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# Bow

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Bow River	343
Hazelvale School & Teacher's Residence	331
Original Peaceful Bay Settlement	347
Parker Hall	337
Parker's House	335
Tree Top Walk	339

level of significance

Denmark  
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*Considerable***Hazelvale School &  
Teacher's Residence****Place Details**

<b>Place Name:</b>	Hazelvale School and Teacher's Residence
<b>Other Name:</b>	
<b>Place Type:</b>	School, community hall & staff quarters
<b>Original Use:</b>	School, community hall & staff quarters
<b>Current Use:</b>	Shed
<b>Lot/Location No.:</b>	Location 1741
<b>Address:</b>	916 Hazelvale Road
<b>Locality:</b>	Hazelvale
<b>Map Reference:</b>	
<b>HCWA Number:</b>	
<b>ASS Number:</b>	259

**Description:**

<b>Walls:</b>	Timber & asbestos
<b>Condition:</b>	Corrugated Iron
<b>Condition:</b>	School house - poor
<b>Condition:</b>	Teacher's Residence - good

A typical Group School building of stud-framed timber, iron and asbestos construction, built on timber stumps. It is now in poor condition. The teacher's quarters are of similar construction.

### History

**Construction Date:** 1925

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

Group 139 was originally called Hazelwood and was situated north of the Nornalup townsite. The school opened in 1928 and ran continuously until 1941, when the lack of teaching staff due to the outbreak of war caused its closure. After the end of the war, improved transport meant that local children attended school in nearby Walpole.

Group 139 was one of the larger groups which meant that there was always a consistent number of children enrolled. However, there was never more than one teacher employed which meant that the teacher had to be very organised and resourceful.

Access to the larger towns of Walpole and Denmark was difficult as the roads were of poor quality and the train between Albany and Nornalup ran inconsistently. However, there was no shortage of entertainment and recreation opportunities in Hazelwood, which centred around the school building. In addition, the school was the venue for church services and Sunday School.

The teacher's quarters was a single room building, entered off a verandah and heated by a small Metters stove. It was sparsely but adequately furnished, and suitable for a single man, as many young teachers were. Adjacent to the quarters was a bathroom, said to be the only one in the district.

### Significance

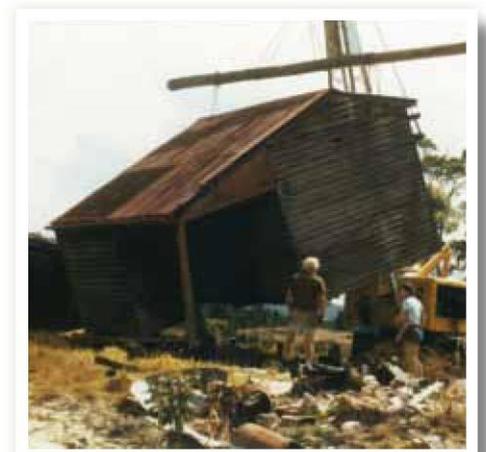
**Historic Theme:** Historic

**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.

### Previous Listing

#### Assessment Date

2011





level of significance

# Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

*Considerable*

## Parker's House



### Place Details

<b>Place Name:</b>	Parker's House
<b>Other Name:</b>	Harry Parker's House; Kent River Cottage
<b>Place Type:</b>	Dwelling
<b>Original Use:</b>	Dwelling
<b>Current Use:</b>	Dwelling
<b>Lot/Location No.:</b>	Lot 2320
<b>Address:</b>	4341 South Coast Highway
<b>Locality:</b>	Bow Bridge
<b>Map Reference:</b>	
<b>HCWA Number:</b>	
<b>ASS Number:</b>	32

### Description:

<b>Walls:</b>	Rammed earth
<b>Roof:</b>	Corrugated Iron
<b>Condition:</b>	Good
<b>Integrity:</b>	Much

The former Parker residence is situated on the western bank of the Kent River close to the South Coast Highway, mid way between Denmark and Walpole. In addition to the original rammed earth cottage, there is a small adjacent detached building that was constructed in the 1970's and served as a service station and later a craft shop.

Parker's house was built in 1923. It has rammed earth walls that were rendered and scribed with a block pattern and painted. The roof is corrugated iron. The house has a prominent wing with a gabled roof that originally housed a small general store and post office which was known locally as "The Hub". There is a verandah along the rest of the front elevation. Locally cut jarrah timber was used in the construction and the windows are timber framed. A rustic post and rail timber fence that was built by the current owners encloses the front garden. Modern extensions have been added to the rear of the house by the current owners, but the integrity of the front elevation has been retained.

### History

**Construction Date:** 1923  
**Architect:**  
**Builder:** Harry Parker

It is the original home of a well known local identity, Harry Parker, who settled in the Kent River area in the early 1900's. The nearby Parker Road is named after the family. As a result of Parker's efforts, the Kent River Hall was built adjacent to the house and became an important social and recreation facility for people of the district.

When the current owners acquired the property in December 1989 the house was not habitable and had been vandalized by squatters. The current owners have invested considerable resources to preserve and develop Parker's House, the adjacent Kent River Hall, surrounding landscaping and the 40 Hectare property which is used for organic berry and vegetable production, native floriculture, and Belted Galloway cattle breeding.

The three bedroom house is used as a residence by the owner's family who operate the farming activity on the property. The owners maintain a collection of historic photographs of Parker's House, Kent River Hall and surrounds that was provided by Laurie Parker (deceased), Harry Parker's son, who grew up on the property.

### Significance

**Historic Theme:** Occupations/people  
**Sub Theme:** Commercial and service industries  
 This place has aesthetic and historic heritage significance.

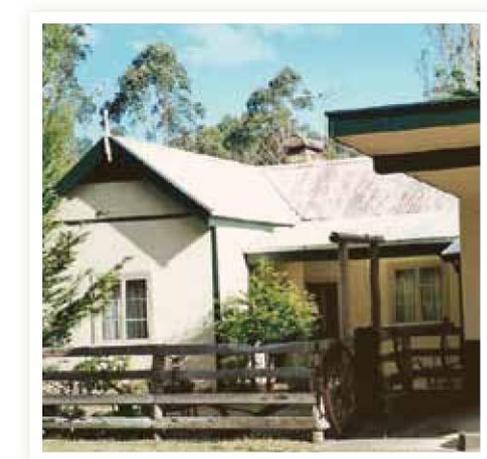
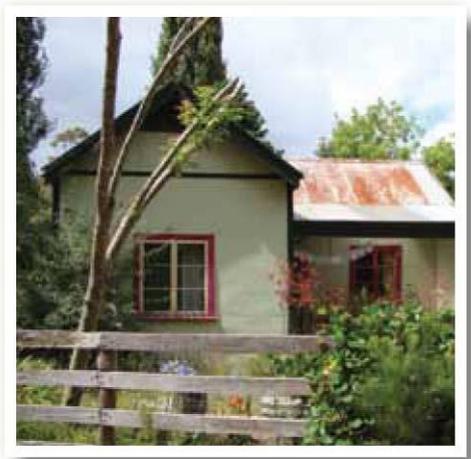
### Level of Significance

#### 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

**Assessment Date** 1999



level of significance

# Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

*Considerable*

## Parker Hall



### Place Details

<b>Place Name:</b>	Kent River Trading Post
<b>Other Name:</b>	Parker Hall
<b>Place Type:</b>	Hall
<b>Original Use:</b>	Community Hall
<b>Current Use:</b>	Restaurant
<b>Lot/Location No.:</b>	Lot 2320
<b>Address:</b>	South Coast Highway
<b>Locality:</b>	Kordabup
<b>Map Reference:</b>	
<b>HCWA Number:</b>	
<b>ASS Number:</b>	32

### Description:

<b>Walls:</b>	Timber
<b>Roof:</b>	Corrugated Iron
<b>Condition:</b>	Good
<b>Integrity:</b>	Most

The Kent River Hall is a large rectangular weatherboard timber building with a verandah along the eastern side and a recent extension along part of the western side. A residence was built into one end of the hall during the 1970's and the remaining area is used for a wine cellar sales and restaurant. An extension was added recently to provide for modern ablution facilities and the restaurant kitchen. The original timber structure of the hall is largely intact and is best viewed from the interior of the cellar sales area.

**History**

**Construction Date:** 1931  
**Architect:**  
**Builder:** Harry Parker

The hall was completed and opened in 1931. It is somewhat unique as a privately owned hall and operated hall. Construction materials included timber from several abandoned group settlement homes in the area. In building the hall Harry Parker may have been catering for the social needs of the local community as well as providing a means of generating an income. It became an important social and recreation hub for the district for the next 40 years. Weddings, Friday night dances, concerts and badminton were held at the hall. Dance crowds during the 1940's sometimes exceeded 300 people.

When the current owners acquired the property in December 1989 the residence in the Hall was in use and was habitable but had no sanitation. The remaining Hall area was used as a barn and the stage was still intact. Considerable resources have since been used to improve the Hall to accommodate the current tourist facilities as well as a comfortable residence. A small vineyard on the property and the cellar sales/restaurant area in the Hall is leased to Old Kent River wines.

**Significance**

**Historic Theme:** Occupations  
 Commercial and service industries  
**Sub Theme:** People

The Kent River Trading Post has aesthetic, historic and social significance.

**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 owners, Mr and Mrs Glenister

**Assessment Date** 1999



level of significance

# Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

*Exceptional*

## Tree Top Walk



### Place Details

<b>Place Name:</b>	Valley of the Giants & Ancient Empire Trail
<b>Other Name:</b>	Tree Top Walk
<b>Place Type:</b>	Forest walkway
<b>Original Use:</b>	Suspended walkway
<b>Current Use:</b>	Walkway
<b>Reserve No.:</b>	Reserve 46682
<b>Lot/Location No.:</b>	Lot 2396
<b>Address:</b>	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
<b>Locality:</b>	Bow Bridge
<b>Map Reference:</b>	
<b>HCWA Number:</b>	
<b>ASS Number:</b>	3843

### Description:

The Tree Top Walk is one part of an innovative eco tourist attraction, The Valley of the Giants.

It comprises tree canopy walk and a natural walkway at root level of an ancient tingle forest as well as a gift shop, classroom and Wilderness Discovery Centre. Highlights include a walk through massive trees and views of interesting trunk formations. The planning and engineering contribution to the Tree Top Walk have led to a well designed walkway approximately 600 metres in length with a gentle gradient which is easily accessible for people with special needs. The walkways take the visitor to the top of the forest canopy 40 metres above the ground. Each span is 60 metres long and is joined to the next one by a circular platform supported by rustic poles built to blend with the surrounding trees. Due to the design elements of the walkway only a limited number of people are allowed on each span or platform at any one time.

A new interpretive centre at the Tree Top Walk was opened in January 2009 and features interactive displays where you can learn what makes the Wilderness special. The Visitor Centre includes a gift shop showcasing a range of locally sourced artworks and crafts.

### History

**Construction Date:** 1996  
**Architect:** Donaldson & Warne  
**Builder:**

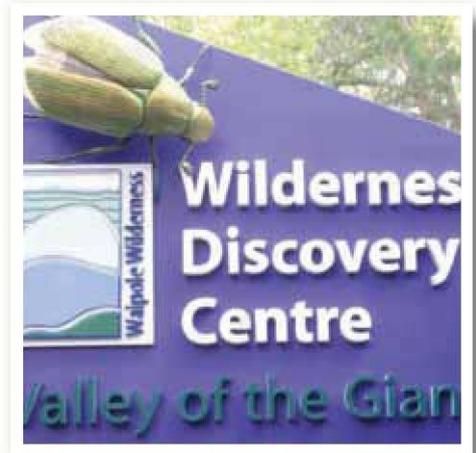
### Significance

**Historic Theme:** Community efforts  
 Environmental awareness

The Tree Top Walk has aesthetic, social and scientific heritage value. It was built as a solution to a serious environmental problem that had arisen in the old Valley of the Giants Forest. In 1990, when one of the giants crashed to the ground, Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) sought a permanent solution for catering for the many visitors to the valley. To protect both the forest and the forest floor a design was sought through a world wide competition. Donaldson & Warne, Architects, were chosen from 40 entrants. and the structural engineers were Ove Arup. The creative interpretive signs in the shape of leaves, by Rowena Howard Landscape Architect, enhance the visitor's experience. The Canopy Walk was opened in 1996 and has resulted in an increase of visitors to the region.

“The redevelopment of the Valley of the Giants, one of WA’s traditional tourist stops, reflects the revolution in recreation site design and management which is turning degraded old sites into world-class models of ecologically sustainable tourism”. (DEC pamphlet ‘Valley of the Giants’).

The Walpole Wilderness Discovery Centre is set to become a key aspect of interpreting the unique biodiversity of the Wilderness area. Three sites form the Wilderness Discovery Centre, Swarbrick art-in-the-park, Mount Frankland and the famous Tree Top Walk forms a perfect triangle of bases to explore and discover the majesty of the Wilderness.





### 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

### Supporting Information

*Saving the giants: the redevelopment of the Valley of the Giants, Como, WA:* Dept. of Conservation and Land Management, c1996.

### Previous Listing

**Assessment Date**            1999





level of significance

# Denmark MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

*Exceptional*

## Bow River



### Place Details

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

### Description:

Bow River rises on the edge of the Frankland State Forest and flows in a southerly direction into the Irwin Inlet, which opens to Foul Bay and the Southern Ocean. It stretches for approximately 22kms and is a fresh water river.

### History

**Construction Date:**

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

### Significance

**Historic Theme:** Aboriginal (Noongar) and Natural Heritage

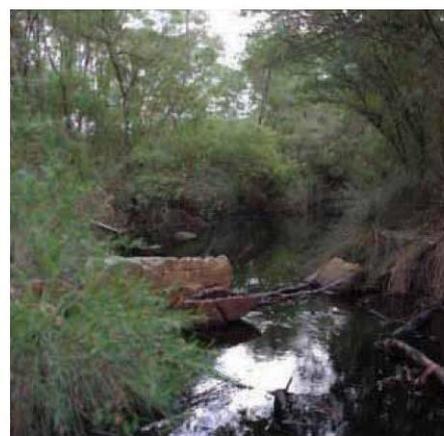
As with all rivers or beelas in the southwest the Bow was created by warkle the water snake. Many people lived and camped along the darkly stained (by tannins) fresh water of the Bow River but at least twice a year it was used as an important travel route bringing people to the coast for cultural ceremonies.

The inland people of the Kaneang tribes would travel slowly down the river, camping and fishing, utilising the plentiful bush foods and collecting an array of medicinal and ceremonial products. Special plants were collected and dried. Unique wood, available only in certain places, was cut for new spears, and different types of rock and stone replaced the old worn spear tips, the daabt knives and skinning blades. Some were kept for exchange. Animals not available in the people's home country (boodja), such as dingos (yokine) and possum (koomal) supplied people with fresh meat (dartch). Skins of the koomal were stretched to use as skins for drums. The tails of yokines were used as adornments during the ceremonies.

During these journeys the beela fed and nurtured the people. With a sense of excitement they travelled down the beela, knowing that at its end, the Irwin Inlet and the saltwater people of the Wadandi Pibulmun would welcome them.

The shallow waters of the Irwin Inlet provided fresh mussels, prawns and mullet. The swans (maali), geese, and ducks were always plentiful and their eggs were a highly valued food source.

Wardan the sea spirit would welcome the inland people through the salt water Wadandi people and as the gathering grew, the ceremonies and corroborees began. The shelters (mias) were erected and the foods gathered as the fires (karlas) were lit. When everyone had arrived the dancing and singing began with each family acting out their hunting stories and performing rituals that only their initiated knew. During the ceremonies marriages took place, disputes were settled, gifts were exchanged and promises made.





The food filled their bellies, the karlas gave warmth and the stories of new adventures, mishaps and mis-adventures were danced and sung about. This would go on for days until all their business was finished, until the next time they met. New and old friends would gather their people, say their goodbyes, take with them their new knowledge and gifts, and travel back to Noongar Boodja (Home Country).

### Level of Significance

#### Exceptional

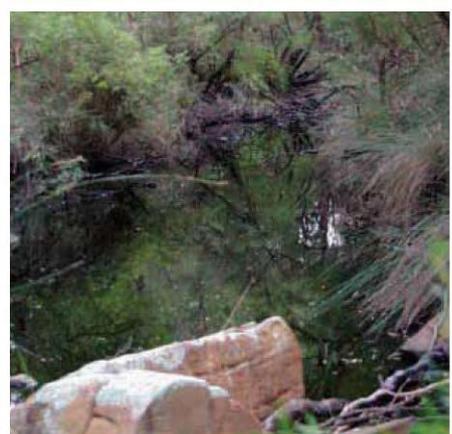
Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation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

### Supporting Information

Wayne Webb of the Pibulmun-Wadandi

### Previous Listing

**Assessment Date** 2011





level of significance

Denmark  
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Exceptional

Original Peaceful Bay  
Settlement**Place Details**

<b>Place Name:</b>	Original Peaceful Bay Settlement
<b>Other Name:</b>	Kwallup
<b>Place Type:</b>	Village; As per the local Noongar language 'Kwallup' means <i>Place of Sand</i>
<b>Original Use:</b>	Holiday destination
<b>Current Use:</b>	Holiday destination
<b>Reserve No.:</b>	24510
<b>Lot/Location No.:</b>	Lots 1423, 1427 & 2229
<b>Address:</b>	First, Second, Third, Fourth, Central, West and East Avenues
<b>Locality:</b>	Peaceful Bay
<b>Map Reference:</b>	
<b>HCWA Number:</b>	
<b>ASS Number:</b>	32

**Description:**

<b>Walls:</b>	Various – timber, brick
<b>Roof:</b>	Corrugated Iron
<b>Condition:</b>	Fair
<b>Integrity:</b>	Integrity of a small simple community not seeking rapid progress and change remains intact

The original Peaceful Bay Settlement is the original leasehold subdivision of the settlement and consists of 163 small lots which were created incrementally between 1957 and 1964, as a part time holiday destination. The settlement is unique in Western Australia and has its own special character, which is that of a relaxed, informal, low-key holiday location with a predominantly 1960's aesthetic.

The houses are simple inexpensive structures, lacking in ornamentation. The materials and method of construction is homogenous. Most of the houses are timber framed and clad in either cement sheeting or jarrah weatherboards, or a mix of both. Roofs are either low pitched skillsions or medium pitched gables and the roof sheeting is usually galvanised corrugated sheeting.

The houses are located informally on the blocks, with a wide variety of setbacks to all boundaries; although all the houses are set parallel to the boundaries. There are very few fences. The predominant landscape elements are lawned areas which run between the houses and a large number of mature peppermints. There are few areas where exotic species have been planted.

A large proportion of the leaseholders came from the farming communities of the Great Southern, particularly the Kojonup/Cranbrook/Katanning areas and the area around Manjimup and the Shannon. These rural communities brought the quality of openness to the settlement and their ability to improvise and make do to the construction of the holiday shacks. A large portion of the leases remains with the original leaseholders or their descendants, which creates a very strong sense of community.

The unique character of the original settlement lies both in its physical appearance and in the very strong sense of community that exists between the people who occupy it. This character is highly valued by the leaseholders and the wider community.

### History

**Construction Date:** 1957-1964

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

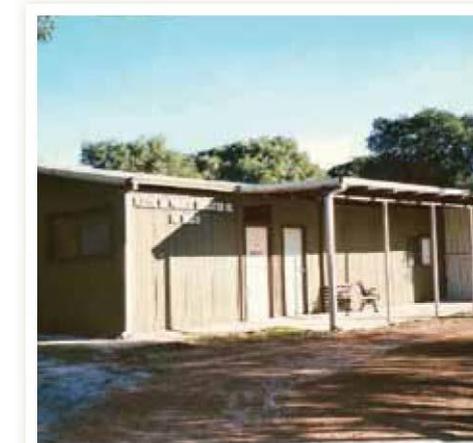
### Significance

**Historic Theme:** Demographic Settlement

**Sub Theme:** Settlement

The Original Peaceful Bay Settlement has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place is highly valued by the community for its aesthetic character and its relaxed and informal atmosphere. The aesthetic character of the settlement is that of a simple and minimal beachside development of the 1960s and is created by a combination of different factors including: a dense grid like pattern of small simple houses; homogeneity of the form and materials of the houses; informality and variety in the setout of the buildings on the blocks; narrow gravel roads; large areas of lawn which flow from the road edge around the houses; large numbers of mature peppermints which provide a canopy of shade throughout the settlement and which surround the settlement; and, the absence of other elements apart from a few simple fences.



- The place has been the holiday place of many leaseholders over a long period of time. This grouping of like-minded people with a common philosophy and similar lifestyle has created a close-knit community who have a deep sense of attachment to the place.
- The place is highly valued by the local community of leaseholders and regular visitors to the area. This was formalised through the formation of the Peaceful Bay Progress Association in 1961. The Association continues to provide improved amenities and services through its own fund-raising and labour efforts, as well as by lobbying government authorities.
- The place was one of the first subdivisions in Western Australia of leasehold land released for the construction of beach cottages for short-term occupancy and served as a model for later subdivisions;
- The place provides a good example of an intact beach shack settlement in Western Australia. As a planned settlement under leasehold conditions, the cottages that make up the Original Peaceful Bay Settlement are not under threat of removal. The majority of squatter shack settlements on the Western Australian coast are not under formal tenure and have been removed as the result of government policy.
- The place is representative of the trend towards extended beach-side holidays that emerged in the 1950s as Australian families became more affluent and mobile. In Western Australia, this was exemplified by farmers and graziers from the hinterlands who sought isolated coastal beaches for inexpensive family holidays. As a spot became favoured, many established permanent camps in the form of beach shacks and cottages. The Original Peaceful Bay Settlement provides a good example of this, though it is more formalised than many of the shack settlements on the Western Australian 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

David Heaver and Associates Architects, Peaceful Bay Heritage Precinct Conservation Plan, December 2003

Shire of Denmark Dual Naming Project

### Previous Listing

**Assessment Date** 1999

