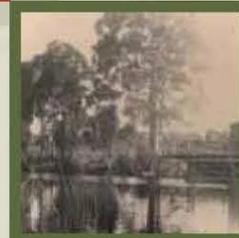


Shire of Denmark Municipal Heritage Inventory

June 2011

Amended by 2014 Annual Review - Council Resolution No: 120814





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The Municipal Heritage Inventory Review Working Group, consisting of:

- Councillor Alex Syme (Chair)
- Councillor George Ebbett
- Bev McGuinness (Denmark Historical Society)
- Fred Scott (Denmark Historical Society)
- Gail Guthrie (Kent-Nornalup Ward)
- Robert Reynolds (Dept. of Aboriginal Affairs)
- Graham Townley (Dept. of Aboriginal Affairs)

Other contributors:

- Denmark Historical Society
- Denmark Public Library
- Nornalup Residents and Ratepayers Association
- Walpole Nornalup and Districts Historical Society

In addition, the Shire of Denmark also acknowledges the contribution of many of the historic photographs by the Denmark Historical Society, and is grateful for the permission to reproduce them.

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Adopted at the Ordinary Council Meeting on 28 June 2011.

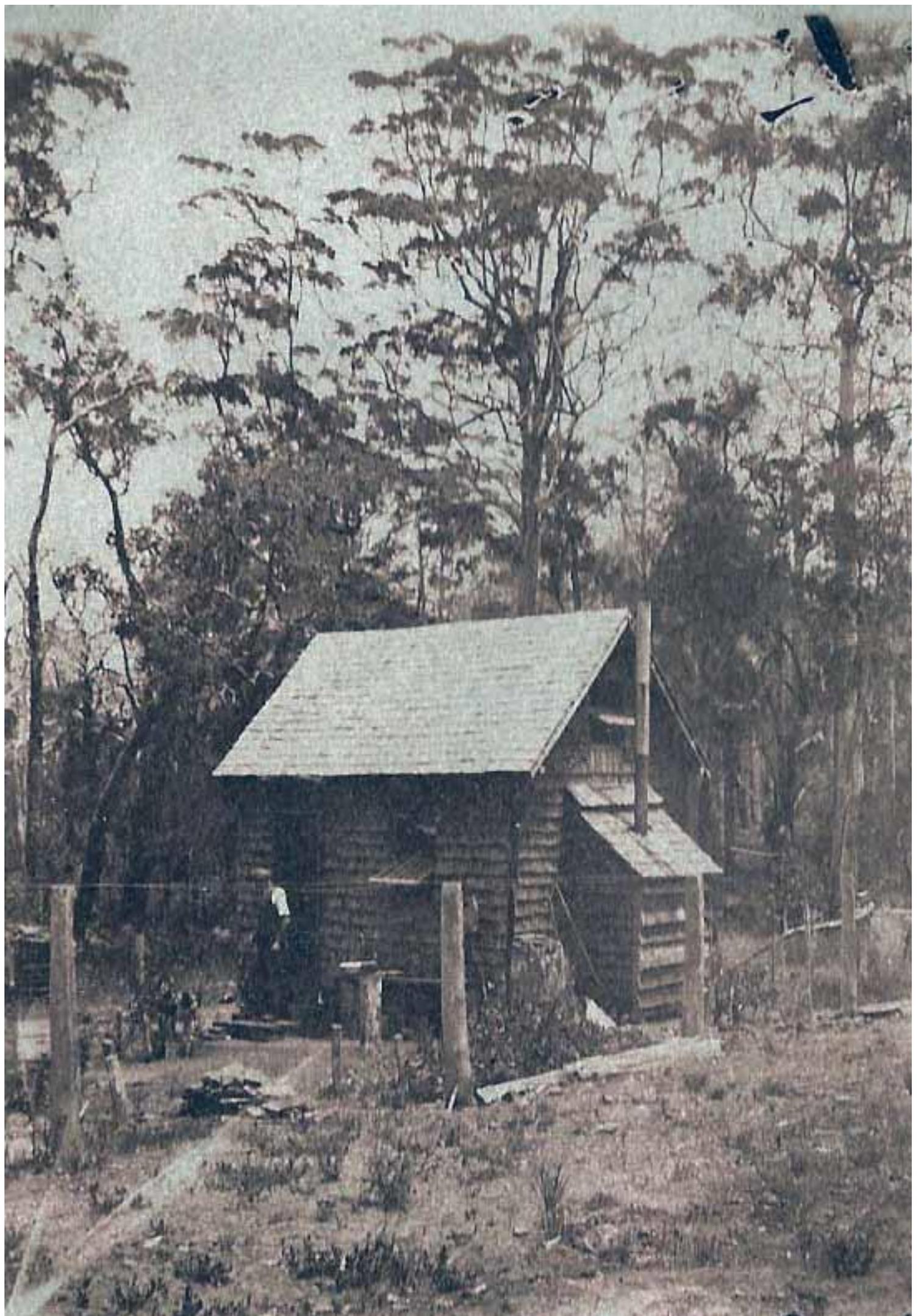
Original 1999:

Leah O'Brian and Cathy Day Consultants.

Review 2011:

Malcolm Traill (Malcolm Traill History & Heritage) and Jacqui Grieve (Spurr of the Moment Design).

Annual review: undertaken in 2014 by the Shire of Denmark's Municipal Heritage Inventory Advisory Committee and subsequently adopted by Council at Ordinary Meeting on 19 August 2014 (Res No:120814).



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THE PROCESS

Introduction

The Shire of Denmark Municipal Heritage Inventory (1999) was a product of a great deal of research and input from a number of people compiled between 1994 and 1999 and consisted of 61 heritage places. The review thereof commenced in 2005 and concluded in 2011. It involved an update of the Thematic Framework and Historical Overview and identified an additional 63 heritage places.

What is Heritage

The nature of heritage often confuses people, as the word 'heritage' has a number of meanings, depending on one's approach. The Macquarie Dictionary defines heritage as the culture, traditions and national assets preserved from one generation to another. These things may include natural and cultural heritage, the latter resulting from human activities. Cultural heritage extends beyond buildings only, and can include landscapes, artefacts, and cultural institutes, among others. The Shire of Denmark chose a broad definition of 'buildings' as defined in the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, and this allowed for the inclusion of some other places of heritage interest, for example, landscape features and urban bushland.

People usually think of the word 'heritage' as relating only to old things. One difference between History and the Heritage Inventory is that the Inventory can also reflect buildings and sites associated with present day activities in the area. The everyday events of today become the history of tomorrow.

Aboriginal Heritage

At the request of members of the Noongar community, the decision has been made to include a number of places of significance to Noongar people, and to include a chapter on Noongar heritage as this is recognised as being an integral part of the Shire of Denmark. These places are seen as having value to the whole community and form part of an integrated understanding of heritage that also includes places of natural heritage. It should, however, be noted that there are additional places of indigenous heritage not included in this document and that many of these are included in the more extensive DAA Register of Aboriginal Sites.



Compilation of the Original Heritage Inventory (1994-1999)

When the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* required all local government authorities in Western Australia to compile a Municipal Heritage Inventory, the Shire of Denmark responded positively, and by 1994 had appointed Leah O'Brien and Cathy Day of O'Brien Planning Consultants to guide the Council and community through the Municipal Heritage Inventory process. With strong commitment from a Heritage Working Party made up of members from the Denmark Historical Society and the community, the Municipal Heritage Inventory grew to include 61 places. Though completed in 1997 it was not finalised and adopted by Denmark Council until 1999.

Section 45 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* is outlined below:

- The Council of a municipality shall compile and maintain an inventory of buildings within its district which in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance.
- The inventory required by subsection (1) shall be compiled no later than 4 years from the commencement of this Act and shall be (a) updated annually; and (b) reviewed every 4 years after compilation.
- The Council of a municipality shall provide the [Heritage] Council with a copy of the inventory compiled pursuant to this section.
- The Council of a municipality shall ensure that the inventory required by this section is compiled with proper public consultation.

Review of the Heritage Inventory (2005-2011)

In 2005, the Shire appointed the Municipal Heritage Inventory Review Working Group to oversee the review of the Inventory. Cathy Day of Heritage Today was appointed to assist the planning department with the review and a draft document was produced. The Working Group then progressed the review until 2010, when Malcolm Traill History & Heritage was appointed to finalise the process. This appointment was made possible with grant funds received under the Local Government Heritage Assistance Program, an initiative of the Heritage Council of WA.

Community Consultation and the Review List

The review of the Shire of Denmark MHI took place between January and July 2006. The process involved broad community consultation, through a Heritage Forum. Invitations were sent to Shire Councillors, members of the MHI Review Working Group, community groups, interested individuals and owners and tenants of the places nominated. The Heritage Forum was advertised with public notices, press releases and individual invitations.

The Heritage Forum was held on 11 March 2006 with an attendance of approximately 40 people. Three objectives were met at the forum. Information about heritage at a National, State and Local Government level was given, the Review List was put to the group for discussion and the management of the Municipal Heritage Inventory was explained. The forum participants were invited to identify heritage places and historical sites as well as assign tentative management categories to places on the review list.

One of the important results of the day was the contribution the community group made to looking at the Review list of places that was raised during the initial MHI project. This list was all the places not given priority in 1995 owing to lack of information. During the forum it was resolved that:

- some places were assessed and did not meet the threshold of the Shire of Denmark Municipal Heritage Inventory;
- not enough was known about some places, either the location or why they had any heritage value; and
- for some places the heritage importance lay with the story and not the built fabric.



Name	Comment include or exclude
Wandoo trees at Mitchell River	Mitchell River was known as White Gum Creek located on the Denmark Mount Barker Road. Sufficient information not available, further research required. Place on review list.
Mt Hallowell Reserve	Places of cultural and historic value. Include in MHI.
Mt Shadforth Reserve	
Bonnyview (Durack's)	Not considered to meet the MHI threshold. Further research required.
Possum Trappers Cave	The cave has historic significance as it references a period when a bounty was paid by government Western Australia for feral and other animals when they reached plague proportions. Include in MHI.
Jassi Skincraft	Significance only in the story not in the built fabric. Not include in MHI.
Poison Point	Key feature in cultural landscape. Aboriginal (Noongar) and Natural Heritage. Include in MHI.
Falls of Firth, Nile Creek, a tributary of the Kent River	Further research required. Place on review list.
Denmark Frail and Aged Lodge	Social significance as it is a good example of self-help in the community which catered for the needs of the elderly. Include in MHI.
Myers Orchard Packing Sheds	Myers Packing Shed has historic significance in that it has links with the once strong fruit growing industry in Denmark. Include in MHI.
Reso train seats 2.4km from the river mouth railway bridge at Springdale Beach shoreline	Strong historical significance. Include in MHI.
Denmark Golf Course	Looked at and assessed as not meeting the threshold for MHI. Consider removal after further research.
Cattle bridge in Denmark Community Park part of the Mokare Trail	Of historic value but not sufficient information available. Place on review list.
Kwoora Kaip Blue Lake	Blue Lake is an ecological and cultural node within an extended Noongar heritage landscape. Include in MHI.
Railway turntable, railstock and ashpit	All three items in the railway precinct have considerable historic value, with their connection to the Denmark ñ Nornalup Railway, which ran from 1929 to 1957. Include in MHI.

The list of places considered: Places removed from the Review List in 2006 but reconsidered in 2009 by the MHI Review Working Group

The Review List system is an important part of keeping the MHI as a dynamic process. Nominations by community members can be included on the Review List at any time so that the places can be assessed at the next review stage. A number of places were considered during the Community Forum but were left on the Review List owing to lack of information at that time. The same consideration should be given to the Historical Sites List which can grow as information is revealed. The Historical Sites List includes those places of historical interest that have been demolished or transferred to other sites. The places were assessed according to the principles of the Burra Charter. To view these principles visit <http://www.nationaltrust.com.au/burracharter.html>.

Thematic Framework and Overview

As part of the original Municipal Heritage Inventory, a Thematic Framework Matrix and the Historical Overview for the Shire of Denmark was prepared by Heritage Today. The consultants followed the Heritage Council of Western Australia Guidelines and used the concept of a blank matrix which outlined themes on one level, corresponding to important time periods at another level.

The Thematic Framework addressed the following:

- Important time periods for the area.
- Why people settled.
- How people moved (transport), made a living and socialised together.
- Community efforts and civic structures.
- Outside influences.

The cut off dates between time periods were determined according to important events such as the development of Denmark by the Millars and their withdrawal from the town. The thematic framework was not intended to be a definitive history of the area. The objective of the framework was to provide a brief yet comprehensive picture reflecting aspects of the history of the Shire of Denmark from its beginnings to the present. The major themes were enhanced by including a number of sub themes which portrayed the history of Denmark over time. For example, the theme of Community Efforts included descriptions of local government; education; law and order; community service and utilities; sport, recreation and entertainment; religion; cultural activities; institutions and environmental awareness.

The matrix format of the framework was expanded into the Historical Overview, a concise, illustrated, historical narrative, elaborating on some of the aspects noted in the Matrix. This short “potted history” can be a stand alone document, and may be useful beyond the Inventory process. We encourage its use for other community activities and projects.

Management of Heritage Places

The *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* did not give any guidance to Local Government Authorities as to the management of heritage places, and the Act is currently under review. The Western Australian Planning Commission has developed a new Western Australian State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation (gazetted in May 2007), which sets out the principles of sound and responsible planning for heritage protection. The objectives of this policy are:

- To conserve places and areas of historic heritage significance.
- To ensure that development does not adversely affect the significance of heritage places and areas.
- To ensure that heritage significance at both the State and local levels is given due weight in planning decision-making.
- To provide improved certainty to landowners and the community about the planning processes for heritage identification, conservation and protection.¹¹

One of the major functions of the Shire of Denmark Municipal Heritage Inventory is to provide the Council with sound information relating to places of heritage value in the district. This information will assist Council to make important decisions about the future management of the places on the Inventory. As the Inventory is not a statutory document, it will carry no additional implications for owners, apart from the provisions in the Town Planning Scheme (TPS) which apply to all properties in the region.

To manage heritage places effectively, it is necessary to make provision for the most significant places to be protected under the Shire's Town Planning Scheme. Currently, provisions relate to places of heritage value under TPS No. 3 (Part VI – Places of Heritage Value) which are listed under Appendix VII – Schedule of Places of Heritage Value. Clause 7.2 requires that the erection, demolition or alteration of any building or structure at or on a place of heritage value requires Council approval, including the removal, felling, lopping, topping or damaging of trees associated with Places of Heritage Value, the erection of advertising signs and clearing of land. All of the places listed on the MHI (1999) are currently listed under Appendices VII of TPS No. 3.

The first compilation of the Inventory included assigning management categories to the identified heritage places within the Shire of Denmark. In addition, a number of places within the Shire of Denmark were considered to have heritage significance but, because there is little or no physical evidence of them, they were recorded in the List of Historic Sites.

1 Western Australian Planning Commission, <http://www.wapc.wa.gov.au/Publications/1412.aspx>, (accessed 4 December 2008)

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* protects places and objects that may be of importance and significance to people of Aboriginal descent in Western Australia, whether or not they are recorded on the Register. Consent from either the Minister (Section 18) or Registrar (Section 16 or Regulation 10) is required prior to any site being damaged or altered in any way.

Level of Significance

The Heritage Council of Western Australia in their publication *Criteria for Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas* (2007) provides directive on grading the levels of significance for places which meets the assessment criteria for heritage listing. There are four levels of significance which were assigned to all the places on the Inventory list.

- Exceptional Significance

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

- Considerable Significance

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

- Some/Moderate Significance

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

- Little Significance

Does not fulfil the criteria for entry in the local Heritage List. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

Protection of Heritage Places under the Town Planning Scheme

Places listed on the Municipal Heritage Inventory (2011) under the categories of Exceptional and Considerable significance are recommended as being those that should form part of the initial assessment undertaken by Council to determine appropriateness for inclusion in the Shire of Denmark's Town Planning Scheme. Places of Moderate significance may also be considered in this initial assessment.

Currently, Appendix 7 – Schedule of Heritage Places in Town Planning Scheme No. 3 lists all of the places from the Municipal Heritage Inventory (1999), thus this list also should form part of the initial assessment as some places may be able to be removed from Town Planning Scheme No. 3's 'Schedule of Heritage Places' list depending on the updated assessment criteria.

The Review List 2011 and beyond

It is important to stress the dynamic nature of the Municipal Heritage Inventory. The original MHI laid the groundwork for the ongoing process of reviewing and updating the Inventory regularly. As mentioned earlier, other places were noted in a Review List with the intention of researching and assessing them at a later stage, in consultation with owners.

Cultural Heritage and Historical Strategic Plan

In 2006/2007, the Shire prepared a "Cultural Heritage and Historical Strategic Plan" to manage the long term planning of heritage and historical matters in the Shire. One of the recommendations of the Plan was the formation of the Mitchell Street Precinct. The Denmark Historical Society and the Heritage Council saw benefit in banding together the heritage places of the Denmark CBD in the form of the Mitchell Street and Strickland Street Precincts. The Regional Advisor of the Heritage Council of WA assisted in the preparation of the place record forms for each of the Mitchell and Strickland Street precincts. These place record forms have been prepared and included in this document. The purposes of the precincts are to conserve and protect the cultural significance of the precincts and to ensure that development can be accommodated within the precinct without adversely affecting its cultural significance.

The Municipal Heritage Inventory Review Working Group recommends Council give consideration to the development of design guidelines for the precincts, with the objective of the design guidelines being to provide guidance to landowners and the community about what is considered to be appropriate development within the precincts.

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Original: 1999; Reviewed: 2011

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the process of researching primary and secondary resources it was clear that there are a number of smaller settlements within the Shire of Denmark. In writing a brief overview of the history of the district, it became necessary to use a comprehensive term like the Shire of Denmark, or, Denmark and the surrounding districts. Therefore, the generic term used includes the following areas:

- Bow Bridge
- Denmark
- Golden Hill
- Hallowell
- Harewood
- Harrington Estate
- Hazelvale
- Kentdale
- Kent River
- Kenton
- Kordabup
- Mark's
- Mehniup
- Mt McLeod
- Mt Lindesay
- Owingup
- Parryville
- Peaceful Bay
- Scotsdale
- Somerset Hill
- Tingledale
- William Bay

1. Aboriginal Society



The Denmark Shire lies in the Bibbulmun cultural area which is part of the wider Noongar country region, although the area just west of the Hay River is typically an area of overlap where, prior to European settlement, both Bibbulmun 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 cultural heritage and natural resource management activities in Denmark town and the eastern part of the Denmark Shire.

Bibbulmun and Minang country is deep in the Noongar cultural bloc. The Noongar people are the traditional people of the southwest region of Australia with their own distinctive language and cultural practices, as distinct from their semi-desert dwelling neighbours. In their evidence to the Federal Court hearings (Federal Court of Australia 2006:38), the Noongar claimants noted that the southwest region:

... was occupied and used by Aboriginal people who spoke dialects of a common language and who acknowledged and observed a common body of laws and customs. Those Aboriginal people recognized local and regional names within the broader society but shared a commonality of belief, language, custom and material culture, which distinguished them from neighbouring Aboriginal groups and societies. Responsibility for and control, particular areas of land and waters, were exercised by sub-groups or families, but the laws and customs under which the sub-groups possessed those rights and interests were the laws and customs of the broader society.

The Bibbulmun and Minang people represent regional sub-groups of the broader Noongar cultural bloc. The Bibbulmun people speak for the country stretching from Denmark, north-east toward Nannup and inland to include the Manjimup area. The Minang are from the King George Sound area that roughly encompasses the City of Albany municipal boundaries. As such, Denmark was an area of cultural interaction between the Bibbulmun and Minang people.

These cultural affiliations to Denmark are very important. The sense of belonging to ancestral country is very personal and deeply rooted in traditional culture, reinforced by generations of spiritual and physical connection to the area. Traditional rights of access and use were, in this sense, embedded in a socio-cultural system in which both 'rights' and 'obligations' were inherited and transferred variously through ceremony, genealogical succession and affiliation to particular stretches of country over long periods of time.

The Denmark River and Wilson Inlet are the focal points of a large catchment area and home to complex and varied ecosystems. Wilson Inlet and its tributaries 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 material and sites at multiple locations in and around the Wilson Inlet foreshore and throughout the catchment attest to its economic and cultural significance prior to European settlement as a significant eco-cultural landscape. 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 and its tributaries today as physical manifestations of the ways in which Noongar hunter gatherers occupied the area. 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 in the Denmark region 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.

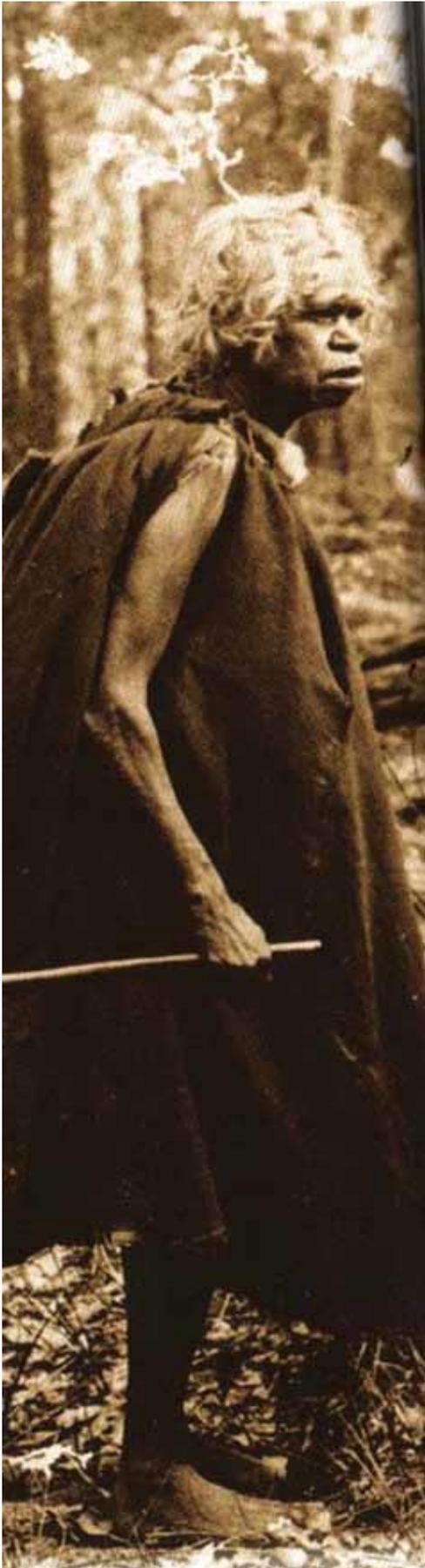
In other words, if we are to recognise and value the Noongar cultural sites associated with the Denmark region we need to understand how each and every feature is part of an extended eco-cultural landscape. The term “eco-cultural landscape” refers to the interaction of natural and cultural features within 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 (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.

Like all hunter-gatherer societies, Noongar people had a limited material culture compared to Europeans but were affluent in many other ways, adapting to their environment and using resources that were in abundance and available to everyone. In the context of a semi-nomadic lifestyle, in which people moved from place to place according to the seasons, having too many material possessions to carry was a burden. Above all, traditional hunter-gatherers across Australia valued food and resource sharing among kin over and above storage, accumulation and production for future exchange.

Typically, traditional artefacts and stone tools were made and discarded depending on the availability of resources, the value of specific items, and the extent to which they were used on a regular basis in the food quest. Men and women produced and carried small tools and wooden artefacts, as well as adornments and sacred material used in the conduct of ritual and ceremonies. Men carried spears, spear throwers, boomerangs, knives, axes and throwing/hitting sticks. Women, being responsible for babies and small children, carried materials essential for child rearing, gathering and digging bush foods.

Traditional clothing in the cooler months of the year consisted of kangaroo skin cloaks (bukas) made by sewing three or more skins together, using a bone needle made from the hind leg of the kangaroo





as an awl and sinew or bullrush strands as the thread (Berndt 1979). The buka was worn with the fur inwards for warmth and protection from rain in the cooler wet months and reversed during the hotter dry season. It was also used as a blanket at night. Both men and women occasionally used ochre (wilgie) and animal fat as a sunscreen and to ward off insects. The men often wore hair string belts (to carry small tools while walking) and headbands made from possum fur and bird feathers for decorative purposes (Tilbrook 1983).

Due to the perishable nature of plant remains, wooden artefacts, bark, cloaks, adornments and organic materials used to sew and weave food carrying baskets have mostly decomposed or been taken by collectors. It is unusual to find anything other than bone and stone artefacts and stone structures during archaeological investigations. More recent activity may also be evidenced by scarred trees, remnants of temporary shelters (i.e. kwornt or mia mias) and fire hearths, as well as glass, metal and ceramic material that Noongar people have utilised as a raw material since European settlement of the South West. The scarred or modified trees demonstrate the traditional practice of carving or stripping large sheets of bark or wood from the trunk of trees to manufacture shields, carrying dishes or coverings for the kwornt. The shelters were built on a regular basis at camp sites, either by gathering or pulling branches together to erect a new shelter or by adding new brush or bark to old shelters left from previous visits to the area. Examples of these structures are commonly constructed today by Noongar tour guides for public demonstration and interpretation purposes.

Stone tools form the most common evidence of past Aboriginal occupation. In most cases this consists primarily of waste material (e.g. debitage like flakes, broken flakes, and chips and cores) that were left behind during the process of tool making. These generally form at least 90% of all artefacts located in most archaeological sites. The remainder of stone material located on sites typically consists of utilized flakes and a variety of formal tool types, including scrapers, adzes and occasionally backed blades. These formal tool types are sometimes found as isolated artefacts, where they have been lost or discarded because they are broken or worn out. Such formal tool types may originally have been attached to wooden implements that have subsequently disintegrated but occasionally still show evidence of the Xanthorrhoea based gum with which they were hafted.

More obvious are grind stones that as well as being used for grinding seed (and in some places, ochre) often show multipurpose usage with evidence of secondary use as hammer and/or anvil stones. Such grinding material is often the most easily recognisable of Aboriginal stone tools and therefore been removed from sites in the past by landowners and travellers. It is not uncommon for broken fragments of such grindstones to be found amongst other artefact material.

Artefact assemblages in the South West of Western Australia are often dominated by quartz although various cherts and silcretes are also found at some sites. Grinding material was generally made from dolerite. In some cases stone for artefact making can be found near or at the sites that they were located whereas others are likely to have been brought in from other locations or surrounding areas. Bremer Bay is known as a chert source, and there are increasing numbers of chert quarry sites being located in inland areas off the coast.

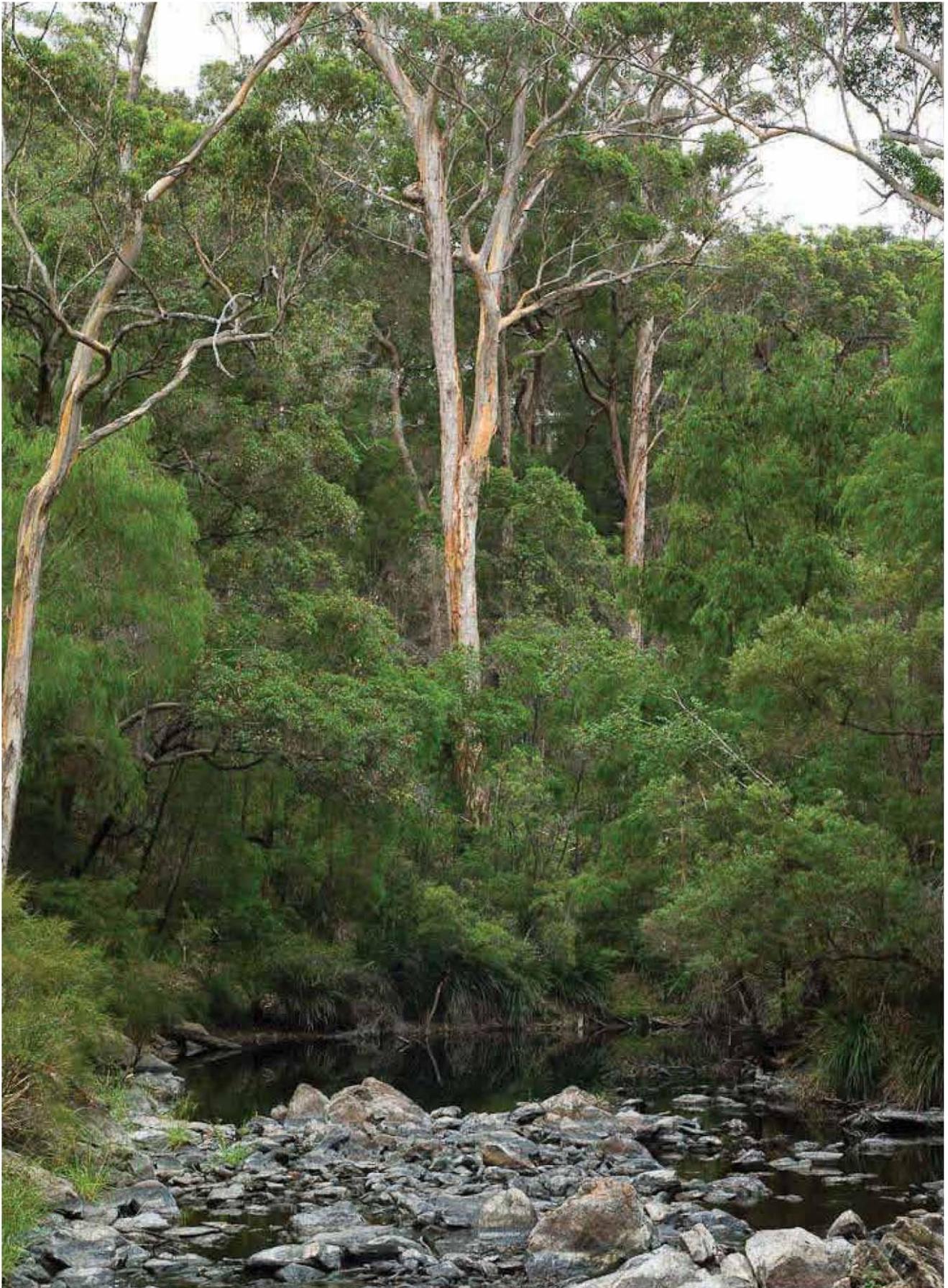
A significant feature of traditional life in the Denmark area was the adoption of patch or mosaic “fire stick” burning of grass lands and bush as part of traditional land management regimes. This was also used partly as a way of opening up paths and hunting areas (or eco-tones) adjacent to wooded areas where yonger (kangaroo) and the kwoor (brush wallaby) would graze on new grass shoots after rains and a low intensity burn.

Elders still maintain knowledge of the traditional practice of making marron nets from reeds and sedges, an important estuarine and river system adaptation in this area. Elders and Traditional Owners also retain knowledge of the operation of fish traps in the inlets and rivers. Fish traps are a prevalent feature of the Denmark heritage landscape, particularly in Wilson Inlet.

The fish traps are a good example of the ways that Noongar cultural heritage can provide valuable information for current and future land management. Through an understanding of the operation of fish traps and their reliance on tidal fluctuations, Traditional Owners can confirm that the Wilson Inlet sandbar was open during traditional times and that in years when it did not open naturally, Noongar people would have opened it by hand. This information has important implications for current management of the annual opening of the Wilson Inlet sandbar, a subject of some community debate.

Noongar cultural heritage is embedded within the landscape. This means that many natural features of the Denmark area hold important heritage values. Wilson Inlet, Nornalup Inlet, Frankland River, Styx River, Denmark River, Hay River and Blue Lake are all highly significant heritage features and are listed as such in the inventory. Conserving Noongar cultural heritage means conserving natural heritage as the two are completely intertwined. As such, factors impacting upon natural values such as development, dieback, invasive species, visitor impacts and erosion are also impacting upon Noongar cultural heritage values.

Traditional Owners and site custodians care deeply for the cultural heritage and natural heritage of the Denmark region. The aspirations of the Noongar community are to conserve the natural beauty, ecology and culture of the Denmark region as far as possible. The Noongar community is keen to be involved wherever possible with the conservation and promotion of their rich cultural heritage in the Shire of Denmark.



Photograph 1.– View of Frankland River from Sappers Bridge

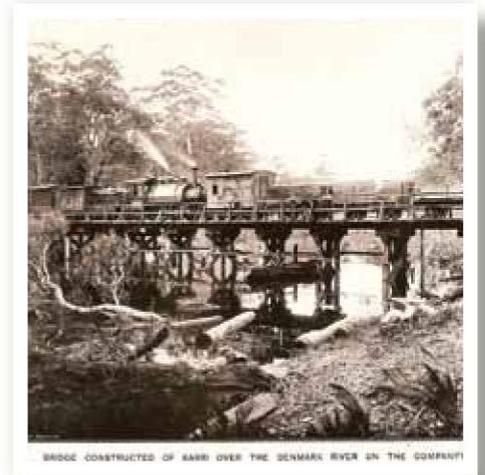
2. European Arrival

One of the first European explorers of the Denmark district described a place of fine soil, towering timber and plentiful water. Giving such a description, Dr Thomas Braidwood Wilson showed he had great expectations for future settlers. Dr Wilson was one of the first European men to penetrate the new territory outside the King George Sound settlement that had been set up in 1826. In 1829, with the backing of Lieutenant George Sleeman, Commandant of King George Sound, Wilson took a party of men to explore the interior. Guided by the Aboriginal Mokare, the party came across and named many geographical features of the Denmark district. Such names as the Denmark and Hay Rivers, Mount Lindesay and Mount Shadforth still remain to this day. Wilson named the Denmark River after a medical friend. Alexander Denmark had played an influential role in Wilson's career.

Despite the positive nature of Wilson's reports about Denmark, subsequent exploration by Captains Collett Barker and Thomas Bannister in the early 1830s raised some unfavourable aspects of the district. Captain Bannister, in particular, thought that problems would arise for settlers owing to the thickly timbered nature of the land. It is little wonder then that the majority of the early visitors to this region limited their visits to the coast. The beaches of the area, later to be Denmark, were frequented by whalers and sealers. Assistant Surveyor-General Alfred Hillman named William Bay in his 1823 exploration after a friend, WM Edward Parry. Visitors to the shores of Denmark would have found evidence of Aboriginal habitation in the area. Fish traps were built in the form of low stone walls in Wilson Inlet. The Aborigines left reminders such as ochre and dolerite quarries. Remains of stone tool making and cooking fires in caves have been found. Aboriginal names have remained in the district. Some examples are Mehniup, Owingup, Kordabup and Nullaki.

The structure of Aboriginal society was seriously threatened with the arrival of the Europeans. The traditional owners faced enormous pressure and disruption to their way of life. Despite initial friendly relations, contact with the new settlers was disastrous for the Aboriginal population. Many deaths resulted from conflict as well as from exposure to European diseases such as measles, influenza and smallpox. There are various rumours about a taboo placed on the Denmark region by Aboriginal people. This may account for the disappearance of the Aboriginal people from the Denmark district. However, this hypothesis has never been proven. An equally tragic and possibly related theory was that the many deaths leading from European-introduced diseases decimated their population and led to Aboriginal people to move to other locations.

Nevertheless, there are many individual examples in the journals and



Photograph 2. – A Baldwin Locomotive transporting a load of timber to Albany across the Denmark River 1900s.



Photograph 3. – Federal Boarding House in Denmark 1900s.



Photograph 4. – Butcher shop and first store in Denmark 1900.

diaries of early European explorers of favourable encounters with the Bibbulmun and Menang people, across the whole breadth of what is now the Shire of Denmark. It was quickly obvious that the people encountered across the area were from different tribes, as their languages were not readily understood by Europeans who already had a smattering of vocabulary from the inhabitants of King George's Sound. William Nairne Clark, Thomas Bannister, William Preston and Collett Barker all wrote of examples of co-operation and friendly (albeit slightly suspicious) interaction between the two nations in their travels.

In later times, when European settlement and land clearance became prevalent, the Noongar attitude towards the settlers hardened, but by this stage their numbers had dwindled through disease and migration, so there was little active resistance to these activities. By the beginning of the 20th century, government policies such as the Aborigines Act (1905), had begun to reduce any existing rights of the Noongar people and this was followed by the forced removal of children and the establishment of missions. All these combined to reduce the Noongar population of the Shire of Denmark to a fraction of its former size.



Photograph 5.— Bert Saw, an early Bow Bridge Settler 1960s.

3. The Period 1829 – 1905 Settlement

European use of the land first began in the 1840s. Pioneer graziers such as the Hassell, Moir and Muir families, who farmed in the hinterland as far away as Kendenup and Cranbrook, began to use a small part of Denmark's coastal areas for grazing cattle. They were able to walk their cattle through the uncleared bush areas via informal cattle trails to take advantage of the pasture on coastal heaths near the Irwin Inlet, and further west towards Walpole.

The cattle were walked south before the hot summer months and then returned to their normal pastures in the autumn. The trails, while informal, were marked by blazed trees, stone ovens and river fords. The land, however, was not held by freehold title but was either considered common land or leased from the government.

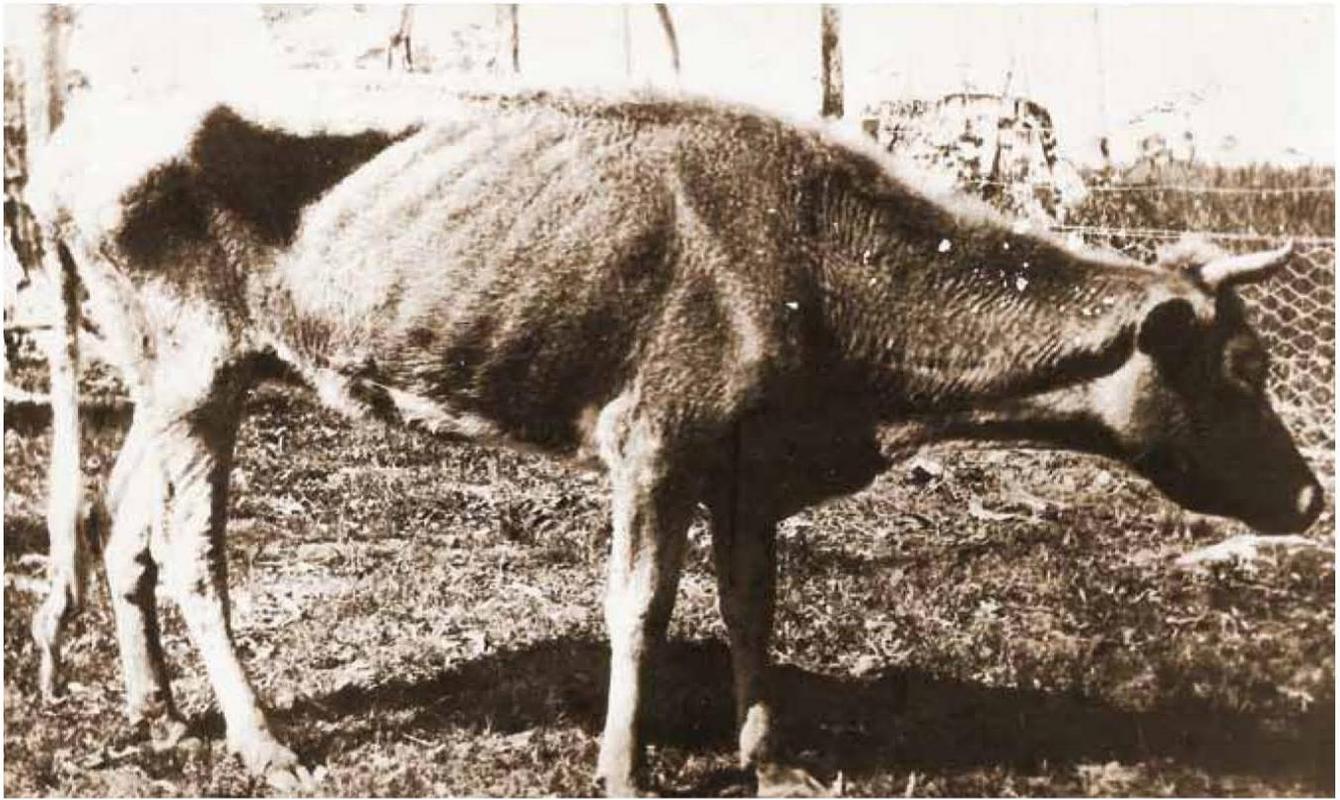
The first formal farm in the area was on land which bordered Wilson Inlet on the eastern side, leading towards the Nullaki Peninsula. This was Marbelup Farm, one of the oldest in Western Australia, which was started in the 1840s by Henry Tulley and later bought by David Young, who gave his family's name to the district of Young's Siding. This farm



Photograph 6. – Clearing the land 1920s.



Photograph 7. – Clearing the land 1920s.



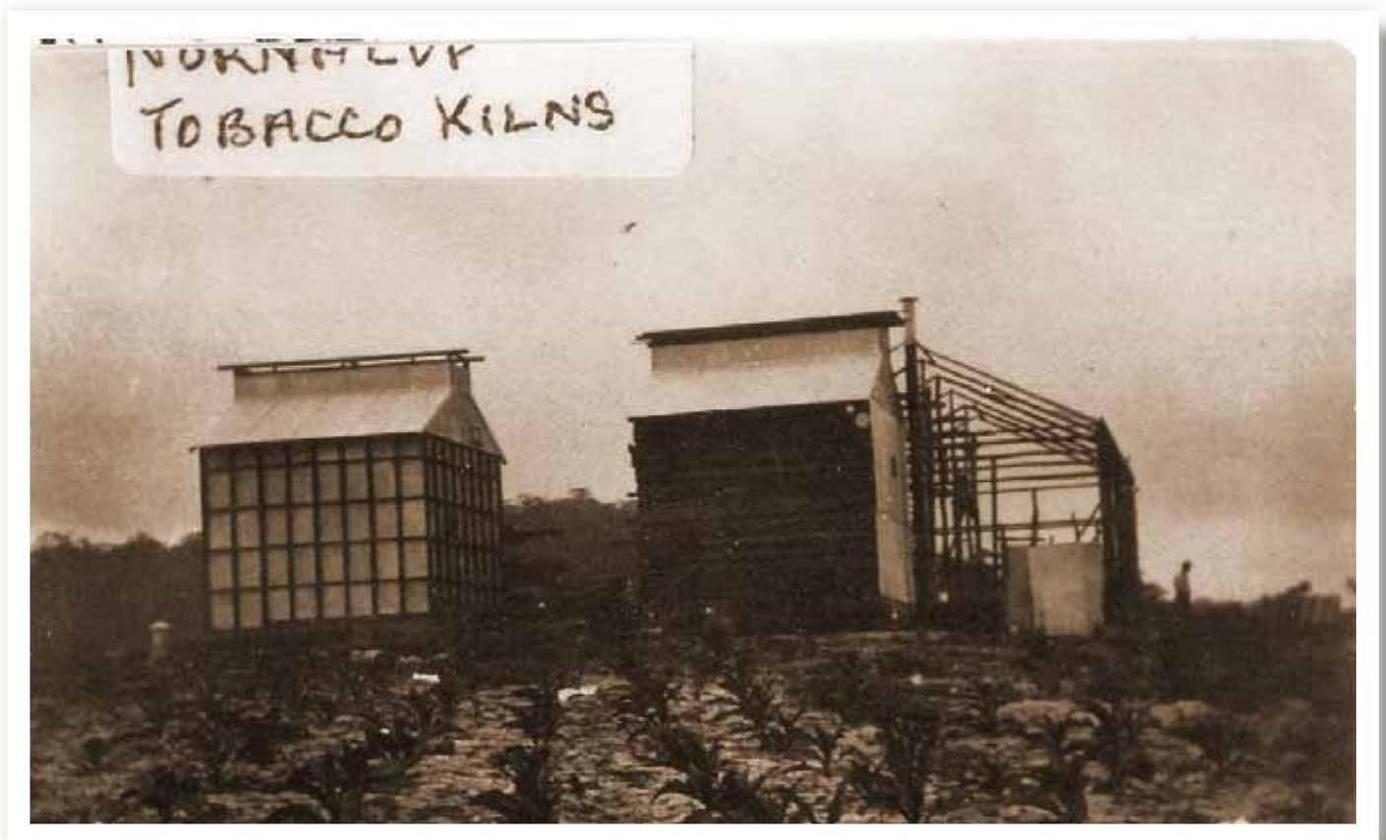
Photograph 8. – Cow with Denmark Wasting Disease c. 1930.



Photograph 9. – A horse and cart transporting stores c. 1920.



Photograph 10.— A mother and baby in front of their tent home 1920s.



Photograph 11.— Tobacco kilns at Nornalup 1920s.



Photograph 12. – Denmark Butter Factory, established 1926.



Photograph 13. – Denmark Railway Station 1929.

later gained fame when the English Royal visitors, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, were entertained by the Young family during their enforced stopover in the district in 1881. The region experienced a major change with the arrival of the Millar Brothers in 1895.

The catalyst for Denmark's settlement was the rapid development of the railways throughout the Colony. Railway lines from Perth to Fremantle and Perth to Albany (through Beverley) required large supplies of timber for sleepers. The Millar brothers, Charles and Edwin, originally came to the West as railway contractors. Using land concessions they had gained in return for their work, they responded to the large demand for timber by setting up a timber mill in 1884 in the Torbay district near Albany. 1893 saw the beginning of the gold rush in Western Australia. The need for the extension of the railway to the goldfields, plus the housing boom created, again put pressure on the supply of timber. Looking for larger supplies of big trees, the Millar brothers decided on the area around the Denmark River. In 1895 they set up a mill in Denmark and proceeded to provide transport for their product to Albany. They built a railway track that also necessitated a big bridge across the river. The first small mill was followed by a larger one close by. They continued to expand by building another mill in the area they called Scotsdale. The name Scotsdale was formed by an amalgamation of the names of the two men who worked for the Millars; James Scott and Henry Teesdale Smith.

Demand for timber from England, India, China, South Africa and South America was also high. Mills worked around the clock under the light of kerosene flares. At the height of the Millars' involvement in the district it is said they employed up to 1000 men and two runs a day were made by train to Albany delivering the timber. The return trips often carried water



Photograph 14. – Train crossing curved bridge over Denmark River 1929.



Photograph 15. – Empire Theatre 1920s.



Photograph 16. – Opening of the Parryville School 8th July 1925.



Photograph 17. – The Sunday School Picnic Truck 1920s.



Photograph 18. – Denmark School 1910.



Photograph 19. – Denmark School 1935.



Photograph 20. – Railway Camp boarding house tent between Denmark and Nornalup 1928-29.



Photograph 21.– Horse and cart.



Photograph 22.– Austin car.

which had to be carted into Denmark until a creek was dammed at the foot of Jamieson Hill for a regular water supply.

The original surveying of the Denmark townsite was organised by the Millars' company, Karri and Jarrah Forests Ltd. They supplied four-roomed cottages as quarters to married men. Along with about 100 cottages, a butcher, blacksmith and general store were built. Community spirit was encouraged by the erection of a hall and a recreation and billiard room. A school and St Leonard's Anglican Church, both of which opened in 1896, filled educational and spiritual needs. Interestingly, no hotel was built in the township as alcohol was prohibited. However, many stories have been told about the methods used to break the imposition of the 'dry' town rule.

A twelve-bed hospital was built, and run by Dr Colin Gray (until 1902) and then later by Matron Butler. It was necessary because of the dangerous nature of timber felling and milling. The hospital was funded by deductions from the employees' pay. Maternity patients continued to be confined in their homes where they were attended by Nurse Westwood, the local midwife.

The services and living conditions of the mill workers must have been relatively satisfactory, as no strikes by the Denmark Timber and Workers Union (formed 1899) were ever called. John Coughlan, the General Manager of Denmark Mills, encouraged this harmonious situation. He was recognised as an efficient operator, as his ability to manage business and employees gained much respect.

There was a cumulative benefit to the development of the timber industry in Denmark. The supportive services that were associated with the population of timber workers attracted new people into the district. Farmers came looking for new land and quickly recognised the nearby markets for vegetables and fruit in Denmark, Albany and the goldfields of Kalgoorlie/Boulder and Coolgardie. A farm was also established on Blackboy Flats at Young's Siding. This farm was to grow grasses to feed the animals working at the mill. These included horses and bullocks. The results of this farm, however, were disappointing and it was discontinued after two or three years.

Despite the hard work of clearing the land and the difficulties in making cultivation successful, farms increased. Many farms were set up on land that had already been partly cleared by timber fellers. Settlers took advantage of tracks made by timber men, which eased their transport problem for goods. Generally, mixed or subsistence farming was established. Poor quality lands and the lack of investment in agriculture did not permit real advances in the agricultural industries, so much of the produce grown was for family or local consumption only. However, a reflection of the increasing agricultural nature of Denmark was the first Agricultural and Horticultural Show held in 1902. At this stage most of the produce entered in competition was from cottage gardens. The Agricultural Shows coincided with log chopping contests with both team and individual events.

4. The Period 1906 – 1938 Farming and Group Settlement

Other sporting events held in the district in this period were Two-up (mostly on pay day), cock fighting and athletic competitions such as foot running, hurdling and jumping. Sport, however, was dominated in winter by football.

1905 was a vital year for Denmark. The Millar Brothers made the decision to cease milling operations. The timber supply around Denmark that was easily accessible by bullock teams and train branch lines was limited. The result was a business decision to withdraw.

The population of the town, approximately 1,000 at this time, shrank rapidly. Only two or three families remained. Two men who had established themselves in the area were Alf Randall, a vegetable grower, and J D Smith, a fisherman. They were horrified to see that the Millars planned not only to close down the timber mills, but also to dismantle the cottages, shops, hall and other buildings that were built for the mill workers. The two men joined forces and petitioned the State Government to prevent this. The government had been negotiating with the Millars in 1904 but judged that the price was too high. A price of £50,000 was agreed to in 1907 and the demolition was halted.



Photograph 23. – Road Board Councillors 1957.



Photograph 24. – The Quarram railway siding on the Denmark-Nornalup line.

The years following the withdrawal of the Millar Brothers from Denmark were times of hardship. People were encouraged to settle in the district by the government which supplied financial incentives. Denmark Estate land was offered to immigrants quite cheaply, but the settlement was not done without difficulty. Their tools for land clearing and farming were simple. Clearing the land of large trees was a time consuming challenge. The result was small-scale farming, horticulture such as potatoes, peas and tomatoes, and dairy cattle. The farmers were encouraged to grow these products for the Goldfields. The Western Australian Government continued to supply incentives by subsidising freight charges on goods sent to Kalgoorlie. Areas that opened up during this time included Bow Bridge and Nornalup.

Alf Randall, the man who once helped Denmark town, stayed in the district and developed a property known as Mambray Park. In 1912 he had a very successful farm growing potatoes, a crop that he had pioneered in Denmark. A cheese factory was set up in 1912 to process dairy products. The farmers banded together in the early 1900s under the leadership of Harold Buckley to form the Denmark Settlers Association, which aimed at solving problems and increasing communication between farmers.

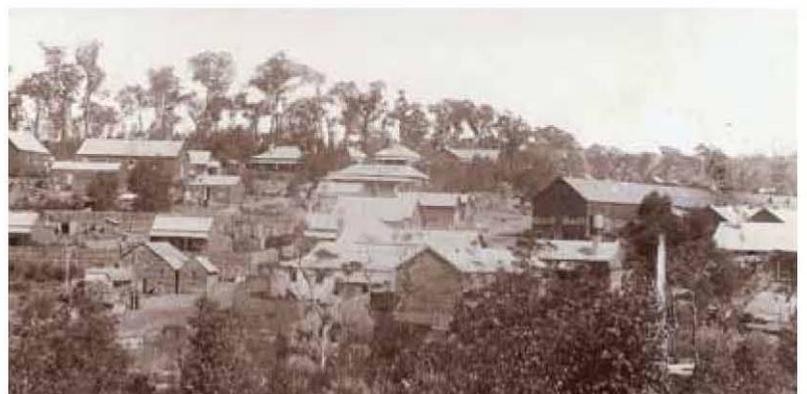
By 1911 Denmark's population had increased to 500. This followed the gazettal of the township in 1909 and the establishment of an independent Road Board in 1911. Since 1907, it had been under the Albany Road Board's jurisdiction. Alf Randall was an early Roads Board member and Harold Buckley was its first Secretary.



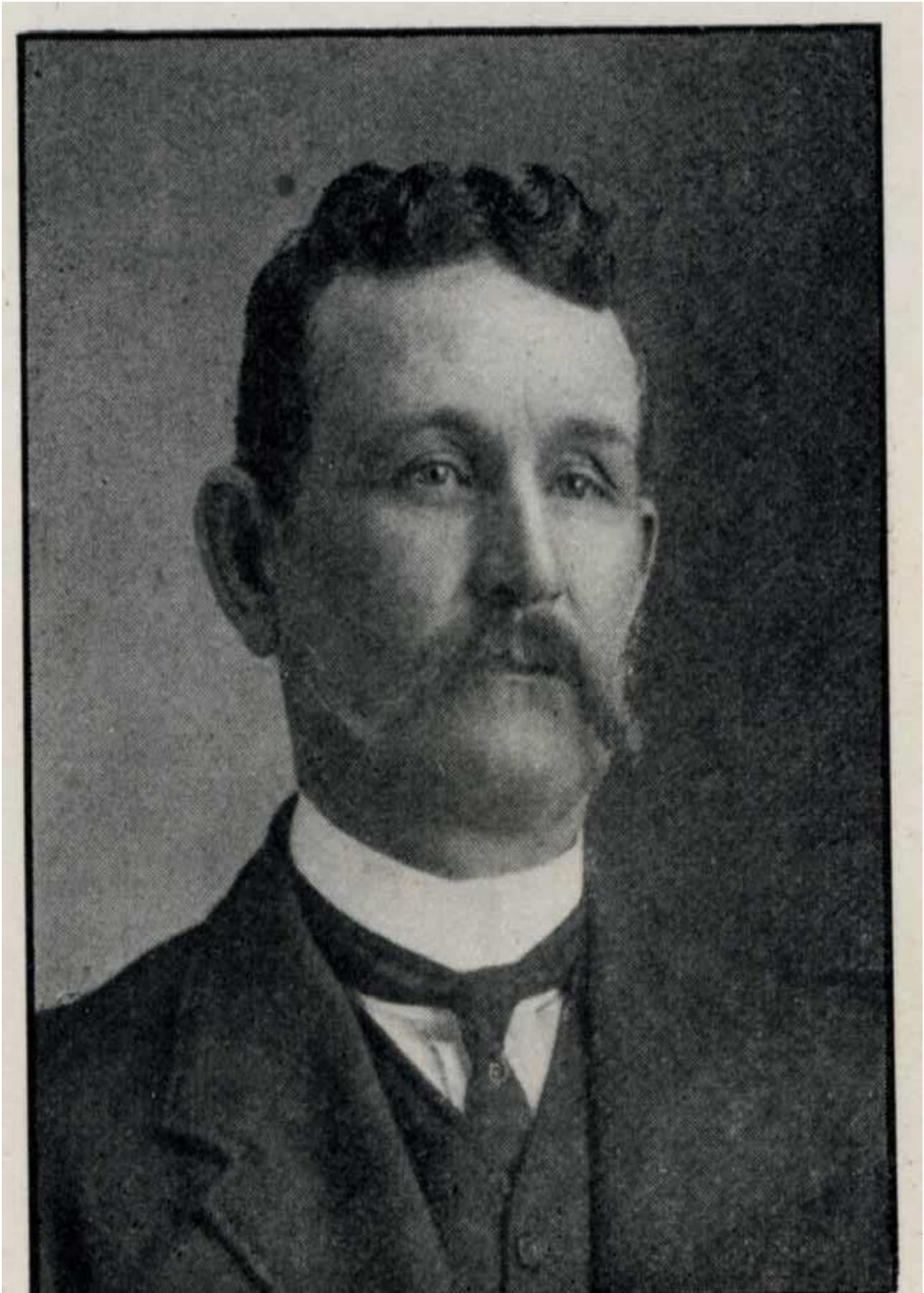
Photograph 25.— A view of one of the town lanes in Denmark. Town lanes are historically an important aspect of town planning. In 1997 they were being reinstated as an essential design feature in creating 'urban villages'.



Photograph 26. – A portrait of Alf Randall in 1895. He became a prominent member of the Denmark community.



Photograph 27. – A view of Denmark, in its heyday as a Millars timber town. 1905.



Photograph 28. – A portrait of JD Smith. He became a prominent member of the Denmark community.

The Great War of 1914 to 1918 interrupted the gradual progress of the Denmark district. Many of Denmark's young men registered for war service. This led to a population imbalance in the district.

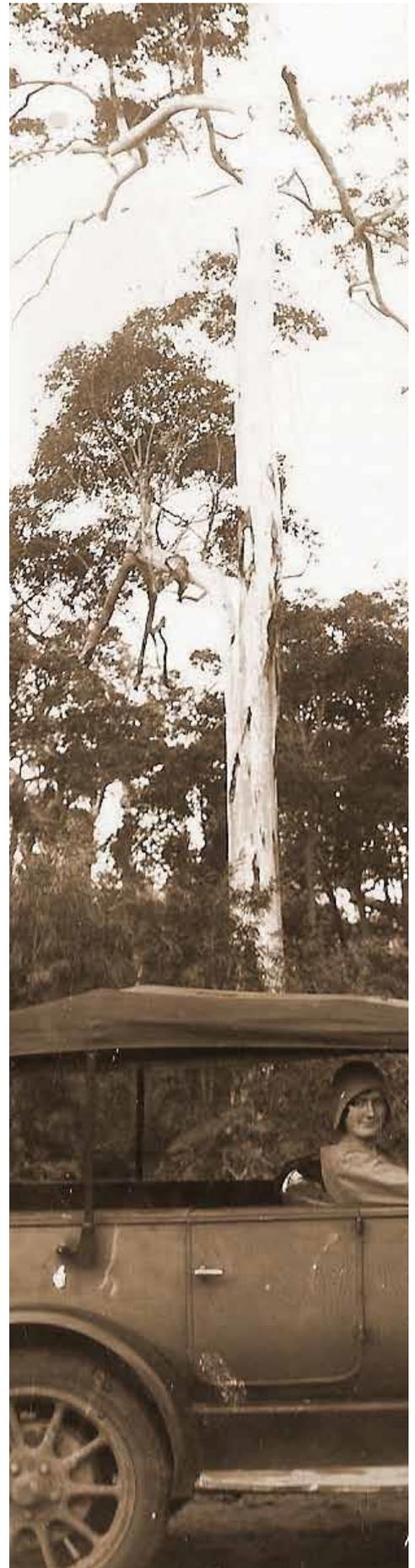
The post-World War I period, however, brought great change to Denmark. The main reason for the change was the Group Settlement Scheme. The scheme was a result of high unemployment in Britain, and an agreement by the Australian Government to assist settlement in Australia. People were encouraged to adopt a rural way of life. In 1923 and 1924, Denmark experienced the arrival of about 1500 people to develop new agricultural land. Fifteen groups were established in the Denmark area. These were identified by numbers. Group 41, Carmarthen, was the first to be established in 1922, while the last to set up was Group 139, Hazelvale.

The Group Settlers were welcomed by the locals and then settled in temporary camps and makeshift dwellings throughout the district until farms with houses were ready for occupation. Problems arose for the farmers. A lack of local knowledge and a shortfall in expert advice led to poor returns from the land. Dairy cattle purchased were sometimes of such low quality that little milk was produced. Land was also not cleared properly. This led to large tree stumps remaining on land, preventing good cultivation. Branches from trees that were only ringbarked would regularly drop on crops.

Farmers throughout Denmark began to notice diseases in cattle and sheep. Soon it was recognised that this happened if ruminant stock grazed continuously on soil where karri trees had stood. Two diseases were isolated, Denmark Wasting Disease and Falling Sickness. The solution was some years away and many animals died or were destroyed. This placed great burdens on the farmers, particularly on the new Group Settlers. These problems were solved by research that showed that the soil lacked the trace elements cobalt and copper. The research from 1921 to 1935 was aided by the Denmark Agricultural Research Station, that was set up in 1912.

Potatoes were grown successfully at first, but with the collapse of the markets in the late 1920s, many farmers stopped planting potatoes. The Great Depression that started in 1929 was the last straw for some of the Group Settlers. Rising debts, insufficient produce and poor living conditions all contributed to many people walking off their properties. For those who stayed, dairying became very successful for some. Their products were processed in the Cheese Factory, and the new Butter Factory started in 1926.

Farmers not involved with the Group Settlement schemes also contributed to change in the rural sector in the 1920s. Fruit growing was established. Initially, as a response to the promise of a cannery and dehydrator in Kendenup, people began to plant orchards. However, the promise of the cannery fell through when the De Garis settlement scheme failed. Nevertheless this period saw the introduction of viable fruit production. Tobacco was grown at Rudgyard by Mr Harrison and at Clanwilliam by Captain Price in the 1930s but little came of these experiments. However, a special tobacco drying barn still remains standing at Clanwilliam. The stock in the area included beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and pigs. Pigs particularly, flourished in the pre-World War II years.





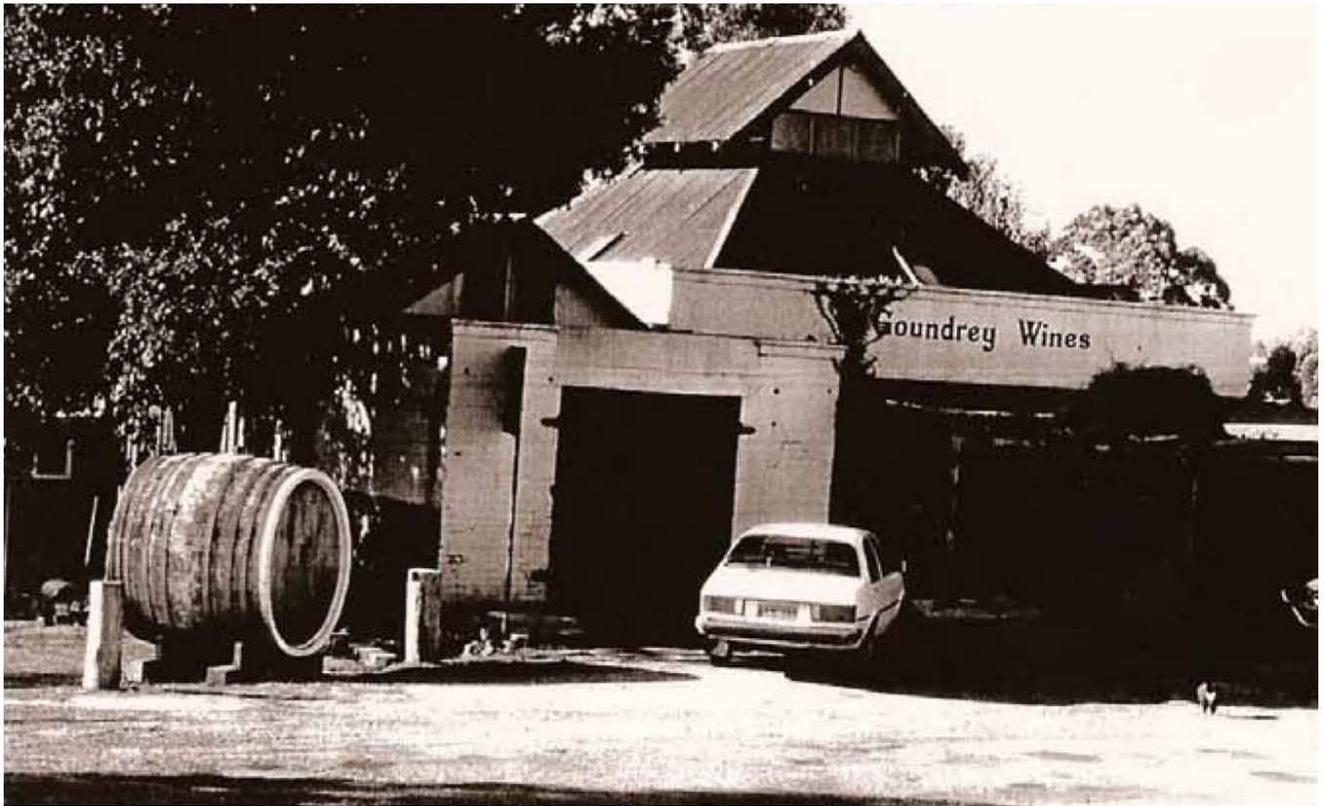
Tourism was another asset that flourished in this period. An increasing number of people came to see the spectacular coastline (such as Peaceful Bay and Springdale Beach) and experience the fishing. Commercial fishing also began in Denmark, particularly at Parry Beach. The Smith family ran this business, supplying their own retail shops, as well as sending fish to Kalgoorlie and Boulder. The development of better transport during the 1920s and 1930s saw the development of new land since products could reach the markets more quickly and with less spoilage. Though the roads were at times impassable in winter, some began to be bitumenised. In 1929 the Denmark Railway Station was moved to its third position when the railway line between Nornalup and Denmark was opened. The railway was built to serve the farmers and fishermen between the two towns. The railway bridge built just before World War I to service a previous rerouting continued to be used.

The growing population in the Denmark district led to a blossoming community spirit and the organisation of schools, churches, social, sporting and business groups. The 1920s saw the advent of picture shows twice a week, boat trips and organised picnics. One-teacher schools sprang up, particularly in the areas of Group Settlement. These schools, often located in Community Halls, were also used as meeting places for dances and church services at Scotsdale, Parryville, Hazelvale, Tingledale, Kentdale and Kent River. The Kent River Hall was commonly known as Parker Hall after Harry Parker. Parker lived nearby and was an active community member and well-known character for many years.

The movies were played at the Town Hall left over from the Millars' era. They later moved to the new Londesborough building, affectionately remembered as the 'flea pit'. Many associations were formed as people combined to provide better services and standards of living for the residents of Denmark. In 1923 the Police Station was built. In 1929 the Mount Barker and Denmark Record was published for the first time, followed by the Denmark Sentinel in 1930, which improved communication throughout the area. In 1931 the Dairy Farmers Union was formed. This period also saw the beginnings of the Cooperative Society.

Sporting competitions developed between the group settlers and the townspeople, emphasising an already slightly antagonistic attitude to one another. Sports played included boxing, football, cricket, hockey and, with the influence of the immigrants, soccer.

Difficulties arose at times that appeared beyond the control of the people. The Denmark Roads Board Office was destroyed by fire in 1928 and bush fires continued to threaten people's livelihood. This was particularly the case in 1937 when a large bushfire caused great loss of livestock, fences, barns and pasture. Luckily human lives were spared.



Photograph 29. – Goundrey Wines opened in the Butter Factory in 1979.



Photograph 30. – Berridge Park 1987.



Photograph 31. – Rudgyard Beach. Photo taken during the Heritage Week Picnic 1994.



Photograph 32. – The old Yate trees bordering Wilson Inlet are considered a rare stand of trees. They have provided shade for visitors to the Rivermouth Caravan Park for many years. These trees have been removed during the caravan park redevelopment.

5. The Period 1939 - 1970 Influences of War

World War II, like World War I, affected the population balance of Denmark. Many men signed up for war duties, even though farming would have allowed exemptions from the services as it was considered a priority industry. Women came to the fore by joining the Women's Land Army which replaced the absent male farm labour. The population in Denmark remained static at about 1,780.

The war led to many innovations. Bulldozers developed during World War II led to easier methods of land clearing. Cars were faster and cheaper to buy and run, and trucks became more efficient. As roads were more commonly bitumenised and vehicles became more reliable, road transport began to supersede the railways. This led to the closure of the Denmark-Nornalup railway in 1957. The Railway Station was transported to a new site to become the Bowling Club. The Stationmaster's House became a pre-school while the train bridge became a pedestrian footbridge.

The changes in technology resulting from World War II were not the only developments in the post-war era. During this period agriculture became more specialised and some products lost profitability altogether.



Photograph 33.– A tranquil river scene at Nornalup 1997.

Orcharding showed a gradual decline though apples were planted in the 1960s. While the Denmark climate was quite well suited to fruit growing, the industry's export prospects were harmed by the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Common Market (later the European Economic Community) in 1967. The Common Market gave favourable trade terms to fellow members, so Commonwealth countries like Australia and New Zealand were disadvantaged. Fruit production which had looked promising economically was quickly dropped in favour of other industries. Many orchards which had been planted in Denmark and surrounding areas were ripped out as farmers no longer had a market for their fruit.

Many dairies closed down while others switched their production to whole milk. The butter factory was still producing but had been taken over by Sunnywest in 1955. Though sheep declined – the climate was too damp for the profitable fine wool breeds - beef cattle remained strong, as did potato growing. Denmark was renowned for its potatoes and much of the state's seed potatoes originated from the region. Timber production continued and expanded with the opening of two new sawmills, Whittakers (1950) and McLeans (1966).



Photograph 34.— A distinctive 'pole house', at Nornalup 1997.

Expanding industries in Denmark included tourism, mining and salmon fishing. Tourism, which had started in a small way in the 1920s, capitalised on the presence of American sailors at Albany during World War II. Visitors continued to travel to Denmark for their annual holidays. Mining concerns in Denmark included the pegging of claims by a Bunbury company for ilmenite. Salmon fishing on a commercial basis began at Peaceful Bay and Parry Beach in 1948. The fishermen were mostly farmers who wanted to supplement their incomes during the salmon season which runs from February to April. The fishermen lived in huts at the bay during the fishing months. Harold McKenny and Surveyor Harry Payne, 1910, were responsible for the poetic name of Peaceful Bay.

The people of Denmark combined to supply many new community services. The Civic Centre opened in 1956, followed by the Infant Health Clinic in 1957. Groups such as Apex were formed. Educational needs, which up to this time had still been supplied by small schools scattered throughout the district, began to be centralised. With better roads and transport supplied by a school bus, outlying schools were closed. By the mid 1960s most students were bussed to the Denmark District High School.

Alternatives in education were available, one in the form of the Agricultural School which was set up in 1942 at the State Farm. This was in response to the commandeering of the Narrogin Agricultural School as a wartime convalescent centre for the army. Much of the Narrogin School – the staff, students and equipment - was transported to Denmark by train and truck, and instruction resumed. Initially accommodation was required for the boys and a Boarding House in Strickland Street was taken over for that purpose. Workshops also needed to be built and these were constructed in Scotsdale Road for carpentry, blacksmithing and saddlery. The farm courses continued during the war using different agricultural sites in town (such as Bayley Brothers slaughter yards).

Improvements in living conditions did take place. After the war concluded, the Narrogin School was reestablished in its original home. However, the staff and students remained in Denmark. A new school was opened in Denmark in 1947 (in 2010, the Centre for Sustainable Living). This brick and tile school had dormitories to house forty students, a kitchen, dining room and Matron's quarters.

Young children were not forgotten in the education scheme and a kindergarten was opened in 1957. It was first held in the CWA rooms until it procured the Station Master's House, which was later relocated to the corner of Ocean Beach Road and South Coast Highway. Local news again received a boost with the opening of the Denmark Post newspaper in 1949, which became incorporated into the Albany Advertiser as a supplement in 1964.

The proximity to the sea was emphasised by the many outings that were made to the ocean. Peaceful Bay, with its glorious displays of red flowering gums, was the scene of many picnics and social gatherings.



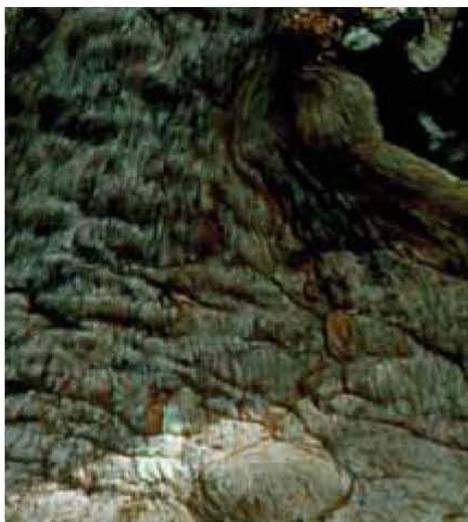
Photograph 35.– Valley of the Giants Tree Top Walk.



Other developments of this period included:

- 1958 Surf Lifesaving Club opened at Ocean Beach
- 1964 Plans to renovate the hospital plus plans for a new hospital
- 1964 John Clark Memorial Bandstand opened
- 1965 Drive-In Theatre opened
- 1965 Fire Brigade Quarters built
- 1967 Library opened by State Library Board

Interesting developments reflect the nature of change in Denmark in the 1960s. The first woman ever to contest a Denmark Road Board Election did so in 1963, and she was successful. In 1969, for the first time in some years, an Agricultural Show did not proceed owing to lack of support. Perhaps these were the early signs of the radical change in Denmark that occurred in the next two decades.



Photograph 36.– One of the giant Tingle Trees in the Ancient Empire.

6. The Period 1971 - 2011 New Directions

The composition of the population changed during this period, as a result of a drift from the cities to rural areas. Many people, looking for country towns which offered good economic opportunities, chose Denmark as their target. Retirees and people seeking an idyllic lifestyle on small properties made up the main bulk of the flow from urban settings. By 1980 the population growth factor was five percent and Denmark became one of the fastest growing towns in the south west. The growth rate continued at 2% until 2009.

The building industry expanded rapidly to keep up with the demand of the rising residential population. The industry also had to build shops, restaurants and holiday chalets to supply the services required by many tourists who visit the area. Denmark has attracted cottage industries which sell products to visitors. Residents are involved in pottery, basket-weaving, furniture-making, wood-turning, and candle-making, among many other art and craft forms. The hotel, built in 1926, was renovated in 1973, expanding its services to both locals and tourists.

Opposite the hotel in Berridge Park, many people are attracted to community functions such as fairs or performing arts. Tourists also visit the park, welcomed by BBQ facilities and services such as the rental of canoes and paddle-boats.



Photograph 37. – The moving of the old Post Office. In 1997 it was the Kindergarten for the Rivermouth area (Photograph taken in September 1987).

Occupations and business interests have taken new directions since the 1970s. The butter factory closed in 1973 due to a decline in dairy farming. There were still 30 dairies but their milk was transported to Mount Barker for processing and distribution. There was a move back to sheep as meat prices improved, and alternative stock farms sprang up in Denmark with the advent of more adventurous eating habits amongst Australians, the rise in immigration, and improved transport, storage and distribution methods.

These new products included rabbit, deer, emu and alpaca farms. The latter enjoyed a meteoric rise in popularity due to the fine quality of their wool, and several farms were started in the Denmark region. In horticulture, new fruits have been introduced such as pepinos, blueberries, tamarillos, avocados and chestnuts. The growth of the organic food movement and the advent of Farmers' Markets around Australia has assisted in the popularity of these more exotic varieties. In 2010, an embryonic truffle growing venture has begun in Denmark as it appears that the soils and climate are well suited to this expensive delicacy.

Vineyards have been planted, with wineries opening for the processing of the grapes. The potential to make outstanding cool climate wines was seen in the 1970s as traditional agricultural markets and products experienced a downturn. The first vines in Denmark were planted in 1976 at Tinglewood Wines, using cuttings from the developing industry at Mount Barker. The second vineyard, Karriview Wines, did not begin for another ten years, although now there is a thriving small wine industry based in the hills of the Bennett Range.



Photograph 38.— The Rudolph Steiner School - a blend of old and modern buildings.

The most popular and successful varieties in Denmark include Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Pinot Noir and Merlot. Many of these wines have won awards in shows around the country. Today (2010), there are around 20 cellar door operations which have boosted the Denmark agricultural and tourism industries significantly. Denmark has also attracted many winemakers with a national reputation, and it is noted as one of the five regions that make up the Great Southern wine region.

The Butter Factory was opened as a winery in 1979. The historical nature of the factory can still be seen not only in the buildings, but also in the garden. Here there are examples of old palm trees planted in 1938 by Stella Whittaker, once a gardener to the Queen. The Butter Factory became an antique shop and professional office. Another new agricultural pursuit was in the form of commercial wildflower cultivation. Wildflowers are grown for the export market. An end of an era came with the closing the Denmark Agricultural Research Station in 1983 after 70 years of operation. In 2009, the new Denmark Hospital was erected on this site.

Since its inception in 1942, the Denmark Agricultural School has developed its facilities and it moved into new premises in 1999. Over the intervening period it had amalgamated with the Denmark High School to become the Denmark District Agricultural High School, and then it separated in 1991 to become the Denmark Agricultural College. It opened its doors to girls in 1978 and now (2010) has almost 90 students from all parts of Australia. It has enviable facilities and courses, and takes part, with much success, in agricultural shows in Perth and other regional areas of the State. Its former Principal, Terry Redman, has gone on to become the MLA for Blackwood-Stirling and is the Minister of Agriculture and Food in the Barnett government (2008-).



Photograph 39.– The present Civic Centre 1987.

An old industry for the district has been expanded due to technology. Commercial fishing for salmon at Parry Beach is aided by techniques such as the use of spotter planes, jet boats and strong nylon nets.

The timber industry continues to have highs and lows. Whittaker's Mill closed in 1976 owing to a decline in good wood sources. The highly contentious issue of wood chipping, however, was still pursued by both Whittakers and McLean timber companies. The wood chipping controversy was created by a strong community objection and a campaign to save native forest. This was supported by the Australian Conservation Foundation. The McLean proposals for wood chipping in 1981 and 1985 were both rejected. Whittakers took over McLeans in 1990 but the mill closed in 1992. In 2009 McLeans Mill site was being developed for tourism uses.

The environmental management in Denmark contributes to great political debates. Some issues continue to be discussed such as the damage done to the environment by past development. In 1988 the proposal arose to rehabilitate the Denmark River and catchment, to conserve remaining forests, and control salinity.

In 1997 the Wilson Inlet Restoration Group wanted to try to reverse problems that appear to have been caused from 1954-62 by government management programs relating to the sandbar in the mouth of the Inlet. The Denmark Bulletin featured many letters with differing opinions on the subject of future plans for the Inlet. Guidance for future management rests with the Wilson Inlet Management Authority, established in 1994. The location of a canal through the sandbar is a controversial annual event. This event has become ceremonial (though not unanimously accepted) as people flock to Ocean Beach to watch the bulldozer break through. The channel is dug out at the confluence of the Wilson Inlet and the ocean to allow the inlet to be flushed out.

1986 saw the first publication of the Denmark Peace Paper. This reported in glowing terms the decision to make Denmark a Nuclear-Free Zone in 1983. Recent projects by the Shire include a Native Revegetation Nursery and seed bank which was opened in 1993. The Denmark area boasts many national parks, among them the Mt Lindesay and William Bay National Parks. Areas such as Owingup Swamp have been made A Class Reserves and management is under the umbrella of the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). The Denmark Environment Centre was established in 1987 to promote conservation. Unique forest and wetland areas have been recognised at a national level by inclusion on the 1996 Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate. Fourteen significant places have been listed. Some sites include the Nullaki Peninsula, Mt Shadforth and Mt Hallowell Reserves, the Owingup Wetland system and the Jamieson Hill area.

The significance of trees to the Denmark Shire is reflected in the protection given to the Moreton Bay fig tree in Strickland Street when endangered by a development proposal. Further examples of natural features considered important to the community include Monkey Rock, the urban bushland and the roadside verges that dominate the entry into Denmark. Visitors are attracted to the winding Bibbulmun track that traverses the Shire of Denmark. Parts of it pass through the Walpole - Nornalup National Park near the Tree Top Walk. It continues through Lights Beach, over Mt Hallowell, through to Denmark.

Increasing tourism during the 1990s was a reflection of the popularity of the spectacular Tree Top Walk built by DEC at the 'Valley of the Giants'. Nearby Nornalup felt the impact as more people passed through the townsite. Nornalup is a small community with a diversity of population and housing. The tranquil river with many small boat jetties is a central element attracting people seeking a serene lifestyle. This includes retirees and holiday-makers, as well as people who choose to commute to nearby Walpole or Denmark for work. An interesting character associated with Nornalup is Stella Peden. Stella was the only female worker in Walpole's first timber mill. She built her own home in Nornalup on the Frankland River. Such was the influence of this setting on her life, she wrote a book entitled "My Love is a River". She was also the second female member of the Denmark Roads Board.

Innovative community projects have been supported by the Denmark Arts Council (situated in the former Infant Health Clinic), which organises market days for local artists and crafts people on Denmark Reserve. They applied for funds for training local performers in circus and clowning skills and organised two clown festivals.

Energetic and enthusiastic efforts towards supplying good visitor service has culminated in a Top Tourism Town award and a five-star rating in the Tidy Town competition in 1990 and 1992.

The development of the new Denmark Hospital, which began in 2007, was a rocky path of controversy. The site chosen (the former Denmark Agricultural Research Station Site) had, for many years, been used as public open space. The town was divided as one group vehemently opposed the choice by the Health Department. Two buildings associated with the hospital, the Matron's quarters and the morgue have been recognised as having State heritage significance and are on the Register of Heritage Places. Under the requirements of the Disposal of Government Property statutes, a Conservation Plan (September 2010) was prepared for the Denmark District Hospital by WA Country Health Services. An Adaptive Reuse Study was adopted by the Shire in April 2011 which formulates a use for the Denmark District Hospital (fmr) and Frail and Aged Lodge (fmr) to satisfy the needs of the community.

Plans in 2009 for the development of heritage precincts will recognise the value of a concentration of heritage places in Mitchell and Strickland Streets. Well-formed heritage precincts have the ability to help future planning for streetscapes and character development.

Denmark's history is one of continual change in direction.

Many people, homes and industries have come and gone. The history of the region and the sites and places associated with them need to be recognised for future generations.

The Denmark area has already contributed significantly to this cause by setting up the Wilson Inlet, Denmark-Nornaluf Railway, Denmark Timber and Mokare Heritage Trails as well as marking many historical places and sites with plaques.

It is hoped that this Denmark Heritage Inventory will continue this recognition by providing a valuable window to the past for the people of today and tomorrow.

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THE INVENTORY

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

JUNE 1999 - 2011

ASS No	Year Added	Name	Lot/Loc/Res	No	Street Name	Catchment	Level
The names given to these places are what the building was originally called							
1447	1999	Agricultural Bank of WA	Lot 32	77	Strickland Street	Town	Cons
1431	2011	Bayley Brothers Butcher's Shop	Lot 204	10	Hollings Road	Town	Cons
1141; 2622; 2623; 3747	2011	Berridge Building	Lot 35	35	Strickland Street	Town	Cons
3030	2011	Boat & Angling Club Slipway	Reserve 15022	34	South Coast Highway	Town	Cons
1537	2011	Commercial Building (1)	Lot 118	28	Hollings Road	Town	S/Mod
1537	2011	Commercial Building (2)	Lot 118	28	Hollings Road	Town	Cons
3086	1999	Coronation Park	Reserve 22558, Lot 780		South Coast Highway	Town	Cons
1143	1999	Country Women's Association Rest Rooms	Reserve 22410, Lot 57	9	Mitchell Street	Town	Cons
5079	1999	Craig's Building	Lots 38 & 39	66-70	Strickland Street	Town	Cons
1162	2011	Denmark Co-Operative	Lots 6 & 226	33	South Coast Highway	Town	Cons
3020	2011	Denmark Frail & Aged Lodge	Reserve 45623 Lot 1093	2	Scotsdale Road	Town	Cons
1164	2011	Denmark Hotel	Lot 35	30	Hollings Road	Town	Cons
1163	2011	Denmark Masonic Hall	Lot 1	11	Ocean Beach Rd	Town	Cons
3074	1999	Denmark Primary School	Reserve 21020 Lot 910	21	Mitchell Street	Town	S/Mod
3074	1999	Denmark Primary School Reserve	Reserve 21020, Lots 910, 997		Brazier Street	Town	Exc
3212	1999	Denmark Public Cemetery	Reserve 11655, Loc 7478	854	South Coast Highway	Town	Cons
3027	1999	Denmark River Railway Bridge	Reserve 41815 (Ptn of)		Cnr. Hollings Road/ Inlet Drive	Town	Exc
	1999	Denmark River Traffic Bridge	MRD86A, Plan 13913		South Coast Highway	Town	Cons

ASS No	Year Added	Name	Lot/Loc/Res	No	Street Name	Catchment	Level
The names given to these places are what the building was originally called							
3850; 3881- 3886	2011	Edinboro House	Lot 111	21-31	South Coast Highway	Town	Cons
1279, 1339, 5463, 1229, 1401	1999	Federal Street Precinct	10, 11, 165, 13 & 14	9B	Federal Street	Town	Exc
3020	2011	Frail & Aged Lodge Grounds	Reserve 45623, Lot 1093	2	Scotsdale Road	Town	Cons
3117	2011	Group School	Reserve 26026 (Ptn of) Lot 41	1	Mitchell Street	Town	Cons
1139	1999	House - 12 Welsh Street	Lot 120	12	Welsh Street	Town	S/Mod
1517	1999	House - 24 Price Street	Lot 50	24	Price Street	Town	Cons
1210	1999	House - 44 Hollings Road	Lot 10	44	Hollings Road	Town	Cons
1134	1999	House - 61 South Coast Highway	Lot 105	61	South Coast Highway	Town	Cons
1294	1999	House - 90 Strickland Street	Lot 35	90	Strickland Street	Town	Cons
2257	1999	House - 2146 South Coast Highway	Lot 908	2146	South Coast Highway	Town	Cons
3117	2011	Infant Health Centre	Reserve 26026 (Ptn of), Lot 41	41	Mitchell Street	Town	Cons
3188	1999	John Clark Memorial Bandstand	Reserve 39066 Lot 1002		Bambrey Road	Town	Cons
	1999	Karri Trees - East			South Coast Highway	Town	Exc
	1999	Karri Trees - West			South Coast Highway	Town	Exc
	2011	Mitchell Street Precinct			Mitchell Street	Town	Exc
1528	1999	Moreton Bay Fig Tree	Lot 36	27	Strickland Street	Town	Cons
1361	2011	Murphy's Workshop	Lot 97	1	Short Street	Town	Cons
3035	2011	Nash Franz Scout Hall	Reserve 15513 (Ptn of), Lot 1087		Brazier Street	Town	Cons
1354	2011	Nockold's Second Building	Part 208	30	South Coast Highway	Town	Exc
2539	1999	Nockold's Store	Strata Lot 2/ Lot 150	24	South Coast Highway	Town	Exc
1209	1999	Butter Factory	Lot 232	10-12	Mt Shadforth Road	Town	Exc
5603	1999	Old Denmark Agricultural College	Reserve 47020 (Ptn of), Lot 1117	872	South Coast Hwy	Town	Cons
3048	1999	Old Denmark District Hospital	Reserve 18587, Lot 228	15	Horsley Road	Town	Exc
3020	1999	Old Frail and Aged Lodge Grounds	Reserve 45623, Lots 1026, 1024	2	Scotsdale Road	Town	Exc
3050	1999	Old Methodist Church	Reserve 18535, Lot 1010	12	Price Street	Town	Exc
3256	1999	Old Police Station	Reserve 42278, Lot 1021	16	Mitchell Street	Town	Cons

The Inventory

ASS No	Year Added	Name	Lot/Loc/Res	No	Street Name	Catchment	Level
The names given to these places are what the building was originally called							
3140	1999	Old Post Office	Reserve 30277, Lot 952	2	Inlet Drive	Town	Cons
3069; 5589	1999	Old Railway Station	Reserve 20403 (Ptn of)		Fyfe Street	Town	Cons
3140	1999	Station Master's House	Reserve 30277 Lot 952	2	Inlet Drive	Town	Exc
3814	1999	Old Town Dam	Reserve 46688 (Ptn of) Lot 335		Peace Street	Town	Cons
3048	1999	Peace Tree at Old District Hospital	Crown Reserve 18587	15	Cnr. Horsley & Scotsdale Roads	Town	Cons
3117	1999	Plane Tree	Reserve 26026 (Ptn of), Lot 41	41	Mitchell Street	Town	Cons
3080; 3013	2011	Poison Point	Reserve 12344 (Ptn of) & 22248 (Ptn of)		Inlet Drive; Poison Point Road	Town	Exc
3140	2011	Railway Precinct	Reserve 30277 & 41815 (Ptn of)		Cnr. Hollings Road & Inlet Drive	Town	Exc
3097	1999	RSL Memorial Hall	Reserve 23631 Lot 40	54	Strickland Street	Town	Cons
3091	1999	Seventh Day Adventist Church	Reserve 23047, Lot 91	32	Mitchell Street	Town	Cons
3056	1999	Denmark War Memorial	Reserve 19050, Lot 205		Cnr. Hollings Road & South Coast Highway	Town	Cons
1132	1999	St Leonard's Anglican Church	Reserve 12134 (Ptn of), Lot 5	4	Mitchell Street	Town	Exc
3014	1999	St Mary's Roman Catholic Church	Reserve 12384, Lot 102	55	South Coast Highway	Town	Cons
	2011	Strickland Street Precinct			Strickland Street	Town	Exc
1117	1999	Teacher's Quarters	Lot 42	11	Price Street	Town	Cons
3065; 3027	1999	The Esplanade	Res 19912, 14376 (Ptn of)	3-13	Hollings Road	Town	Cons
5018	1999	The Rectory	Lot 154	39	Scotsdale Road	Town	Cons
3178	1999	Uniting Church	Reserve 37515, Lot 996	83-93	South Coast Highway	Town	S/Mod
2187; 2978	1999	Urban Bushland Greenbelt Reserve	Reserve 36260, 42507 (ptn of), Lots 965, 1030, 1031 (UCL), 191 (UCL), 377 (UCL), 828 (UCL), 1029 & 1096			Town	Exc
3197 3194	1999	Urban Bushland - Industrial Estate Reserve	Lots 673 & 674		15 Middleton Street & 55 Zimmerman Street	Town	Exc
3814	1999	Urban Bushland - Jamieson Hill	Reserve 46688			Town	Exc
3181	1999	Urban Bushland - Paterson Street Reserve	Reserve 37702, Lots 906, 1060 & 1061	1060	Paterson/Buckley Streets	Town	Exc
4059	1999	Urban Bushland - Pioneer Park	Reserve 38440		Ocean Beach Road	Town	Exc
3035	1999	Urban Bushland - Recreation Centre and Oval Reserve	Reserve 15513 (Ptn of), Lot 1087		Area bordered by Brazier/Barnett Streets, Hollings Rd/Haire Street	Town	Exc
3065; 3027; 3188	1999	Urban Bushland - River Reserve	Reserve 19912, 14376, 39066, Lots 1113, 1045 & 1002			Town	Exc
3121	1999	Urban Bushland - South Coast Highway	Reserve 47020 (Ptn of), Lot 1117		South Coast Highway	Town	Exc
3164	1999	Urban Bushland - Teesdale Lane Reserve	Reserve 46256, Lot 3003		South Coast Highway	Town	Exc

ASS No	Year Added	Name	Lot/Loc/Res	No	Street Name	Catchment	Level
The names given to these places are what the building was originally called							
1591	1999	Waiting House	Lot 70	4	Brazier Street	Town	Cons
3097	2011	WW2 Gun and Carriage	Reserve 23631, Lot 40	54	Strickland Street	Town	Exc
1228	2011	Yurunga	Lots 8, 9	46	Hollings Road	Town	Cons
3239	1999	Harewood Forest	Lots 513, 514, 522		Scotsdale Road	Denmark	Cons
417	1999	Harewood School	Lot 659	1350	Scotsdale Road,	Denmark	Cons
	1999	Karri and Marri Trees - Mount Barker Road			Mount Barker Road	Denmark	Exc
5491; 1008	1999	Karri Trees - Lights Road	Lights Road road reserve in vicinity of Lots 4329 & 4330		Lights Road	Denmark	Exc
	2011	Kwoora Kaip/ Blue Lake	DAA Site No. 4553		Denbarker	Denmark	Exc
	2011	Kwoorabup Beela/ Denmark River	DAA Site No. 22081		Denmark	Denmark	Exc
866	2011	Mambray Park	Lot 2521	732	Ocean Beach Road	Denmark	S/Mod
3239	1999	Millars Remnant Rail Lines and Bridges	Forest Reserve 180/25, Lots 514, 522, 513		Scotsdale Road, South Coast Highway	Denmark	Cons
3011; 3025	2011	Mt Hallowell Reserve	Reserve 46618, 14239, Lots 7560, 7572 & 8065	7560	Ocean Beach Road,	Denmark	Exc
360 (Current); 3052 (Original)	2011	Mt Lindesay School	Reserve 18875 (Original) Lot 511 (Current) Lot 1792 (Orig.)	798	Scotsdale Road	Denmark	Cons
3047	2011	Mt Shadforth Reserve	Reserve 18340, Lot 409 & 411	409	Illsley Drive,	Denmark	Exc
857	2011	Myers Packing Shed	Lot 708	28	Myers Road	Denmark	Cons
403	1999	Powley's House	Pt. Loc 2071	185	Howe Road	Denmark	Cons
2619	2011	Possum Trappers Cave	Reserve 4789, Lot 3061		Above Mitchell River, Denbarker	Denmark	Exc
3041	1999	Scotsdale Hall	Res 17660, Lot 583	891	Scotsdale Road	Denmark	Exc
	2011	Wilson Inlet/ Marat			Denmark	Denmark	Exc
805	1999	Wynella	Lot 5504	2547	South Coast Hwy	Denmark	Cons
3300	1999	1927 Rail Line	Reserve 41815, Lot 1022 & 1023 Loc 7692	7692	Heritage Trail, Denmark - Nornalup Railway	Hay	Cons
	2011	Genulup Beela/ Hay River			Denmark	Hay	Exc
	2011	Reso Seats	Road Reserve, Lot 19		Springdale	Hay	Cons
	2011	Springdale Beach Ochre Source	DIA Site No. 4643,		Springdale	Hay	Exc

The Inventory

ASS No	Year Added	Name	Lot/Loc/Res	No	Street Name	Catchment	Level
The names given to these places are what the building was originally called							
3494	1999	Group Settlement House (Parryville)	Lot 5420	194	Pates Road	Kordabup	Cons
3073	1999	Parry Beach Settlement	Reserve 20928, Lots 303, 304, 307 & 308		Parry Beach Road	Kordabup	Cons
3066	1999	Parryville School	Reserve 19925 (Brenton Reserve), Lot 5393	2830	South Coast Highway	Kordabup	Cons
3008	1999	Point Hillier Cairn	Reserve 11960 Lot 7		Near Parry Road	Kordabup	Cons
3057	1999	Tingledale School	Reserve 19264 (Ravenhill Reserve), Lot 2381	976	Valley of the Giants Road	Kordabup	Cons
3250	1999	Devon and Cornwall Group Park	Reserve 18949, Lot 1749	1794	Fernley Road, Kentdale	Kent	Cons
	2011	Forest Hill and Moriarty - Camballup Trails	Reserve 24460 & 29660		Hay Land District	Kent	Cons
3125	1999	Kentdale Hall	Reserve 27490 Lot 300	518	Parker Road	Kent	Cons
	2011	Kordabup Beela - Styx River			Walpole Wilderness	Kent	Exc
3902	1999	Shingle Hut & Stables	Lot 101 (formerly Lot 1)	723	South Coast Highway, Bow Bridge	Kent	Exc
	2011	Bow River				Bow	Exc
259	2011	Hazelvale School & Teacher's Residence	Loc 1741	916	Hazelvale Road, Hazelvale	Bow	Cons
3107	2011	Original Peaceful Bay Settlement	Reserve 24510 Lots 1423, 1427 & 2229	305 /306	Peaceful Bay Road, Peaceful Bay	Bow	Exc
32	1999	Parker Hall	Lot 2320		South Coast Highway, Kenton	Bow	Cons
32	1999	Parker's House	Lot 2320	4341	South Coast Highway	Bow	Cons
3843	1999	Tree Top Walk	Reserve 46682 Lot 2396		Walpole-Nornalup National Park	Bow	Exc
162	2011	Bernard Bellanger Home	Lot 12	50	Riverside Drive, Nornalup	Frankland	S/Mod
3334	2011	Karri Cottage	Lot 53	88	Riverside Drive, Nornalup	Frankland	Cons
	2011	Kwakoorillup Beela/ Frankland River	DIA Site No. 21960		Nornalup	Frankland	Exc
3019	2011	Monastery Landing	Reserve 13045 (Ptn of), Shire of Manjimup		Walpole/Nornalup National Park	Frankland	Exc
197	2011	Mrs Smith's Haberdashery Store	Lot 7	6683	South Coast Highway, Nornalup	Frankland	S/Mod
213	2011	Nockold's Store	Lot 4	6677	Nornalup	Frankland	S/Mod

ASS No	Year Added	Name	Lot/Loc/Res	No	Street Name	Catchment	Level
The names given to these places are what the building was originally called							
283	2011	Nornalup Tea House	Lot 80	6684	South Coast Highway, Nornalup	Frankland	Exc
3878	2011	Old Nornalup Hospital	Lot 150	6676	South Coast Highway, Nornalup	Frankland	Exc
251	2011	Old Nornalup Post Office (2)	Lot 91	6674	South Coast Highway, Nornalup	Frankland	S/Mod
	2011	Sappers Bridge	Reserve 31362		Walpole Nornalup National Park, Tingledale	Frankland	Exc
196	1999	The Bungalow	Lot 95	6681	South Coast Hwy, Nornalup	Frankland	Cons
307	1999	Tobacco Kiln	Lot 1	6503	South Coast Hwy, Nornalup	Frankland	Exc
284	2011	Wilkie's	Lot 5	26	Riverside Drive, Nornalup	Frankland	Cons

Amendment List

The following properties have been amended or removed from the Denmark Municipal Heritage Inventory under the review process 2011.

Name	Location
Amendments	
Agricultural Bank of WA	Strickland Street, Denmark
House – 24 Price Street	Price Street, Denmark
Original Peaceful Bay Settlement	Peaceful Bay
Parker's House	South Coast Highway, Kenton
Parker Hall	South Coast Highway, Kenton
Tree Top Walk	Walpole
Removals	
Whittaker's Mill	South Coast Highway, Denmark





Review List

The Review List system is an important part of keeping the MHI a dynamic process. Nominations by community members can be included on the Review List at any time so that the places can be assessed at the next review stage. A number of places were considered during the Community Forum in 2006 and subsequently in 2009. These have been left on the Review List owing to lack of information to consider inclusion at this time.

Name	Location
Rogerson's House	Lights Rd, Denmark
Old Kingdon's House	Scotsdale Rd, Denmark
Residence on 51 Scotsdale Rd	51 Scotsdale Rd, Denmark
John Pate's House/ Group Settlement House	17 Mount Shadforth Road, Denmark
Falls of Firth	Walpole Wilderness Area
Horrie Thompson's House	Nornalup
Jesmond Dene (Summer House)	Nornalup
State Farm Cattle Bridge	Denmark
Pierre Bellanger Grave	Nornalup
Settlement on Springdale Beach	Springdale
Shaw's Garage	Nornalup
Stella Peden's House	Nornalup
Wandoo Forest at Mitchell River	Denbarker
Nornalup Heritage Precinct	Nornalup
Kingston Shed	Strickland Street, Denmark
Fettler's House	Kentdale
Thorne's Farm House	Parryville
Cottage on Denmark River	Lot 3 Scotsdale Road, Denmark
Kwoorabup Community Park	Scotsdale Road, Denmark
Nockold's Store	Nornalup



Town

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Country Women's Association Rest Rooms	75
Craig's Building	77
Denmark Cooperative Co Ltd	171
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Denmark Hotel	175
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Denmark River Traffic Bridge	83
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Old Post Office	167
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Paterson Street Reserve	231
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Plane Tree	125
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St Leonard's Anglican Church	139
St Mary's Roman Catholic Church	143
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Teesdale Lane Reserve	223
The Esplanade	71
The Rectory	145
Uniting Church	147
Waiting House	91
WW2 Gun and Carriage	195
Yurunga	241

Denmark

Harewood Forest	249
Harewood School	275
Karri and Marri Trees - Mount Barker Road	255
Karri Trees - Lights Road	253
Kwoorabup Beela/ Denmark River	261
Kwoora Kaip/ Blue Lake	265
Mambray Park	293
Millars Remnant Rail Lines and Bridges	245
Mt Hallowell Reserve	279
Mt Lindesay School	283
Mt Shadforth Reserve	287
Myers Packing Shed	289
Possum Trappers Cave	295
Powley's House	251
Scotsdale Hall	243
Wilson Inlet	269
Wynella	257

Hay

1927 Rail Line	297
Genulup Beela/ Hay River	299
Reso Seats	303
Springdale Beach Ochre Source	301

Kordabup

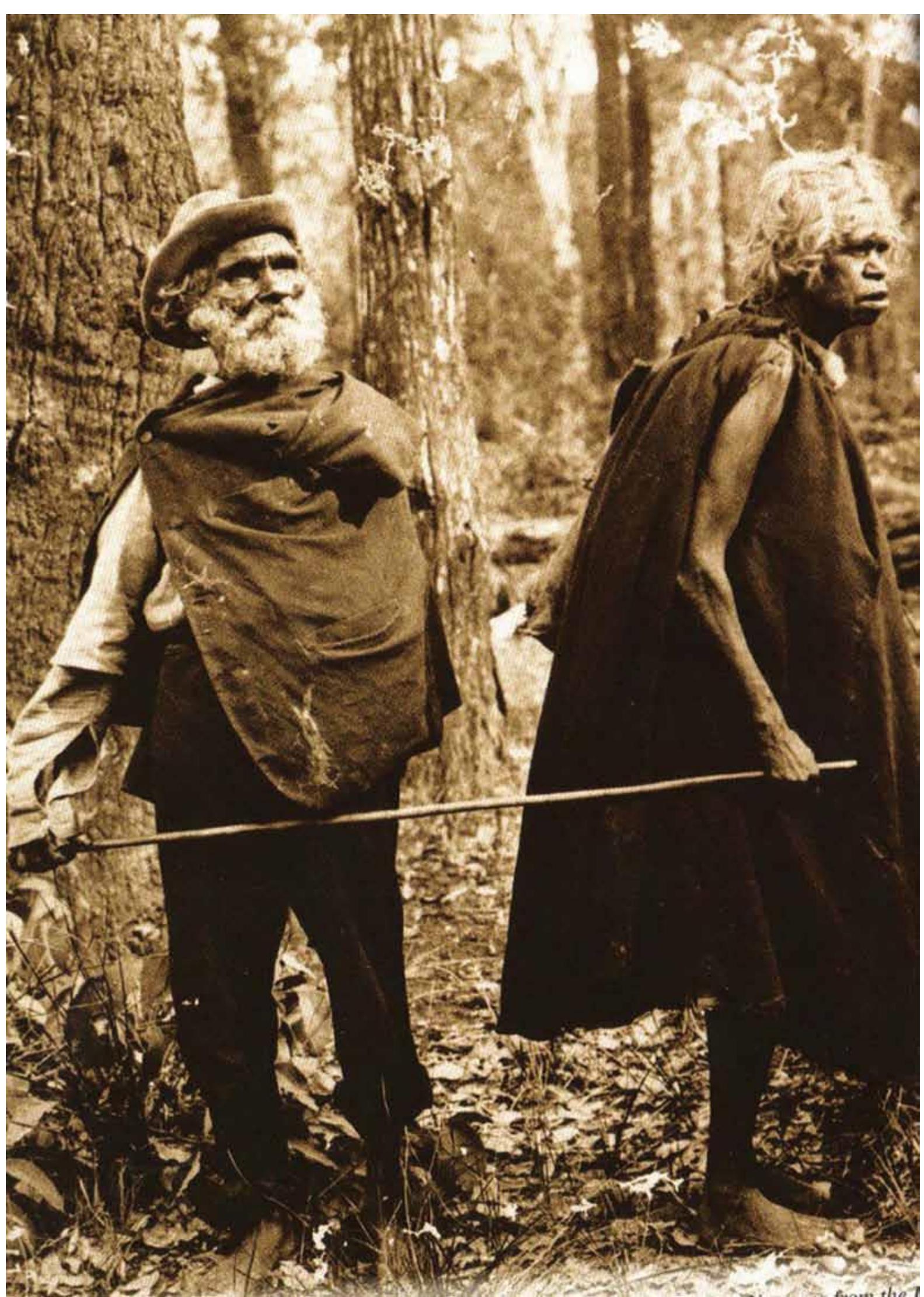
Group Settlement House (Parryville)	315
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Parryville School	309
Point Hillier Cairn	311
Tingledale School	313

Kent

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Forest Hill and Moriarty - Camballup Trails	327
Kentdale Hall	317
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Shingle Hut & Stables	319

Bow

Bow River	343
Hazelvale School & Teacher's Residence	331
Original Peaceful Bay Settlement	347
Parker Hall	337
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Frankland

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Karri Cottage	361
Kwakoorillup Beela/ Frankland River	355
Monastery Landing	363
Mrs Smith's Haberdashery Store	367
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Old Nornalup Post Office (2)	373
Sappers Bridge	379
The Bungalow	353
Tobacco Kiln	351
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Note:

The sites and properties have been arranged geographically. Most properties in the Denmark Townsite are listed under TOWN. Rural sites and properties have been grouped according to River Catchments in the Shire of Denmark, namely:

- DENMARK
- HAY
- KORDABUP
- KENT
- BOW
- FRANKLAND.

