

Kent

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level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Considerable***Kentdale Hall****Place Details**

Place Name:	Kentdale Hall
Other Name:	Kentdale School
Place Type:	Hall
Original Use:	School
Current Use:	Community Hall
Reserve No.:	27490
Lot/Location No.:	Lot 300
Address:	518 Parker Road
Locality:	Kentdale
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	3125

Description:

Walls:	Fibreboard/Timber
Condition:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Very Good
Integrity:	Most

The hall is a typical rural one teacher school house, with a set of three sash windows on each side.

It is built of fibreboard and timber with a corrugated iron roof. There is a set of playground equipment on a cleared section near some mature pine trees planted in a row north of the hall. On the end of the hall is a small kitchen area with a fireplace. The hall has recently been painted in heritage colours.

On the same reserve there is a cement cricket pitch located.

History

Construction Date: 1926
Architect:
Builder:

Significance

Historic Theme:
Sub Theme:

The Kentdale Hall has social and historic heritage significance. It was used as a school for the local children of Group Settlements 105 and 110. The school opened on 31 May 1926 after a request from the local people to the Education Department. In 1929 the school was named Kentdale. Owing to the decline in student numbers it closed between 1947 and 1954 then reopened for a short time before finally closing in December 1960. The hall is still used today (2010) for a variety of purposes, e.g. Playgroup.

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.

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 1999



Hall 2010.



The rear of the hall in 2010.



Plaque on the site.

level of significance

Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Exceptional

Shingle Hut & Stables



Place Details

Place Name:	Shingle Hut and Stables
Other Name:	Saw's Shingle Hut
Place Type:	Shingle Hut
Original Use:	Dwelling for Bert Sawl
Current Use:	Storage shed
Lot/Location No.:	Lot 101 (formerly Lot 1)
Address:	5188 South Coast Highway
Locality:	Bow Bridge
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	3902

Description:

Walls:	Timber shingles
Condition:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	Most

This simple timber shingle hut is located in an open paddock on Lot 101, South Coast Highway, east of the Bow River, approximately 300m from the Bow Bridge Store.

It is a compact rectangular building with a door and window openings on the front elevation. A front verandah appears to have been removed. The building and the corrugated iron roof are in poor condition, although the shingles have lasted remarkably well. Near the building are two very tall palm trees which are an indication of early settlement on this site. The hut is now used for storage of wood, and other various items.

History

Construction Date: 1909

Architect:

Builder: Bert Saw and his uncle; WJ Cooper

Bert Saw first came to the area in 1908 as part of a party led by his father Thomas Saw and a Mr Lyons. Thomas Saw took up four blocks in the area for himself, his two sons (Bert and Clarrie) and his brother-in-law W J Cooper. Bert Saw and Cooper made the first camp at Bow Bridge and they, together with Harry Parker and other workmen, were later responsible for the building of the first bridge over the Kent River. Bert and his uncle built the shingle hut as their dwelling.

Significance

Historic Theme: Demographic settlement

Sub Theme: Early settlements

The Shingle Hut has aesthetic and historic cultural heritage significance. It is a rare example of an early residence built of timber shingles c1909. It has historic significance as the early residence of Bert Saw, who was a pioneer in the Bow Bridge 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).

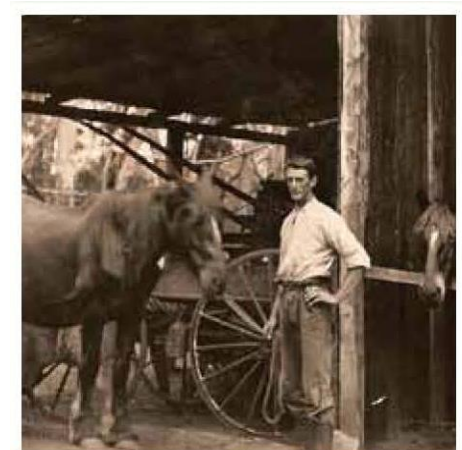
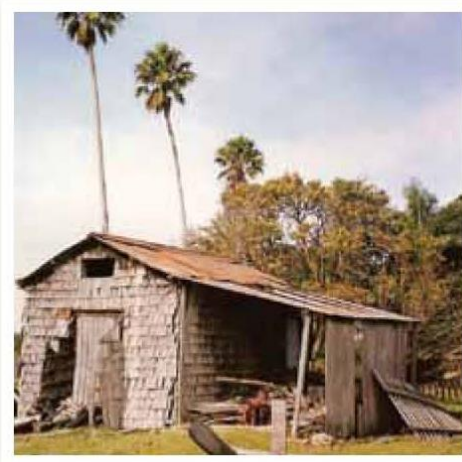
Supporting Information

Denmark Historical Society

E Conochie, Bert Saw, *Koorabup*, Winter 2000, p. 2-3.

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 1999



level of significance

Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Considerable

Devon and Cornwall Group Park



Place Details

Place Name:	Devon and Cornwall Group Park
Other Name:	Styx River Settlers Park
Place Type:	Parkland
Original Use:	Group settlement
Current Use:	Commemorative Park
Reserve No.:	18949
Lot/Location No.:	Lot 1749
Address:	1794 Fernley Road
Locality:	Kordabup
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	3250

Description:

The site is commemorative parkland with a plaque to remember the early settlers of 1924. The entry to the park is masked with large timber beams that blend in well with the forested areas in the background.

History

Construction Date: 1924
(2) 1980s commemorative

Architect:

Other: Sir James Mitchell, WA Premier

Group Settlement was a scheme enthusiastically touted by WA Premier of the 1920s, Sir James Mitchell. The scheme started as a way of resettling British ex-servicemen and their families. The families were recruited in groups of up to 20 families at a time. They were then allocated to settle in southwest WA. Fifteen group settlements were established in Denmark. Group campsites were each given official numbers and all the land clearing and house building was done in a uniform way, set out by regulations. The houses were four-roomed weatherboard cottages with verandahs at the front and back. Most farmers were encouraged to operate dairy farms but many problems arose. Lack of farming skills, Denmark wasting disease, isolation from markets and world Depression in 1929 all led to severe financial and spiritual depression. Many group settlement families walked off their properties. Group 114 represented families from Devon and Cornwall in England who camped in this area in April 1924. The park is a reminder of the Group Settlement Scheme which brought 1500 people to the district but is still remembered as a dismal failure.

The idea for the Park was initiated by Wall Ferrell and Pat Swallow. Assistance was given by Main Roads Department bridge building team; Telecom line crew and the descendants of the original group settlers. The name was suggested to explain where the people of Group 114 originally came from in Britain.

Significance

Historic Theme: Demographic settlement
Community efforts

Sub Theme: Group settlement
Commemorative plaques

This park has strong historic and social heritage significance. The Parkland was set up during the 1980s with a commemorative plaque to remember the early group settlers.

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

Koorabup: special centenary issue: selections from Denmark's first century, 1895-1995. Denmark, WA: Denmark Historical Society, 1995.; 34-37

Assessment Date 1999



level of significance

Denmark
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Exceptional***Kordabup Beela
Styx River****Place Details**

Place Name: Styx River
Other Name: Kordabup Beela
Place Type:
Original Use:
Current Use:
Lot/Location No.:
Address:
Locality: Kordabup
Map Reference:
HCWA Number:
ASS Number:

Description:

The Styx River is located in the Walpole Wilderness in the upper catchment of the Kordabup River (Parry Inlet). The key heritage site associated with the Styx is a granite rock face over which the Styx River flows into a large waterhole. Dug into the granite rock face are a number of large, well formed gnamma holes which remain filled with water throughout the year. The entire river has heritage significance for Noongar people so while the waterfall site is a specific location, the whole river is listed on this inventory.

The gnamma holes at the waterfall, which range in sizes of up to approximately 1 metre in diameter and are of varying depth, have been intentionally created in the landscape by previous Noongar populations. Through a process of heating the rock face with fire to create an indentation before filling the indentation with smaller rocks, the gnamma hole production process is set in place. As the water of the flowing river causes the rocks to move constantly, the indentations gradually become larger and larger. The only further maintenance required is periodic cleaning out of the gnamma holes to avoid the rocks becoming silted up and their movement inhibited. This cleaning process also helps to keep the water pure for drinking. Otherwise, the gnamma holes are a self-perpetuating process, constantly growing larger and deeper.

The Styx River is a valuable cultural and natural resource in the Walpole Wilderness Area.

History

Construction Date:

Builder:

Architect:

Significance

Historic Theme: Aboriginal (Noongar) and Natural Heritage

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

The Styx River is a valuable cultural and natural resource in the Walpole Wilderness Area. Noongar Traditional Owners have been conducting a lot of work around Styx River and throughout the Walpole Wilderness. Work has included extensive archaeological investigation throughout the Walpole Wilderness, cultural heritage landscape management and natural resource management. These continued conservation efforts demonstrate the commitment and attachment that Noongar custodians hold to Styx River and Walpole Wilderness as a living cultural landscape with highly significant heritage values.

Styx River Waterfall is an ecological and cultural node within an extended Noongar heritage landscape. Numerous cultural features are apparent in the area surrounding the river and on the river itself, including huge numbers of lizard traps and gnamma holes, and stone artefacts in surrounding bushland. Styx River and its surrounds are part of the Parry Inlet catchment area which forms the basis of a large cultural landscape focused around the Kordabup and Styx River and culminating at Parry Inlet.

The cultural elements within the landscape exist at different locations around Styx River 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 Kordabup (Parry 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.

Styx River 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 Noongar community, as cultural custodians of Styx River and the Kordabup 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 Styx, 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).

Supporting Information

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 2011

level of significance

Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

considerable

Forest Hill and Moriarty - Camballup Trails



Map of area by Department of Environment and Conservation

Place Details

Place Name:	Forest Hill and Moriarty – Camballup Trails
Other Name:	
Place Type:	
Original Use:	Stock routes
Current Use:	Heritage trails (part)
Reserve No.:	The trails pass through Reserves 24660 & 29660
Lot/Location No.:	Hay Locations, 1570, 1614, 1615, 1624, 1625, 1628, 1630, 1631, 2327 & 2328
Address:	Hay Land District to the west and south-west of Mount Barker
Locality:	Kordabup
Map Reference:	
HCWA Number:	
ASS Number:	

Description:

The trails, while formally unmarked, nevertheless remain in similar condition to the period in which they were used. The native vegetation remains much as it was during the period of the cattle droving, although it may be somewhat thicker due to the cessation of regular burning. While few visible remnants remain, there is evidence of blazed trees, ruins, stone ovens, watering places and river fords, all of which confirm the route of the original trail.

History

Construction Date 1870s / 1900s
Associations: Muir, Hassell, Moir, and Moriarty families.
Builder:

Forest Hill and Moriarty-Camballup trails, comprising sections of two former unofficial stock routes (dating from 1870 and c.1900 respectively), were opened up and utilized by settlers to access coastal pastures for their stock each summer. Both routes are situated in largely undeveloped forest country between the Muirs and South Coast Highways, westwards to Mount Barker. Originally, they were part of a droving network that once brought cattle annually from as far north as Kendenup and even Tenterden and Cranbrook to coastal runs such as Quarram, near Irwin Inlet, and Crystal Springs, west of Walpole. These remnant sections are now known as the Forest Hill Trail dating from the 1870s and the Moriarty-Camballup trail, a short cut which was opened up post 1900.

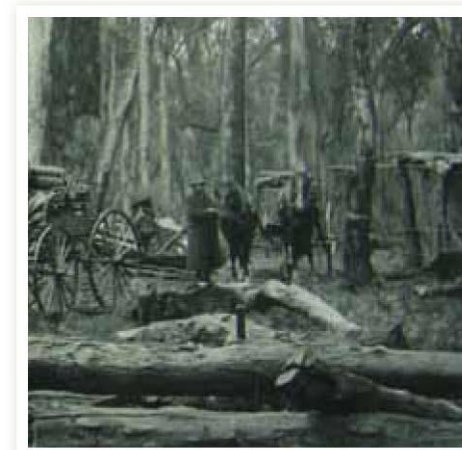
The trails have not been used for cattle droving since George Higgins brought through a herd in 1972.

Significance

Historic Theme: Droving, Grazing, Pastoralism and Dairying
 Early settlers
Sub Theme: Historic
Historic Theme: Developing primary production
Sub Theme:

Forest Hill and Moriarty-Camballup trails have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- They were significant in sustaining the development of cattle farming in the Gordon River and Forest Hill regions. They also contributed to the opening up of coastal pastoral lands between Denmark and Walpole and to the establishment of the settlement at Peaceful Bay.
- The trails, with the camping and watering places along them, are important physical reminders of the former necessity, due to a lack of trace elements in the soil, for annual droving routes in the South-West between inland farms and coastal grazing runs. They also demonstrate the difficulties and vicissitudes that faced drovers taking stock along their length.
- They are associated with several pioneering families, such as the Muirs, the Hassells, the Moirs and the Moriartys, all of whom were important in the development of the region and instrumental in the opening up and regular use of these cattle pads.





- They are valued by those in the local community who are keen to retain evidence of this aspect of the history of South-West cattle farming.
- They are significant for their contribution to the natural landscape of the region as cultural elements that survive as trails through relatively unspoilt bushland.

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

I Elliot, *Forest Hill and Moriarty - Camballup Trails*, Unpublished Report, 2003.

Previous Listing

Assessment Date 2011

