Road Tree is said to be a rare phenomenon.
Bibliographic references	Name not given with the information provided at the Collie Workshop.

Place Name	Mt Pingerup
Place Identifiers	DEN 33
Related Places	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
Locality	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Granite Peak is located to the west of the South Western Highway.
Easting AMG	565000
Northing AMG	4110000
History	
Physical Description	A lookout close to the South Western Highway providing views of the Southern Ocean and the surrounding forest.
Statement of Significance	Mt Pringerup was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Lou Howard.

Place Name	Mt Roe
Place Identifiers	DEN 34
Related Places	
Locality	Mt Roe
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Granite Peak located south of Roe Road.
Easting AMG	809000
Northing AMG	6050000
History	Associated with Bannister's overland trip from Perth to King George Sound in 1830.
Physical Description	A granite outcrop with unique flora and fauna.
Statement of Significance	Mt Roe was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Gary Muir, Lou Howard.
Place Name	Muja Power House
Place Identifiers	COL 23
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	An area of about 500 metre radius around the centre of the complex.
Easting AMG	435000 - 436000
Northing AMG	6398000 - 6399000
History	Muja power station was built in stages throughout the 1960s and is the largest coal fired power station in Western Australia.
Physical Description	A modern power station set amongst a jarrah and red gum forest.
Statement of Significance	Muja Power House was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Muja Power House is valued by the community as a major employer in the region and for its value as a tourist attraction.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by J. Raper.

Place Name	Mundaring Sports Ground
Place Identifiers	MUN 36
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	Reserve boundary.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Original timber workers campsite and well in the 1880s prior to Mundaring becoming a townsite.
Physical Description	Recreation ground on Mundaring Weir Road.
Statement of Significance	Mundaring Sports Ground was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	No name given with the information provided at the Mundaring Workshop.
Place Name	Mundaring State Forest
Place Identifiers	MUN 37
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	413000 - 416000
Northing AMG	6460000 - 6470000
History	The area is of importance to the development of the water scheme.
Physical Description	Mundaring Weir and surrounding bushland, forest and wild flowers.
Statement of Significance	Mundaring State Forest was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the York Workshop by S. Hay.

Place Name	Newdegate Island
Place Identifiers	DEN 14
Related Places	Nornalup Inlet
Locality	Nornalup Inlet, Walpole-Nornalup National Park.
Map	Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	An island in the western half of Nornalup Inlet.
Easting AMG	735000
Northing AMG	2580000
History	
Physical Description	The only island in Nornalup Inlet. Believed to have been cleared by sealers in the early part of the 19th century.
Statement of Significance	Newdegate Island, in Nornalup Inlet, was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Vaughan Bellanger.

Place Name	Nindup Plains
Place Identifiers	MAR 23
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	3623000
Northing AMG	6231900
History	Nindup Plains is a largely undisturbed area with the exception of powerlines.
Physical Description	Nindup Plains contains a swampy plain of reeds, sedges, tea trees, impenetrable scrub and old paperback trees in the creek. The area is home to kangaroos and is a nesting area for emus.
Statement of Significance	Nindup Plains was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by G. Hitchin.

Place Name	Nut Road Lookout
Place Identifiers	DEN 10
Related Places	Walpole -Normalup National Park
Locality	Walpole-Normalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228 and Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	Situated on Nut Road approximately one kilometre south of the South Coast Highway.
Easting AMG	873000
Northing AMG	2650000
History	
Physical Description	A scenic view of Irwin Inlet, Foul Beach and Southern Ocean which also overlooks farm land and the road to Peaceful Bay.
Statement of Significance	Nut Road Lookout was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Bill Armstrong.

Place Name	Nuyts Wilderness and Trail
Place Identifiers	DEN 3
Related Places	Bald Head, Shelley Beach, Circus Beach, Thompson Cove, Aldridge Cove, Nuyts Trail, Mt Hopkins, Murrum Trail, Tingle Hills, Crystal Lake, Bogey Lake.
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	Bounded by Nornalup Inlet to the east, the Southern Ocean to the south, and grid ref 460500 (easting) 6124600 (northing) to the west. The northern boundary follows Deep River to the boundary of Walpole-Nornalup National Park. It follows this boundary until it meets Deep River again, then follows the river until it meets Walpole-Nornalup National Park again. It follows this boundary until it meets Landers Gully, which it follows until it meets the Walpole-Nornalup National Park. It follows this boundary to the coast.
Easting AMG	460500 - 476800
Northing AMG	6120000 - 6126500
History	<p>Nuyts Wilderness is part of the Walpole-Nornalup National Park. The first part of the Park was formed in September 1910 when the lower reaches of the Frankland River were gazetted as public reserves (park lands). These reserves were added to in 1921 and formed into the Nornalup National Park administered by the Nornalup Reserves Board. In 1972 the park was expanded into the larger Walpole-Nornalup National Park, which included the waterways of the Nornalup and Walpole Inlets.</p> <p>Cattle grazing in Nuyts Wilderness ceased in 1972, resulting in changes in the natural environment. Areas of sparse vegetation and denuded sand were well on the way to recovery in 1975 and, by 1985, had fully recovered.</p> <p>In 1976 the Nuyts Wilderness was declared under the National Parks Authority Act and vehicle and horse access banned. This was done to preserve the undisturbed quality of the area's natural and physical environments.</p> <p>Nuyts Wilderness takes its name after Point Nuyts, the southernmost extremity of the Nuyts Wilderness.</p> <p>Point Nuyts is named after Pieter Nuyts, super cargo on the Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (V.O.C), ship <i>Gulden Zeepard</i>, which sailed along the south coast of WA in 1627.</p>
Physical Description	<p>The Nuyts Wilderness consists of a variety of coastal, coastal hinterland and forest environments. These environments include hills, plains, gorges, lake systems, sand dunes, beaches and cliffs as well as unique flora and fauna.</p> <p>Access is via a footbridge which crosses the Deep River near the Tinglewood Lodge.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>Nuyts Wilderness has been identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1), through an analysis of data collected through a community process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Fernie, G. and L. 1989. 'In Praise of a National Park; the origins and history of the Walpole-Nornalup National Park'. Kaleidoscope Print and Design: Perth;</p> <p>Wolfe, A. 1994. 'The Albany Maritime Heritage Survey 1627-1994'. Heritage Council of W.A;</p> <p>Denmark Workshop: Lou Howard; Gary Muir.</p>

Place Name	Nyannia Creek Gorge
Place Identifiers	MUN 38
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	A granite gorge containing a winter creek and much flora.
Statement of Significance	Nyannia Creek Gorge was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by P. Day.

Place Name	Palmer and Darrel Blocks and Old Wooden Railway Lines
Place Identifiers	COL 24
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	Palmer and Darrel Blocks.
Easting AMG	420000 - 426000
Northing AMG	6318000 - 6322000
History	Palmer and Darrel Blocks are said to have been logged about 80 years ago. There are approximately 700 metres of wooden train or tram lines left in Site 2, together with archaeological remains of a timber mill on Site 1, demonstrating logging and milling.
Physical Description	Site 1 features blackbutt, jarrah, swamp banksia, echidnas and remains of the mill. Site 2 has stands of jarrah, blackbutt and red gum, together with the remaining tram lines, service well and apiaries. Site 3 has a large red gum and jarrah grafted into one, as well as apiaries. Site 4 contains large blackboys, black wattle, jarrah, red gum, red spider orchid and an abundance of fauna including gilgies, blue wren, robin red breast and bungarra.
Statement of Significance	Palmer and Darrel Blocks were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Palmer and Darrel Blocks are valued by the community for their natural beauty and an abundance of flora and fauna. Palmer and Darrel Blocks are valued by the community for relaxation and the enjoyment of nature, as well as being seen as a tourism asset.
Bibliographic references	K. Waterhouse and J. Raper. Information provided at the Collie Workshop by K. Waterhouse.

Place Name	Peaceful Bay
Place Identifiers	DEN 15
Related Places	Foul Bay
Locality	Irwin Inlet, Shire of Denmark.
Map	Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	Settlement lying north west of Point Irwin and fronting Foul Bay to the east. Irwin Inlet lies to the north east, and the Walpole-Nornalup National Park lies to the west.
Easting AMG	932000
Northing AMG	2250000
History	A former drovers camp which became a summer holiday settlement.
Physical Description	<p>A holiday residential area. Very popular with regulars and visitors alike. Used for summer swimming lessons. Abundant fishing spots and boat launching and sea rescue facilities.</p> <p>Originally a drovers camp which grew (without permission), until such time as it became too large to ignore, and leases were granted for temporary occupation. It is a launching spot to a large number of fishing spots. Four-wheel drive tracks provide access to beaches through sand hills and coastal scrub.</p>
Statement of Significance	Peaceful Bay was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Owen Stokes Hughes, Mavis Sowry.

Place Name	Portagabra
Place Identifiers	MUN 39
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	422250
Northing AMG	6464750
History	Portagabra is an Aboriginal name given to this property by Fred Jacoby in the 1890s. It is thought to be the swampy waterholes on the bending gully in Fred Jacoby Park. It was also the name of the railway siding that was part of this property.
Physical Description	Park area of the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) and the divisional headquarters for CALM in Mundaring.
Statement of Significance	Portagabra was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	No name given with the information provided at the Mundaring Workshop.
Place Name	Possum Trappers Cave
Place Identifiers	DEN 18
Related Places	Mt Lindesay
Locality	Mt Lindesay
Map	Denmark 2328
Boundary of Place	A cave located near Mt Lindesay.
Easting AMG	240000; 310000; 240000; 310000
Northing AMG	4600000; 4600000; 4100000; 4100000
History	
Physical Description	Granite cave used by possum trappers in the 1950s-60s when bounties were paid for possum skins. Used to contain possum snares, camp oven, pot and pans.
Statement of Significance	The Possum Trappers Cave on Mt Lindesay was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Greg Mair.

Place Name	Quinderup Swamp (Snake Lake or Gin Swamp)
Place Identifiers	COL 25
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	500 metres around the waterline.
Easting AMG	452000 - 453000
Northing AMG	6295500 - 6296500
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	Quinderup Swamp is a secluded lake with an abundance of wild flowers.
Statement of Significance	Quinderup Swamp was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Quinderup Swamp is valued by a small number of bush people as a place to enjoy the natural environment.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by B. Sloan.

Place Name	Remaining Palm Tree, Hovea
Place Identifiers	MUN 40
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	A descendant of the McGlew family, Mrs Edward's great grandmother planted the palm tree next to her home. It now symbolises the endurance of the early pioneers and a personal memory of past generations.
Physical Description	A palm tree.
Statement of Significance	Remaining Palm Tree, Hovea was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by M. Dodds.

Place Name	Rest Point
Place Identifiers	DEN 35
Related Places	Nornalup Inlet; Walpole Inlet, Walpole-Nornalup National Park.
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Area of land bordered by the Walpole and Nornalup Inlets and, to the south west, by the Walpole-Nornalup National Park.
Easting AMG	740000
Northing AMG	2760000
History	One of the first places settled by Europeans in the region and has historical importance to the local community.
Physical Description	A beauty spot which includes a caravan park, fishing places, a jetty and a general recreation area.
Statement of Significance	Rest Point was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Ann Armstrong.

Place Name	Rosa Forest Block
Place Identifiers	MAR 24
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin and Donnelly
Map	Leeuwin 1929 and Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	Forest block.
Easting AMG	3320000
Northing AMG	6231500
History	Rosa Forest Block was a significant picnic, camping and swimming area in the 1940s and 1950s.
Physical Description	Rosa Forest Block (which includes Fisher's Pool [Rosa Pool], Rosa Glen C.W.A. House, Group Settlement and surrounding bush) contains a rock-lined swimming hole, a camping ground and a townsite surrounded by diverse bush and forest with numerous watercourses.
Statement of Significance	Rosa Forest Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Rosa Forest Block was a significant picnic, camping and swimming area in the 1940s and 1950s.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by G. Miller, I. Shepherdson and K. Silverthore.
Place Name	Sappers Bridge
Place Identifiers	DEN 11
Related Places	Frankland River
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Located on the Frankland River.
Easting AMG	839000
Northing AMG	3120000
History	
Physical Description	A bridge over the Frankland River built by the Royal Australian Army.
Statement of Significance	Sappers Bridge was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Vaughan Bellanger.

Place Name	Scenic Drive (Mangalup Road) and Power Alcohol Plant
Place Identifiers	COL 26
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	Approximately 500 metre radius around plant site.
Easting AMG	406000 - 140000
Northing AMG	635000 - 6321500
History	The place is a power alcohol plant which was started during World War Two to make alcohol fuel from wheat. However, the facility never produced fuel.
Physical Description	A power alcohol plant and track.
Statement of Significance	The Scenic Drive (Mangalup Road) and Power Alcohol Plant were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by S. Cull.

Place Name	Scott River Reserve System and Handy Inlet
Place Identifiers	MAR 25
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	200 metres on either side of the river.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Scott River Reserve System and Handy Inlet have a long Aboriginal history.
Physical Description	The area is a unique landform with a high population of rare plants. It is a diverse wetland system.
Statement of Significance	Scott River Reserve System and Handy Inlet were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River and Nannup Workshops by R. Banks and B. Commins.

Place Name	Secret Waterfall
Place Identifiers	MAR 26
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	Off Douglas Road.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	Secret Waterfall is located within a gully. A winter creek falls over an earth waterfall through the gully and into the cave system.
Statement of Significance	Secret Waterfall was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by G. Miller.

Place Name	Shotts Siding and Mine Site
Place Identifiers	COL 28
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	Approximately 250 metres around the developed site.
Easting AMG	432000 - 432500
Northing AMG	6305500 - 630600
History	Shotts Siding was a site for early coal mining in the Collie district. Two big hand-made anchor bases, one ton each, which held main and tail anchor for the 1st and the 2nd deep mines, were constructed.
Physical Description	Two big hand-made anchor bases, one ton each, which held main and tail anchor for the 1st and 2nd deep mines.
Statement of Significance	Shotts Siding and Mine Site were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by B. Weir and J. Wallace.

Place Name	Shotts Townsite
Place Identifiers	COL 27
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	An area of about 500 metre radius around the camp.
Easting AMG	460000
Northing AMG	6305000
History	Shott's Townsite Scout's camp has been used for forty years as a recreation site.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Shott's Townsite was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Shott's Townsite is a popular secluded location with a river pool used by the local scouts.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by N. Wiese.

Place Name	Soho Hills and Conspicuous Cliff
Place Identifiers	DEN 37
Related Places	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	Area located in the eastern half of the Walpole-Nornalup National Park, south of the South Coast Highway, west of Point Irwin.
Easting AMG	900000
Northing AMG	2600000
History	Identified by the botanist Baron Von Mueller as an area of significance which contains the flowering red gum. Over time this has become the most widely dispersed gum species in the world.
Physical Description	
Statement of Significance	Soho Hills and Conspicuous Cliff were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Ross Muir.

Place Name	St. Ronan's Reserve and Well
Place Identifiers	MUN 41
Related Places	
Locality	Northam
Map	Northam 2234
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	461000 - 462000
Northing AMG	6471500 - 6473500
History	A natural area untouched except for firebreaks.
Physical Description	High granite outcrops with south facing slopes containing a wide range of flora including eight lithocolour lichens. There are good sand areas on the western boundaries.
Statement of Significance	St. Ronan's Reserve and Well were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by E. McCrum.

Place Name	Stockmans Huts, My River, Crystal Springs
Place Identifiers	DEN 36
Related Places	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Stockmans Huts located near the South Western Highway.
Easting AMG	639000
Northing AMG	2860000
History	Historic stockmans huts used by drovers taking herds to and from the coast.
Physical Description	
Statement of Significance	Stockmans Huts, My River and Crystal Springs were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow an assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Ross Muir.

Place Name	Stockton Open Cut Mine
Place Identifiers	COL 29
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	Approximately 500 metres around the old open cut working.
Easting AMG	428000
Northing AMG	6305000 - 6306000
History	Stockton Open Cut Mine is a deep coal mine which was worked until the 1950s. It was developed by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) in recent years for recreation.
Physical Description	A lake created by the closure of an open cut mine, now used for recreation.
Statement of Significance	Stockton Open Cut Mine was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Stockton Open Cut Mine has become a popular place for recreation with minimal development, and is well used by waterski enthusiasts and motorcycle clubs.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by J. Raper.

Place Name	Strettle Road Reserve
Place Identifiers	MUN 42
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	A forest area with diverse flora and fauna.
Statement of Significance	Strettle Road Reserve was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by R. Rudiforth.

Place Name	Sue's Bridge
Place Identifiers	MAR 27
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	352000
Northing AMG	6228000
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	Sue's Bridge is a large timber bridge which crosses the Blackwood River. The area has a developed Department of Conservation and Land Management recreator site with bush toilets and camping areas.
Statement of Significance	Sue's Bridge was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Nannup Workshop by C. Pinkerton.
Place Name	Swan View Tunnel, east/west railway walking track
Place Identifiers	MUN 43
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Built as a railway line.
Physical Description	An area of wild flowers, waterfalls, diverse flora and fauna, and walks containing Jane Brook and Hovea Siding.
Statement of Significance	Swan View Tunnel and the east /west railway walking track were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by M. Dodds.

Place Name	Telfer's Poole
Place Identifiers	COL 30
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	An area of about 500 metres around the pool location.
Easting AMG	422000 - 423000
Northing AMG	6310000 - 63110000
History	Telfer's Poole was used by Aborigines before settlement and has been used as a sports area. Following settlement, there were sporting events held alongside the pool area.
Physical Description	Telfer's Poole is a swimming area with picnic tables and grassed areas. It is situated on the edge of Collie township.
Statement of Significance	Telfer's Poole was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Telfer's Poole has been a meeting place for many generations and has been a swimming hole popular with children for many years.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by L. Banks.

Place Name	The Depot
Place Identifiers	DEN 39
Related Places	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup Inlet
Map	Rame Head 2227
Boundary of Place	Located on the west side of the mouth of the Nornalup Inlet, north of Rocky Head.
Easting AMG	765000
Northing AMG	2310000
History	A site where stores were landed from coastal schooners to supply pioneer families in the district. The supplies were brought from Albany in vessels such as the <i>Grace Darling</i> .
Physical Description	A stretch of open beach on the south side of the approaches to the entrance of Nornalup Inlet.
Statement of Significance	The Depot was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Vaughan Bellanger.

Place Name	The Gallows
Place Identifiers	MAR 28
Related Places	
Locality	Busselton
Map	Busselton 1930
Boundary of Place	Not defined.
Easting AMG	LH 130000
Northing AMG	5600000
History	Until recently, The Gallows was a hiding place for cattle duffers. It is currently owned by the Cullen family.
Physical Description	The Gallows is a secluded coastal valley including a dense peppermint grove and brook.
Statement of Significance	The Gallows was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by G. Hardwick.

Place Name	The Greater Kingston Forest
Place Identifiers	NAN 12
Related Places	
Locality	Bridgetown and Manjimup
Map	Donnybrook 2030 and Bridgetown 2130
Boundary of Place	Forest Blocks: Kingston, Coonan, Warrup, Stoate and Dwalgan.
Easting AMG	not provided
Northing AMG	not provided
History	<p>The Greater Kingston Forest is the 'backyard' of Bridgetown and Manjimup. Large areas of The Greater Kingston Forest have recently been intensively logged, and more logging is planned in the future. The local community oppose the planned logging as they value the scenic, recreational and wildlife values of the forest. Recently, the communities in the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes rallied for the Dalgarp Forest and, due to community pressure, the Bridgetown-Greenbushes Shire Council took the extraordinary step of passing a motion not supporting the logging of native forest within the shire boundaries.</p>
Physical Description	<p>The forest of the five blocks is characteristically old growth jarrah, jarrah-marri and some wandoo. Although much of the area has previously been subjected to varying degrees of selective logging, for the most part they retain high conservation value of old growth characteristics.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>The Greater Kingston Forest was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.</p>
Bibliographic references	<p>Laurie Bullied, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.</p>

Place Name	Tinglewood Road, Mt Clare
Place Identifiers	DEN 40
Related Places	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Located on Tinglewood Road south of the South Western Highway, and north and east of the Deep River.
Easting AMG	685000
Northing AMG	2800000
History	
Physical Description	Large stand of tingle trees set in an old growth forest.
Statement of Significance	Tinglewood Road, Mt Clare was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Lou Howard.

Place Name	Turner's Spring
Place Identifiers	MAR 29
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	3285000
Northing AMG	6195700
History	Turner's Spring is possibly an early European settlement.
Physical Description	A spring with a walk trail and picnic site.
Statement of Significance	Turner's Spring was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by G. Miller.

Place Name	Vasse Peppermint Trees
Place Identifiers	MAR 30
Related Places	
Locality	Busselton
Map	Busselton 1930
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	339000
Northing AMG	6272000
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	Outcrops of peppermint trees scattered through the Vasse lowlands.
Statement of Significance	Vasse Peppermint Trees was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by T. Sounness.

Place Name	Walpole Country Club
Place Identifiers	DEN 41
Related Places	Walpole
Locality	Walpole
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	A golf club located on the west side of Walpole Inlet. The club is bounded by the South Coast Highway to the north, and Rest Point Road to the west.
Easting AMG	734000
Northing AMG	2870000
History	Established by local framers in the early 1970s.
Physical Description	A spacious club house on an 18 hole course overlooking Walpole Inlet. Gazetted as a recreational area and leased from the Manjimup Shire.
Statement of Significance	The Walpole Country Club was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Owen Stokes Hughes.

Place Name	Wambyn Nature Reserve
Place Identifiers	MUN 44
Related Places	
Locality	Northam
Map	Northam 2234
Boundary of Place	Reserve boundaries.
Easting AMG	464250 - 466750
Northing AMG	6469500 - 6471000
History	Land has been left untouched and was not sold for farming, possibly due to the granite and laterite outcrops.
Physical Description	Natural bushland covering granite and laterite outcrops, untouched except for firebreaks, containing wandoo, marri, jarrah, thickets and rich flora.
Statement of Significance	Wambyn Nature Reserve was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by E. McCrum.

Place Name	Water Tree
Place Identifiers	NAN 8
Related Places	
Locality	Milyeannup Coast Road, Scott River
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	A three metre radius from the tree.
Easting AMG	not provided
Northing AMG	not provided
History	The tree is located on the stock route to the Scott River area. The cattle drovers stopped at the tree to obtain drinking water. In the 1960s when the narrow old track was upgraded, the dozer driver, Bob Evans flatly refused orders to knock the tree down, and was sacked. The tree remains, but no longer holds water as the roots were disturbed by road widening. The tree is a landmark in the Scott River area.
Physical Description	The tree is a medium sized jarrah tree situated on Canebreak Road (Milyeannup Coast Road). A hollow in the fork in the trunk, about three metres from the ground, held water.
Statement of Significance	Water Tree was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	R. D. Blythe, Nannup Community Meeting 15/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.

Place Name	Waterwheel and Quarry Bay
Place Identifiers	MAR 31
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	330300
Northing AMG	6197500
History	The waterwheel was built in 1895 to supply the lighthouse. Quarry Bay was cut for limestone used to build the lighthouse.
Physical Description	A waterwheel and a sheltered cove.
Statement of Significance	Waterwheel and Quarry Bay were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by G. Miller.

Place Name	Witchcliffe Reserve
Place Identifiers	MAR 32
Related Places	
Locality	Leeuwin
Map	Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	Reserve block.
Easting AMG	324000
Northing AMG	6233000
History	Witchcliffe Reserve was heavily logged in the 1920s.
Physical Description	Witchcliffe Reserve is located south west of the townsite. The area contains diverse flora and fauna, is used as a recreation area and has a walk track.
Statement of Significance	Witchcliffe Reserve was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Margaret River Workshop by G. Hitchin.

Place Name	Wongamine Reserve
Place Identifiers	MUN 45
Related Places	
Locality	Goomalling and Northam
Map	Goomalling 2235 and Northam 2234
Boundary of Place	Reserve boundaries.
Easting AMG	ML 45800 - 462000 and 457000 - 461000
Northing AMG	6515000 - 6516000 and 6512000 - 6515000
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	A natural reserve with the junction of three flora groups - salmon gum (from east), marri /jarrah (from south) and heathland (from north). The reserve is rich with rare spiders and many insects.
Statement of Significance	Wongamine Reserve was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by E. McCrum.

Place Name	Wooden Tramway
Place Identifiers	MUN 46
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	A tramway engineered by W. Quicke during the construction of Mundaring Weir.
Physical Description	Part of the tramway exists in ruins.
Statement of Significance	The wooden tramway was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by M. Dodds and E. Quicke.

Place Name	Woolbales Hills
Place Identifiers	DEN 19
Related Places	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Locality	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Map	Deep River 2228
Boundary of Place	Between the South West Highway and Mandalay Beach Road.
Easting AMG	630000
Northing AMG	2700000
History	
Physical Description	A succession of granite outcrops supporting a variety of vegetation. A track, known as the Woolbales Track was used by early stockmen to drive stock to and from the coastal pastures. Declared rare flora are located on these rocks.
Statement of Significance	The Woolbales Hills were identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and are not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Bill Jackson.

Place Name	Yarra Road Wandoo Forest
Place Identifiers	MUN 47
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	444000 - 446000
Northing AMG	646000 - 6465000
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	A wandoo forest at the head of the Mundaring Weir catchment area.
Statement of Significance	Yarra Road Wandoo Forest was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by D. Morgan.

Place Name	Yourdamung State Forest and Yourdamung Lake
Place Identifiers	COL 31
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	Yourdamung State Forest Block.
Easting AMG	425000
Northing AMG	6333000
History	Yourdamung State Forest Block contains virgin jarrah forest and Teddy Bear Mill, which was only half constructed and abandoned as the men went to war.
Physical Description	Yourdamung State Forest Block is a forest with an abandoned mill site.
Statement of Significance	Yourdamung State Forest Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value. Yourdamung State Forest Block is said to be valued as a place where there is virgin forest.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by J. Raper and B. Sloan.

Place Name	Zircon Road Falls
Place Identifiers	NAN 23
Related Places	
Locality	Shire of Nannup
Map	Donnybrook 2030
Boundary of Place	0.5 kilometre radius from the waterfall.
Easting AMG	390000
Northing AMG	6238500
History	The Nannup community visit and direct their visitors and tourists to the site which is in close proximity to Nannup town. The community, and others who visit, immediately feel the ambience of the waterfalls in a forest setting, and have a sense of calmness and peace from the beauty at the site. Some local children believe it is where the fairies live.
Physical Description	Natural winter waterfall within a pine plantation setting. Maidenhair ferns complement the water course in the pine setting.
Statement of Significance	Zircon Road Falls was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected at a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Madge Hughes, Nannup Community Meeting 14/10/1997.

Place Name	Aboriginal Site at Glendarule
Place Identifiers	MUN 48
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Sacred snake site. Large rocks placed into a snake-like wall form that winds down a hill. Documented by the Western Australian Museum and recognised by Aboriginal people as a ceremonial site.
Physical Description	Large rocks placed into a snake-like wall form that winds down a hill.
Statement of Significance	The Aboriginal site at Glendarule was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by E. Quicke.

Place Name	All dams within forest lands
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	No community workshop information
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	Dams are man-made reservoirs for the sustenance of our way of life. The places are tranquil oasis in the harsh dry season. Adaption of the natural environment.
Physical Description	Man-made reservoirs.
Statement of Significance	All dams in forest lands were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Perth Community Meeting.

Place Name	All historic (abandoned) timber mill sites and sleepergetters campsites
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	No community workshop information
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	Donnelly Mill, Greenbushes, Nannup, Deanmill, Dwellingup, Jarrahdale, Walpole. The sites, both abandoned and working, reflect the history of the region and the basis of further settlement which subsequently took place. Settlement in those areas was based on the timber industry.
Physical Description	No community workshop information.
Statement of Significance	All historic (abandoned) timber mill sites and sleepergetters campsites and associated timber hauling tramways were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Perth Community Meeting.
Place Name	All river systems
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	South West forest region
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	The river systems are considered important for scientific, recreational and environmental reasons. The community values the rich diversity of flora and fauna, and the evidence of both Aboriginal and European history along the river areas where land and water are connected.
Physical Description	No community workshop information.
Statement of Significance	All river systems were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Meeting.

Place Name	Avon Valley
Place Identifiers	MUN 49
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Avon Valley was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by R. Mead.
Place Name	Baronia patch swamplands, St Werburghs Road.
Place Identifiers	DEN 25
Related Places	
Locality	St Werburghs Road
Map	Map not provided
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	
Physical Description	An old dump which contains a healthy regrowth of native vegetation. A good place to walk.
Statement of Significance	Baronia patch swamplands, St Werburghs Road was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: T. Sounness.

Place Name	Chancey Spring, Wooroloo
Place Identifiers	MUN 50
Related Places	
Locality	Outside of the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) area
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Chancey Spring was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Name not given with the information provided at the Mundaring Workshop.
Place Name	Channeybarrup Brook
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	Small bridge at the waterfall on Channeybarrup Road.
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	Channeybarrup Brook is the site of a water wheel, flour mill and grain shed. The flour mill serviced the workers in the '100 year forest'. By 1924, the mill and water wheel were derelict, and by the 1940s, only the remains were evident. When the mill was demolished, the mill stone was relocated to Balbarrup Mill.
Physical Description	No community workshop information.
Statement of Significance	Channeybarrup Brook was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Community meeting.

Place Name	Chidlow Spring
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	No community workshop information
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	No community workshop information.
Physical Description	No community workshop information.
Statement of Significance	Chidlow Spring was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Community meeting.

Place Name	Christmas Tree Well, Brookton Highway
Place Identifiers	MUN 51
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	The Well was used by early settlers for water supply.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Christmas Tree Well was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by V. English.

Place Name	Coal Discovery Site, Allanson
Place Identifiers	COL 32
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	Approximately 500 metre radius around the pit site.
Easting AMG	MJ 170000
Northing AMG	MJ 1050000
History	The site consists of the first Coal seam found in the south west of Western Australia. The discovery triggered settlement, industry and economy.
Physical Description	Coal seam exposed in river bank.
Statement of Significance	Coal Discovery Site was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Name not given with the information provided at the Collie Workshop.
Place Name	Dale Forest picnic areas
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	Brookton Highway, Jarrahdale
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	Family groups and picnickers enjoy the forest.
Physical Description	Lots of picnic spots in the forest.
Statement of Significance	The Dale Forest picnic areas were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Community meeting.

Place Name Darken Swamp
Place Identifiers COL 33
Related Places
Locality
Map
Boundary of Place
Easting AMG
Northing AMG
History No history provided.
Physical Description Largely untouched wetland with diverse flora.
Statement of Significance Darken Swamp was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references Name not given with the information provided at the Collie Workshop.

Place Name Deanmill and surroundings
Place Identifiers
Related Places
Locality Manjimup
Map
Boundary of Place
Easting AMG
Northing AMG
History A timber mill, mill houses, school, workers club and football club in forest setting
Physical Description A mill has been on this site since the early 1900s. It is believed to be the only mill town left in Western Australia where the mill is still operating and there is no other economic activity.
Statement of Significance Dean Mill was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97.

Place Name Diamond Tree Lookout and surrounds
Place Identifiers
Related Places
Locality Manjimup
Map 2129
Boundary of Place Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG Not mapped at community workshop
History Very old fire lookout.
Physical Description No community workshop information.
Statement of Significance Diamond Tree fire lookout and surrounds were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references Mundaring Community Meeting.

Place Name Dickson Block
Place Identifiers
Related Places
Locality Nannup
Map
Boundary of Place
Easting AMG
Northing AMG
History An area of relatively pristine karri forest close to Nannup.
Physical Description This is an area of relatively pristine karri forest close to the town of Nannup which could be developed as a tourist destination. It already attracts visitors.
Statement of Significance Dickson Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references Margaret River Community Workshop 26/10/97.

Place Name	DRA Treesville Area
Place Identifiers	COL 34
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Old timber mill area with boronia swamps.
Physical Description	Old timber mill area with boronia swamps.
Statement of Significance	DRA Treesville area was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by B. Sloan.

Place Name	Dukes Road
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	No community workshop information
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	During World War Two, Italians and Germans constructed the road.
Physical Description	No community workshop information.
Statement of Significance	Dukes Road was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Meeting.

Place Name	Golden Valley
Place Identifiers	NAN 13
Related Places	
Locality	Balingup
Map	Donnybrook 2030
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	not provided
Northing AMG	not provided
History	The place is the site of an early farm settlement. It has many remaining exotic and European plantings from the early settlement days, and the dwelling has been restored. An arboretum, picnic sites and walk trails have been established.
Physical Description	not provided.
Statement of Significance	Golden Valley was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Margaret Pearce, Perth Community Meeting 17/10/1997.

Place Name	Granite Outcrops, Mundaring
Place Identifiers	MUN 52
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Granite Outcrops, Mundaring, was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by V. English and A. Harris.

Place Name	Griffin Coal Open Cut Mine
Place Identifiers	COL 35
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	MJ 190000 - 200000
Northing AMG	MJ 0500000 - 0600000
History	The coal provides fuel for the nearby Muja power station.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Griffin Coal Open Cut Mine was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by J. Moloney.

Place Name	Group settlements
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	No community workshop information
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	No community workshop information.
Physical Description	Some archaeological sites, and evidence of European and mature plantings.
Statement of Significance	Group settlements were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Perth Community Meeting.

Place Name	Haddleton Reserve
Place Identifiers	NAN 15
Related Places	
Locality	Shire of West Arthur
Map	Dinninup 2230
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	462000
Northing AMG	6279000
History	Brenda and Richard Trigwell look after the reserve, and received a 'Greening Australia' award for their efforts. They were instrumental in the area being made a reserve. The reserve is visited and appreciated by local naturalists, tourists (overseas and local), and naturalist clubs.
Physical Description	It is a good example of bushland prior to clearing for crops.
Statement of Significance	Haddleton Reserve was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Manjimup Community Meeting.

Place Name	Jarrahdale Eco Experience
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	Armadale
Map	Jarrahdale 2133
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	An area of wetland which has a boardwalk and bird hides built over it.
Physical Description	Boardwalk and bird hides which have been built over a wetlands area to provide nature based education and an eco experience. It is used by the Jarrahdale Heritage Society for organised public walks and by bushwalkers and school groups. It has been open since 1997.
Statement of Significance	The Jarrahdale Eco Experience was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process. However insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Armadale Community Workshop 28/10/97.

Place Name	Kent River Roadhouse
Place Identifiers	DEN 31
Related Places	Kent River
Locality	Kent River
Map	Denmark 2328
Boundary of Place	Roadhouse on the South Coast Highway and near the Kent River.
Easting AMG	035000
Northing AMG	3130000
History	The original trading post for the early settlers at a time when the town had a railway station and timber mill.
Physical Description	A store alongside the Kent River.
Statement of Significance	The Kent River Roadhouse was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Ziggy Gyoergy.
Place Name	Lewana
Place Identifiers	NAN 17
Related Places	Mill site
Locality	Shire of Nannup
Map	Donnybrook 2030
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	398500
Northing AMG	6252000
History	The mill houses have been retained and maintained, and are surrounded by walk trails through the surrounding pine forest. It is a popular destination for group and family outings.
Physical Description	not provided.
Statement of Significance	Lewana was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Carole Pinkerton, Nannup Community Meeting 14/10/1997.

Place Name	Malmalling
Place Identifiers	MUN 53
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Old farm land on Helena River resumed by the Crown for the catchment area. Registered place name by Department of Land Administration (DOLA) 1997.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Malmalling was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	No name given with the information provided at the Mundaring Workshop.
Place Name	Millers Basin, Basin Road, Kent River.
Place Identifiers	DEN 32
Related Places	Kent River
Locality	Kent River
Map	Denmark 2328
Boundary of Place	A circular pool located on the Kent River off Basin Road.
Easting AMG	044000
Northing AMG	5370000
History	Used as a watering point for stock on droves to and from the coast.
Physical Description	An interesting circular pool in the Kent River within a natural amphitheatre located off Basin Road.
Statement of Significance	Millers Basin (Basin Road, Kent River) was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, and is not considered to meet the national estate threshold for social value.
Bibliographic references	Denmark Workshop: Greg Mair.

Place Name	Moodyne Joe's Cage, Sapper's Road, Avon Valley
Place Identifiers	MUN 54
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	'Cage' used by the most famous WA bushranger, "Moodyne Joe", to keep his horses.
Physical Description	Remains of horse yards (cage).
Statement of Significance	Moodyne Joe's Cage was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by R. Mead.

Place Name	Mount Dale
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	Jarrahdale 2133
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Mount Dale is a granite outcrop rising out of the surrounding forest.
Physical Description	Mount Dale lies within the Dale Forest Park. It is a large granite outcrop overlooking Beraking Brook on one side and the coastal plain on the other. It is surrounded by other granite outcrops. There is a fire lookout tower on the site and it is also noted for its flora, including <i>stirlinia simplex</i> and <i>diuris longifolia</i> . It is used by families, botanists, birdwatchers and bushwalkers.
Statement of Significance	Mount Dale was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Armada Community Workshop 28/10/98.

Place Name	Muirillup Rock, Lane Poole Falls, Boorara tree
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	Northcliffe
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	Boorara Tree was part of a chain of fire lookouts built on trees.
Physical Description	Muirillup Rock is a huge granite outcrop surrounded by karri forest with rare plants. Lane Poole Falls is a small waterfall in Canterbury Brook. Boorara Tree is a former fire lookout built in a tree.
Statement of Significance	Muirillup Rock was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Community meeting.

Place Name	Mundaring Reserves - Top 100 reserves
Place Identifiers	MUN 55
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	No information provided at the workshops.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	No information provided.
Physical Description	No information provided.
Statement of Significance	
Bibliographic references	

Place Name	Museum, Collie
Place Identifiers	COL 36
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	310000 - 330000; 240000 - 250000 and 350000 - 360000
Northing AMG	2300000 - 2700000; 2100000 - 2200000 and 1350000 - 1450000
History	Local history exists within the museum.
Physical Description	Museum.
Statement of Significance	Collie Museum was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by S. Cull.

Place Name	Nannup Shire area
Place Identifiers	NAN 20
Related Places	
Locality	Shire of Nannup
Map	Donnybrook 2030 and Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	Shire Boundary.
Easting AMG	386000
Northing AMG	6238000
History	In the 1890s the timber industry was established in Nannup, and is still the main industry. Nannup is one of the few shires in Australia that has the ability to fulfil the many values that most people believe are necessary for a good quality of life. People choose to live in the Nannup Shire area for the lifestyle it offers. It is considered by locals to be a place of tranquility, spirituality, natural beauty and pristine forest.
Physical Description	Some 87% of the shire area is State forest. The area encompasses the coast, rivers, streams, springs, hills, valleys, pasture, forest and sand dunes. Diverse flora and fauna exist in the shire area.
Statement of Significance	Nannup Shire was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. In relation to an area of such size, the information provided by the community has been found to be too generic to form an adequate basis for the assessment of national estate value. To provide information on how the whole shire area is of potential national estate social significance by describing how and why places within the shire are important, consistent with what has been done for other places documented within this study, is an immense task and one which would require detailed consultation across the area. The documentation provided by the community provides a broad impression of social value of the shire.
Bibliographic references	Madge Hughes, Nannup Community Meeting 14/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.

Place Name	North Dandalup Dam
Place Identifiers	DWE 12
Related Places	
Locality	North Dandalup
Map	Dwellingup 2132
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	not provided
Northing AMG	not provided
History	not provided.
Physical Description	not provided.
Statement of Significance	North Dandalup Dam was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Unnamed nomination, Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/1997.

Place Name	North Dandalup Falls
Place Identifiers	DWE 18
Related Places	
Locality	North Dandalup
Map	Pinjarra 2032
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	306000
Northing AMG	6303000
History	The early settlers in the Dandalup area picnicked at the site for many generations. In recent years access has been restricted due to the development of the North Dandalup Dam immediately upstream from the waterfall.
Physical Description	Former spectacular waterfall in the North Dandalup River, where the river falls over the granite boulders of the Darling Scarp.
Statement of Significance	North Dandalup Falls was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Norm Dodd, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997.

Place Name	Northcliffe roadside verges
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	Northcliffe
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	The roadside forest provides a backdrop to the town of Northcliffe.
Physical Description	Old growth forest along the roads.
Statement of Significance	Northcliffe roadside verges were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Meeting.

Place Name	Old Convict Road
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	Vasse Road, The Old Vasse Road.
Locality	No community workshop information
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	c1880s, constructed by convicts. (convicts in the Colony 1850-1868!!!).
Physical Description	No community workshop information.
Statement of Significance	Old Convict Road was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Meeting.

Place Name	Old Growth Forest
Place Identifiers	PEM 38
Related Places	Charley Block, Hawke Block, Warren National Park, Beedelup National Park, Dombakup Block, Giblett Block, Strickland Block, Beavis Block, Dordagup Block, Sutton Block, Lane Poole Block, Nairn Block, Jane Block, Warren River between the Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway and Moons Crossing.
Locality	Pemberton
Map	Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	The following blocks and national parks as shown on the CALM map titled 'Regional Forest Assessment and Forest Blocks', produced by the Information Management Branch, CALM, 1997: Charley Block, Hawke Block, Warren National Park, Beedelup National Park, Dombakup Block, Giblett Block, Strickland Block, Beavis Block, Dordagup Block, Sutton Block, Lane Poole Block, Nairn Block, Jane Block, Warren River between the Pemberton-Northcliffe Railway and Moons Crossing.
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	<p>Farmers who settled in the south west in the 19th century found that the pasture was nutrient deficient and in order for their herds to thrive, they had to be moved from forest leases to coastal leases in the south. The tracks they created continue to be used for bush walking, nature watching, cycling and 4W driving. More recent tracks, such as the Bibbulmun and its diversions, also run through the Old Growth Forests. Fresh water for the cattle and drovers was provided by the numerous rivers and tributaries running through the forests. These water courses facilitate a range of activities for locals and tourists such as swimming and canoeing, and provide pleasant locations for picnicking and camping. Fish and marron caught in rivers and brooks provided a dietary supplement for early settlers, and these activities have since become popular among locals and tourists. In addition to native species, the rivers are also stocked with locally bred trout. Old growth karri forests (as opposed to regrowth karri forest) are important for apiarists. Honey production from old growth forests is increased due to the extended flowering season provided by the presence of trees of a variety of ages which flower at different times, and by the greater profusion of blossom on karri trees 200-300 years old. Regrowth karri forests, where the trees are all the same age, have a shorter season as the trees all flower simultaneously. Extensive tracts of old growth forest were cleared by ring barking, particularly around Northcliffe, during the Group Settlement programme of the 1920s. Later, as the forestry industry developed, large areas of remaining old growth forest were clear felled and are now in various states of regrowth. Only limited selective logging took place within most of the Old Growth Forest areas which remain. The timber industry of the south west has been in decline for some time, with mills closing at regular intervals since the 1960s, the most recent being Northcliffe in 1994. The aesthetic qualities of the virgin karri forests in the Pemberton area have been noted since the 1920s when the state government began endorsing special rail trips to the area for eminent visitors. These qualities and others continue to be valued today, as indicated by the gazetting of Warren National Park and Beedelup National Park. However, the wider area of Old Growth Forest provides a unique sense of 'wilderness' for locals and tourists and its presence is part of the ecotourism industry of the area. In 1994, the first forest blockade in W.A. occurred at Giblett Block in response to plans for clear felling. In 1997 a protest Rescue Camp was established at Giblett and several large karri trees there and at Hawke Block were also occupied by protesters.</p>
Physical Description	These areas of Old Growth Forest lie in a roughly semi-circular band between the towns of Pemberton and Northcliffe. They are composed of karri, jarrah and marri, with sheoak and bullich. They do not form a continuous band due to the presence of the regrowth areas.
Statement of Significance	The Old Growth Forest was identified and assessed for social value (Sub criterion

	G1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process, however insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the threshold of social value
Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Workshop 14/10/97 Nannup Community Workshop 15/10/97 Perth Community Workshop 18/10/97 Pemberton Community Workshop 21/10/97 Margaret River Community Workshop 26/10/97
Place Name	Old Main Roads Department (MRD) camp
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	near Jubb Road and Albany Highway, Jarrahdale
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	Old MRD bitumen road building equipment probably dating from the 1940s.
Physical Description	No community workshop information.
Statement of Significance	Old Main Roads Department (MRD) camp was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Meeting.

Place Name	Old Police Station
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	Albany Highway, Jarrahdale
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	Pre-1900s police station and inn.
Physical Description	Remains of wayside inn and police station.
Statement of Significance	The ruins of the old police station were identified for social value (subcriterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Meeting.

Place Name	Parkerville Children's Home
Place Identifiers	MUN 56
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	The home was set up to accomodate homeless children in a healthy farm and bushland environment. The children attended local schools.
Physical Description	No physical description provided.
Statement of Significance	Parkerville Children's Home was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by M. Dodds.

Place Name	Pinjarra Park
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	No community workshop information
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	No community workshop information.
Physical Description	No community workshop information.
Statement of Significance	Pinjarra Park was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Meeting.

Place Name	Quo Vadis
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	Byford/Jarrahdale
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	The Plaistowe family owned the Plaistowe confectionery business. The homestead was restored in 1994 by a LEAP program. One of the most substantial homesteads in the Byford/Jarrahdale region.
Physical Description	Substantial buildings (mansion) with views to the ocean.
Statement of Significance	Quo Vadis was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Armada Community Meeting.

Place Name	Railway formations
Place Identifiers	NAN 21
Related Places	Railway sidings at mill sites, mill lines, main lines, existing tracks, sites of formations, and timber bridges.
Locality	Shire of Nannup
Map	Donnybrook 2030 and Donnelly 2029
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	not provided
Northing AMG	not provided
History	The various timber companies who established in the area from the 1890s onwards constructed the railway formations to haul the logs from the forest to the mill and rail out of the mill to port. Many of the former railway formations are now used as fire breaks and roads, and most of the railway lines have been pulled up. Some of the timber bridges remain. Walk trails have been identified by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) along some of the formations.
Physical Description	not provided.
Statement of Significance	The railway network was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. The railway formations are a tangible landmark and connection to the history of the early timber industry in the Nannup area.
Bibliographic references	R. D. Blythe, Nannup Community Meeting 14/10/1997; Shire of Nannup Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places.

Place Name	Sandalwood tracks
Place Identifiers	DWE 19
Related Places	
Locality	Pinjarra to Brookton and Beverley
Map	not provided
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	not provided
Northing AMG	not provided
History	Interest in sandalwood in the area began in c1845 for the Asian export market. The sandalwood cutters forged a track from Brookton and Beverley, to Pinjarra. Often the loads of sandalwood were sold at 'Cornish's Inn' at Pinjarra, and the track was referred to as 'Grogger's Road' as the sandalwood cutters were often intoxicated on their outward journey.
Physical Description	The track begins north of Morrell Road, three kilometres north of Pinjarra, and cuts into the Albany Highway near the 47 kilometre peg south of Brookton.
Statement of Significance	Sandalwood tracks were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Susan Ludbey, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997; Richards, R. 'The Murray District'.
Place Name	Sawyers Pits, Sawyers Valley
Place Identifiers	MUN 57
Related Places	
Locality	Wooroloo
Map	Wooroloo 2134
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Sawyer's Valley was named after the "Sawyers" and the pits.
Physical Description	Old pits, equipment and logs.
Statement of Significance	Sawyers Pits was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by V. English.

Place Name	Scarp Pool
Place Identifiers	DWE 15
Related Places	
Locality	In the Murray River at the end of Scarp Road, along the edge of the Darling.
Map	Pinjarra 2032
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	306000
Northing AMG	6374000
History	The pool is a daytime (only) recreational area set in the forest.
Physical Description	Pool in the river surrounded by forest.
Statement of Significance	Scarp Pool was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Susan Ludbey, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997.

Place Name	Soldier settlements
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	No community workshop information
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	Land grants for soldiers returning from overseas duty.
Physical Description	Some archaeological sites, and evidence of European and mature plantings.
Statement of Significance	Soldier settlements were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Perth Community Meeting.

Place Name	South West Forests
Place Identifiers	MUN 58
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	History of the forest(s).
Physical Description	A range of different forest (tree) types, plants, wildlife and rivers.
Statement of Significance	The South West Forests were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by J. Nicolson, L. Western , P. Say, A. Harris, R. Rudeforth, R. Lee, J. Cameron Mc Garry and M. Cassanet.

Place Name	Southern Forest Region
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	As per the Department of Conservation and Land Management's Regional Forestry Plan in Great Southern Region.

Easting AMG

Northing AMG

History

The Manjimup area was settled in the mid-19th century by pioneering farming families (eg Muir, Scott, Giblett, Rose & Brockman). The success of pastoralists depended on their ability to coexist with local Aborigines. The pasture of the area was nutrient-deficient and, in order for herds to thrive, they had to be moved in summer from forest leases to coastal leases. Cattle tracks they created through the forest continue to be used for recreation; some have become significant roads. In the early 20th century other groups of farmers settled in the district, most significantly Italian orchardists, who used exotic trees and European landscaping techniques to create the distinct 'Italianate' landscapes features in the Donnybrook area. Under the 1920s Group Settlement Scheme, over 6,000 settlers arrived from Britain intending to farm in the South West. Extensive forest areas were cleared by ring barking, a controversial process which was criticised by those involved in the timber industry. Many of the Group Settlers failed to establish successful farms, particularly those given blocks covered by dense karri and jarrah forest. By 1928, failure of the Settlement Scheme began to negatively affect the State's economy, which worsened the overall impact of the depression that followed in 1930. However, some successful settlement occurred around Manjimup and Pemberton areas where land was previously cleared. Many settlers who did not successfully develop farms turned to the timber industry for employment, thus establishing a symbiotic relationship between both industries which continues today. In the early 20th century, Government Aboriginal policy had devastating effects on local Noongar people, most of whom were moved to reservations near Bunbury. The local timber industry only began to develop significantly towards the late 19th century, after the cutting out of many forests in the Armadale area. Seeking new sources of timber to fulfil their orders, many small saw operators from the Darling Range moved south to the Manjimup area. The construction of the Perth-Bunbury railway line, and the subsequent branch line down to Northcliffe, facilitated the expansion of the timber industry which employed 7,000 workers in 1895. At the turn of the century, the merging of several timber companies to form the Combine resulted in profound changes in forestry practice, with large leases and increased bargaining power vested in a few highly influential families. In 1911, the State Labour Government sought to enter into competition with the Combine. They established mills at Dwellingup and Banksiadale, and three new State mills were established in the Manjimup area: No 1 Mill (Deanmill) just outside Manjimup, and Nos 2 & 3 Mills in the Big Brook area, now known as Pemberton. Jardee was a privately owned mill established at about the same time. Stark contrasts often existed between living conditions provided in private mill towns and State-run mill towns, where the Timber Union regulated the conditions. The presence of State mills led to the closure of some smaller private mills, such as Jardee which had been bought by the Combine (Millars). Millars Timber Company subsequently went on to become Bunnings Brothers in the early 1980s, and is currently the largest timber operator and merchant in the State. Manjimup developed as the main service centre for the surrounding mill towns of the area. It became the centre of local government and also housed regional offices of the State agricultural and forestry departments. Decline in the timber industry since the 1960s resulted in the closure of many mills in the area surrounding Manjimup. It has forced other

centres to diversify their economic base into fields such as ecotourism. Manjimup, however, continues to focus primarily on timber production and agriculture.

Physical Description

This area has diverse forests of marri, jarrah, karri and tingle used specifically as sustainable production forest, mixed with farmland. The aesthetic varies according to the maturity of the forest. This area integrates agriculture, viticulture, recreation, wildflower areas, regrowth forests, reserves, wetlands, townsites, national parks, marron and trout, coasts and tourism. Throughout the area there is a diverse and unique population of flora and fauna. The coastal areas are used for all types of recreation, four-wheel driving, skiing, fishing and farming.

Statement of Significance

The Southern Forest Region was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.

The whole of the Southern Forest Region was identified at the Manjimup Community Workshop as being important for its social value. It was the only place identified by the community at this workshop. Participants made a deliberate decision to identify and document only one place at this workshop in order to make a clear statement in support of management regimes and land practices currently operating in the region. In support of this decision, a community statement was developed. This statement, which is contained within the Manjimup community workshop report (see Part C), also outlines community aspirations for the area's future.

As is reflected in this statement and in the history and description sections of this place record, the community made a considerable effort to identify and document the social values of the Southern Forest Region. To provide information on how the whole region is of potential national estate social significance by describing how and why places within the region are important, consistent with what been done for other places documented within this study, is an immense task and one which would require detailed consultation across the region. The documentation produced by the Manjimup community provides a broad impression of social value across the region from the Manjimup community's perspective.

In relation to an area of such size, the information provided by the community has been found to be too generic to form an adequate basis for the assessment of national estate value. Also, as noted above, some of the documentation developed by the community relates to future aspirations for the region, and is therefore not directly applicable to the assessment of national estate social value.

Bibliographic references

Place Name	Spencers Cottage
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	Serpentine
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	Built by the Spencer family in c1860.
Physical Description	No community workshop information.
Statement of Significance	Spencers Cottage was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Mundaring Community Meeting.

Place Name	Spot Mills in Collie
Place Identifiers	COL 37
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	100 metres around the mill sites.
Easting AMG	MJ 040000; 010000 and 030000
Northing AMG	MJ 100000; 1500000 and 1300000.
History	Spot mills in Collie are part of the State's timber milling history.
Physical Description	No physical information provided.
Statement of Significance	Spot mills in Collie was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by J. Wallace.

Place Name	Stock Routes, Old Stockyards and Wells
Place Identifiers	NAN 19
Related Places	Brockman Dunnett cattle route, Jangardup Stock Route and stock camp (post and rail stockyard).
Locality	Vasse and Brockman Highways
Map	Donnelly 2029 and Leeuwin 1929
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	not provided
Northing AMG	not provided
History	The stock routes with associated stockyards and wells were extensively used by farmers in the early days when they annually moved cattle from their inland farms to the coastal runs. Each yard and well was located about one day's driving distance apart. The cattle would be watered and safely yarded for the night. The development of motorised transport resulted in a decrease in the use of the stock routes and yards by the 1950s, and they are either gone or very dilapidated.
Physical Description	not provided.
Statement of Significance	The old stockyards and wells were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	R. D. Blythe, Nannup Community Meeting 14/10/1997.

Place Name	Teddy Bears Mill
Place Identifiers	COL 38
Related Places	
Locality	Collie
Map	Collie 2131
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Teddy Bears Mill is a remnant mill landing with logs still on skids. The mill was originally set up by three brothers prior to World War One. None of the three brothers returned, and no milling was ever completed.
Physical Description	Teddy Bears Mill is a remnant mill landing with logs still on skids.
Statement of Significance	Teddy Bears Mill was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. The information provided at the workshop suggests potential historic value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by S. Raper.

Place Name	Timber industry railway network
Place Identifiers	DWE 14
Related Places	Railway sidings at mill sites, mill lines, main lines, shipping points, existing tracks, railheads, sites of formations, and timber bridges.
Locality	South West forest region
Map	Dwellingup 2132, Pinjarra 2032, Collie
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	not provided
Northing AMG	not provided
History	The various timber companies who established in the area from the 1890s onwards constructed the railway formations to haul the logs from the forest to the mill and rail out of the mill to ports. Many of the former railway formations are now used as fire breaks and roads, and most of the railway lines have been pulled up. Some of the timber bridges remain. Walk trails have been identified by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) along some of the formations.
Physical Description	not provided.
Statement of Significance	The railway network was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value. The railway formations are a tangible landmark and connection to the history of the early timber industry in the Dwellingup area.
Bibliographic references	Steve Raper, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997; Hartley, R. G. 1995. 'Industry & Infrastructure in Western Australia 1829-1940'. Institution in Engineers: Perth.

Place Name	Torrens Road
Place Identifiers	DWE 16
Related Places	
Locality	Dwellingup
Map	not provided
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	not provided
Northing AMG	not provided
History	not provided.
Physical Description	Virgin jarrah forest.
Statement of Significance	Torrens Road was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	R. Batt, Collie Community Workshop 16/10/1997.

Place Name	Travellers Arms hotel site
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	Albany Highway
Map	Not mapped at community workshop
Boundary of Place	Not mapped at community workshop.
Easting AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
Northing AMG	Not mapped at community workshop
History	During World War Two the place was used for troop rehabilitation for suspected black marketing and prostitution during the war. The building was demolished in the 1960s.
Physical Description	Foundations of the building and a few exotic trees mark the site.
Statement of Significance	Travellers Arms hotel site was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Armadale Community Meeting.

Place Name	Tree Stands and Tramway
Place Identifiers	COL 39
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	No history provided.
Physical Description	Three tree stands of virgin bush and wooden tram rails.
Statement of Significance	The tree stands and tramway were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Collie Workshop by J. Wallace.

Place Name	Treen Brook Block
Place Identifiers	
Related Places	
Locality	Pemberton
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	Regrowth karri forest from clear felling in the 1930s.
Physical Description	Treen Brook Block was clear felled in the 1930s. It is now a regrowth karri forest which forms part of the visual entrance to the town of Pemberton along the Vasse Highway.
Statement of Significance	Treen Brook Block was identified and assessed for social value (sub-criterion G.1) through an analysis of data collected through a community workshop process. However insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Pemberton Community Workshop 21/010/97.

Place Name	Wandoo Forest
Place Identifiers	MUN 59
Related Places	
Locality	
Map	
Boundary of Place	
Easting AMG	
Northing AMG	
History	An area very significant to Aboriginal people for food and shelter.
Physical Description	Woodland, plants and wildlife.
Statement of Significance	Wandoo Forest was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Information provided at the Mundaring Workshop by P. Batt.

Place Name	Wedge tail eagle nest sites
Place Identifiers	DWE 20
Related Places	
Locality	Dwellingup forest region
Map	not provided
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	not provided
Northing AMG	not provided
History	
Physical Description	The eagles nest in permanent places in trees or on geological formations.
Statement of Significance	Eagle nest sites were identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Norm Dodd, Dwellingup Community Workshop 23/10/1997.

Place Name	Whittakers Townsite
Place Identifiers	DWE 17
Related Places	
Locality	North Dandalup
Map	Dwellingup 2132
Boundary of Place	not provided.
Easting AMG	407000
Northing AMG	6303000
History	Whittakers was a mill town with an operating timber mill in the early 1900s. The WA Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) now manages a camp site in the area that was the town. Gold Mine Hill is also historically important for the gold mining that took place. Camping groups and caravan clubs use the area for regular recreational stays.
Physical Description	not provided.
Statement of Significance	Whittakers townsite was identified for social value (sub-criterion G.1) at a community workshop. However, insufficient information was provided to allow assessment against the national estate threshold of social value.
Bibliographic references	Austin, Brian M. 1978. 'Extinct Settlements of the Dwellingup Area', unpublished Anthropology 300 dissertation.