
Denmark

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level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Exceptional***Scotsdale Hall****Place Details**

Place Name:	Scotsdale Hall
Other Name:	Scotsdale Hall
Place Type:	Hall
Original Use:	Hall
Current Use:	Meeting Hall
Reserve No.:	Reserve 17660
Lot/Location No.:	Lot 583
Address:	891 Scotsdale Road
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	3041

Description:

Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Very Good
Integrity:	Good

The single gabled hall is constructed of unpainted timber with an iron roof. It has recently been upgraded and is surrounded by trees. There is a modern ablution block in the grounds for the hall. The approach to the hall, which is set well back from Scotsdale Road, is a wide gravel track which doubles as a parking area. It sits on the other side of the road to the site of the former Scotsdale School.

History

Construction Date: 1920

Architect:

Builder:

The Scotsdale Hall, which is constructed over the road from the present hall, operated from August 1914 until its closure in 1946. The school catered for up to 30 students at certain times. When the school closed, the students were bussed to town initially by horse and cart (owned by Billy Kingston) until a proper bus was provided. The site and surroundings were very damp which led to uncomfortable conditions for teachers and students. Its proximity to Denmark meant that it closed soon after the end of World War II as education services began to become more centralised. The building was later moved to Carmarthen where it burnt down..

Significance

Historic Theme: Community efforts

Sub Theme: Sport, recreation and entertainment

The Scotsdale Hall has social and historic heritage significance. It provides an important meeting place and its architectural style and purpose is important to Denmark. It is significant in that it is representative of a group of community halls in the outlying areas of the Denmark district, e.g. Hazelvale Hall. Nearby is a plaque noting the Scotsdale School, which provided the important service of education for local children. These single teacher schools were gradually closed as education was centralised in the Denmark district.

Level of Significance

Exceptional

Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).

Supporting Information

B McGuinness, *100 years of chalk and dust; Denmark 1896-1996*, Denmark, WA: Cinnamon Coloureds, 1996.

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 1999



The Plaque commemorating the Scotsdale School.



Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

level of significance

Considerable

Millars Remnant Rail Lines and Bridges



Place Details

Place Name:	Millars Remnant Rail Lines and Bridges
Other Name:	1) Scotsdale Tramway 2) Old Aggi Track
Place Type:	1) Ruins of a bridge 2) Walk track
Original Use:	Tramway bridge/ Railway
Current Use:	Ruins/ Walk track
Reserve No.:	180/25
Lot/Location No.:	Lots 514, 522 & 513
Address:	Scotsdale Road adjacent to Harewood Forest Walk/ South Coast Highway (adj) Denmark
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	3239
Description:	
Other:	Timber beams
Condition:	Very poor
Integrity:	Little

History

Construction Date:

Architect:

Builder:

1] The Scotsdale Tramway Bridge remains are not easy to find. The visitor should be aware that they are very close to Scotsdale Road and not on the Harewood Forest Walk. To locate the ruins one should take the Scotsdale Road from Denmark for about eight kilometres. On the right is a small parking area inviting people to take the Harewood Forest Walk. Next to the carpark is a Heritage Trail Sign No. 7. The bridge is up Scotsdale Rd 25 metres (away from Denmark) and in the gully formed by the side of the road. The timber bridge appears to span a small culvert. The bridge was constructed of squared pit-sawn timbers for the framework and adzed planks for the decking. The massive nature of the supporting timbers has no doubt contributed to the survival of the bridge. The bridge is currently covered with a layer of soil and vegetation which protects it from vandalism. A further inspection of the bridge could reveal evidence of tramlines showing where they were once fixed.

2] The Old Aggi Track is the only remnant of Millars original Albany-Denmark Railway left in the town area. It starts past the Bowling Club and is the north side of the South Coast Highway. It ends at the Old Agricultural College driveway. It was used by the Agriculture College students to walk into town. It conveniently started near the back door of the student dormitory. Students used this track for over half a century.

Significance

Historic Theme: Transport and communication

Occupations

Sub Theme: Rail transport

Timber industry

1] The old Scotsdale Tramway Bridge has historic heritage value. The Millar Brothers first established their saw mills in the Torbay area in 1884. By 1892 they had depleted the timber in this area and the overseas markets became unsteady. They withdrew from this area, dismantling their mills and the tramlines. In 1895 they secured a lease of 20,000 acres of karri forest located around the Denmark hills from the WA Land Company. They established a new mill site on the Denmark River. The works at Denmark were of considerable size and the township of Denmark sprang up in conjunction with the timber milling activity. Fifty four-roomed cottages were built for the workers, a store, a butcher's shop, a blacksmith's shop, engineering works, a feed mill and offices were erected by the Company. The Company commenced operations with the construction of spot mills, which later were replaced by several permanent mills. One of these mills was the Scotsdale No. 3 Mill which was located along Scotsdale Road. An extensive system of tramlines was established to bring the timber to the mills.

The timber bridge remains are typical of culverts built by Millars for their network of bush tramways. This part of the network was 24km long. On the bush tramways the first engine pulling trucks departed the yards at 6.00 am, followed by the others at 15 minute intervals. A day's work did not finish until all the logs were in the mill, resulting in a 12 hour working



day for the men. Although the Tramway Bridge is marked as a feature on one of Denmark's Heritage Trails, its covering of soil and vegetation makes it difficult to find, therefore affording it some protection from both vandals and the elements. It is currently under no immediate threat. However at some stage a more extensive assessment of the bridge needs to be made. This assessment would necessitate the removal of the protective covering of soil and vegetation and should be carried out by a qualified archaeologist. An investigation of approaches to the bridge could also be made at the same time. It is recommended by the National Trust that the bridge be re-covered once the assessment has been carried out.

2] Although the rail lines are no longer in place, the track has considerable significance as it shows the alignment of the original Millars railway track, which led to the bridge across the Denmark River.

It also has significance as it acted as a connection between the Denmark Agricultural College and the town for over 50 years.

Level of Significance

Considerable

Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity. Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.



Supporting Information

Scotsdale Heritage Trail

National Trust Documentation

R McGuinness, *Denmark through the 1900's: past and present, intersect and converge*, Denmark, WA: Cinnamon Coloureds, 2006.

R McGuinness, *Elleker – Denmark – Nornalup; the railway extended west but never met ...*, Denmark, WA: Cinnamon Coloureds, 2007.

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 1999



level of significance

Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Considerable

Harewood Forest



Place Details

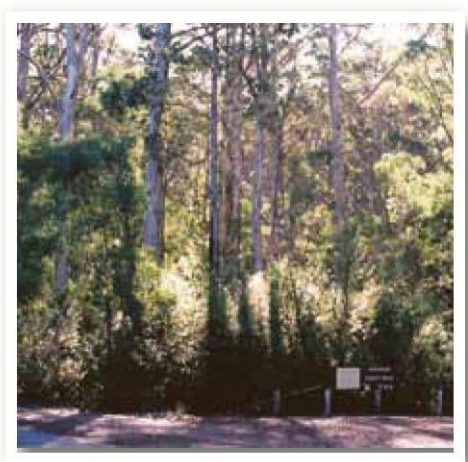
Place Name:	Harewood Forest
Other Name:	
Place Type:	Forest
Original Use:	Logged for timber then pasture
Current Use:	DPaW Conservation Park
Lot/Location No.:	Lots 513, 514 & 522
Address:	Scotsdale Road
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	3239

Description:

History

Construction Date: Logged 1900
Selection 1 October 1910

A recessed parking area off the main road marks the start of the Harewood Forest Walk, a 600 metre walk through the Karri forest, along the Scotsdale Brook, marked with information plaques to aid interpretation. These tell the story of the early logging in the area around the turn of the 20th century, and the subsequent clearing for pastoral land. Harewood Forest is controlled by the Department of Environment and Conservation. (DEC). It is made up of 3 locations of Crown Land reserved for timber. DEC periodically thins or burns the vegetation which is predominantly Karri regrowth forest. The forest rises steeply from South to North and is heavily timbered with thick undergrowth. The timber sections that can be found close to Scotsdale Rd are a remnant of a tramway bridge built to help loggers transport wood to the mill. This has been classified by the National Trust and is also listed separately in the Shire of Denmark Municipal Heritage Inventory.



Significance

Historic Theme: Community efforts
Sub Theme: Environmental Awareness

The Harewood Forest has aesthetic, historic, scientific and social significance. The three Plantagenet timber locations were opened for selection in the Government Gazette of 1 October 1909. They had been heavily logged by the Millars c1900. Railway embankments and snigging tracks still exist. Loc 514 was logged by flying fox cable. The land is very steep, with Scotsdale Brook flowing through the southern edge. The lots were cleared in the early 1910s and pastured to show prospective farmers what could be done. Many farming ventures failed owing to the lack of some minerals in the soil. Since that time karri forest with thick undergrowth has regenerated. A delightful walkway, with bridge and picnic sites, has been established by DEC, Shire and local people.



Level of Significance

Considerable

Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item. Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

Supporting Information

I Conochie, *Denmark: an outline history*, Denmark, WA: Denmark Historical Society, 1990.

Information Plaques -erected by Department of Environment and Conservation.

Assessment Date 1999



level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Considerable***Powley's House****Place Details**

Place Name:	Powley's House
Other Name:	Rostrevor/Jackson's Place
Place Type:	Dwelling
Original Use:	Dwelling
Current Use:	Dwelling
Lot/Location No.:	Lot 2071
Address:	185 Howe Road
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	403

Description:

Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	Most

Built around 1908 the cottage comprises four rooms, and a verandah with a separate storeroom and a bathroom. It is weatherboard with timber window frames and a low pitched corrugated iron roof. It appears to have been painted (1997), as earlier photographs show it looking less well presented than it is presently.

History

Construction Date: 1908
Architect: John Thomas Powley
Builder:

The approach to the property is along a track through heavy timbered land. Situated on the side of a hill looking over a valley, this small cottage has a long association with farming in this area.

Significance

Historic Theme: Occupations
Sub Theme: Farming

This place has aesthetic and historic heritage significance. It was home to all the Powley family from 1908 to 1947. Since that year there has been several owners. The recent owners, Mr and Mrs Jackson, have not altered the buildings. The house is significant as it is one of the earliest pioneer homes in the district that remains, and is still used for its original purpose.

Level of Significance

Considerable
Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity. Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Supporting Information

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 1999



level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Exceptional***Karri Trees –
Lights Road****Place Details**

Place Name:	Karri Trees, Lights Road
Other Name:	Cathedral section of Karri trees on Lights Road
Place Type:	Trees
Original Use:	Forest
Current Use:	Road verge and forest verge
Reserve No.:	4329/4330
Address:	Lights Road road reserve in vicinity of Lots 4329 & 4330
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	5491 & 1008 (adjoining properties)

Description:

This area of karri trees is situated on Lights Road, where the trees meet over the road in a ‘Cathedral’ section owing to their dense canopy.

History

Construction Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Significance

Historic Theme: Community efforts

Sub Theme: Environmental awareness

The trees have historic and aesthetic heritage value, and they add to the rural atmosphere of the town of Denmark. The stands of mature karri trees are highly valued by the environmentally aware Denmark community.

Level of Significance

Exceptional

Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).

Supporting Information

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 1999



level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Exceptional***Karri and Marri Trees –
Mount Barker Road****Place Details**

Place Name:	Karri and Marri trees on Mount Barker Road
Other Name:	
Place Type:	Trees
Original Use:	Forest
Current Use:	Road verge
Lot/Location No.:	
Address:	Churchill Road to South Coast Highway
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	

Description:

History

Construction Date:
Architect:
Builder:

Significance

Historic Theme: Community efforts
Sub Theme: Environmental awareness

The trees have historic and aesthetic heritage value, and they add to the rural atmosphere of the town of Denmark. The stands of mature karri trees are highly valued by the environmentally aware Denmark community.

Level of Significance

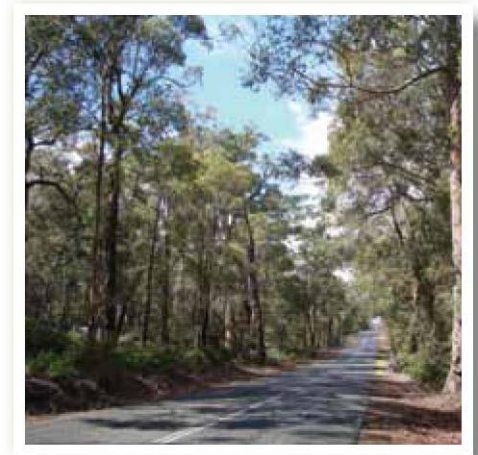
Exceptional

Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).

Supporting Information

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 1999



level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Considerable***Wynella****Place Details**

Place Name:	Wynella
Other Name:	Wynella
Place Type:	House and outbuildings
Original Use:	Dwelling
Current Use:	Dwelling
Lot/Location No.:	Lot 5504
Address:	2547 South Coast Highway
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	805

Description:

Walls:	Timber cladding
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Very good
Integrity:	Most

Wynella is located high on a block which slopes down to the north. It is a single storey residence with verandahs on all sides. Construction is a timber frame clad with rusticated weatherboards and timber joinery throughout. Corrugated Iron covers the roof. The stop chamfered verandah posts and tongue and groove verandah floorboards are original.

The owners have relocated the kitchen block to the western rear corner to take advantage of the views across the valley. A new ablution block is located on the southern side. The original wash house and garage were not relocated due to their poor condition. Other new outbuildings include shade house and potting shed, workshop, office and a tea kitchen (a modern prerequisite as the museum, which is now closed, supplied morning/afternoon teas).

The interior has tongue & groove floorboards throughout, pressed metal cladding to the walls, cornices and ceilings, including diagonally laid wooden boards to dado height. The kitchen walls and ceiling are clad with tongue and groove pine boarding. A large brick fireplace is occupied by a wood stove (Instone Stove) supplied by Purdy Bros, Fremantle. (They operated from 1898-1972).

The house comprises two bedrooms, a dining room and living room, a central passage and a bullnosed verandah all around. Two buildings come off the verandah, one containing the kitchenmaid's room and pantry and another the bathroom, lavatory and washhouse. The whole house has been restored to its 1920 condition, is fully furnished and presently occupied. The garden is extensive and stocked with about 500 different species and varieties of plants, many of them old favourites.

History

Construction Date: 1913/Relocated in 1991

Architect:

Builder: C Malcolm

Oral sources (Mr Jell, an old Wagin resident) relate that the house was built in 1908, however rate books do not seem to confirm this. Using evidence from the rate books, the date of 1913 has been proposed. The original location of the house was on the corner of Omdurman and Ventnor Streets in Wagin. This site was owned by Charles Austin Piesse in 1908.

The house does not have a long association with Denmark although the land has been in the Malcolm family since 1953. The Australian style of architecture is very well preserved and restored. The house is fully furnished and interior decoration is authentic to 1920. The garden, with an extensive collection of old plants gathered from demolition sites, abandoned house sites, and road verges reflects an age of gardening lost to many in the late twentieth century. Historic information collected about past owners is available.



Significance

Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement Community efforts
Sub Theme:	Australian Heritage Architecture Technology/ Cultural activities

Wynella has aesthetic and scientific heritage significance.

The house was a living museum used to show actual use of old methods, equipment and recipes to keep old skills alive. Although not particularly representative of Denmark, the museum was significant as a social history museum of the 1920s era. Many Group Settlers experienced life using the utilities which Wynella displayed.

Level of Significance

Considerable

Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity. Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Supporting Information

Information from the owner, C & F Malcolm
National Trust Assessment
Rate Books, Wagin Historical Museum

Previous Listing

Assessment Date	1999
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Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

level of significance

Exceptional

Kwoorabup Beela/ Denmark River



Place Details

Place Name:	Denmark River
Other Name:	Kwoorabup Beela
Place Type:	As per the local Noongar language, 'Kwoorabup' means <i>Place of the Brush Tailed Wallabies/Place We Return To</i>
Original Use:	
Current Use:	
Lot/Location No.:	DAA Site Number 22081
Address:	
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	

Description:

The Denmark River originates from a number of tributaries north of Denmark in the Shire of Plantagenet and flows through the town of Denmark into the Wilson Inlet

History

Construction Date:

Architect:

Builder:

The Denmark River lies in the Pibbulman cultural area which is part of the wider Noongar country region, although the area west of Hay River is typically an area of overlap where, prior to European settlement, both Pibbulmun and Minang groups met regularly for ceremonial and economic purposes. As such, Noongar Elders now consider it important to consult representatives from both groups on heritage matters.

Significance

Historic Theme: Aboriginal (Noongar) Heritage

Sub Theme: Camping, pathways, dreaming stories

The Denmark River or the Kwoorabup site is assessed as a locally and regionally significant Aboriginal site with different levels of cultural, environmental and historical association. The cultural significance of the River is due largely to its totemic significance (e.g. Kwoor Borongur) and creation by the Waugal in the Dreaming. As well as this ethnographic and religious value, there is archaeological and historical evidence of prior occupation and ceremonial use of the general area near the river bend near what is now the bridge crossing the river.

The Denmark River is part of a broader cultural landscape which includes individual sites within the 30m foreshore such as the shell midden and ceremonial area at the river bend, along with various elements of the natural environment that were, and still are, used by Noongar people for dietary, medicinal and economic purposes. For these, and other, reasons the Denmark River has sacred, ritual and ceremonial associations and is therefore of special significance to Noongar people.

Consistent with previous site reports, the Denmark River, including the 30m buffer zone along the river course, are assessed as culturally significant under Section 5(a) and 5(c) of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

All elements of the Denmark River’s ecology and cultural fabric are significant to local Noongar Elders and site custodians, however the area around the river bend adjacent to the shell midden site (Site No.18947) is particularly important as it demonstrates prior occupation of the area and use of its resources by Aboriginal people. (Excerpt from Townley, 2009).





Level of Significance

Exceptional

Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).

Supporting Information

M Mitchell, *Wilson Inlet Cultural Management Plan*. Unpublished Report, 2008.

G Townley, *The Kwoorabup Walk Trail Cultural Heritage Management Plan*. Unpublished Report, 2009.

D Guilfoyle – Applied Archeology Australia, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Southern Section of Kwoorabup Beelia (Denmark River): Report for Shire of Denmark and Department of Aboriginal Affairs (2011)*.

Shire of Denmark Dual Naming Project.

Previous Listing

The Denmark River is a registered heritage site under the Western Australian Aboriginal Heritage Act.

Assessment Date

2011



Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

level of significance

Exceptional

Kwoora Kaip/ Blue Lake



Place Details

Place Name:	Blue Lake
Other Name:	Kwoora Kaip
Place Type:	As per the local Noongar language, 'Kwoora Kaip' means <i>Water where the Kwoora (western brush tailed wallaby) drinks</i>
Original Use:	
Current Use:	
Lot/Location No.:	DAA Site Number 4553
Address:	
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	

Description:

Blue Lake is in the upper part of the Wilson Inlet Catchment, 20 km NNW of Denmark, adjacent to the junction of Powley Rd and Blue Lake road in the Denbarker area.

History

Construction Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Blue Lake is in the upper part of the Wilson Inlet Catchment, 20 km NNW of Denmark, adjacent to the junction of Powley Rd and Blue Lake Road in the Denbarker area.

This lake is a type of overflow system on the eastern edge of the Wilson Inlet catchment. It sits at an overflow into the catchment of the Denmark River, but it rarely does overflow. The land around this system is Crown Land, mostly managed by Department of Environment and Conservation.

There is a wide buffer of natural vegetation around the lake helping to maintain a healthy ecosystem. The land is largely unused for human activity in the immediate surrounds of the lake. Before the 1960s, stock were driven through the Blue Lake area from the hinterland to Albany for export. Water was also pumped from this wetland and trucked to nearby landholdings for stock water in dry periods that led to local water shortages.

(Information obtained from Wetland conservation in the Wilson Inlet Catchment, WA. Tim Frodsham for Greenskills 2007).

Significance

Historic Theme: Aboriginal (Noongar) and Natural Heritage

Sub Theme: Water hole, meeting place, hunting, camping

Blue Lake is an ecological and cultural node within an extended Noongar heritage landscape. No thorough archaeological or cultural survey has been conducted at the site to date; however, numerous cultural features are apparent in the area surrounding Blue Lake and at the edge of the lake itself, including lizard traps and gnamma holes found in the granite outcrops of the area and stone artefacts found at the lake edge and in surrounding bushland. Blue Lake and its surrounds are part of the Wilson Inlet catchment area which forms the basis of a large cultural landscape focused around the Denmark and Hay River systems and culminating at Wilson Inlet (more information see; Mitchell, 2008, Wilson Inlet Cultural Management Plan).

The cultural elements within the landscape exist at different locations around Blue Lake today as physical manifestations of the ways in which Noongar people engaged with the area in the past. None of the archaeological features exist in isolation from one-another or from the ecosystems and natural features of which they are a part.





The features are all important components of a cultural landscape now, just as they were components in a cultural system in the past. Noongar cultural systems throughout the Wilson Inlet catchment in the past were interwoven with the landscape and its ecosystems, just as today the cultural landscape is an inherent part of the natural landscape.

Blue Lake provided Noongar people living traditionally in this area with abundant resources including freshwater, aquatic and terrestrial food sources such as marron, lizards, kangaroos, emus, turtles, frogs. The resource system surrounding Blue Lake and its location within the Wilson Inlet Catchment makes it an ideal camping place for traditional Noongar people.

The Noongar community, as cultural custodians of Blue Lake and the Wilson Inlet catchment wish to care for and conserve the natural health and beauty of the land and water. The preservation of cultural values in the area is dependent upon maintaining ecological values and on the active involvement of Traditional Owners in caring for country. In caring for the ecological health of Blue Lake, Traditional Owners are caring for culture.



Level of Significance

Exceptional

Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).

Assessment

Assessment Date:

Community Committee: c/o Shire of Denmark
Ph (08) 9848 0300

Supporting Information

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 2011



level of significance

Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Exceptional

Wilson Inlet



Place Details

Place Name: Wilson Inlet (for Thomas Braidwood Wilson who first explored this area)

Other Name:

Place Type:

Original Use:

Current Use:

Lot/Location No.:

Address:

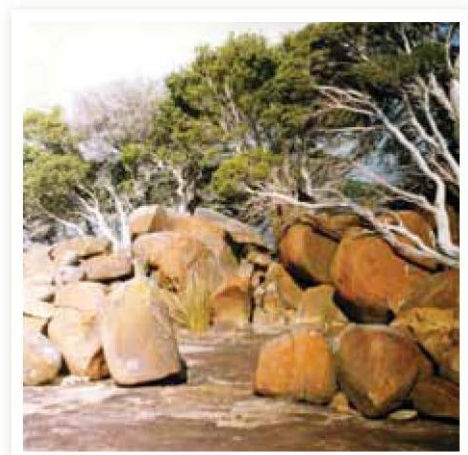
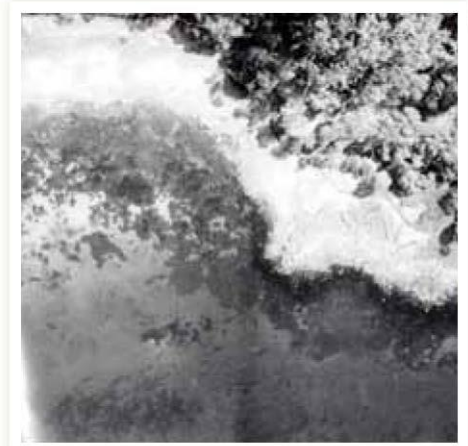
DIA Site Numbers: various, including Marbellup Fish Traps/5475; See RR re 5475; Crusoe Beach 4554 Reserve 20403

Inlet Drive; Situated immediately adjacent to the town of Denmark, Wilson Inlet is 14km long, 4km wide and has an area of 48 square kilometres. About 5377ha, comprising all of the Wilson Inlet including the Estuary Mouth; the estuarine reaches of the Hay (the Hay River, 5km from its mouth and Denmark River, 2.5km from its mouth), all islands within the inlet including Rabbit and Pelican; all salt marshes, mud flats and beaches to high water mark

Description:

Wilson Inlet is a 14km long and 2km to 4km wide estuary lying parallel to the coast in an east west direction, covering an area of 48km². The inlet is situated on the south coast 49km west of Albany and about 0.5km south of Denmark. The inlet is a relatively large (total volume 85m³ x 106m³) and deep (over 4m in places) lagoonal system with small estuarine reaches into its tributary rivers (the Denmark, 2.5km and the Hay, 5km). A bar closes the estuary off from the sea for several months in most years. Wilson Inlet lies on a narrow coastal plain between the coastal dunes and granite hills to the north and west. South of Wilson Inlet the dunes have hardened to limestone along the Nullaki peninsula. The greater part of the catchments lie in the Albany/Frazer geological province with its Precambrian granitic rock overlain by Quaternary sands and laterite. The headwaters of the Hay River lie mainly in agricultural land and about 70% of the catchment has been cleared. However, around 75% of the Denmark River catchment remains uncleared and the small Nullaki Catchment south of the inlet is close to 100% intact. The inlet is partially divided into eastern and western basins by Pelican Island and the shallow sill between it and Pelican Point on the southern shore. The central area is over 3m deep but there are extensive shallows around the margins, particularly at the eastern and western ends. The water of Wilson Inlet is always brackish and salinity ranges from about 12 to 20 ppt in spring rising to 20 to 30 ppt in summer. Twenty-one genera of micro algae have been observed in Wilson Inlet. The phytoplankton levels are relatively low when compared with those found in other large south western estuarine systems (e.g. Peel-Harvey, Swan). The seagrass *Ruppia Megacarpa* is the dominant plant in the estuary and extends over most of the inlet. The following algae have colonised the rocky littoral areas around the inlet; the brown algae (*Cystoseira Trinodis* and *Ectocarpus* sp), the red algae *Gracilaria Verrucosa* and the green algae *Chaetomorpha* sp, *Cladophora* sp and *Enteromorpha* sp.

The composition of the aquatic fauna reflects the hydrological conditions of the inlet. Wilson Inlet, with its brackish water and large volume, has a rich and diverse fauna compared with other seasonally closed estuaries of the south coast. The high productivity of the inlet is based on the abundant seagrass meadow which provide resources and habitat for a diverse flora and fauna. Many of species present are confined to estuaries. Most of the fish fauna are considered to be estuarine/marine species, spawning in the sea and returning to the estuary as larvae or juvenile fish. Most species recruited to the estuary from the sea are dependent on the bar being open when eggs, larvae or juveniles are present in the coastal waters. The common estuarine copepods, *Acartia* sp, *Gladioferens Impuripes* and *Oithona* sp dominate the animal plankton of Wilson Inlet and the Denmark and Hay Rivers. The Wilson Inlet has a rich benthic macro invertebrate fauna with thirty-seven species being recorded. Most of the common species, both estuarine and marine affinity species are widely distributed throughout the inlet.

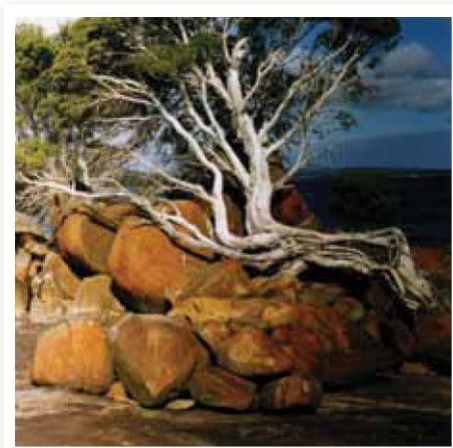




The dominant fauna differs with the bottom substrate. The sand and silty sand environments have a rich fauna dominated by *Ceratonereis Aequisetes*, *Capitella Capitata*, *Arthritica Semen* and *Sprisula Trigonella*. The seagrass on silty sand also has a diverse fauna and is dominated by *Capitella Capitata*, *Hydrobia Buccinoides*, *Hydrococcus Brazieri*, *Arthritica Semen* and *Palaemonetes Australis*. The mud of the deep basins has a typically impoverished fauna with *Capitella Capitata* and *Sprisula Trigonella* the only common species. Mobile species which form part of the bottom fauna include crustacea such as crabs (*Portunus* and *Ovalipes*) and king prawn (*Penaeus Latisukatus*). Wilson Inlet has a very diverse fish fauna with includes sixty-five species. Resident estuarine species include anchovy, black bream, cobbler, flathead, gobies and hardyheads. A large number of marine species regularly enter the inlet when the conditions permit. The abundance of seagrass appears to favour cobbler especially and other species indirectly. A commercial fishery operates in Wilson Inlet. Thirty-three species are caught though the bulk of the catch is made up of only a few species such as cobbler, yellow eyed mullet, sea mullet, King George whiting, blue spotted flathead, sea garfish and Australian herring. The western and northern shore of the inlet are mainly rocky (granite) with small swamps and sandy bays with quartz river sand. Several small rocky islands lie close to the shore and there are small granite outcrops in the inlet. Morley Beach at the eastern end is bordered by low beach ridges, behind which there is a swamp and a small beach ridge plain east of the Denmark River mouth. On the southern shore there is granite around Nornalup Point but the rest of the shoreline is sandy along the northern shore of the Nullaki peninsula.



The estuary is fringed with the rush *Juncus Kraussii* and the salt tolerant paperbark tree *Melaleuca Cuticularis* around the inlet and the channels and for a short distance up the rivers. Near the mouth *Juncus* forms either single species stands or mixed with samphire (*Sarcocornia Quinqueflora*), *Samolus Repens* and occasional *M Cuticularis* in salt mashes. In disturbed areas of salt mash introduced grasses such as buffalo grass (*Stenotaphrum Secundatum*) are present. A total of seventy-three species of water and wader birds have been in Wilson Inlet. Nineteen of these are migratory wader species. The most common waterbird species include black swan (3,250+), Eurasian coot (1,500+), Pacific duck (1,368+), grey teal (1,336+), little black cormorant (1,100+), little pied cormorant (1,000+) and Australian shelduck (420+). The most common waderbirds include red necked stint (15,251+), red necked avocet (2,880+), banded stilt (2,550+) and greenshank (568+). Fairy terns (*Sterna Nereis*) are a summer visitor to the inlet and regularly breed at Ocean Beach.



Significance

Historic Theme: Aboriginal (Noongar) and Natural Heritage

Sub Theme: Natural feature, meeting place, fishing, camping, resource procurement

Wilson Inlet is the focal point of a large catchment area and home to complex and varied ecosystems. The Inlet formed a focal point for Noongar people who managed and utilised the Inlet and its abundant natural resources during the later Holocene period (anytime from around 6000 years ago after the Inlet formed), though they would have inhabited the area long before this time. Extensive archaeological remains found at multiple locations in and around Wilson Inlet attest to its function during traditional times as a significant cultural landscape that was utilized by Noongar people for a variety of cultural activities and resource acquisition.

Fish traps, lizard traps, gnamma holes (man-made granite waterholes), burials, stone artefacts, tool making sites and ceremonial materials all exist at different locations around Wilson Inlet today as physical manifestations of the ways in which Noongar people engaged with Wilson Inlet in the past. None of the archaeological features exist in isolation from one-another or from the ecosystems and natural features of which they are a part. The features are all important components of a cultural landscape now, just as they were components in a cultural system in the past.

Noongar cultural systems at Wilson Inlet in the past were interwoven with the landscape and its ecosystems, just as today the cultural landscape is an inherent part of the natural landscape.

If we are to recognise and value the Noongar cultural features associated with Wilson Inlet we need to understand that each and every feature is part of an extended ecocultural landscape and does not exist in isolation. The term “eco-cultural landscape” in this document refers to the interaction of natural and cultural features within the landscape. In isolation, archaeological remains represent a static record of past activities. In their full natural context, however, cultural features exist as part of a living, changing landscape and living culture. That is, information on past land-use activities and cultural materials (e.g. archaeological remains) is interacting with changing natural processes and land-use practices to form a living cultural landscape. Archaeological evidence of past cultural systems is static but the interaction of modern Noongar people with this cultural landscape is dynamic and forms the basis of a living cultural landscape.

The Noongar community, as cultural custodians at Wilson Inlet wish to care for and conserve the natural health and beauty of the Inlet and its catchment. Noongar custodians place a high importance on the whole of Wilson Inlet and its tributaries as an eco-cultural landscape. The preservation of cultural values at Wilson Inlet is dependent upon maintaining ecological values and on the active involvement of Traditional Owners in managing the Inlet.

Wilson Inlet, with its brackish water and large volume has a rich and diverse fauna compared with other seasonally closed estuaries of the south coast of Western Australia. Wilson Inlet is also a relatively intact example of this estuary types. Inlet is highly significant for the continued survival of a large number of estuarine and estuary/marine flora and fauna species. Wilson Inlet contains a relatively large and intact expression of *Ruppia megacarpa* seagrass meadows representative of the seasonally closed estuarine systems of the south coast of WA. This community is likely to be the largest estuarine meadow in the region. The seagrass meadows of this inlet are important to large number of vertebrates and invertebrates as habitat, feeding areas and breeding sites. Wilson Inlet contains a divers fish and benthic macro-invertebrates fauna with some species occurring in high concentrations. Sixty-five species of fish have been recorded in Wilson Inlet which is the largest number of any estuarine system on the south coast of WA. The inlet has been the centre of detailed study into ecology, biology and water quality of this estuarine ecosystem. Wilson Inlet and its catchment have been studied more intensely than any other estuary of the south coast.

Wilson Inlet is a very important wader and water bird site in the Albany region, south coastal area and WA. The Wilson Inlet has a very high diversity of waterbirds. Seventy-three waterbird species have been recorded which is the highest number within the south coast region and ranks the site fourth in the whole of the south west of WA. The area is the tenth most important wader site in WA and the fourth most important site in the south west of Australia . Nineteen species covered by treaties, (JAMBA) and (CAMBA) have been recorded and it is very likely that Wilson Inlet is of Ramsar Quality as an internationally important wetland/estuarine system.

The site is of critical importance for the maintenance of the Australian and international populations of several species of wader birds. Over the last decade one percent or more of the National and international flyway population of at least four species have been recorded at the site. These include greenshank (ranked five in Australia and two in WA), red necked stint, (ranked eight in Australia and four in the WA), red necked avocet (ranked three in WA and two in the south west) and banded stilt.

The inlet is an important summer refuge for a high number of waterbird within the Albany region and the south coastal area. Close to 6,000 ducks, swans and coots regularly use the estuary during March. This is between one third to a one half of the end of summer south coast waterbird population.

Wilson Inlet is also one of the most important estuaries/wetlands in the south west of Australia for black swan, Eurasian coot and blue billed duck. The inlet is also important as a nesting site for the rare fair tern. The Wilson Inlet has considerable aesthetic values which are held in high esteem by the Denmark and the region's community. Is considered to be one of the most delightful inlets that occur on the south coast.

Level of Significance

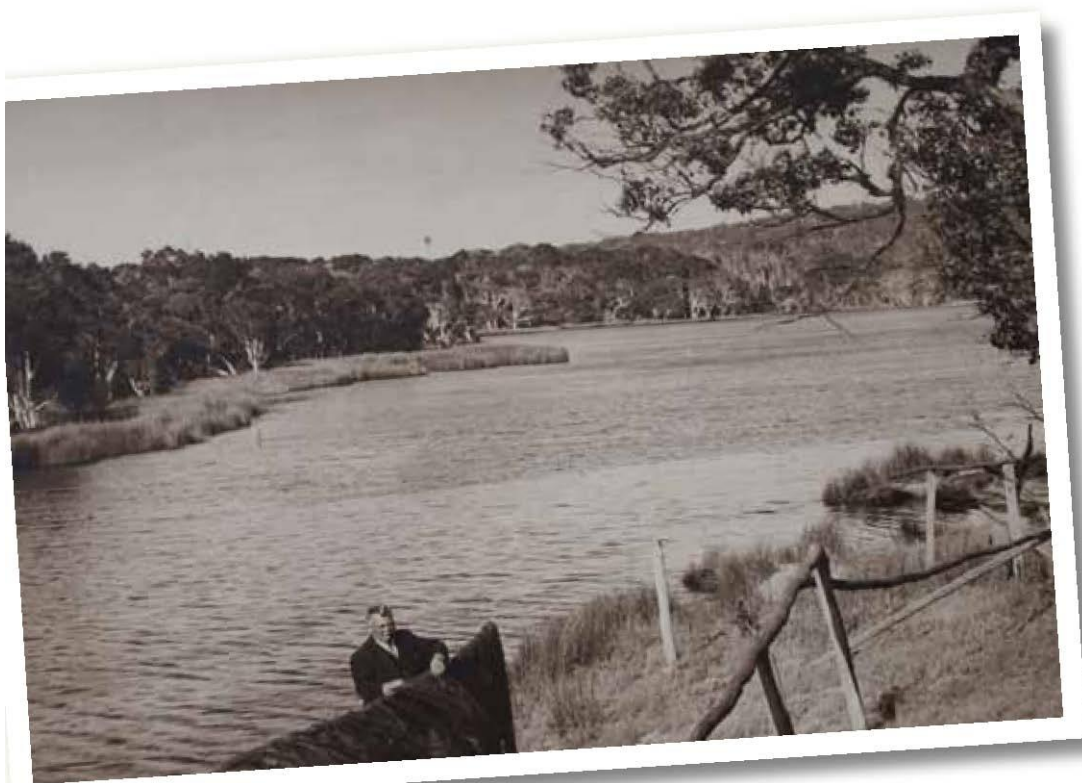
Exceptional

Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).

Supporting Information

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 2011



level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Considerable***Harewood School****Place Details**

Place Name:	Harewood School Building Group 58 & 111
Other Name:	
Place Type:	School building/Community Hall
Original Use:	School building/Shearing Shed
Current Use:	Possibly accommodation Unit
Lot/Location No.:	Lot 659
Address:	1350 Scotsdale Road
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	417

Description:

Walls:	Weatherboard
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	Most

The building itself was a typical one-teacher school constructed of stud-framed timber, asbestos and iron. There was a small cloakroom partitioned from the main schoolroom at one end of the building. There was a small stove in the corner for heating and a rainwater tank attached to the guttering.

On its original site, there was a small adjacent cleared area which was used for games and sports.

History

Construction Date: 1925

Architect:

Builder:

The school, which was part of Groups 58 and 111, first opened on February 2 1925. Over the years between then and its closure in 1940, it opened and closed many times, depending on the numbers of children in the area. The Harewood Groups were typical of so many, with many of the original farms and land allocations abandoned by their tenants. The Harewood School itself was isolated, as the two nearest farms had been abandoned.

In 1936 it was declared an Assisted School by the Education Department and it remained at this status until it closed. This arrangement was for the Education Department to provide the building, equipment and a base salary for the teacher, which was then topped up by the parents of the children attending the school. In the case of Harewood School, the teacher, Mona Robinson, had several children of her own at the school.

Before the advent of school buses, the advantage of remote schools was that children had less distance to travel to their education. In the case of Harewood School, some children would ride bicycles to the Robinson farm, where Mrs Robinson would transport them to the school itself in the back of their farm utility.

The advent of World War II meant that many small schools closed as men signed onto the armed forces, leaving their wives and children to manage their farms. This took teachers and children away from schools, and this was the case with Harewood School. The remaining children of school age were forced to transfer to Scotsdale School. The Harewood School formally closed on November 5 1940.

The school house was moved to the property in the early 1940s by Maud Morley. It was used as a packing shed as the farm produced fruit and vegetables for the Goldfields. The fruit packing table and the school blackboard still exist on the property.

Many local residents worked on the farm during these years. The farm then produced apple cider and the apple press is still present on the farm in 2011.





Significance

Historic Theme: Historic

Sub Theme: Social

The building has historic significance as it is closely associated with an important part of Denmark's history, the Group Settlement Scheme, which had its genesis in the early 1920s. Schools in the Group Settlement areas (or Groups) played an important role in keeping families together as transport to larger towns for educational purposes was limited or nonexistent.

The building has social value as the school building was usually the only public facility within a Group, and therefore was used for many purposes beyond education. It was the entertainment centre of the Group where Saturday night dances were held. It was used as the Church and Sunday School, and also often doubled as a Hall for public meetings when required.

The building is also representative of the architectural style of one-teacher schools in the south of Western Australia. Its timber, asbestos and iron construction, with rainwater tank, typifies the simple but utilitarian conditions that were provided in remote settlements for Group Settlers and the teachers who staffed them.



Level of Significance

Considerable

Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity. Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Supporting Information

B McGuinness, *100 years of chalk dust; Denmark 1896-1996*, Denmark, WA: Cinnamon Coloureds, 1996.

Pers. Comm., Divina Toth and Christopher Becker, 2010.

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 1999



level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Exceptional***Mt Hallowell Reserve****Place Details**

Place Name:	Mt Hallowell Reserve
Other Name:	
Place Type:	
Original Use:	
Current Use:	
Reserve No.:	46618 & 4239
Lot/Location No.:	Lots 7560, 7572 & 8065
Address:	7560 Ocean Beach Road
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	3011, 3025

Description:

Mount Hallowell was named by Dr TB Wilson after Admiral (Sir) Benjamin Hallowell of The Royal Navy. The Mount Hallowell Reserve is located 3.5km NNW of the mouth of Wilson Inlet on the south coast of Western Australia. It consists of an extremely diverse landscape with hills and ridges generally with a 50m to 100m of local relief but rising to >300m at the summit of Mount Hallowell. Granite outcrops on the upper and mid slopes occur as prominent domes and pinnacles. Soils are dominated by Keystone (K) units (after Churchward HM et. al., CSIRO 1988). The area contains a significant diversity of vegetation comprising forests of karri; karri/marri; karri/yate; jarrah; jarrah/blackbutt/ bullich; jarrah/marri; marri; and woodlands of mixed jarrah, blackbutt and paperbark; shrublands and heathlands. Vegetation associated with granite outcrops is also prominent.

Most of the area is undisturbed (> 96%). A small part on the northern boundary was used for sand extraction in the 1980s. Some timber was selectively extracted from a discrete area on the northern slopes during the 1950s. The Sheila Hill Memorial Walk Trail (which doubles as part of the Perth to Albany Bibbulmun Walk Track) passes through the Reserve. It is bordered to the west and north by grazing farmland, to the south by rural subdivisions and by urban residential to the east. The Reserve has good condition and integrity with the majority carrying very old fire age (>70 years) vegetation.

History

Construction Date:

Architect:

Builder:

There is oral history to indicate that a WW2 Voluntary Defence Corps lookout post was situated on the top of Mt Hallowell.

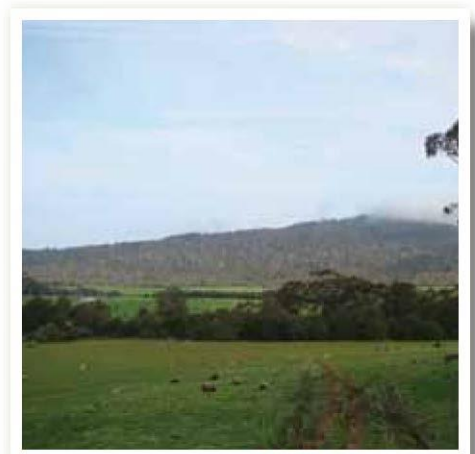
Significance

Historic Theme: Historic

Sub Theme: Social

The area is significant for the maintenance of faunal processes as it contains undisturbed remnant forest communities of karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*); karri/marri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*/*Eucalyptus calophylla*); karri/yate (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*/*Eucalyptus cornuta*); jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*); jarrah/blackbutt/bullich (*Eucalyptus marginata*/*Eucalyptus patens*/*Eucalyptus megacarpa*); jarrah/marri (*Eucalyptus marginata*/*Eucalyptus calophylla*); marri (*Eucalyptus calophylla*); and woodlands of mixed jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), blackbutt (*Eucalyptus patens*) and paperbark (*Melaleuca* sp.); shrublands and heathlands with vegetation associated with granite outcrops also being prominent. The Reserve provides habitats for >70 documented species of birds (see Mount Hallowell Reserve Management Plan, Shire of Denmark, November 1995) including the red capped parrot, (*Purpureicephalus spurius*) and the red-eared firetail finch (*Emblema oculatum*).

It contains a range of landforms, soils and vegetation communities characteristic of the eastern extremity of karri forest occurrence. It consists mainly of virgin (unlogged) forest with little disturbance and all the Reserve is old growth vegetation. It has extremely high landscape values and visual amenity and has important values for tourism.





It an important benchmark area. The Reserve is one of a small number of forested areas managed to exclude all fire i.e. no planned burn (Christensen & Abbott).

The Mount Hallowell Reserve includes habitat for a number of endemic fauna species, including: Red Capped Parrot (*Purpureicephalus spurius*); Red Winged Fairy Wren (*Malurus elegans*); Peregrine Falcon, (*Falco peregrinus*); Quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*); Honey Possum (*Tarsipes rostratus*); Western Brush Wallaby (*Macropus irma*); Woylie (*Bettongia penicillata*); Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*); Common Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*); Western Pygmy Possum (*Cercartetus concinnus*); Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus*); Western Quoll or Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*); Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa*); Yellow-footed Antechinus (*Antechinus flavipes*); Bush Rat (*Rattus fuscipes*); Water Rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*); Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*); Square Nosed Snake (*Rhinoplocephalus bicolor*); Dugite (*Pseudonaja affinis affinis*); Black Tiger Snake (*Notechis ater occidentalis*); Marbled Gecko (*Phyllodactylus marmoratus*); Smith's Skink (*Egernia napoleonis*); Burrowing Skink (*Hemigis peronii peronii*) and New Holland Skink (*Leiopisma trilineatum*).



The Reserve contains known populations of endemic flora species, including: Eucalyptus cornuta and Dryandra serra. The area is also important for maintaining forest and woodland processes.

The topographic diversity of this area contributes to high aesthetic values and scenic grandeur. The area contains uncommon geomorphic features of rock outcrops and monadnocks which are significant reasons for abundance and diversity of flora and fauna taxa and habitats. Despite its small size, the Reserve provides wilderness values for many visitors.

Level of Significance

Exceptional

Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).



Supporting Information

- Australian Heritage Commission & Department of Conservation and Land Management. National Estate Values In The Southern Forest Region Of South-West Western Australia - Draft Report (February 1992)
- Christensen PES (1992). *The Karri Forest, its conservation significance and management*, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- Christensen P. and Abbott I. (1989). Impact of fire in the eucalypt forest ecosystem of southern Western Australia: a critical review; in *Australian Forestry* 1989, 52 (2), 103-121.
- Churchward HM, McArthur WM, Sewell PL, Bartle GA. *Landforms and Soils of the South Coast and Hinterland, Western Australia, Notbcliffe to Manypeaks*. CSIRO Division of Water Resources, Divisional Report 88/1, April 1988.
- Denmark Environment Centre. *Denmark Greening Plan - A Digital Database of Remnant Vegetation on Private Property and Adjacent Crown Lands, and a Strategy for the Conservation of Remnant Vegetation in the Shire of Denmark*.
- Department of Conservation and Environment. Red Book System 2 Report.
- Department of Conservation and Land Management Walpole (unpublished report 1995). *Results of Critical Weight Range Mammal Survey, Proposed Bibbulmun Track Alignment, Mount Hallowell Shire Reserve Denmark*.
- Shire of Denmark (1998). *A Settlement Strategy For Denmark*.
- Shire of Denmark (1999). *Rural Settlement Strategy* (Town Planning Scheme Policy No 29).
- Shire of Denmark (1999). *A commissioned status report on 60 Shire managed reserves*.
- Shire of Denmark. *Town Planning Scheme No 3* (District Zoning Scheme). Gazetted 25 March 1994.
- Shire of Denmark. (February 1999) *Trails Master Plan*.
- Shire of Denmark (November 1995). *Mount Hallowell Reserve Management Plan*

Previous Listing

Register of the National Estate. Indicative Place

Place ID: 14995; Place File No: 5/01/074/0004

Assessment Date

2011

level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Considerable***Mt Lindesay School****Place Details**

Place Name:	Mt Lindesay School Group 101
Other Name:	
Place Type:	Community Hall
Original Use:	School and community hall
Current Use:	Private use
Reserve No.:	18875 (Original)
Lot/Location No.:	Lot 511 (Current), Lot 1792 (Original)
Address:	798 Scotsdale Road (Current)
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	360 (Current); 3052 (Original)

Description:

Walls:	Timber & asbestos
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	Most

A typical Group school building, consisting of a single room and constructed of stud-framed timber and asbestos. It remains in reasonable condition but needs some maintenance work.

History

Construction Date: 1926

Architect:

Builder:

The one-teacher school opened on 22 June 1926, but, like many Group Settlement schools, opened and closed on a regular basis, depending on the numbers of children in the area. The Group that it serviced was Group 101. It opened for the final time in June 1931 and closed in December 1943, when the student numbers dwindled below a sustainable level. Many of the remaining students were transferred to Scotsdale School or received their education by correspondence.

The school's name changed from Group 101 to Mount Lindesay School in 1940.

The school was quite isolated and many of the students' memories relate to the difficult access to the site. The children had to walk to school as the school had closed before the school bus service began in Denmark. In winter this became difficult with heavy rain occasionally making access impossible, and the children regularly getting very wet!

Teacher's memories include the difficulties of teaching across seven grades at one time, which required patience, skill and a lot of energy. Its original site was on Mount Lindesay Road but the building was later moved to Scotsdale Road.

Significance

Historic Theme: Historic

Sub Theme: Social, Representativeness

The building has historic significance as it is closely associated with an important part of Denmark's history, the Group Settlement Scheme, which had its genesis in the early 1920s. Schools in the Group Settlement areas (or Groups) played an important role in keeping families together as transport to larger towns for educational purposes was limited or non-existent.

The building has social value as the school building was usually the only public facility within a Group, and therefore was used for many purposes beyond education. It was the entertainment centre of the Group where Saturday night dances were held. It was used as the Church and Sunday School, and also often doubled as a Hall for public meetings when required.

The building is also representative of the architectural style of one-teacher schools in the south of Western Australia. Its timber, asbestos and iron construction, with rainwater tank, typifies the simple but utilitarian conditions that were provided in remote settlements for Group Settlers and the teachers who staffed them.



Level of Significance**Considerable**

Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity. Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Supporting Information

B McGuinness, *100 years of chalk dust; Denmark 1896-1996*, Denmark, WA: Cinnamon Coloureds, 1996.

Denmark Historical Society

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 2011

level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Exceptional***Mt Shadforth Reserve****Place Details**

Place Name:	Mt Shadforth Nature Reserve
Other Name:	
Place Type:	
Original Use:	A class nature reserve
Current Use:	Parklands/ Old fire age reference area managed to exclude fire
Reserve No.:	18340
Lot/Location No.:	Lots 409 & 411
Address:	409 Illsley Drive
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	3047

Description:

Primary Karri forest in pristine condition.

History

Construction Date:

Architect:

Builder:

This is the only area of Karri forest in the Shire of Denmark not to have been logged since European settlement. This area has not carried fire since 1937.

Significance

Historic Theme: Historic

Sub Theme: Social

The area supports a highly diverse range of fungi (Criterion A.3). The uncommon chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), has been sighted in the area and nesting sites for the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), also occur (Criterion B.1). These values were assessed on a regional basis as part of a study of National Estate Values in the Southern Forests Region, southwest Western Australia.

King Karri with understorey of large casuarinas and peppermints. Many ferns, some in high branches of casuarinas. Rich in season with wood attacking and litter inhabiting fungi. Mycorrhizal fungi fruiting under favourable humid conditions. The Chuditch and Peregrine Falcon have been reported in the area.

Level of Significance

Exceptional

Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).

Supporting Information

The draft report on the study by the Australian Heritage Commission and the WA Department of Conservation and Land Management, in particular the assessment tables and maps, provide supporting documentation.

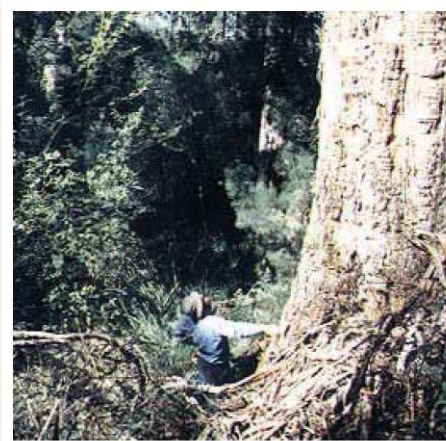
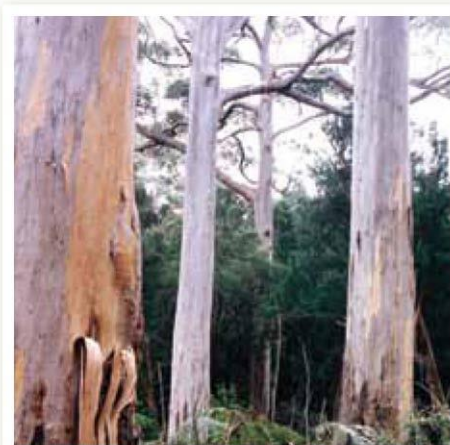
Australian Heritage Commission & Department of Conservation and Land Management. *National estate values in the southern forest region of south-west Western Australia*, Draft Report (February 1992)

P Christensen and I Abbott, Impact of fire in the eucalypt forest ecosystem of southern Western Australia: a critical review, *Australian Forestry*, 1989, 52 (2), 103-121.

Previous Listing

Register of the National Estate. Interim List (08/03/1994) Place ID: 9364; Place File No: 5/01/074/0001

Assessment Date 2011



level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Considerable***Myers Packing Shed****Place Details**

Place Name:	Myers Packing Shed
Other Name:	
Place Type:	
Original Use:	Apple packing shed
Current Use:	Abandoned
Lot/Location No.:	Lot 708
Address:	28 Myers Road
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	857

Description:

Walls:	Corrugated Iron and timber
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	Most

History

Construction Date: 1910

Architect:

Builder:

Harold Rupert Denny Myers arrived in Denmark from England in 1909 and, with William Procter, bought 100 acres between them with the intention of developing an orchard. The property was then sub-divided and each partner took 50 acres.

Denny Myers first erected a tent at the rear of the block and then later built a permanent home. Denny Myers exported fruit to England at the time that fruit growing was one of the major industries in the South West of Western Australia. He was a director of the Denmark Co-operative Society and also represented Denmark on the Farmers Board in Albany.

His was the first intensive orchard in the district, and he constructed the shed from local materials to build his orchard business.

Significance

Historic Theme: Historic

Sub Theme: Rarity

The Myers Packing Shed has historic significance in that it has links with the once-strong fruit growing industry in Denmark, which reached its peak in the 1950s, exporting to Europe and the Far East. This export market was curtailed in the 1960s with the formation of the European Common Market, which restricted imports from outside the membership. Consequently many of the orchards in and around the Denmark district were regarded as unviable and were left untended, or pulled out.

The Myers Packing Shed also has a high level of rarity as it is the only fruit packing shed of its type remaining in the district.



Denny's orchard and photography prospered - not only did he export fruit back to England, but also his photography in the form of postcards. Denny and Mary dedicated their efforts to the orchard and, indeed, orcharding in the district. A strong believer in co-operation, Denny was the Director of the Denmark Co-operative for a considerable time. He also represented Denmark on the Western Australian Farmers Board in Albany. A quiet man, with deep beliefs, Denny was also a lay preacher.

The original orchard is still run by his son, Cecil, with the same dedication and skill, and his photography has provided much of the early pictorial evidence of the early Denmark settlers.

Denny died on the 27th July, 1955, aged 74, and is survived by his three children - Cecil, ^{Alice} Nora and Alice.



Level of Significance**Considerable**

Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity. Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Supporting Information

Denmark Historical Society, 2010

Assessment Date 2011

level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Some/Moderate***Mambray Park****Place Details**

Place Name:	Mambray Park
Other Name:	Hallowell Park, Winniston Farm
Place Type:	Dwelling
Original Use:	Dwelling, Hostel
Current Use:	Dwelling
Lot/Location No.:	Lot 2521
Address:	732 Ocean Beach Road
Locality:	Denmark
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	866

Description:

Walls:	Cement and Hardiplank
Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Sound
Integrity:	Some

History

Construction Date: 1934

Architect:

Builder: Alf Randall

Alf Randall was born in 1867 in South Australia and was recruited by Millars in 1895 for their Denmark operation as a saw miller. Alf Randall moved to the property in about 1898 and built a small house which has since been demolished. When he married Laura Thornton in 1909 he purchased the block from Henry Young and in 1934 built a larger house which still exists on the property. This house was named Mambray Park and was used as a hostel for a number of years.

When the mills closed and the town was to be demolished in 1905 it was Alf Randall who initiated an appeal, jointly with the Smith brothers, asking the government to save the town. This appeal was successful and demolition stopped. Alf Randall was one of the few settlers who stayed on when the mills closed. He established Denmark's first productive potato farm on this block as well as a charter boat service. He died in 1943 aged 75.

The property was bought by William (Bill) Pinninger in 1954. It was then sold to Peter Slee (1962) and then to the Harris family (1967). George and Winifred Harris then built a new house on the property that became Winniston Park Museum. This house was subsequently subdivided off and is now located on the neighbouring block.

It used to be possible, before the construction of Ocean Beach Road, for boats to be launched in Wilson Inlet opposite Mambray Park, and to sail up the Inlet to the mouth of the Denmark River.

Significance

Historic Theme: Community Efforts

Sub Theme: Social

Level of Significance

Some/Moderate

Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item. Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

Supporting Information

Denmark Historical Society, 2009.

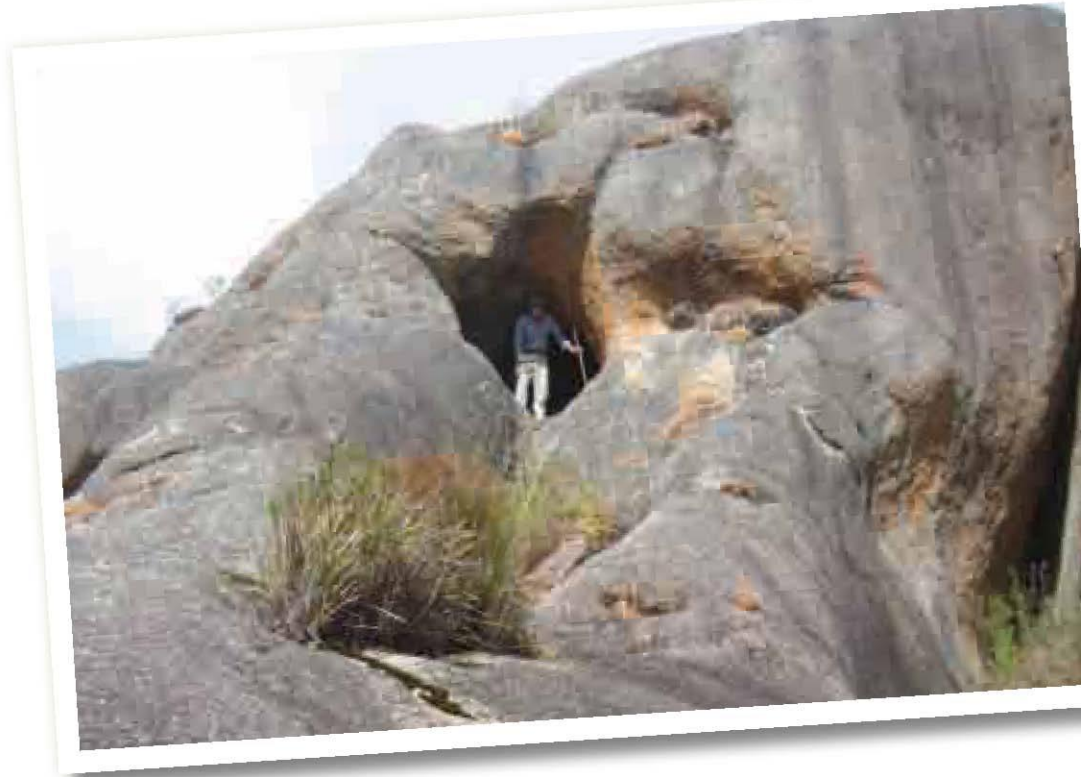
Pers. comms., Gladys Lourvanij (2010), Peter & Mary Olden (2011)

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 2011



level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Exceptional***Possum Trappers Cave****Place Details**

Place Name:	Possum Trappers Cave
Other Name:	
Place Type:	Cave
Original Use:	Trapping and Accommodation
Current Use:	
Reserve No.:	47891
Lot/Location No.:	Lot 3061
Address:	Above Mitchell River
Locality:	Denbarker
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	2619

Description:

Granite cave surrounded by relatively undisturbed forest.

History

Construction Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Granite cave used by possum trappers in the 1950s and 1960s when bounties were paid for possum skins. The cave was used to store possum snares, camp ovens, pots and pans. Possum hunters also used the cave as shelter. Anecdotal oral history also states that it was used in the 1920s.

Significance

Historic Theme: Historic

Sub Theme: Research

The cave has historic significance as it references a period when a bounty was paid by governments in Western Australia for feral and other animals when they reached plague proportions. These animals included dingoes, wild dogs, possums and foxes. The local authority generally administered these bounty schemes. This encouraged men to invest in equipment and live in forest areas to make a living by killing this fauna. This cave was well placed for this purpose, being near the Mitchell River and commanding a good view of the surrounding countryside.

The cave also has research significance, as items of equipment used by possum hunters (both professional and amateur) were stored in the cave for later use. While there is no current evidence of this equipment, further archaeological research may well bring to light items used by the possum trappers.

Level of Significance

Exceptional

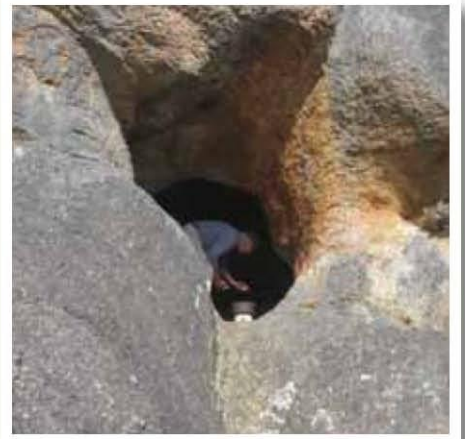
Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).

Supporting Information

Denmark Historical Society

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 2011



The Possum Trappers' Cave

The Possum Tracker's Cave is located in a granite bluff above the west bank of a branch of the Mitchell River approximately 3.3 kilometres from the Mitchell River Bridge on the Denmark-Mt Barker road. It was rediscovered in 1973 by forestry department workers Tom Brittain and Kim Phillips-Jones who were assessing timber in this area. At that time it contained rotting garments, a large number of possum snares, a billy can and camp oven and tom squares of the West Australian dated January 17th, 1929. Mr Brittain returned to the cave with Denmark police officer Harry Riseborough and this was the subject of a report and photograph in the Albany Extra of February 7th 1973.

It was subsequently reported in the Albany Advertiser that a Mr Bill Jones of Midland had come forward and stated that together with his father and brother they had trapped possums in that area in the 1928-9 season and had used the cave as a storehouse but had actually lived under canvas. This makes sense as the climb up to the cave is not easy. All that remains in the cave are some pieces of wood and the camp oven which contains a notebook and a geocache "treasure" *

Accessing the cave.

The cave can be reached by 4 WD or across country on foot. The 4WD track starts 9.2km along Blue Lake Road from its junction with the Mt Barker Road. It runs in a southerly direction for 6.7km and ends on top of the cave bluff. It is only suitable for heavy duty 4WD. It is overgrown in places, passes through several very swampy areas and should be avoided in wet conditions.

Experienced navigators can walk in from the Mt Barker road. There is a good parking spot on Centre Break Road which is about 700m north of the Mitchell River bridge. A compass bearing of 312 degrees should bring you out on the creek south of the rocks. (Grid reference 354481 on the recent DENMARK & RATCLIFFE, 1:50000 map 2328-2 Available at the Information Centre)

To access the cave follow a faint footpath down the southern edge of the rocks and then cross onto the second slab which will take you up to the cave. The geocaching* fraternity has placed a cache in the cave. The geocaching co-ordinates are S 34 degrees 48.526 E 117 degrees 23.176

*Geocaching is a worldwide game of hiding and seeking treasure. A geocacher can place a geocache in the world, pinpoint its location using GPS technology and then share the geocache's existence and location online. Anyone with a GPS unit can then try to locate the geocache

