





SHIRE OF CRANBROOK

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2026

A review of the 1996 Shire of Cranbrook's
Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places

HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

A review of the Shire of Cranbrook's 1996 Heritage Inventory is a requirement of Part 8 of *The Heritage Act 2018*. Inventories have been renamed "Local Heritage Surveys'.

1.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The Heritage Act 2018 only references places of historic heritage significance while places and elements of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance come under the jurisdiction of *The Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.*

Places of Aboriginal cultural heritage are listed on the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) website: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS).

Aboriginal cultural heritage places can also be places of historic heritage significance. The Local Heritage Survey undertaken within the requirements of *The Heritage Act 2018* is relevant to all places of historic cultural heritage significance of the post-contact period.

1.2 Historic Heritage

This review is in accordance with the Part 8 of *The Heritage Act 2018* that includes the requirement of the identification of a "Heritage List" of the most significant places within the local government area, and a Local Planning Policy (LPP) to support the future conservation of those places.

It is undertaken in consideration of the HCWA's *Guidelines for assessment of local heritage places* (2022) as recommended in *State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation.*

Assessments determine levels of significance for each place in consideration of the overall context of the Shire of Cranbrook. The levels of significance are consistent with the required categories that are described in Section 3 and detailed in Section 4.

Understanding of the historic heritage value of a place is the foundation for substantiation of inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey. Almost every place in the review has been photographed, some historical research has been undertaken beyond the existing documentation, the information has been interpreted and formatted, cross referenced with other places, and documented in the formatted table of places, with references to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's inHerit database number and arranged in alphabetical order of town and district.

Further to the total of 122 listings, 28 of those places are recommended for the Heritage List (categories 1 and 2). The remaining 94 places are categories 3 and 4 with no implications. Of the 28 places recommended for the heritage List, only 1 is a Category 1 (Tenterden Agricultural Hall site) and of the remaining Category 2 recommendations, only five are in private ownership; Cranbrook Hotel, Yeriminup Homestead, Yeriminiup Sheep Wash, Wonnenup Homestead, and the former Travellers Rest. Except for Churches (3), the remaining sites are buildings are under Shire of Cranbrook ownership, control or management, or are government reserves.

The Local Heritage Survey references places by their original owner/operators where possible with (former) after the name indicating the former naming rather than recent naming that changes over time.

Community consultation is invaluable in providing local input to places and their histories to further build on the Local Heritage Survey and to engage and empower the community in recognition of their heritage and is very much appreciated for the contributions to inform this report. The report requires further community scrutiny, information and amendments to provide a thorough outcome of the wonderful heritage of the Shire of Cranbrook.

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2.0 INDICATORS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Every place previously listed in the original 1996 heritage inventories has been assessed within the Heritage Council's 2022 *Assessment of local heritage places*.

The five indicators of significance for the assessment are summarised hereunder:

2.1 Aesthetic Value:

It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community.

Overview

Aesthetic value is necessarily subjective and should not simply rely on a common perception or most popular view.

There is a need to consider aesthetics as understood by different community groups and cultures.

A place does not necessarily need to conform to prevailing 'good taste' or be architecturally designed to display aesthetic qualities. For example, vernacular buildings that sit well within their cultural landscape due to the use of local materials, form, scale, or massing, may also have aesthetic value.

The aesthetic qualities of gardens, plantings and cultural landscape settings should also be considered.

Indicators

Places demonstrating this value should have importance:

- to a community for aesthetic characteristics.
- for its ability through archaeological investigation to reveal obscured fabric due to subsequent alterations or additions and in so doing, reveal aesthetic characteristics of an earlier structure, either through design or setting aesthetic characteristics of an earlier
- for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation, or achievement
- for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas
- for its contribution to the aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located or importance for its contribution to the natural landscape as part of a cultural environment
- for the aesthetic character created by the individual components that collectively form a significant precinct; that is, streetscape, townscape, or cultural environment

Guidelines For Exclusion

A place will generally be excluded if:

- the aesthetic qualities of the place do not exceed those of the general class to which the place belongs
- its distinguishing features have been lost, irreversibly impacted, or compromised
- its landmark or scenic qualities have been irreversibly impacted by subsequent activities or development

2.2 Historic value:

It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia

Overview

The historic values associated with a place should be explored with reference to the thematic history for the locality and/or region.

Indicators

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Places demonstrating this value should have importance:

- for the density or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the locality, or region
- in relation to an event, phase, or activity of historic importance in the locality, or region
- for close association with an individual or individuals whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the locality or region
- as an example of technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation, or achievement in a particular period.

The associations should be strong and verified by evidence and will most often be supported in the fabric of the place.

However, consideration should also be given to places with little or no fabric such as archaeological sites, ruins, and sites of historical importance.

Guidelines For Exclusion

A place will generally be excluded if:

- no reliable or verifiable physical, documentary, or historical evidence exists to demonstrate the association of the place with an historical event or phase in the locality

2.3 Scientific value:

Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the history of the locality or region.

Overview

These indicators will generally inform a determination of scientific value. They will commonly be used to assess significance of identified, or potential, archaeological deposits, or to identify places that through investigation may reveal earlier construction and design techniques.

Indicators

Places demonstrating this value should have importance:

- for information/archaeological material contributing to a wider understanding of cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference, or benchmark site

2.4 Social value:

It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the locality or region for social, cultural, educational, or spiritual reasons.

Overview

Places of social value are commonly, but not always, public places that make a positive contribution to the local ‘sense of place’ and identity. They may be symbolic or landmark places, and may include places of worship, community halls, or schools, as well as privately owned places such as hotels, cinemas, or sporting venues. However, more modest places such as private residences may also be of importance to a particular group within the local community.

Indicators

Places demonstrating this value should be:

- highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, aesthetic, or educational associations.

Places need not be valued by the entire community to be significant. For example, a place may be valued by a community or cultural group based on its associations with a particular group’s ethnic identity, religious belief, or profession.

Guidelines For Exclusion

A place will not normally be considered if:

- the associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others

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- the social value is historical rather than in the present day.

Care should be taken not to confuse cultural heritage significance with amenity or utility.

There must be evidence that the building/ place is valued over and above everyday activities that occur there.

2.5 Spiritual value:

It is significant because it embodies or evokes intangible values and meanings which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art, and practices of a cultural group.

Overview

Spiritual value refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art, and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual values may also be interdependent on the social values and physical properties of a place.

Indicators

Places demonstrating this value should have importance for:

- contributing to the spiritual identity or belief system of a cultural group
- being a repository of knowledge, traditional art or lore related to spiritual practice of a cultural group
- maintaining the spiritual health and wellbeing of a culture or group
- finding expression in cultural practices or human-made structures, or inspire creative works

A place will not normally be considered if:

- the associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others
- the spiritual value is historical rather than the present day.

2.6 Heritage Areas - an extra factor

A Heritage Area will be of significance for the local district if:

- it meets one or more of the values noted above in terms of aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual significance; and,
- it demonstrates a unified or cohesive physical form in the public realm with an identifiable aesthetic; historic or social theme associated with a particular period or periods of development.

Guidelines For Inclusion

A heritage area should have an overall theme or connecting heritage value that demonstrates a strong unifying character. It should always be established on the basis of a clear statement of significance, (that explains what is significant about an area and why) that describes its key features and elements. The individual components of a heritage area will collectively form a streetscape, townscape, or cultural environment with significant heritage characteristics, which may include architectural style, town planning or urban design excellence, landscape qualities, or strong historic associations.

In some cases, the development of a heritage area may span an extended period and include a variety of building types. In such cases it may be worthwhile to analyse the different phases of growth as part of the assessment, while also demonstrating the ‘unifying thread’ that holds the area together as a meaningful whole.

Guidelines For Exclusion

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Heritage significance needs to be clearly distinguished from the broader concept of urban character, given that all areas or localities demonstrate some form of this. Heritage values can be conserved, diminished, destroyed, enhanced, or restored, but (unlike other amenity values), cannot be replicated. Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities and will generally be quite uncommon.

Further information on identification and adoption of heritage areas, as well as development of local planning policy for heritage areas, is included in separate guidelines.

Representative - importance in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

Overview

This indicator explores how well a place would stand as a representative of others in its class. The analysis of representativeness provides information that helps to assess the relative merits of a place against its peers.

A place may demonstrate representativeness with respect to any of the values.

A place will generally be considered to be representative if it:

- provides a good example of its type
- is representative of a common building or construction type, a particular period or way of life, the work of a particular builder or architect, or an architectural style

To be considered a good representative example, the place should have a high level of authenticity.

Guidelines For Exclusion

A place would generally not be considered to be representative if:

- its characteristics do not clearly typify its class
- the representative qualities have been degraded or lost.

Substantiation of the heritage value of heritage places is the foundation for understanding a place and inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey.

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent grade is applied.

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3.0 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent category is applied.

The following table from the Heritage Council's *Guidelines for assessment of local heritage places* (2022) illustrates the details to identify relevant categories for the identified places.

Each place was categorised on the basis of the following levels of significance:

LEVELS of SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	DESIRED OUTCOME
Category 1 Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality Rare or outstanding example.	Register of Heritage Places The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place Refer to Heritage Council.
Category 2 Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.	**HERITAGE LIST** Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Category 3 Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	**NO CONSTRAINTS** Conservation of the place is desirable. Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Original fabric should be retained where possible.
Category 4 Little significance	Has elements or values worth noting for community but otherwise makes little contribution	**NO CONSTRAINTS** Contributes to the history of the locality. Photographically record prior to any major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site.

4.0 CATEGORIES

In line with Heritage Council's guidelines, Category 1 and 2 places are recommended to be included in the Local Heritage Survey to facilitate a level of management through the Local Planning Scheme that will provide guidance to the owners, managers, and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.

Categories have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised.

Category 1 **Registered Places and those currently under consideration for the Register.**

A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Cranbrook and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places, or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

A place worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Cranbrook's Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Cranbrook for any proposed development. A Heritage Impact Statement may be required.

Planning application referred for heritage comment and background information for Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA).

The development application needs to be submitted to HCWA for support for any proposed development, and Shire of Cranbrook cannot approve contrary to HCWA recommendation.

Recommend: Maximum encouragement to owners to retain and conserve the place. Full consultation with property owner prior to making the recommendation.

IMPLICATIONS of REGISTRATION:

A Memorial is lodged on the Certificate of Title of the Registered place under the provisions of the *Heritage Act (2018).*

By virtue of the *Heritage Act (2018)*, the owner is bound to conserve the place.

ALL development (including demolition) MUST be referred to Heritage Council for consideration PRIOR to undertaking any works.

The Shire of Cranbrook cannot approve anything contrary to Heritage Council recommendations.

Private owners of Registered places qualify for the Heritage Council's Conservation Grants Funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding assistance from the Heritage Council.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. It is funded loosely on a $ for $ basis, although 'in-kind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and can also be funded.

Local Government owned Registered places qualify to claim for $10,000 per annum 'Disability allowance' through the Grants Commission. Up to a maximum of $50,000 is allowed for 5 buildings or more.

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Category 2 A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Cranbrook that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Cranbrook's Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Cranbrook for any proposed development for particular consideration of the heritage impact.

Recommend:

Inclusion in the Heritage List
Retain and conserve the place.
Document the place prior to any development; and photographic archive report if retention is not possible.

IMPLICATIONS:

Planning applications must be submitted to Shire of Cranbrook for approval prior to undertaking any works.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. It is funded loosely on a $ for $ basis, although 'in kind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

Category 3 A place (including a site with no built remains) of some /moderate cultural heritage significance to Shire of Cranbrook.

No constraints.

Some/moderate contribution to the heritage of the Shire of Cranbrook.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

IMPLICATIONS:

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Cranbrook for approval, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

There are **no statutory requirements** pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. It is funded loosely on a $ for $ basis, although 'in-kind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

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Category 4 A place (including a site with no built remains) of little cultural heritage significance to Shire of Cranbrook.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

IMPLICATIONS:

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Cranbrook for approval, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

There are **no statutory requirements** pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. It is funded loosely on a $ for $ basis, although 'in kind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

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5.0 LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2026

Ninety-four (94) new places and sites have been identified and listed in the Local Heritage Survey that comprises a total of 122 places and sites.

The Local Heritage Survey list is presented in alphabetical order of towns and districts and the recommended category.

5.1 List of places

No.	inHerit	Place Name	Street Name	Category
		BOYACUP		
1	new	SITE Cockman Campbell land	Boyacup Road	4
		CRANBROOK		
2	new	SITE Cranbrook townsite		4
3	new	Cranbrook Memorial Sportsground 1974	Bridge Street	3
4	new	SITE Abattoir (Slaughter yard and store)	Bridge Street (opposite showground)	4
5	608	St Oswald's Anglican Church and Rectory	17 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)	2
6	new	Cranbrook General Store (former bakery)	Climie Street north corner of Grantham Street	3
7	new	Lattice Tea & Dining Rooms (former)	107 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)	3
8	new	SITE Stafford Higgin's tea rooms and Billard Hall	109 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)	4
9	new	SITE Susannah Peacock's house	Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)	4
10	new	SITE Childs Greengrocer and Butcher shops and house between (recessed back from the street)	Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)	4
11	17439	Cranbrook Police Station	130 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)	3
12	new	SITE of original Cranbrook RSL Bowling Club GILLAMII Centre	140 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)	3
13	6494	SITE Alf Gillam's Boarding House and Store (1939)	Dunn Street (frontage)	3

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		(east side) SITE: Cranbrook Powerhouse; Cranbrook Motors (west side) Cranbrook Regional Community Hub	On south side between Climie and Gathorne streets	
14	new	Cranbrook Masonic Lodge	97 Edward Street	3
15	new	SITE Headmaster's House	1 Gathorne Street	4
16	new	SITE Cranbrook School (1896-1949)	3 Gathorne Street	4
17	new	SITE Infant Health Centre	5 Gathorne Street	4
18	new	CWA rooms (former)	7 Gathorne Street	3
19	15699	Cranbrook War Memorial	Gathorne St (railway reserve)	2
20	new	Cranbrook Post Office and phone exchange	15 Gathorne Street (northwest corner of Dunn Street)	3
21	new	Water Supply Memorial	15 Gathorne Street	3
22	new	Cranbrook Memorial Hall	17 Gathorne Street	2
23	606	Road Board Office and Town Hall (former)	17 Gathorne Street	2
24	new	Cranbrook Shire Administration Office & Council Chamber	19 Gathorne Street	3
25	6492	Store	21 Gathorne Street frontage, rear fronts Climie Street	3
26	new	Bank of New South Wales and residence (former)	23 Gathorne Street	3
27	new	SITE Original Post Office Bendigo Bank	25 Gathorne Street	3
28	new	Gillam's Cranbrook Drapery Store (former)	27 Gathorne Street	3
29	6496	Cranbrook Stationmaster's House (former) Cranbrook Museum	Gathorne Street	2
30	new	Railway Station Group Railway Station & Platform	Gathorne Street	2

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		Loading ramp & crane		
31	605	Cranbrook Hotel	29 Gathorne Street (North corner of Gordon Street)	2
32	new	House	3 Gordon Street	3
33	new	Hunter's General Store (former) SITE of Sunder Singh Store	4-6 Gordon Street	3
34	new	Kerry Hunter's House (former)	8 Gordon Street	3
35	new	Police House and Lock-up (2nd site) (former)	Gordon Street (southeast corner of Glover Street)	3
36	607	St Anne's Roman Catholic Church	22 Gordon Street (East corner of King Street intersection)	2
37	new	Cranbrook Baptist Church	50 Grantham Street	3
38	new	Atlas Service Station (former) Cranbrook Men's Shed SITE of Blacksmith (farrier)	Grantham and Climie streets	3
39	new	SITE Curly Naylor's store	Grantham and King streets	4
40	6495	Old Railway Dam - Pump Dam	Hardy Street	2
41	new	Frederick Square: Cranbrook Sporting Club (King Street frontage) The Precinct (east corner Glover Street)	King Street	2
42	new	Cranbrook Primary School	King Street	2
43	new	SITE Timber mill (typical)	King & Mason streets	4
44	6487	Cranbrook Cemetery SITE Nurse Kinsella's Grave	Newton Road	2
45	6486	SITE George Guessnor's Grave	Near Newton Road Northam-Cranbrook Road	4
46	new	Gliding Club- airport- hanger	Newton Road	3

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47	new	Cranbrook Golf Club	60 Ronald Shaw Road	3
48	new	Gateway to the Stirlings	Salt River Road	2
49	6484	CBH Wheat bins & Blue Gum Tree	Salt River Road	3
50	new	Lenham Farm	Salt River Road	3
51	new	SITE Mine shaft	Salt River Road	4
		FRANKLAND RIVER		
52	new	Frankland River Primary School	1 Evans Street	3
53	new	SITE Kenny's Tank	Frankland-Cranbrook Road	4
54	new	SITE Haynesdale School	Haynesdale Road	4
55	new	Haynesdale Farm SITE baby grave	Haynesdale Road	3
56	new	Poorrarecup Lake	Lake Poorrarecup Road	4
57	new	Roadhouse (former)	Frankland-Rocky Gully Road	4
58	new	Weather Station		4
59	new	Westfield (Frankland River Grazing Company)	530 Frankland–Rocky Gully Road	4
60	new	Frankland River Cemetery	Frankland-Rocky Gully Road	2
61	new	Grave sites Black Wattle		4
62	new	Frankland Golf Club	Racecourse Road	3
63	new	SITE Frankland River Race Club	Racecourse Road	4
64	new	12 Mile - water trough	Shamrock Road	3
65	new	27 Mile Dam	Shamrock Road (end of)	3
66	new	Timber mill Manager's House (former) and shed	Frankland Cranbrook Road	3

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67	new	Post Office (former)	Frankland Cranbrook Road	3
68	15700	Frankland War Memorial	Marlock Street (corner Muir Street)	3
69	new	Frankland Hall	Wingebellup Road	2
70	new	Community Resource Centre	55 Wingebellup Road	3
71	new	Frankland District Country Club	Wingebellup Road	3
72	new	Frankland River Playground & pump track	Wingebellup Road	4
73	new	Catholic Church	Wingebellup Road	3
74	new	Frankland Baptist Church	Wingebellup Road	3
75	new	SITE Bokerup Homestead	Wingebellup Road	4
76	new	Alkoomi Estate-Wines	1141 Wingebellup Road	4
		GORDON RIVER		
77	609	Gordon River Hall/school	Shamrock Road	2
78	new	SITE Gordon River Picnic	Shamrock Road	4
79	new	Winchcombe	Lot 4231Shamrock Road	3
		GORDON RIVER BRIDGE		
80	new	SITE Gordon River Swimming Hole	Albany Highway	4
81	new	SITE Coach Inn	West side north of the river	4
82	new	SITE Police barracks ruins	West side south of the river	3
83	new	SITE Stone house ruins		4
84	new	SITE Holding paddocks	South side of river	4
85	6500	Wonnenup Homestead & outbuildings	Cranbrook -Boyup Brook Road	2

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		KYBELLUP		
86	new	SITES Returned servicemen's farms		4
87	new	SITE Kybellup School		4
		NUNIJUP		
88	6493	Old Strainer Post	Nunijup-Martagallup Road (300 metres south)	3
89	new	Lake Nunijup Hall	Martagallup Road	3
90	6491 6489	SITE Nunijup (Jack Williams) Homestead SITE Jack Williams' gravesite	Martagallup Road Hay Locations 2 & 141	4
		POOTENUP		
91	new	SITE Trimmer settlement	Great Southern Highway	4
92	new	SITE Pootenup Railway Siding	Great Southern Highway	4
		ROCKWELL		
93	6483	Rockwell Farm SITE Baby May Knowles grave	Rockwell Road	4
		STIRLING RANGE NATIONAL PARK		
94	16733	Sukey Hill Lookout	Sukey Hill Road	2
		TENTERDEN (Round Swamp)		
95	new	SITE Tenterden Townsite	Ronald Shaw & Lunt roads	4
96	610	Travellers' Rest Inn (former) Yenmor Farm SITE-Cobb & Co	Albany Highway	2
97	new	SITE Round Swamp – original settlement site 3 graves	Albany Highway	4
98	new	SITE Ballochmyle	Albany Highway	4

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99	new	Tenterden General Store and Post Office	Albany Highway	3
100	**3242**	**Tenterden Agricultural Hall**	Gillam & Trimmer streets	1
101	new	Tenterden Cemetery (Original Cranbrook District Cemetery)	Lunt Road	2
102	15701	Tenterden War Memorial	Lunt Road	2
103	new	SITE Tenterden Railway Siding	Lomas Street, Trimmer Street	4
104	613	St Mildred's Anglican Church	Trimmer Street	2
105	new	SITE Tenterden School	Gillam Street opposite the Town Hall	4
106	new	Tenterden tennis courts	Toovey Street	3
		TUNNEY (SLAB HUT GULLY)		
107	new	SITE Gracefield mudbrick chimney & peppercorn trees		4
108	new	SITE Tunney Hall	Albany Highway	4
109	new	SITE Camp Site 1st tennis club & cricket ground		4
110	new	SITE Tunney School	Albany Highway	4
111	6490	SITE Brooklyn Farm - Newy Davis Homestead	Brooklyn Road	4
112	new	Tunney Fire Shed	Homestead Road	3
		UNICUP		
113	new	Unicup Hall, WCs, tennis and basketball courts.	Unicup Road	2
114	new	SITE Unicup Ski Club- picnic area	Lake Unicup Road (west side of the lake)	4
115	new	SITE Newland farms 1960s		4
		WANSBOROUGH		
116	new	SITE Wansborough Siding	On border of Tambellup/Broomehill shire- Pootenup on north/east side	4

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		Racecourse Fettler's camp Tingerup race club, school and hall The racecourse is on the lake formerly called Lake Tingerup, now Racecourse Lake, part of the Cranbrook Pink Lakes.		
		YERIMINUP		
117	6503	Yeriminup Homestead	Yeriminup Road	2
118	6502	Yeriminup Sheep Wash	Yeriminup Road (north of) (east side of the south section of the lake) Hay Location 31	2
119	6501	Yeriminup Reserve & Cemetery	Yeriminup Road	2
120	new	Dwangup- Aboriginal burial ground	Yeriminup Road	2
121	6485	Drovers Dam	Yeriminup Road	4
122		**STOCK TRAILS**		
		Albany Highway		
		Muir Highway (part)		
	new	**STOCK TRAILS**		4
		St Werberghs (Egertons) to Bridgetown		
		Mt Barker to Bridgetown		
		Muir Highway		
		Bokerup Kojonup to homestead		
		Sandalwood tracks		

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5.2 Table of places, informing of significance and history of the places and sites that comprise the Local Heritage Survey

No.	inHerit	Place Name	Street Name	Photographs	Significance
		BOYACUP			
1	new	SITE Cockman Campbell land	Boyacup Road		Significance The site of Cockman Campbell's land in Boyacup is historically significant as it represents one of the earliest settlers in the region. History In the 1840s the Cockman Campbell family took up land in Boyacup.
		CRANBROOK			
2	new	SITE Cranbrook townsite			Significance The Cranbrook townsite, gazetted in 1894, is of historical significance associated with the Great Southern Railway in 1895 that contributed to the further development of the town and district, economically and socially. History Cranbrook, a gazetted townsite in 1894, was intitally a station on the Great Southern Railway line between Albany and Beverley in 1895. Cranbrook is named by JA Wright who was the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway line. The first two houses in town were built by Edward Gillam who worked on the railway.

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3	new	Cranbrook Memorial Sportsground 1974	Bridge Street		Significance Cranbrook Memorial Sportsground 1974 is of historical and social significance for bringing the community together through the various sporting recreational, and social events and facilities that contributed to the well-being and inclusion of the Cranbrook community. History In the late 1950s tennis courts were relocated and upgraded with 4 courts at the corner of King and Grenfell, with an afternoon-tea shed. In 1974 new courts were included in the Greater Sports Ground project that meant the demise of the memorial sportsground when the tennis club relocated with the bowling club into Frederick Square.
4	new	SITE Abattoir (Slaughter yard and store)	Bridge Street (opposite showground)		Significance The site of Child's Abattoir is historically and socially significant in representing a way of life integral to the goods and services for the benefit of the Cranbrook community in a way of life no longer practiced. History During the depression (late 1920s into the 1930s) Harry Cade Childs was a farm hand. Harry's childhood sweetheart Violet, and their son came to Cranbrook in 1930 and purchased the store from Irwin Dunn in Climie Street: house, butcher shop and greengrocery. He also purchased 100 acres and built a slaughterhouse and yards with a shed 100 metres away to store the skins for buyers. He slaughtered 10 sheep a week: 3 on Monday; 4 on Tuesday; none on Thursday as that's "Town Day" the community come to town to shop; and on Friday 3 sheep; also 1 pig on Monday and a bullock every Wednesday.

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					The butcher's shop and greengrocer shop were separate individual single front shops of the same form. Harry Childs was known as Butch, and he called his wife Violet "Mother". Violet worked the greengrocer shop four afternoons, except for Thursdays when she worked the butcher shop.
5	608	St Oswald's Anglican Church and Rectory	17 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)	 	Significance St Oswald's Anglican Church and Rectory is historically, socially and spiritually significant in representing the resilience of community effort and the pastoral services in the Cranbrook community. History The first Anglican service in Cranbrook was on Easter day in 1906 when Reverend Stanfield arrived on horseback ministering at Cranbrook, Ballochmyle and Tenterden. Funds were raised from the monthly dances. Plans were made for a church in 1913 as church services continued in Cranbrook, Tenterden, Frankland River and Kybellup. World War One delayed the plan. A foundation stone was laid in February 1918. Weekly services continued from the Mt Barker's Parish clergymen. St Oswald's Church was built in 1917-18 of local stone with brick quoining at the corners and around the windows. War time shortages made roofing iron unobtainable, so some good second-hand iron was obtained from Kalgoorlie. The Church was built with considerable community effort. The first service at St Oswald's was conducted by Rev H G Barnacle on 10 March 1918. The Cranbrook-Tambellup Parochial District was formed in 1954, and the first rector was Rev Todhunter. The rectory was built in 1955.

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					The Patronal Festival and Jubilee of St Oswald's Church were held on 11 August 1968, fifty years after the first service in 1918. Extensions to the east side of the church were added in keeping with the original style in 1977. The nave was extended to the west, and a suitable entrance was provided. A vestry and a meeting room was added to the southeast wall.
6	new	Cranbrook General Store (former bakery)	Climie Street (Great Southern Highway) north corner of Grantham Street	 	Significance The former bakery is of historic and social significance in representing a way of life integral to the goods and services for the benefit of the Cranbrook community in a way of life no longer practiced. History Eric Hitchins owned Pynup and Slate Quarry and after World War One had been the Land Inspector for the Agricultural Bank. In 1923, he relocated a house from this site to his Pynup property. LL Meek acquired the vacant site in 1929 and established a bakery with double ovens; the first bakery in town. Several owners were after him, including JB (Joe) Pages Bakery and Store in the 1960s, after a few years in Frankland. The Climie Street frontage had a petrol bowser with Pages Bakery facing Grantham Street. Later there was a billiard room and then Norma Dunn's drapery store. Jack Lister,an excellent pastry cook, aquired the property. He had 10 children and made a few changes to the building to accommodate the family; he changed the shop front from Climie Street to Grantham Street, and made the original drapery shop into bedrooms, the alterations all in consideration of the bakery ovens. He also installed petrol bowers on Grantham Street frontage. They later moved to Albany. The former bakery is a general store.

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7	new	Lattice Tea & Dining Rooms (former)	107 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)	 	Significance The former Lattice Tea & Dining Rooms is of historic and social significance, integral to the provision of goods and services for the benefit of the Cranbrook community. History The former Lattice Tea & Dining Rooms was owned by N and M Vuletic. Ken Hunter had a shop in Climie Street in 1926 taking over Stafford Higgins' tea rooms. That store became a drapery run by Ken's mother: Gwen Hunter. From the 1950s to the 1960s, Mrs Williamson ran the store.
8	new	SITE Stafford Higgin's tea rooms and Billiard Hall	109 Climie Street		Significance The site of the former billiard hall and Stafford Higgin's tea rooms/store is of social significance in representing a social community facility in the late 1920's for the benefit of the Cranbrook community. The billiard hall was not successful. The Dunn family had relocated their business to the site and built a store in the 1950s. It is the site of the first police station in town, and the library.
9	new	SITE Susannah Peacock's house	Climie Street		Significance The site of Susannah Peacock's house is historically significant for the association with Susannah Peacock, an esteemed community member who made contributions to the services and development of the Cranbrook community in the town and district History Susannah Peacock established a store in Gathorne Street in 1899 that developed over the decades and was demolished in c.1960.
10	new	SITE Childs Greengrocer and Butcher shops and house	Climie Street		Significance

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		between (recessed back from the street)			The site of Childs Greengrocer and Butcher shops and house between is historically and socially significant in representing a way of life integral to the goods and services for the benefit of the Cranbrook community in a way of life no longer practiced. History Harry Cade Childs was a farm hand whose childhood sweetheart Violet, and their son, came to Cranbrook in 1930 and purchased the store from Irwin Dunn in Climie Street: house, butcher shop and greengrocery. He also purchased 100 acres and built a slaughter-house and yards. The butcher's shop and greengrocer shop were separate individual single front shops of the same form. Harry Childs was known as Butch, and he called his wife Violet "Mother". Violet worked the greengrocer shop four afternoons, except for Thursdays when she worked the butcher shop.
11	17439	Cranbrook Police Station	130 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)		Significance The Cranbrook Police Station, the third site of a police station in Cranbrook, is of historic value in representing the ongoing provision of law and order in the community of Cranbrook and town and district. History Built in c.1987, to replace the former c.1952 station and lock up in Gordon Street, the Cranbrook Police Station and lock-up is part of the Great Southern Region and covers the towns and areas of Cranbrook Tenterden and Frankland River.

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12	new	SITE of original Cranbrook RSL Bowling Club GILLAMII Centre	140 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)		Significance The site is historically and socially significant as the Cranbrook Bowling Club built by RSL members. The GILLAMII Centre's passion, enthusiasm and intellect is of historic value as it makes a considerable contribution to a vison and practical direction for a sustainable future for the communities of Cranbrook town and district. Cranbrook was a regular meeting spot for Noongar people with meetings of 70-80 people on the site of the Cranbrook Bowling Club. History The first Cranbrook Bowling Club was on this site in 1955 by the RSL, with real grass, and a clubhouse in 1961 and was active until 1982. The Gillamii Centre was founded in 1994 by a group of passionate individuals who believed that there was a need for a community-based centre to promote and streamline natural resource management and sustainable agriculture initiatives. The formation of the group came after the amalgamation of LCDC Groups which were previously administrated through the WA Department of Agriculture. The Gillamii Centre was named after local resident (1905-1989), Mr Alf Gillam, who held a passion for the conservation of the Cranbrook Bell (Darwinia meeboldii), was a founding member of the Cranbrook Conservation Group, and was awarded an Order of Australia medal for his work in conservation. Gillamii has a large data base of members and like-minded individuals interested in the management of our natural and agricultural resources. Whilst the two areas of Natural Resource Management and Agricultural Production are to some degree distinct, they are also inextricably linked.

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					During their strong and successful history, they we have attracted and implemented many millions of dollars' worth of projects to support our community. To achieve this, The Gillamii Centre has worked with a range of stakeholders, notably farmers, local governments, CSIRO, Department of Primary Industries (DPIRD) and South Coast Natural Resource Management (SCNRM). The Gillamii Centre's operating area covers the entire Shire of Cranbrook and several localities within the Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup. The organisation is managed by a dedicated committee of community members and a team of professional and passionate staff. The committee represent the interest of the community in delivery of positive Natural Resource Management (NRM) and production agriculture outcomes. The Committee is responsible for the strategic direction of Gillamii and meet annually to critically review the Strategic Plan.
13	6494	SITE Alf Gillam's Boarding House and Store (1939) (east side) SITE: Cranbrook Powerhouse Cranbrook Motors (west side) Cranbrook Regional Community Hub	Dunn Street (frontage) On south side between Climie and Gathorne streets		Significance The sites of Alf Gillam's Store, the Cranbrook Powerhouse and Henry Kleemann's Cranbrook Motors, and the existing Hub are of historic and social significance in representing a way of life integral to the goods and services for the benefit of the Cranbrook community in a way of life no longer practiced. History This is the site of c.1908 Gillams Boarding house. Mrs Gillam sold the premises in 1926 due to ill health. In 1939 returned and opened a store in the former boarding house. Henry Kleemann had foresight in the development of the town and consequently worked long hours to provide power to the community. The engines in the

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					powerhouse provided homes and businesses with power for lighting, heating and refrigeration. In 1937 he established and operated Cranbrook Motor Service Station providing fuel and mechanical repairs and, Holden and Massey Ferguson dealerships. The interwar architecural style of the service centre was evident in the stepped parapet frontage. He also ran a direct current (D/C) power plant from behind the Cranbrook Motor Service Station to supply the Cranbrook township. He undertook those services until 1963. In 1939 Alf Gillam opened a store in the front room of an old boarding house at the Dunn Street corner of Gathorne Street. After 4 years he sold to AC Gardiner. In 2021, the community hub was established on that site. The Community Hub provides guidance and support when you need it, a relaxing space, play groups, coffee & Chat, structured programs, do-drop-in times, by appointment only for sessions and events. There are a 24-hour gym and a variety of rooms available for hire, these include: Training / Meeting Room Professional Office Medical / Health Professional Consulting Rooms.
14	new	Cranbrook Masonic Lodge	97 Edward Street		Significance The Cranbrook Masonic Lodge is of historic and social value in representing the organisation and its philanthropic outcomes in the community of Cranbrook and town and district. History Cranbrook Lodge No. 279 WAC was consecrated on the 12 May 1951 by the Most Worshipful Bro JA Klein, Past Grand Master in the Roads Board Hall, Cranbrook. During the 1960s when the school was over capacity, the teachers and pupils walked up to the lodge for lessons.

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15	new	SITE Headmaster's House	1 Gathorne Street		Significance The site of the Headmaster's House has historical and social significance to the community and district for the education services and a way of life no longer practiced. History In 1949, new clasrooms were constructed and in 1952, the school reserve was upgraded. Student numbers meant utlising the old school buildings were utilised. Teachers quarters were built in 1952.
16	new	SITE Cranbrook School (1896-1949)	3 Gathorne Street		Significance The site of Cranbrook School (1896-1949) has historical significance for its association with the education of children, the teachers and local families, and the resilience of the community to ensure education for the children. History In Cranbrook settlers built a room that served as a school/church/hall that opened on 1 October 1893. In 1896 a new school was constructed in response their requests. In 1947 the school bus service ended to small isolated schools ended but Cranbrook and Tenterden Schools remained open. In 1949, new clasrooms; 1952, school reserve was upgraded in 1952 and there were so many students that the old school buildings were utilised.
17	new	SITE Infant Health Centre	5 Gathorne Street		Significance The site of the Infant Health Centre has historical and social significance to the community and district for the services to women and children. History Once a month an infant health practitioner travelled by train from Katanning to attend to the Cranbrook community. In 1953, land for an Infant Health Centre (next to the CWA) was donated by Mrs Henville by way of a bequest in her will.

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18	new	CWA rooms (former)	7 Gathorne Street		Significance The former Cranbrook CWA rooms are of significant aesthetic, historical and social significance to the community and district. Renowned for their support of women and children in the community and their volunteering work, it represents an outstanding organisation and a fine example of interwar architecture. History Mrs MacDonal Warriup's school teacher started the Country Womens Association (CWA) in Cranbrook in the 1930s. By 1937 the restroom was constructed in town. Mrs MacDonal also intiated the Red Cross. The Baptist Church held their meetings in the CWA rooms between 1949 and 1955.
19	15699	Cranbrook War Memorial	Gathorne St (railway reserve)		Significance The War Memorial is of considerable historical and social significance to the community in commemoration of those who served in world wars and other conflicts. The memorial also has aesthetic significance, set in the garden setting that is cared for by the community. The memorial is a revered site where significant remembrance events take place. It is highly valued by the local community, many of whom are related to those who are commemorated. History The war memorial was originally located in Frederick Square. It was built by mothers of the fallen soldiers and an avenue of trees honoured the fallen. In 1922 sugar gums were planted to form a guard of Honour in Frederick Square. Each tree was dedicated to one of the fallen in World War One. The trees all died after insecticide treatment. In the late 1930s the Returned Services Men's League was revived in Cranbrook. Meetings took place in the hotel or atthe Road Board offices.

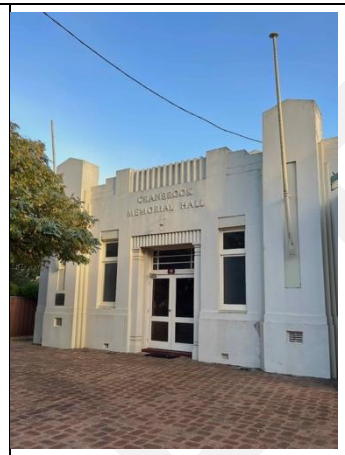
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					By 1950 the War Services Land Settlement Scheme was estabished for returned soldiers. In 1956 the Roll of Honour was installed in the new Memorial Hall. When the old hall was demolished in 1954, a motion was put to relocate the war memorial to a more prominant location. Permission was required from the Railways. It was granted in 1955 and the memorial was relocated to this site by volunteers. In 1960 the rose garden was established and Jack Gardiner who looked after it was made Warden of the Memorial. The RSL and Ladies Auxillary raised money causing controversary with what to do with the funds. Working bees took place to establish the RSL Bowling Club that opened in 1958 with club house in 1961. Jack Haynes and other RSL members began fundraisng for a club house for cricket, bowling and basketball, and in 1979 channeled into the establishment of the RSL Golf Club.
20	new	Cranbrook Post Office and phone exchange	15 Gathorne Street (northwest corner of Dunn Street)		Significance The site of the Village Square, and later the Post Office and phone exchange, represent social and communication significance that are of historic value in representing ways of life no longer practiced and the technology of communication that has developed over that time. The social values of the Village Square and the post office as places where the community comes together and meets and engages makes a considerable contribution to the community of Cranbrook and town and district. History The site was the Village Square that accommodated travelling shows when they came to town, and the annual bonfire (5 November) before the Post Office on the site. The building appears to be of the 1950s period.

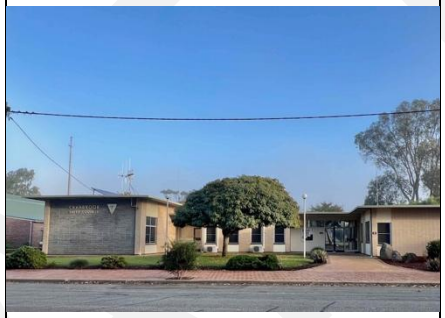
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					Cranbrook Post Office and adjacent phone exchange building (facing Dunn Street) provide essential communication services to the community.
21	new	Water Supply Memorial	15 Gathorne Street		Significance The Water Supply Memorial represents an historical event that made a significant contribution to the health and lifestyle of the community of Cranbrook and town and district. History In 1949, the community of Cranbrook were given a choice regarding their water supply: local or connect to Wellington Dam. Local was preferred as it was close at Sukey Hill. The commemorative plaque reads: CRANBROOK WATER SUPPLY OPENED BY THE HON J.T. TONKIN MLA MINISTER FOR WORKS AND WATER SUPPLIES ON 30TH MAY 1957 CONSTRUCTED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA After the original earth tank (dam) in 1957, another was constructed in 1971 by PWD. In 1976 the government introduced a comprehensive scheme to Cranbrook and Frankland River, providing mains water to 25 houses after the dam was constructed in 1979.

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22	new	Cranbrook Memorial Hall	17 Gathorne Street		Significance Cranbrook Memorial Hall is of aesthetic, social and historical significance as a fine example of Interwar architecture with art deco influence, as the place of socialising and its history that evidence changes over time of ways of life that contribute to the community of Cranbrook and town and district. History The original Cranbrook Hall was built in 1908 by Lunts. The Memorial Hall constructed in c.1937 presents an Interwar architectural style influenced by the art deco of the period. Cranbrook Memorial Hall and Road Board office. The official opening of the Cranbrook Hall was comemmorated on 31 August 1957 and officially opened by Mr LG Nordacre Esq JP.
23	606	Road Board Office and Town Hall (former)	17 Gathorne Street		Significance The existing former Cranbrook Road Board building and Town Hall are of aesthetic, social and historical significance as a fine example of the use of local stone, as the place of civic associations and management of the town and district, and socialising. It's history evidence changes over time of ways of life that contribute to the community of Cranbrook and town and district. History The Road Board Office was reputedly built in 1908 from local stone sourced from several farms in the area. Cranbrook Road Board was established in 1926 with JM Woulfe the first Chairman when it became its own entity separate from the Plantagenet Road Board. Records show there was a timber addition in the 1940s later replaced by bricks. The original hall was demolished in 1954.

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					The advent of Shire of Cranbrook in 1961 prompted the new Shire offices in 1967. The Road Board Office and hall were used until the Shire offices opened in 1967. Since then, it has been used for several functions over the years. It housed the Public Library and at one time it was altered to accommodate a doctor's consulting rooms.
24	new	Cranbrook Shire Administration Office and Council Chamber	19 Gathorne Street		Significance The Cranbrook Shire Administration Office and Council Chamber is of historical significance in representing the progress of the town and district and continuation of the civic administration that contributes to the community of Cranbrook and town and district. History Shire of Cranbrook Administration Office and Council Chambers, opened in 1967 after the 1961 introduction of Shires, replacing Road Boards throughout the state.
25	6492	Store	21 Gathorne Street frontage, and rear elevation that fronts Climie Street.	 	Significance The Store is historically and socially significant for the associations with significant local identities, predominantly Susannah Peacock who made contributions to the services and development of the town and district, and the building that represents those changes and ways of life integral to the goods and services for the benefit of the Cranbrook community in a ways of life no longer practiced. History The shop was built in three stages - the first stage in 1899 was Susannah Peacock's simple corrugated iron clad building with a front veranda; the second stage in c.1904 was by AC Gardiner who built a substantial stone building which extended out the front of the original store. It had a parapet wall and

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					wood turned veranda posts on its facade. During the depression years (1930s) the store supported the community with credit arrangements. It was taken over by Alf Gillam in 1943. The Chandler family lived there 1911-1950 operating the only diary/milk supply in the town, in a shed of the Elders office. The third stage was later in c.1960. Mrs Peacock's shop was demolished, and the shop front was changed and extended becoming the Stirling Co-op. It is claimed that the Road Board Office was at one time temporarily housed in the small office to the side of the veranda. The shop has also been the Stirling Gate Craft and Opportunity Shop, selling local crafts.
26	new	Bank of New South Wales and residence (former)	23 Gathorne Street		Significance The former Bank of New South Wales and residence Store is aesthetically, historically and socially significant for the associations with bank manager and the important banking business and a way of life no longer practiced. It is a fine example of Interwar architecture. It is valued for the services that contributed to the development of the Cranbrook community. History In 1939 the new bank and manager's residence was constructed after the original bank building that was located on the south side of the Co-op. The original bank building was relocated in the 1950s, to facilitate the further development of the existing building at the corner of Gathorne and Gordon streets. Until the bank was built, a bank agency provided banking services on Thursdays (Town Day). From time to time the Bank ran out of cash and borrowed money for the local SP (starting price) bookie, Tom Edge.

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27	new	SITE Original Post Office Bendigo Bank	25 Gathorne Street		Significance The site of the original post office and later development is of some historical value for the socialising and services of the post office and bank that made contributions to the development of the Cranbrook community and district. History The original Cranbrook Post Office occupied this site together with the Postmaster's house and the telephone exchange. New construction for Western Livestock in the c1970s , and the Bendigo Bank in the 1999.
28	new	Gillam's Cranbrook Drapery Store (former)	27 Gathorne Street		Significance The former Gillam's Cranbrook Drapery Store is aesthetically, historically and socially significant for the associations with several local identities that demonstrate ways of life in their provision of goods and services that are no longer practiced. It is an example of post-World War Two austerity architecture in the development of the building that contributes to the streetscape. It is valued for the services that contributed to the Cranbrook community. History In 1940 Kath Gillam's husband Alf took over the Agency, operating from Gillam's Cranbrook Drapery store before a Grantham Street shop in 1968. Gillams Drapery Store had a semi-detached residence on the south side of the shop. Modernised sometime after the corner addition of the Elder Smith & Co agency. That was built in the 1950s, and later both buildings were rendered to present as one. The Chandlers retired to Albany in 1950, and in 1968 the agency moved south in Ganthorne Street. In the 1970s Gerald Palmer (Sarge) was at Elders until the early 1980s.

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29	6496	Railway Group Cranbrook Stationmaster's House (former) Cranbrook Museum	Gathorne Street		Significance The former Cranbrook Stationmaster's House is of considerable historical significance as an integral element of the 1889 Great Southern Railway between Albany and Beverley, contributing to the further development of the district, economically and socially, and representing a way of life no longer practiced. History This was one of the first houses, and the first brick house, and is now the oldest house in the town, built soon after the Great Southern Railway in 1889. Situated opposite the Hotel and close to the Railway Station, it was built for the Station Master. The longest serving Station Master to live in the house was David Borrett, from 1952 to his retirement in 1984. During which time a fettler's cabin was located at the back of the house as an additional bedroom in the 1970s.
30	new	Railway Station Group Railway Station & Platform Loading ramp & crane	Gathorne Street		Significance The site of original Cranbrook Railway Station and c.1960s railway station, including the platform, ramp and crane, on the 1889 Great Southern Railway between Albany and Beverley, has significant historical significance as the catalyst for the development of the town and district making connections that impacted both economically and socially. History It was proposed to build a railway line to be known as the Great Southern Railway Line to connect the port of Albany with the Swan River Settlement (Perth). The Government proposed a system of giving grants of land along the route to the builders of the railway at a number of acres per mile of line constructed. Land Between Fremantle and Beverley was already taken up, the proposal was for the Albany to Beverley connection.

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				  	In January 1892, the Government awarded the boundaries of Cranbrook and Tenterden, defining towns, streets and reserves. Tenterden was the largest settlement at that time. In 1893 Tenterden (Round Swamp) had a town and railway siding, school, post office, Climie's Store and Gillam's Inn. Cranbrook only had a railway station- the first building in the town. By 1894, Cranbrook dominated with 19 houses, and by 1897, 40 houses, platelayers, hotelier, stationmaster, gardeners, shopkeepers, farmers and graziers. In 1896 the Government took over the railway line after Land Corporations financial difficulties. The Government contracted Anthony Hordern's West Australian Land Company Ltd to construct the Beverley to Albany section. Railway construction gangs were established at Pootenup and Tenterden. Hugh Climie supplied food to the workers, and established stores including one at Round Swamp. Tenterden area provided the timber for the railway ballast. Water was not available at Tenterden area and Cranbrook became the main source of water and landform for the railway station, to the detriment of Tenterden that was the main centre of the district at that time. The railway opened in 1889. On the east side of the railway line in Cranbrook there were seven fettlers houses opposite the railway station. In 1894 Cranbrook was declared a gazetted townsite. Two trains a day passed through with on-demand-stops-only, at Pootenup and Tenterden. By the 1960s, rail transport was having increasing difficulty competing with road transport. In 1978, the last passenger train ran from Albany to Perth.

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31	605	Cranbrook Hotel	29 Gathorne Street (North corner of Gordon Street intersection)	 	Significance The Cranbrook Hotel is of considerable historic, aesthetic and social significance as the only two storeys building in Cranbrook, it is a substantial landmark opposite the Railway precinct and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and townscape of Cranbrook. The development of the hotel since 1889 is testimony to the owners and publicans, and the community who have socialised and supported the hotel and the changes over time. It is valued for the services that contributed to the Cranbrook community. History The first Cranbrook Hotel was built in 1889 for George Dunn his wife Selina who was one of TM Gillam's daughters of the Porongurups, were the first owner licensees of the modest, corrugated iron clad building. The Cranbrook Hotel was conveniently located opposite the railway station. The hotel was a centre point for local meetings as well as a place to accommodate weary travellers and teamsters. Early in the 1900s, the Salt River area (east) was pioneered and settled. The settlers and sandalwood carters came to Cranbrook with their teams and wagons as this was the nearest rail head to the Port of Albany. The hotel has connections with some well-known local people. The Williamson family owned the freehold after 1924. When the hotel was rebuilt the bricks for the building were made on their farm. Phil Walters, a World War One veteran, helped with work on the new hotel. His dog Softy's paw prints are still visible on the veranda concrete. In 1907, AC Gardiner acquired the Cranbrook Hotel from Dunn and replaced the original hotel with a brick construction. In 1910 he sold Cranbrook Hotel to Frederick Moyle. In 1928 local bricks were used

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					in two storey additions that were made by were made in 1928 by the owner J L Williamson. The wide first-floor veranda wrapped the corner. Various extensions have been added to the rear of the building. Jack and Elise (nee Newton) were the hotel publicans between 1953 and 1962. The hotel is still part of the life of the local people, and it continues to provide accommodation for tourists and itinerant workers.
32	new	House	3 Gordon Street		Significance The house is of historical and social values that demonstrate ways of life in their provision of services that are no longer practiced, that contributed to the Cranbrook community. History Mrs Stones purchased the store in 1954 before Elders, Goldsmith Mort amalgamated. Bill Smith took it over.
33	new	Hunter's General Store (former) SITE of Sunder Singh Store	4-6 Gordon Street		Significance The site of Sunder Singh's Store is of historical value as it demonstrates ways of life in the provision of goods and services by the enterprising Sikh who contributed to the Cranbrook community. The former Wilsons General Store and supermarket are of historical and social values that demonstrate associations and ways of life in their provision of goods and services that are no longer practiced, that contributed to the Cranbrook community. History Sunder Singh, a Sikh, had several stores, the main one in Tambellup. He grew vegetables and sold them at his stores. There was a house attached to this store. Elizabeth Hazell from Gordon River managed the shops and accounts for Sunder. In 1943, Kerry and Rene Hunter took over. Kerry already had a shop (Stafford Higgin's tea rooms and Billiard Hall) in Climie Street in 1926.

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					The General Store; Saveway, Hardware, groceries produce and agents for Shell fuel and oil, Dalgety & Co agency, Union Insurance Society & Fuel bowser.
34	new	Kerry Hunter's House (former)	8 Gordon Street		Significance The former home of Kerry Hunter's next to the original Wilsons General Store is of historical value significant that represents a way of life that is no longer practiced. History Kerry Hunter had the home built next his business in c.1952.
35	new	Police House and Lock-up (2nd site) (former)	Gordon Street (southeast corner of Glover Street)	 	Significance The Cranbrook Police Station including the detached lock-up, the second site of a police station in Cranbrook, is of historic value in representing the provision of law and order in the community of Cranbrook and town and district. History Built in c.1952, the police house, station and lock-up, replaced the original police station, and served the community until the new Cranbrook Police Station and lock-up was built in 1987.
36	607	St Anne's Roman Catholic Church	22 Gordon Street (East corner of King Street intersection)		Significance St Anne's Roman Catholic Church is historically, socially and spiritually significant in representing the resilience of community effort and the pastoral services in the Cranbrook community. History Funds were raised in Cranbrook, Tenterden, Frankland River and Pootenup. It was paid and owned by the people. The construction of this building was due to local fund raising by parishioners whose dedication made it possible.

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					They included the Toovey Family, Mrs Jean Kleemann, Mrs Rene Johnston, Mr and Mrs Togno, Mr and Mrs Phillips and the Devine family who travelled in from Frankland for every service. Father Gilroy was the first Minister. Gnowangerup supported the Borden Church, so Cranbrook joined the Mt Barker Diocese. Every 5th Sunday (3 times a year), services were held in the Tenterden Hall. The priest from Albany was accommodated in Round Swamp Inn. The construction of this building was due to the local fund raising by dedicated parishioners. They included the Toovey Family, Mrs Jean Kleemann, Mrs Rene Johnston, Mr and Mrs Togno, Mr and Mrs Phillips and the Devine family who travelled in from Frankland for every service. Fund raising began in 1929, and town Lots 77-78 were purchased from Mr A P O'Donnell for £50 (pound). Mr G Duckett of Mount Barker was contracted to build the timber framed weatherboard church for £525 (pound). The church was opened in May 1939 by His Grace Archbishop Prendiville of Perth. It was dedicated to St Anne, Mother of the Virgin Mary. The first priest was Rev Fr M Holohan. Mass was celebrated once a month in the new church, previously it was monthly at Tenterden Hall. In the early 1990s a plan to relocate the church to Albany was opposed by local parishioners as it had been financed and was built by and for the Cranbrook people. The Bishop upheld objections and the church celebrates monthly Mass. The windows and entrance doors are gothic style. The facades in each section are adorned with timber gables, and at the apex of each (5) is a hand carved cross, and handcrafted wooden furnishings, all carved by Phil Walters.

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37	new	Cranbrook Baptist Church	50 Grantham Street		Significance Cranbrook Baptist Church is historically, socially and spiritually significant in representing the resilience of community effort, the pastoral services, and Sunday School in the Cranbrook community. History In March 1949, a constitution was declared for the Cranbrook Baptist Church: as an outlying station of the Mt Barker & Districts Baptist Church, John Moore and the Honorary Pastor. One service a week was held in the CWA rooms in Cranbrook. In 1950, the Western Australian Home Mission Society appointed Reverend Henry Atkins. Sunday School for all denominations was introduced in 1952. Mr JC Preston donated land for a church. The foundation was laid in May 1954, and the church was built by volunteers under the direction of W Potter, opening on 22 October 1955 with 200 people in attendance.
38	new	Atlas Service Station (former) Cranbrook Men's Shed SITE of Blacksmith (farrier)	Grantham and Climie streets		Significance The former service station and current Men's Shed are of historical and social values that demonstrate ways of life in the provision of the service station services that are no longer practiced, and the initiative of the men's sheds that contributes to wellbeing in the community. History Atlas Service Station. Proprietors JC & LR Preston, c.1960. Cranbrook Community Men's Shed since 2012.
39	new	SITE Curly Naylor's store	Grantham and King streets		Significance The site of Curley Naylor's Store has historical and social values that demonstrate ways of life in the provision of the services to the community that are no longer practiced. History

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					In c.1930 Mrs Naylor had a store in Climie Street, and her son 'Curly' established a store at this site on the corner of Grantham and King streets. Curley continued his services at another site, and during the depression years his "Cash and Carry" store supported the community offering cheap rates for cash and store credit arrangements.
40	6495	Old Railway Dam Pump Dam	Hardy Street		Significance The Railway Dam is of considerable historical significance for the integral role in running the steam trains. History The railway dam was constructed in the 1890s to catch water from the Sukey Hill run off to service the old steam engines. Water was fed into a tank near the railway line. It was originally built by Bob Henderson with a horse team and dam scoop. It is said that the dam had a capacity of 2.01 million gallons. The Cranbrook townsite was established where it is because of the water catchment from Sukey Hill. Extensions to the railway dam plus the overflow drain were dug with shovels and picks after the floods of 1922. A water tank, raised on timber pylons, was fed from the dam and from there water was pumped for the steam trains. The dam was further enlarged in 1950 by Jim Taylor from Narrikup and then again in 1971. The Water Authority continues to use the dam, and it becomes vital in years of drought as a surplus water supply. This occurred in 1968 when water restrictions were enforced and water had to be carted from the railway dam as a temporary measure

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41	new	Frederick Square: Cranbrook Sporting Club (King Street frontage) The Precinct (east corner Glover Street)	King Street	 	Significance Frederick Square is of historical and social significance for the integral role of bringing the community together through the various sporting recreational, social and commemorative facilities that contribute to the well-being and inclusion of the Cranbrook community. Named in honouring the First school teacher, Maragaret Frederick, who initiated the sports ground and facilities in the town. History The first school in 1893 with J Clarke the teacher, was a different site. The official school opened in 1896. After World War One it moved to the recreation ground. The first public tennis courts were located on the east corner after a few years at Tom Edge's place with crushed ant nest courts. In the late 1950s the courts were relocated and upgraded with 4 courts at the corner of King and Grenfell, with an afternoon-tea shed. There were many competitons and tournaments. In 1974 new courts were included in the Greater Sports Ground project. With the demise of the memorial sportsground the tennis club relocated with the bowling club in Frederick Square. In 1903 Cedric Dunn established the Cranbrook Cricket Club with a cricket pitch in Frederick Square named after school teacher Margaret Frederick (1900-1902 in Cranbrook). The war memorial was originally located in Frederick Square. It was built by mothers of the fallen soldiers and an avenue of trees honoured the fallen. In 1922 sugar gums that were planted to form a guard of Honour in Frederick Square. Each tree was dedicated to on of the fallen in World War One. The trees all died after insecticude treatment.

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42	new	Cranbrook Primary School	King Street		Significance Cranbrook Primary School has historical significance for its association with the education of children, the teachers and local families, and the resilience of the community to ensure education for the children. History The Plantagenent Road Board requested half time schools for Cranbrook and Tenterden in 1893. In Cranbrook settlers built a room that served as a school/church/hall that opened on 1 October 1893. In 1896 a new school was constructed in response their requests. In 1895 floods ruined their school room. In 1947 the school bus service was run by ST Rogers, effectively ending the small isolated school where locals had been contributing to teachers wages. The Cranbrook and Tenterden Schools remained and all others closed. In 1949, new clasrooms were constructed in Cranbrook. The school reserve was upgraded in 1952 and there were so many students that the old school buildings were utilised. Teachers quarters in built in 1952 and in 1953 more classrooms. The schools that closed before and after World War Two were: Tingerup (1914-1924), Mortigallop and Haynesdale (1919-1943), Gordon River (1922-1942), Balmoral (1926-1928), and Woolonga, Aurora (1928-1942).
43	new	SITE Timber mill (typical)	King & Mason streets		Significance The timber mill industry is of historical significance for the significant role it played in the employment and consequent development of the Cranbrook area. History The extensive timber milling industry established in the 1870s. Sleepers for the Albany to Beverley

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					railway line in Cranbrook and and ballast in Tenterden created employment in the fast developing areas. After the railway line was constructed, the sleeper industry expanded; Cranbrook had the abundance of timber, together with the export markets, the timber indutsry was strong through to the 1970s. Timber milling was an important industry. The timber created lots of dust but employed many people.
44	6487	Cranbrook Cemetery SITE Nurse Kinsella's Grave	Newton Road		Significance Cranbrook Cemetery represents a significant record of pioneers and generations of residents of the Cranbrook town and district with particular reference to Nurse Kinsella. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions. History Nurse Kinsella was the first person buried in the cemetery when it was gazetted in 1933. The grave of Nurse Kinsella was recognised with a headstone in 2014. Susan Gabriel Kinsella was the first known resident nurse in the district and was responsible for acting as a midwife to many births. Her duties covered all aspects of sickness including the extraction of teeth with no pain killers at all. She also dealt with serious outbreaks of diseases such as 'Spanish' influenza and diphtheria which reached epidemic levels in 1919. She was a reassurance to many people confined to the area with no means of transport. In the early 1950s the boundary fence around the Cemetery was constructed by relief road workers.

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45	6486	SITE George Guessnor's Grave	Near Newton Road Northam-Cranbrook Road		Significance The grave site is of historic significance in representing the tragic outcome of Guessnor's life. History George Guessnor was the first white person buried in Cranbrook before the present cemetery was established. George Guessnor was a German resident in the district and was found floating in the Gordon River. It appears he had been there for some days. Many stories relate to him regarding his association with the war and his reason for being in the area. It is believed he took his own life after a visit to town where he was insulted for being a German during the First World War
46	new	Gliding Club- airport- hanger	Newton Road		Significance The Airport and gliding club are of historic value in facilitating air transport and services to the rural community and recreational activities for to the community and visitors to the area. History The airfield was established in the 1960/70s.
47	new	Cranbrook Golf Club	60 Ronaldshaw Road		Significance Cranbrook Golf Club is of historical and social significance for the community effort in developing the golf course and the outcomes for social, recreational and sporting activity for the community. History Les James' Hillside property provided an improvised golf course, with a bough shed. In April 1931, the inaugural meeting to form a golf club was held in the old school The first year of golf at Hillside was a difficut route, on the Hassell's track between Broomehill and Kendenup. A stone hut was built at an overnight camp site and a small dam at Tank Reserve. A sheep pen that was constrcuted is close to the 18th hole of the golf course. Remains of the stone hut were used in the various bridges crossing

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					creeks on the fairways. In 1933, the Road Board agreed to Settlers Tank Reserve be allocated to the Cranbrook Golf Club. In 1934, 9 holes had been cleared, and Percy Kleemann built the club house. The 18 hole golf course completed in 1956. In c.1960 the RSL and Ladies Auxillary raised money causing controversary with what to do with the funds. Working bees took place to establish the RSL Bowling Club that opened in 1958 with club house in 1961. Jack Haynes and other RSL members began fundraisng for a club house for cricket, bowling and basketball, and in 1979 channeled into the establishment of the RSL Golf Club.
48	new	Gateway to the Stirlings	Salt River Road		Significance The Gateway to the Stirlings is a landmark in Cranbrook that is aesthetically pleasing and represents the community efforts to further develop the tourism potential of the region for to the community and visitors to the area. History The West Australian government introduced bus tours to the Stirlings during the wildflower season. The Bushmans Bazzar Committee, later the Cranbrook Toursit Promotion Committee, provided morning and afternoon teas amid wildflower displays for the bus tours. In 1975, the National Park Board formed the Stirling Range National Park and in 1979 the gateway was erected by the Cranbrook Apex Club who also built the lookout at Sukeys Hill. In 1966 a repeater mast was constructed to improve reception and the conversion of electricity from direct to alternating through the Kleemann company.

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49	6484	CBH Wheat bins & Blue Gum Tree	Salt River Road (opposite Hardy Street in the parking area of a co-operative bulk handling area)		Significance The tree is a landmark, as are the CBH wheat bins that represent the primary industry of the region. History This tree is the last and only significant landmark where the old settlers and migrants lived in the early part of the century. These people were responsible for the maintenance of the railway line. Five houses were built on this site. They were made of sleepers in a vertical position with iron roofs. They were lined with a cement mixture and flattened kerosine tins. Migrants lived in tents and water supplied by trains from Lake Matilda to tanks along the railway line. The blue gum tree still provides shade for truck drivers who park in the area during grain season.
50	new	Lenham Farm	Salt River Road		Significance Lenham Farm is historically significant in recognising an early pioneering family and the success of their business and livelihood. History In 1912, J.B Palmer and his family followed the Pope family who left England in 1911, to settle in the Cranbrook area. Lenham farm was named after the village of Lenham where they lived in England. JB Palmer bought Romney Marsh stud merino stock. He judged sheep shows all over the Australia. He was a noted breeder in Australia and in 1925 was Patron of Western Australian branch of the Australian Society of Breeders of British sheep. JB Palmer was Elders first agent in 1927, running the agency from the Lenham farm. In 1932 Fred Palmer died in a farm acident and only 7 weeks later JB Palmer died. Jean Palmer (nee Pope,) and Kath Gillam (nee Pope) both ran the Elder's agency, as three older Pope brothers were not interested, and the sheep were sold. A second 'cottage' was built on the farm and the Agency was run from there until

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					1940 when Jean married Frank Chandler. The Elders Agency was renamed Eldercot. The cottage was relocated and restored by Phil Walter, the local builder. The veranda of the cottage was the office. In 1940 Kath Gillam's husband Alf took over the Agency, operating from Gillans drapery shop in Ganthorne Street before the Grantham Road shop in 1968.
51	new	SITE Mine shaft	Salt River Road		Significance The site of the mine shaft and the barite mineral is historically of value in representing mining ventures in the Cranbrook area. History Barite was discovered at the location in 1897, by local farmer J.H. Cox. As there was little market for the material at the time, it was not investigated further. Government geologist C.J.R. Le Mesurier sent a sample to be examined in 1912, which proved to be high-quality barite. A barite find occurred in Cranbrook in 1912. Mixed prospector and commercial mining were carried out during World War One. In the 1920s areas were pegged in the Sukey Hill area. Little substantial mining was found. The farmed area has likely concealed any historic shafts remain being in areas of forest on the upper slopes of ridges. The commercial mining was re-opened by Murray Kleemann, Sage Palmer and Colin Mitchell in the 1950s. It was successful for 5 years and again in the 1980s. A windlass device was used. The government geologist's report by F.R. Feldtmann stated the barite was finely crystalline opaque white, with irregular lenses of more coarsely crystalline translucent, and sometimes transparent barite. The country rock is fine grained pale reddish or

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					cream coloured quartzites, with dark reddish sandstone with quartz veinlets topping the hills Barites is the primary source of the element barium and is commonly used in various industries, including drilling mud for oil and gas exploration, and as a weighting agent in paints and other industrial applications.
		FRANKLAND RIVER			
52	new	Frankland River Primary School	1 Evans Street		Significance Frankland River Primary School has historical significance for its association with the education of the students and associations with local families. History In 1902, Frankland River and Kybellup were half time schools. In 1906 they closed as there was not the required 8 students. In 1908, house to house school was undertaken in Frankland River for a year. Franklands first school was at Alex Muir's Glen Valley homstead in c.1898, and another in c.1899 built by local men, for a church and meeting place. In 1899 Kybellup achieved a part-time school with 8 children in a gardeners house that was a room built specifically for 2 days a week with the Frankland teacher. In 1947 the school bus service was run by S.T. Rogers, effectively ending the small isolated school where locals had been contributing to teachers wages. The Cranbrook and Tenterden Schools remained and all others closed. In the 1950s school was held in the original town hall near the tennis courts, while the third school was built. The hall was demolished in c.1954.

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53	new	SITE Kenny's Tank	Frankland-Cranbrook Road		Significance The site of Kenny's Tank is historic in terms of representing the way of life in the early farming practice, transporting cattle and sheep by foot, with the necessity of rest stops for watering the animals, finding a camp site that provides the water was critical. History Kenny's Tank was a camp area stopover between Cranbrook and Frankland. It provided natural shelter and good water for travellers, and many horses and bullock teams. The 'tank' was a slab timber lined well, constructed by Kenny Moir with assistance from Dick Spencer and Mick Toovey.
54	new	SITE Haynesdale School	Haynesdale Road		Significance The site of Haynesdale School has historical significance for its association with the teacher Doris Catchpole, and the education of the students and associations with local families. History Haynesdale School started in 1919 in a farmhouse, later to Devines' farm until 1920 when there were not the required 8 children to substantiate a school. School until 1943. In 1947 the school bus service was run by ST Rogers, effectively ending the small isolated school where locals had been contributing to teachers wages. The Cranbrook and Tenterden Schools remained and all others closed. Doris Catchpole was the 1st teacher, and Doris Haynes (nee Catchpole) was the last teacher.
55	new	Haynesdale Farm SITE baby grave	Haynesdale Road		Significance The grave site is a significant memorial of the child. History The grave of a 21-month-old child; Jean Gray is on the property.

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56	new	Poorrarecup Lake	Lake Poorrarecup Road		Significance Lake Poorrarecup is of social value for the recreational and sporting activities it provides for the benefit of local and broader communities and visitors to the region. The historic significance of the community's efforts with regard to the sustainability of the environment of the lake. History Lake Poorrarecup is the largest lake in the Shire of Cranbrook and is popular for swimming and skiing during the summer months. Camping, change rooms and toilets are available on site. However, there is no potable water available at the lake. It has been a popular place. A lake improvement committee was established, and annual swimming lessons began in 1958, and women's change rooms built in 1959, a kiosk in 1961, and a New Years Day special promotion with over 2,500 people in 1963. The lake was stocked with perch fish. Rising water levels prompted moves to preserve the beach. Council reluctant to create a precedent for other lakes in the district with similar issues; Nunijup and Unicup at the time. Doris Haynes Memorial opened in 1967, at Poorrarecup Lake; she was the first teacher in 1919 at Haynesdale and Frankland River schools. In 1976 a caretaker in a caravan was on the site. In 1977, no fish due to salt content of the water. Salinity issues throughout the region. In 1978 the state government banned all clearing and enacted the Country Areas Water Supply Act. There was outrage in the community-the Unicup region and other settlements had conditional purchase that required them to clear the land. The following summer there were water restrictions throughout. The Railway Dam in Cranbrook was taken over by Public Works Department to augment the town supplies.

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57	new	Roadhouse (former)	Frankland-Rocky Gully Road		Significance The former roadhouse is historically and socially of value for the important service to the community and visitors, as tourism developed in the Frankland River and the outlying region. History Jim Atkinson ran the power station in the 1950s.
58	new	Weather Station			Significance The weather station is historically significant for the association with the development of the vineyards and the successful wine industry in Frankland River. History The weather station was established in 1975 at Westfield to assess frosts and any impacts on the grape crops for the thriving wine industry.
59	new	Westfield (Frankland River Grazing Company)	530 Frankland–Rocky Gully Road		Significance Westfield is historically significant as the first commercial wine grower in Frankland in 1968 and the ongoing development from that time, contributing to the recognition of the successful wine industry in Frankland River. History Westfield was the first commercial wine grower in Frankland in 1968. In 1970 the Frankland River vineyard was established and Alkoomi in 1971. The pioneering 89-hectare vineyard southwest of Frankland in the Great Southern region was first planted in 1970, on a vast estate owned by John Roche, once Lord Mayor of Adelaide, after a major viticultural study in the early 1960s. The vineyard was the first in the Frankland River sub-region and its very first wine, a 1972 vinified by Sandalford, won a gold medal. Throughout the 1970s its grapes, bought by Sandalford and other

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					local producers, established a considerable reputation and by the late 1970s Houghton, the dominant Western Australian wine producer, had negotiated a lease on the vineyard. Called variously over the years Westfield, Houghton Frankland River, Netley Brook and Justin, the vineyard has been the source of many of Houghton's best reds, including the Jack Mann Cabernet that is the jewel in Houghton's crown, a substantial proportion of the CW Ferguson Cabernet/Malbec and some top-quality Shiraz. The slightly damper climate than in many other WA wine regions, has contributed to the production of some exceptional Riesling, including some late-harvest versions. Westfield (now Houghton's Netley Brook Vineyard) was the first vineyard planted in the Frankland River region in 1968, owned by the Roche family. This vineyard is now a major source of ultra-premium grapes for Houghton. The Frankland River region is known for its Shiraz and Riesling, with other varieties like Cabernet Sauvignon and Sauvignon Blanc gaining recognition.
60	new	Frankland River Cemetery	Frankland-Rocky Gully Road		Significance Frankland River Cemetery, established in c.1980s, represents a significant record of pioneers and generations of residents of the Frankland River town and district. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions. History
61	new	Grave sites Black Wattle			Significance The grave sites are a significant memorial of the person/s.

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62	new	Frankland Golf Club	Racecourse Road		Significance The golf club is of some historic and social value as a place of socialising and recreational sporting activity for the community. History The golf club was established in the mid-1960s and folded in c.2015, although it is still a place of social gatherings from time to time.
63	new	SITE Frankland River Race Club	Racecourse Road		Significance The site of Frankland River Race Club is historically and socially significant for the events, the sporting atmosphere of the races, and the social aspects that contribute to the range of events in Frankland River that attracted locals and visitors to the region. History When the race club formed in 1903 it was one of the first in the State to be registered. Race days were well supported by locals and visitors. Mt Barker police were in attendance, chained offenders to a large log. Busy bees and community co-operation contributed to the success. The course was around the edge of the swamp while the judge sat in a paperbark tree, and the jockeys were weighed on suspended scales. A race club ball was a great event. Frankland River Race Club ended in c.1958.
64	new	12 Mile - water trough	Shamrock Road		Significance 12 Mile water trough is historic in terms of representing the way of life in the early farming practice, transporting cattle and sheep by foot, with the necessity of rest stops for watering the animals, finding a camp site that provides the water was critical. History Stock dam in the 1900s.

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65	new	27 Mile Dam	Shamrock Road (end of)		Significance 27 Mile dam is historic in terms of representing the way of life in the early farming practice, transporting cattle and sheep by foot, with the necessity of rest stops for watering the animals, finding a camp site that provides the water was critical. History The 27 Mile dam was an important stop in the transportation of stock that camped at water access to rest during the walk to destinations. The 27 Mile evidence the original dam site with the post and rail fence, and concrete based watering trough.
66	new	Timber mill Manager's House (former) and shed	Frankland-Cranbrook Road		Significance The timber mill industry is of historical significance for the role it played in the employment and consequent development of the Cranbrook area. History The timber mill building and associated managers house are one of the few remaining examples of the extensive timber milling industry that establsihed in the 1870s. Sleepers for the Albany to Beverley railway line in Cunderdin and ballast in Tenterden created employment in the fast developing areas through to the 1970s.
67	new	Post Office (former)	Frankland-Cranbrook Road		Significance The former post office is historically of value for the important communication it provided for the community in Frankland River and the outlying region. History The 1924 post office is constructed of mud bricks made at the local Government Dam. Jimmy Godden was the builder assisted by Mick and Claude Parsons, Georeg and Jonas Haynes, Tom Herbert, and Ted Baker. The post office was built for Ada Higgins and her young family after her husband was killed in a riding accident. In 1927 Ada and Jack

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					Burnett acquired the post office and operated it between 1929 and 1941. During that time, in 1935, the name changed from River to Frankland and the Yetticup exchange (in operation since 1921), was relocated to the Frankland exchange. During the war years Kath Herbert ran the post office and Bob Failkner pirchased it in 1942. Mary Burnett operated it until it was sold again in 1950 to Fred and Gwen Phipps. At that time, the post office part of the building was removed by bulldozers to the existing shop where the post office services are now located.
68	15700	Frankland War Memorial	Marlock Street (corner Muir Street)		Significance The War Memorial is of considerable historical and social significance to the community in commemoration of those who served in world wars and other conflicts. The memorial also has aesthetic significance, set in the garden setting that is cared for by the community. The memorial is a revered site where significant remembrance events take place. It is highly valued by the local community, many of whom are related to those who are commemorated.
69	new	Frankland Hall	Wingebellup Road		Significance Frankland Hall is of considerable historic significance and social value as the second hall tin Frankland River. It was the centre of the social and community life of the Frankland River region and has many associations with early pioneers, representing ways of life no longer practiced. History The first government sponsored hall in the district was at Frankland in 1905. There was a debate between Haynesdale and Frankland, but with the 3 trustees from Frankland, the locals built the hall in Frankland. In 1902 a District Hall Committee was

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					formed. Alex Moir's barn hall events were popular until they were refused. The site of the original hall is in Marlock Street where the current caravan park is located. The existing Frankland Hall was built in 1954. It has had a number of additions over time but still fulfills a social function for the town and district.
70	new	Community Resource Centre	55 Wingebellup Road		Significance Frankland River Community Resource Centre has social value as the hub of the communities of Frankland River and the outlying regions, providing all manner of services to the community and visitors. History Frankland was named by the surgeon Thomas Braidwood Wilson in 1829. Wilson had left Albany to explore while his ship, Governor Phillip, was being repaired. He named Frankland River and Mount Frankland after George Frankland who was the Surveyor general in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) in 1829. Wilsons explorations helped to show that conditions inland were suitable for farming and settlers soon began to move to these inland areas such as Frankland River. The area was settled in 1857. In 1909 a hall and school were built, the town was not declared until 1947.The town and region were known as Frankland River until 1935, when after the post office was built, it was shortened by the postmaster to 'Frankland' because Frankland River was too long to fit on signs and documents. In 2007 it was renamed Frankland River again.

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71	new	Frankland District Country Club	Wingebellup Road		Significance Frankland River District Country Club has social value as the entertaining, recreational and sporting venue for the communities of Frankland River and the outlying regions, and visitors. History In the 1960s and 70s, Country Club developed as an important social sporting and recreational life of the community. Jack Haynes, joined by Wilf Abbey, Bert Bray, Allan Fleming and Vic Lange formed the local fundraising committee for the centre that comprised clubhouse, cricket pitches, bowling green basketball and tennis. There were over 300 financial members, including the golf club in 1979. The Country Club provides a sporting venue for both competition or social bowls, cricket, pool and darts. Functions and social gatherings.
72	new	Frankland River Playground & pump track	Wingebellup Road		Significance Frankland River Playground & pump track has social value as the recreational area for families in the communities of Frankland River and the outlying regions, and visitors. History Federation Park provides a range of amenities and activities including the nature park, undercover picnic space, information, public toilets, tennis courts and a pump track.

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73	new	Catholic Church	Wingebellup Road		Significance Frankland River's Catholic Church is historically, socially and spiritually significant in representing the resilience of community effort and the pastoral services in the Frankland River Community. History 1961.
74	new	Frankland Baptist Church	Wingebellup Road		Significance Frankland Baptist Church is historically, socially and spiritually significant in representing the resilience of community effort and the pastoral services in the Frankland River Community. History Established in 1955 as an Anglican Church that became a Community Church.
75	new	SITE Bokerup Homestead	Wingebellup Road		Significance The site of Bokerup Homestead has significant historical value for the associations with the Egerton-Warburton family pioneers of the area who have contributed to the development of Frankland River region. History GE Egerton-Warburton took up land in the 1840s, with Arthur Trimmer who took up land in Pootenup, son Thomas- later Sir Thomas Trimmer, established at Bokerup in 1880. His first manager was Augusta Egerton-Warburton, cousin of GE Egerton-Warburton. Grant in 1857. His son Horrace took up land. In the late 1940s a dingo proof fence was erected to protect new farms in Bokerup. The government

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					bought the property in 1947. Some of the land was for reserves and the rest was for perpetual leases or conditional purchase for returned servicemen.
76	new	Alkoomi Estate-Wines	1141 Wingebellup Road		Significance Alkoomi Estate is of historical value in pioneering grape growing in the Frankland River region. Alkoomi Wines is historically significant as one of WA's largest family owned and operated wine producers, contributing to the recognition of the successful wine industry in Frankland River. History The pioneering grape growers established a number of significant vineyards in 1971. The vineyards put Frankland River on the map. Managed investment funds were significant to the development. A number of grape growers and vineyards developed throughout the Frankland River region. Alkoomi Wines is one of WA's largest family owned and operated wine producers. Owners, Sandy and Rod Hallett, together with their children, Laura, Emily and Molly represent the third and fourth generation living and working on the Alkoomi property in Frankland River.
		GORDON RIVER			
77	609	Gordon River Hall/school	Shamrock Road		Significance The Gordon River School/hall has considerable historical and social significance for its associations with the local families and education of their children, the community events and initiatives and commitment to their history and community. History The Gordon River Hall was built as a result of community pressure from the residents of the district. In 1921, settlers Baker, Cuss, Pope, Palmer and Weller applied for a school at Gordon River. Until

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					that time school had taken place at Pope's house. The school was held in the hall after it opened in 1922. Funds were collected for materials, and the hall was built by PH Walter, assisted by local settlers. In 1924, the wedding of Jean Pope and Fred Palmer took place in the newly constructed hall. The hall was a school until 1942 and the centre for many social gatherings such as weddings, dances and New Year's Day parties. Adjacent to the hall was the cricket pitch and oval. By the 1970s the Gordon River Hall had fallen into disrepair. The community recognised the need for major restoration work that they undertook, and the hall was re-opened in 1988. The Gordon River Hall is situated in a clearing surrounded by natural bush. The hall is constructed from timber weatherboard with a gabled corrugated iron roof.
78	new	SITE Gordon River Picnic	Shamrock Road		Significance The site of the Gordon River picnic has considerable historical and social significance for its associations with the local families and the community events. History A pioneer regatta was held on the banks of the Gordon River in 1911. The The West Australian Bank manager, Harold Blake, organised the event. It coincided with Brown's picnic day that was always on New Years day. It developed into an annual community celebration.

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79	new	Winchcombe	Lot 4231 Shamrock Road	 Historic photo	Significance Winchcombe has historical value for the association with the Pope family pioneers of the area who have contributed to the community of Gordon River. History A chance meeting with the Parson family led to the Parson family settling at Gordon River, naming their farm, Winchcombe after their English farm. The Palmers had followed the Popes to Australia in 1912. Prior to the Gordon River Hall, in 1922, school was at the homestead and the schoolteacher stayed at the homestead. From c.1959, schooling and church took place at the homestead, as well as voting day in 1976. There is a huge hedge around the homestead.
		GORDON RIVER BRIDGE			
80	new	SITE Gordon River Swimming Hole	Albany Highway		Significance The site of the Gordon River Swimming Hole historical and social significance for its associations with the local families. History The swimming area featured a fork tree that held the pipe into the river, with a hand pump at the base, installed by the Road Board during water restrictions, for the farmers.
81	new	SITE Coach Inn	West side north of the river		Significance The site of the Coach Inn is of historical significance for the associations with the earliest days of the Albany Road, the mail contractors, and Coach services and stop over. History The site was a camp site in the earliest days, on the Albany track. It is claimed that JS Roe camped there in 1835.

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					The mail contractor changed horses at Gordon River ridge. The Coach service between 1856-1888 changed horses and stopped over. After the railway in 1889 the river crossing was not used use as much.
82	new	SITE Police barracks ruins	West side south of the river		Significance The site of the Police barracks ruins is of historical significance for the associations with the earliest days of the Albany Road, and the convicts. History The Gordon River Bridge was originally a cart crossing and a place to get fresh water. The convicts built the barracks in 1866, between Albany and the Swan River settlement (Perth). The police barracks ruins was one of 12 barracks along the Albany/Perth Road. The convicts cropped an acreage to feed the horses that stopped over at the barracks. A flood in 1917 destroyed the barracks.
83	new	SITE Stone house ruins			Significance The site of the stone house is of historical significance for the associations with the Napthali brothers Alf and Angus. History In 1921 the Napthali brothers Alf and Angus built a stone house to the southeast of the barracks, using stone from the barracks ruin. They were the first Apiarists in the region and cut and sold timber. In 1952 Percy Lawrence acquired the property. He worked for the road board, and planted the avenue of trees on the highway into the town of Cranbrook
84	new	SITE Holding paddocks	south side of river		Significance The site of the holding paddocks is of historical significance as the transport of stock relied on

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					holding paddocks for the stop overs to water the stock and camp for the long on foot journeys. History Stock being taken to Cranbrook sales- camp overnight on their way to and from Cranbrook. In the 1920s new fences were built, and a sheep dip in a water hole.
85	6500	Wonnenup Homestead and outbuildings	Boyup-Brook Cranbrook Road	 	Significance Wonnenup Homestead and outbuildings have significant historical value for the associations with Andrew Walton, in one of the earliest homesteads still remaining in the district, a Ticket-of-leave man who built his 1862 house. History Built by Andrew Walton in 1862, Wonnenup is one of the earliest homesteads in the district. It is very significant in that it was convict built. It can also be linked to over 100 years of occupation by the Walton family who were very early graziers in the district. Andrew Walton himself was a ticket-of-leave man who worked as a shepherd for John Hassell in the 1850's. He later took up his own lease of 10,000 acres at Wonnenup (originally part of Hassell's leasehold) where he built the house and outbuildings. It is unclear when Walton left the property, but it reverted to the Government, and the roof was replaced in 1906. Later the house was deserted until Albert Weller purchased the house and forty acres. In 1908 he took up 1000 acres alongside the house. There were 12 acres cleared round the house, surrounded by a slab fence. The sheep were locked up every night to keep them away from dingoes. Situated beside the Gordon River, this very early homestead was built by convicts in 1862. The house and sheds were located on forty acres of free hold land. The house was built of bricks made on the property, and timber felled with a broadaxe and

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					sawn over saw pits in the nearby forest. The roof was made of white gum shingles. This was later covered with corrugated iron in 1906. Nearby outbuildings comprise stables (horse/milking cows), a 6-stand timber and corrugated iron shearing shed, and remnants of the hay shed.
		KYBELLUP			
86	new	SITES Returned servicemen's farms			Significance Kybellup has significant historical value for the associations with AC Gardiner, and later, the returned servicemen at Bokerup, Riversdale and Kybellup. Kybellup was mostly virgin bush that was divided into separate farms. History AC Gardiner had settled in the area, establishing a store at Kybellup. Later it closed and he purchased Suzanne Peacock's store in 1904, and in Tenterden where he engaged a manager. He sold his Kybellup property to Henry Watson-Williams in 1908. Anglican church services took place in Cranbrook, Tenterden, Franklin River and Kybellup. During the depression sustenance gangs camped on the property. Harry Cade Childs one of the farm hands in 1927 provided sheep for the hungry gangs. The government bought the property in 1947. From SG Phillips. Some of the land was for reserves and the rest was for perpetual leases or conditional purchase for returned servicemen at Bokerup (21) predominatley, but also Riversdale (3) and Kybellup (9). Kybellup was mostly virgin bush.

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87	new	SITE Kybellup School			Significance The site of Kybellup School has historical significance for its association with the education of the students and associations with local families. History In 1902, Frankland River and Kybellup were half time schools. In 1906 they closed as there was not the required 8 students. In 1899 Kybellup achived a part-time school with 8 children, in a gardeners house that was a room built specifically for 2 days a week with the Frankland teacher. In 1947 the school bus service was run by ST Rogers, effectively ending the small isolated school where locals had been contributing to teachers wages. The Cranbrook and Tenterden Schools remained and all others closed.
		NUNIJUP			
88	6493	Old Strainer Post	Nunijup-Martagallup Road (300 metres south)		Significance The old strainer post is of historically value representing associations with the Hassell family, directions and the site of Jack Williams demise. History This strainer post is significant in the history of the district in that it identifies the following: 1. The eastern boundary of Hassell's Nunijup lease. 2. A gate post for the road from Nunijup to Martigallup, as well as the road to Yeriminup. 3. It is close to where Jack Williams was thrown from his horse and killed. This strainer post was on the eastern boundary of Hassell's lease at Nunijup. The wooden post, with a tin piece encasing on one side, is embedded in the ground. Little or no evidence of the wire fencing can be seen.

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89		Lake Nunijup Hall	Stockyard Road		Significance Lake Nunijup Hall is of historical value as the Hassell family's lease in the 1880s, built for the sheep wash, and in the late 1950s developed by the local progress association to a recreational place with beach sand, water skiing and swimming lessons for the benefit of the community. History The Hassell family of Kendenup leased the lake area in the 1880s and likely built the sheep wash. The sheep were washed before shearing and they would swim from the swim area to the north edge. In 1958, tennis courts and a swimming place were developed at the lake. Loads of sand were carted from the beach. Water skiing and swimming lessons took place at the lake. In 1974, after ongoing confusion over spelling, Nunijup was agreed upon.
90	6491 6489	SITE Nunijup (Jack Williams) Homestead SITE Jack Williams' gravesite	Martagallup Road Hay Locations 2 & 141		Significance Nunijup has significant historical value for the associations with Jack Williams grave at the homestead. He was the first settler in Nunijup area in 1865 and built a mud brick homestead. History Jack Williams was the first settler in the Nunijup area in 1865, building a mud brick homestead. Mystery surrounds his arrival to the area. One source describes him as an ex-convict and sandalwood carter while another source says he may have jumped from a whaling ship, looking for a better life on land. He was nicknamed 'Nunijup Jack'. Jack Williams (alias John W Andrews) died when a horse threw him in 1882. He is buried in the garden about 30 metres in front of the homestead.

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		POOTENUP			
91	new	SITE Trimmer settlement	Great Southern Highway		Significance The site of the Trimmer settlement has historical value for the associations with Arthur Trimmer, the first settler in Pootenup in 1870. History Arthur Trimmer took up land in Pootenup in 1870.
92	new	SITE Pootenup Railway Siding	Great Southern Highway		Significance The site of Pootenup Railway Siding on the 1889 Great Southern Railway between Albany and Beverley, has significant historical significance as the catalyst for the development of the district making connections that impacted both economically and socially. History It was proposed to build a railway line to be known as the Great Southern Railway Line to connect the port of Albany with the Swan River Settlement (Perth) In January 1892, the Government awarded the boundaries of Cranbrook and Tenterden, defining towns, streets and reserves. Tenterden was the largest settlement at that time. By 1894, Cranbrook dominated. In 1896 the Government took over the railway line after Land Corporations financial difficulties. The Government contracted Anthony Hordern's West Australian Land Company Ltd for the construction of the Beverley to Albany section. Railway construction gangs were established at Pootenup and Tenterden. Hugh Climie supplied food to the workers, and established stores including one at Round Swamp. Tenterden area provided the timber for the railway ballast. Water was not available at Tenterden area and Cranbrook became

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					the main source of water and landform for the railway station, and its construction. The railway opened in 1889. Two trains a day passed through Cranbrook with on demand stops only at Pootenup and Tenterden.
		ROCKWELL			
93	6483	Rockwell Farm SITE Baby May Knowles grave	Rockwell Road		Significance Rockwell Farm is of historical significance for the association with Susannah Peacock who was an influential member of the Cranbrook community, and the role played by the women of the district who acted as midwives. History Baby May Knowles was born on 6 October 1909. She was delivered by midwife Susannah Peacock on Rockwell Farm. Owing to a condition then described as "general weakness" the baby died after only three days. She was buried by her father, Walter Douglas Knowles, and mother, Augusta May (nee Beviss) Knowles, of Frankland River.
		Stirling Range National Park			**Register of the National Estate**
94	16733	Sukey Hill Lookout	Sukey Hill Road		The West Australian government introduced bus tours to the Stirlings during the wildflower season. The Bushmans Bazzar Committee, later the Cranbrook Toursit Promotion Committee, provided morning and afternoon teas amid wildflower displays for the bus tours. In 1975, the National Park Board formed the Stirling Range National Park and in 1979 the gateway was erected by the Cranbrook Apex Club who also built the lookout at Sukeys Hill. In 1966 a repeater mast was constructed to improve reception and the conversion of electricity from direct to alternating through the Kleemann company.

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		TENTERDEN (Round Swamp)			
95	new	SITE Tenterden Townsite	Ronaldshaw & Lunt roads		Significance Tenterden townsite is of significant historical significance in representing the early development and demise when Cranbrook had the valuable water for the railway operations. History The townsite is located at a siding on the Great Southern Railway line. The siding was established in 1891 and shortly afterward the government made land available for agricultural purposes in the area. The town was gazetted in 1893 and is named after a town in Kent. Tenterden was the first place for picnic horse races in 1891, and the first formal race after a proper course was laid in 1892 with the first meeting on 17 February 1892 – a gala occasion. The first cricket matches took place in the paddock next to the inn in c.1880s. In 1904 Tenterden got a one teacher school. Round Swamp (Tenterden) was still the focus of the district at that time. Commercial potato growing took place in Tenterden. In 1891, The Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows (Lodge #96) became operational in March 1891 and were very active in the community. The community hall was used as a hall for the Defence Department in 1910. In 1910s Mrs Stirling's store of bushpoles and corrugated iron (even the counter) was successful and traded wth the hunters. On 27 December 2003, two live power lines clashed and shorted out, resulting in a large bushfire. Two local women died in the fire. Crop, property and stock damage was estimated to be in the millions of dollars. In December 2005, Western Power was

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					fined $17,500 by a magistrate, having been taken to court by the Office of Energy Safety for failing to maintain a safe power network.
96	610	Travellers' Rest Inn (former) Yenmor Farm SITE-Cobb & Co	Albany Highway		Significance The former Travellers' Rest Inn is of significant historical and social significance in representing the early development of Round Swamp when Toovey took up a land grant in 1850, and the subsequent development of the inn on Albany Road, that was the stopover, social hospitality and events eventually delicenced in 1926. History A simple roughly hewn stone building was a hostelry opened in Balgarup (Round Swamp) by Lomas Toovey when he received a land grant in c.1850. In 1885, his daughter Florence and son-in-law John Gillam took over, and Gillam was granted a license in 1886 and named the Travellers Rest Inn. It was a popular stopping place for those travelling on the Albany-Perth Road. At the Inn they could get food, accommodation and liquor. The Inn was also used for social gatherings within the community, even for church services. Many interesting stories accompany the history of the Travellers Rest Inn, which was delicensed in 1926, and became part of Toovey's Yenmor Farm named after their Romney Sheep Stud - Yenmor Romney backwards. Most meetings took place in private homes. In 1904 the progress reactivation took place in the inn in 1904.
97	new	SITE Round Swamp – original settlement site 3 graves	Albany Highway		Significance The site of Round Swamp is of significant historical as the centre of the district at the crossroads on Albany Road; the unofficial post office and headquartrers for the police patrol. History

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					Round Swamp became the centre of the district as a crossroads to Yeriminup and Tambellup Roads met the Albany Road. An unofficial post office and exchange centre developed; sandlwood cutters leaving messages or back loaded goods, in Gillam's charge. Also unofficial headquartrers for the police who patroled from Mount Barker on their routine patrols checking employed ticket-of-leavers.
98	new	SITE Ballochmyle	Albany Highway		Significance The site of Ballochmyle is of significant historical value as one of the earliest settlements in the Tenterden area. History Ballochmyle was established by the Ponton Brothers in 1862.
99	new	Tenterden General Store and Post Office	Albany Highway		Significance Tenterden General Store and Post Office are of significant historical value, on Albany Road providing goods and services and strategically locating from railway to highway. History The Tenterden General Store and Post Office were relocated from its original site in Trimer Road near the war memorial, opposite the railway siding, to Albany Highway prior to World War Two.
100	**3242**	**Tenterden Agricultural Hall**	Gillam & Trimmer streets		**REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES 1999** The Tenterden Community Hall has an important part in the history as a valued social focus in rural communities. The Tenterden Hall was used for a variety of purposes by the community. Religious services, dances, concerts, parties, games nights, badminton, table tennis, Christmas functions, and Guy Fawkes nights. The piano for the dance music was provided by the Ladies Committee. The Repertory Club was established c.1946. The hall

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					was also used for the Progress Association meetings and a drill room for the Defence Department prior to World War One, fundraising for the war effort and, a 'Welcome Home" event after World War 2. Tenterden Hall was destroyed by fire on 28 December 2003. A new community hall serves the community.
101	new	Tenterden Cemetery (Original Cranbrook District Cemetery)	Lunt Road		Significance Tenterden Cemetery, the original Cranbrook District Cemetery, represents a very significant record of pioneers and generations of residents of the Tenterden town and district. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions. History In 1912, five acres were cleared and fenced by a working bee for the ooriginal Cranbrook District Cemetery. When Cranbrook established a cemetery in 1933, this cemetery became the Tenterden Cemetery.
102	15701	Tenterden War Memorial	Lunt Road		Significance The War Memorial is of considerable historical and social significance to the community in commemoration of those who served in world wars and other conflicts. The memorial also has aesthetic significance, set in the garden setting that is cared for by the community. The memorial is a revered site where significant remembrance events take place. It is highly valued by the local community, many of whom are related to those who are commemorated. History c.1920

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103	new	SITE Tenterden Railway Siding	Lomas Street, Trimmer Street		Significance The site of Tenterden Railway Siding on the 1889 Great Southern Railway between Albany and Beverley, has significant historical significance for the development of the district making connections that impacted both economically and socially. History It was proposed to build a railway line to be known as the Great Southern Railway Line to connect the port of Albany with the Swan River Settlement (Perth) In January 1892, the Government awarded the boundaries of Cranbrook and Tenterden, defining towns, streets and reserves. Tenterden was the largest settlement at that time. In 1893 Tenterden (Round Swamp) had a town and railway siding, school, post office, Climie's Store and Gillam's Inn. Cranbrook only had a railway station- the first building in the town. By 1894, Cranbrook dominated with 19 houses, and by 1897, 40 houses, platelayers, hotelier, stationmaster, gardeners, shopkeepers, farmers and graziers. In 1896 the Government took over the railway line after Land Corporations financial difficulties. The Government contracted Anthony Hordern's West Australian Land Company Ltd for the construction of the Beverley to Albany section. Railway construction gangs were established at Pootenup and Tenterden. Hugh Climie supplied food to the workers, and established stores including one at Round Swamp. Tenterden area provided the timber for the railway ballast. Water was not available at Tenterden area and Cranbrook became the main source of water and landform for the railway station, the construction and the railway, to the detriment of Tenterden that was the main centre of the district at that time.

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					The railway opened in 1889. Two trains a day passed through Cranbrook with on demand stops only at Pootenup and Tenterden.
104	613	St Mildred's Anglican Church	Trimmer Street		Significance St Mildred's Anglican Church is historically, socially and spiritually significant in representing the resilience of community effort and the pastoral services in the Tenterden community. History St Mildred's Anglican Church was consecrated in May 1927. Prior to that time monthly services were held at Tenterden; first in the school and then in the Tenterden Agricultural Institute. After 1910, when Rev H G Barnacle was appointed to conduct the monthly service, efforts were made to start a building fund. Anglican church services took place in Cranbrook, Tenterden, Frankland River and Kybellup. The First World War intervened, so all funding went to support the Red Cross and the war effort. In the 1920s, after a succession of clergymen, a building committee was appointed, consisting of the Rector Edward Wornum, L S Perkins and W Tufnell. A suitable block of land was obtained, and a quarry was opened up. Stone was quarried and carted to the site by voluntary labour. In 1926 plans were drawn up by Mr F Coote and the tender was awarded to Mr AE Rodgers. The foundation stone was laid by H J Townsend in December 1926. The inscription reads; TO THE GLORY OF GOD and in memory of those men who fell in the Great War 1914-18 This stone was placed here by H J Townsend J P Dec 22nd, 1926 St Mildred's Church was named after St Mildred's

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					Church in Kent, England. A piece of stone from the mother church was sent and built into the wall and a Bible was presented by Dr Rory McLaren, a Church Warden of the Kent church. Years later, in 1959, Dr McLaren visited Tenterden and St Mildred's, renewing the connection between the two churches. The clergymen in charge of St Mildred's (and St Oswald's in Cranbrook) lived at Mt Barker until 1955. In that year a rectory was built at Cranbrook.
105	new	SITE Tenterden School	Gillam Street opposite the Town Hall		Significance The site of Tenterden School has historical significance for its association with the education of the students and associations with local families and teachers. History In 1904 Tenterden School was constructed and a year later the teachers' quarters were built; c.1959 Headmaster's School house.
106	new	Tenterden tennis courts	Toovey Street		Significance The Tenterden tennis courts have social significance as a recreation and sporting social activity for the local community. History The tennis club was the hub of the community. Annual junior tournament and New Year's Eve parties.
		TUNNEY (SLAB HUT GULLY)			
107	new	SITE Gracefield mudbrick chimney & peppercorn trees	Albany Highway		Significance The site of the Gracefield is of historic significance with associations to Constable Fayer who was a constable from Kojonup, who built his slab hut in 1860 and developed into an outpost for police, mail, linesmen and travellers and horse changeovers.

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					History In 1880, James Tunney worked as commisiariat in Albany and worked as a sandalwood carter. His hut was commonly known as 'Jim Tunney's Place". It served as an outpost for the police on their routine patrols checking employed ticket-of-leave men. In 1887 he took over the mail run from William Weir, enrolled pensioner guard who has the Gordon River post office and coachhouse. He ran the mail to and from Gordon River. Tunnys was a popular centre in the district in the early 1900s. It was the centre of collecting and checking mail, linesmen and police on patrol calling in. They had the first phone and delivered messages.
108	new	SITE Tunney Hall	Albany Highway Pull-over area		Significance The site of the Tunney Hall is of historic and social significance that demonstrates the settlers' efforts to retain their social venue, finally out of their control and demolished. History The hall was built by Phil Walter in 1913. Dances were popular with camping overnight. During the depression the insurance lapsed and the hall fell into disrepair. The decided the sell the piano to raise funds, the community rallied and the hall was revived. In 1939 the hall finances were an issue again and in 1941 the Cranbrook Road Board took it over. The community objected and called for a Progress Association with subscriptions to fund the hall conditions, and an annual event and was demolished due to vandalism. $800 was donated to a memorial park development commemorating the original surveyor Chalrles Bowler (1910). Tunney Memorial Park opened in October 1976.

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109	new	SITE Camp Site 1st tennis club & cricket ground			Significance The camp site is of some historic significance as one of the important places on a stock route for stock and travellers to stay over safely with a water source. History The first shepherds and travellers camped at the site in the 1840s. A tennis court of ants nest was built in 1911- the first sports club in Tunney.
110	new	SITE Tunney School	Albany Highway		Significance The Tunney School has historical significance for its association with the education of the students and associations with the local families. History Fortnight School took place between Gracefield and Wills Johnsons.
111	6490	SITE Brooklyn Farm Newy Davis Homestead	Brooklyn Road		Significance The site of Brooklyn Farm of some historic significance for the association with Newy Davis who took up the land in 1890. History Newy Davis first took up the area known as Brooklyn Farm in 1890 with a mudbrick house with slab additions. He was a leading light in Tunney affairs and was on the first Cranbrook Road Board in 1926. The homestead was burnt down in the late 1960's. It was constructed of mudbrick and weatherboard with a stone chimney and iron roof. The homestead was situated on a rise above Slab Hut Brook.
112	new	Tunney Fire Shed	Homestead Road		Significance The Tunney Fire Shed of some significance as an emergency service that protects the community. History Established in 2020.

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		UNICUP			
113	new	Unicup Hall, WCs, tennis and basketball courts.	Unicup Road		Significance Unicup Hall is of considerable social and historic significance as the centre of the local community in the west section of the vast Newland area of the Shire. It is an expansive all timber building relocated to this site making it a landmark in the environment. History An expansive timber hall and masonary ablution addition. Relocated to this site. It was the centre of socialising for the Unicup community.
114	new	SITE Unicup Ski Club- picnic area	Lake Unicup Road (west side of the lake)		Significance The site of the Unicup Ski Club-picnic area is of considerable significance as the centre of the recreation for the local community in the west section of the vast Newland area of the Shire. History Unicup Nature Reserve was created in 1960 and covers 3296 hectares. The centre of this reserve is Lake Unicup which was popular for waterskiing in the 1960's with a waterskiing Club formed. The old ski club shed is still there. These days, the water level is too low for water skiing but suitable for kayak paddling.
115	new	SITE Newland farms 1960s			Significance The Newland farms of the 1960s are of considerable significance. History Newland farmers had no capital base. Managed investments. Many lost when re-establishing agriculture.

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		WANSBOROUGH			
116	new	SITE Wansborough Siding Racecourse Fettler's camp Tingerup race club, school & hall The racecourse is on the lake formerly called Lake Tingerup, now Racecourse Lake, part of the Cranbrook Pink Lakes.	On border of Tambellup/Broomehill shire. Pootenup on north/east side		Significance The site of Wansborough Railway siding on the Great Southern Line represents an important transport connection historically significant as the foundation of development of the district. History Wansborough was a siding on the Great Southern Railway until 1992, when the siding closed. The siding originally opened in 1905 as Tingerup, which was altered to Tingerup and eventually renamed to Wansborough in 1926. Fettlers camped at "82 mile" near Tingerup. (Wansborough)
		YERIMINUP			
117	6503	Yeriminup Homestead	Yeriminup Road		Significance Yeriminup Homestead is of considerable historic significance for the association with the Egerton-Warburton family's early settlement and ongoing development and contribution to the community since the 1840s. History GE Egerton Warburton took up land in Yeriminup in the 1840s, with a grant in 1857. His son Horrace took up land. Yeriminup was one of the first properties in the area to be settled in the 1840s. It is linked to a well-known settler family of the district, the Egerton Warburton's. Constructed around 1857 when they got a grant. Yeriminup was built of clay bricks. The ceilings were cut with a broad axe and the roof was shingle. Of the original building, three rooms remain. The roof was shingle and was later covered with corrugated iron.

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118	6502	Yeriminup Sheep Wash	Yeriminup Road (north of) (east side of the south section of the lake) Hay Location 31		Significance Yeriminup sheep wash is of historic significance for the association with the Egerton-Warburton family and their farming enterprise. History When sheep were shepherded in the bush, wool became dusty with charcoal owing to the bush being burnt off to give new growth for grazing. To remove the charcoal and dirt before shearing, the sheep were driven through sheep washes created in rivers or pools. This is the sheep wash for Yeriminup, the homestead of the pioneering Egerton Warburton family. It was also used by neighbouring landowners. There are other examples of these in the district such as Washpool on the Frankland Road near the Boyup Road turnoff. The sheep wash was created by driving wooden posts into the river pool to form a raceway. The sheep to be washed were then driven through the raceway.
119	6501	Yeriminup Reserve & Cemetery	Yeriminup Road		Significance Yeriminup Reserve & Cemetery represents a significant record of pioneers of Yeriminup. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions. History Yeriminup Reserve & Cemetery was part of an Aboriginal Reserve that was an important stopping place for the Bibbulmun tribe. It is now an A Class Reserve, vested in the Shire of Cranbrook for the purposes of a Public Cemetery. The area where the Cemetery was once significant as a bush Cemetery for the Gordon River area, and in recent times it has been re-opened as a public cemetery by the Shire.

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					The Yeriminup Cemetery is situated on open land surrounded by a number of mature trees. Graves of different kinds. Some have headstones and surrounding rocks.
120	new	Dwangup Aboriginal burial ground	Yeriminup Road		Significance Dwangup Aboriginal Burial Ground is of considerable Aboriginal cultural significance (Registered site) as a traditional burial and meeting place for several groups in the Noongar nation and has historical heritage significance as the site of a military post. It also represents a significant record of the Bibbulmun tribe. History Known to the Noongar community as Dwangup, this significant cultural site is where tribal boundaries meet for three different groups of the Noongar nation; the *Menang* (Albany area), *Goreng* (Stirling Ranges area) and *Kaneang* (west of Cranbrook and Kojonup area). It was an important meeting place with a permanent water source. From 1836 to 1839 a military outpost was established adjacent to the reserve due to perceived tribal fighting. The local Elders explained that it is an important law ground, to those who had broken the Noongar laws. The Aboriginal Reserve that was an important stopping place for the Bibbulmun tribe The reserve has been traditionally used as a burial ground as evidenced by 41 burial mounds, scar trees and remnants of typical grave elements such as spears, boomerangs, woomeras and stone implements. Dwangup Burial Ground is integral to the Shire of Cranbrook's Nature Reserve and included on the Cranbrook Conservation Trail. The area of the Aboriginal burial ground is a sacred site of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage significance. It is across the gully from the public Cemetery.

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121	6485	Drovers Dam	Yeriminup Road		Significance Drovers Dam is historic in terms of representing the way of life in the early farming practice, transporting cattle and sheep by foot, with the necessity of rest stops for watering the animals, finding a camp site that provides the water was critical. History Stock dam in the 1900s.This type of dam made possible the moving of stock around the district. It was an important aspect of the grazing industry. The holding yards next to the dam were used to hold stock when they were being moved from one location to another. Farmers bringing stock to sales from long distances would travel to holding paddocks, stay overnight, then continue on into town the following day. This enabled the stock to arrive at the sales in reasonable condition. The dam and holding yards are in a bush setting. A water pipe and a cement trough, surrounded by bush timber rails, can still be seen. The dam is one of three dams constructed in approx. 1928 for watering stock moving around the district. The water was carted from the dam by bucket, then poured into the top of the pipe which led to the trough.
122		**STOCK TRAILS**			
	new	Albany Highway			In 1841 the track between the port at Albany and north to the Swan River colony was open.
	new	Muir Highway (part)			Took up land in Mount Barker in the 1850s before estanslishing in Wingebilly and Glen Valley. Frankland. 1879 Alexander Muir took up land. Muir Highway was a critical track with wells and bridges that linked the outstations with Forrest Hill.

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		STOCK TRAILS			
	new	St Werburghs (Egerton's) to Bridgetown			
	new	Mt Barker to Bridgetown			
	new	Muir Highway			
	new	Bokerup Kojonup to homestead			
	new	Sandalwood tracks			Bullock wagons hauling sandalwood through Chester Pass, Red Gum Pass, Toll Pass and Round Swamp to Albany Highway to go south to the ships. After the railway came through in 1891, timber was transported to Pootenup siding or along Salt River Road to Cranbrook Station.

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6.0 HERITAGE LIST

Categories 1 & 2 places

An important part of the recognition and understanding of cultural heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance is provided to the owners, managers and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.

Categories have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised. The Heritage List is subject to the provisions of the Local Planning Policy.

The Heritage List is comprised of:

Category 1 A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Cranbrook and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's (HCWA) Register of Heritage Places or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

Tenterden Hall

Category 2 A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Cranbrook that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Cranbrook's Local Planning Policy.

All Places listed hereunder except Tenterden Hall

6.1 List of Category 1 and 2 places: Heritage List

No.	inHerit	Place Name
		CRANBROOK
5	608	St Oswald's Anglican Church and Rectory
19	15699	Cranbrook War Memorial
22	new	Cranbrook Memorial Hall
23	606	Road Board Office and Town Hall (former)
29	6496	Cranbrook Stationmaster's House (former) Cranbrook Museum
30	new	Railway Station Group: Station & Platform; Loading ramp & crane

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31	605	Cranbrook Hotel
36	607	St Anne's Roman Catholic Church
40	6495	Old Railway Dam (Pump Dam)
41	new	Federation Square: Cranbrook Sporting Club (King Street frontage) The Precinct (east corner Glover Street)
42	new	Cranbrook Primary School
44	6487	Cranbrook Cemetery SITE Nurse Kinsella's Grave
48	new	Gateway to the Stirlings
52	new	Dwangup- Aboriginal Burial Ground
		FRANKLAND RIVER
61	new	Frankland River Cemetery
70	new	Frankland Hall
		GORDON RIVER
78	609	Gordon River Hall/school
		GORDON RIVER BRIDGE
83	new	SITE Police barracks ruins
86	new	Wonnenup Homestead and outbuildings
		STIRLING RANGE NATIONAL PARK
95	16733	Sukey Hill Lookout
		TENTERDEN (Round Swamp)

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97	610	Travellers' Rest Inn (former) Yenmor Farm SITE-Cobb & Co
101	**3242**	**Tenterden Agricultural Hall** **Register of Heritage Places**
102	new	Tenterden Cemetery (original Cranbrook District Cemetery)
103	15701	Tenterden War Memorial
103	new	SITE Tenterden Railway Siding
104	6143	St Mildred's Anglican Church
		UNICUP
113	new	Unicup Hall, WCs, tennis and basketball courts.
		YERIMINUP
117	6503	Yeriminup Homestead
118	6502	Yeriminup Sheep wash
119	6501	Yeriminup Reserve & Cemetery
120	new	Dwangup Aboriginal burial ground

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6.2 Table of significance and history of the category 1 and 2 places: Heritage List

No.	inHerit	Place Name	Street Name	Significance
		CRANBROOK		
5	608	St Oswald's Anglican Church and Rectory	17 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)	Significance St Oswald's Anglican Church and Rectory is historically, socially and spiritually significant in representing the resilience of community effort and the pastoral services in the Cranbrook community. History The first Anglican service in Cranbrook was on Easter day in 1906 when Reverend Stanfield arrived on horseback ministering at Cranbrook, Ballochmyle and Tenterden. Funds were raised from the monthly dances. Plans were made for a church in 1913 as church services continued in Cranbrook, Tenterden, Franklin River and Kybellup. World War One delayed the plane. A foundation stone was laid in February 1918. Weekly services continued from the Mt Barker's Parish clergymen. St Oswald's Church was built in 1917-18 of local stone with brick quoining at the corners and around the windows. War time shortages made roofing iron unobtainable, so some good second-hand iron was obtained from Kalgoorlie. The Church was built with considerable community effort. The first service at St Oswald's was conducted by Rev H G Barnacle on 10 March 1918. The Cranbrook-Tambellup Parochial District was formed in 1954, and the first rector was Rev Todhunter. The rectory was built in 1955. The Patronal Festival and Jubilee of St Oswald's Church were held on 11 August 1968, fifty years after the first service in 1918. Extensions to the east side of the church were added in keeping with the original style in 1977. The nave was extended to the west, and a suitable entrance was provided. A vestry and a meeting room was added to the southeast wall.
19	15699	Cranbrook War Memorial	Gathorne St (railway reserve)	Significance The War Memorial is of considerable historical and social significance to the community in commemoration of those who served in world wars and other conflicts. The memorial also has aesthetic significance, set in the garden setting that is cared for by the community. The memorial is a revered site where significant remembrance events take place. It is highly valued by the local community, many of whom are related to those who are commemorated.

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				History The war memorial was originally located in Federation Square. It was built by mothers of the fallen soldiers and an avenue of trees honoured the fallen. In 1922 sugar gums were planted to form a guard of Honour in Federation Square. Each tree was dedicated to one of the fallen in World War One. The trees all died after insecticude treatment. In the late 1930s the Returned Serices men's League was revived in Cranbrook. Meetings took place in the hotel or the Road Board offices. By 1950 the War Services Land Settlement scheme was estabished for returned soldiers. In 1956 the Roll of Honour was installed in the new Memorial Hall. When the old hall was demolished in 1954, a motion was put to relocate the war memorial to a more prominet loaction. Permission was required from the Railways. It was granted in 1955 and the memorial was relocated to this site by volunteers. In 1960 the rose garden was established and Jack Gardiner who looked after it was made Warden of the memorial. The RSL and Ladies Auxillary raised money causing controversary with what to do with the funds. Working bees took place to establish the RSL bowling club that opened in 1958 with club house in 1961. Jack Haynes and other RSL members began fundraisng for a club house for cricket, bowling and basketball, and in 1979 channeled into the establishment of the RSL Golf Club.
22	new	Cranbrook Memorial Hall	Gathorne Street	Significance Cranbrook Memorial Hall is of aesthetic, social and historical significance as a fine example of Interwar architecture with art deco influence, as the place of socialising and its history that evidence changes over time of ways of life that contribute to the community of Cranbrook and town and district. History The original Cranbrook Hall was built in 1908 by Lunts. The Memorial Hall constructed in 1957 presents an Interwar architectural style influenced by the art deco of the period. It is a very fine example.
23	606	Road Board Office and hall (former)	Gathorne Street	Significance The former Cranbrook Road Board building and hall is of aesthetic, social and historical significance as a fine example of the use of local stone, as the place of civic associations and management of the town and district, and socialising. Its history evidence changes over time of ways of life that contribute to the community of Cranbrook and town and district. History

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				The Road Board Office was reputedly built in 1908 from local stone sourced from several farms in the area. Cranbrook Road Board was established in 1926 with JM Woulfe the first Chairman when it became its own entity separate from the Plantagenet Road Board. Records show there was a timber addition in the 1940s later replaced by bricks. The advent of Shire of Cranbrook in 1961 prompted the new Shire offices in 1967. Since then, it has been used for a number of purposes over the years. It housed the Public Library and at one time it was altered to accommodate a doctor's consulting rooms.
29	6496	Cranbrook Stationmaster's House (former) Cranbrook Museum	Gathorne Street	Significance The former Cranbrook Stationmaster's House is of considerable historical significance as an integral element of the 1889 Great Southern Railway between Albany and Beverley, contributing to the further development of the district, economically and socially, and representing a way of life no longer practiced. History This was one of the first houses, and the first brick house, to be built in Cranbrook. It is the oldest house still standing in the town. The house was built soon after the completion of the Great Southern Railway in 1889 Situated opposite the Hotel and close to the Railway Station, it was built for the Station Master. The longest serving Station Master to live in the house was David Borrett, from 1952 to his retirement in 1984. A Fettler's cabin was placed close to the house at the back to act as a bedroom in the 1970s.
30	new	Railway Station Group Railway Station & Platform Loading ramp & crane	Gathorne Street	Significance The site of original Cranbrook Railway Station and c.1960s railway station, including the platform, ramp and crane, on the 1889 Great Southern Railway between Albany and Beverley, has significant historical significance as the catalyst for the development of the town and district making connections that impacted both economically and socially. History It was proposed to build a railway line to be known as the Great Southern Railway Line to connect the port of Albany with the Swan River Settlement (Perth) The Government prosed a system of giving grants of land along the route to the builders of the railway at a number of acres per mile of line constructed. Land Between Fremantle and Beverley was already taken up, the proposal was for the Albany to Beverley connection. In January 1892, the Government awarded the boundaries of Cranbrook and Tenterden, defining towns, streets and reserves. Tenterden was the largest settlement at that time.

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				In 1893 Tenterden (Round Swamp) had a town and railway siding, school, post office, Climie's Store and Gillam's Inn. Cranbrook only had a railway station-the first building in the town. By 1894, Cranbrook dominated with 19 houses, and by 1897, 40 houses, platelayers, hotelier, stationmaster, gardeners, shopkeepers, farmers and graziers. In 1896 the Government took over the railway line after Land Corporations financial difficulties. The Government contracted Anthony Hordern's West Australian Land Company Ltd for the construction of the Beverley to Albany section. Railway construction gangs were established at Pootenup and Tenterden. Hugh Climie supplied food to the workers, and established stores including one at Round Swamp. Tenterden area provided the timber for the railway ballast. Water was not available at Tenterden area and Cranbrook became the main source of water and landform for the railway station, the construction and the railway, to the detriment of Tenterden that was the main centre of the district at that time. The railway opened in 1889. On the east side of the railway line in Cranbrook there were seven fettlers houses opposite the railway station. In 1899 Cranbrook was declared a gazetted townsite. Two trains a day passed through with on demand stops only at Pootenup and Tenterden. By the 1960s, rail transport was having increasing difficulty competing with road transport. In 1978, the last passenger train ran from Albany to Perth.
31	605	Cranbrook Hotel	29 Gathorne Street (North corner of Gordon Street intersection)	Significance The Cranbrook Hotel is of considerable historic, aesthetic and social significance as the only two storey building in Cranbrook, it is a substantial landmark opposite the Railway precinct and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and townscape of Cranbrook. The development of the hotel since 1889 is testimony to the owners and publicans, and the community who have socialised and supported the hotel and the changes over time. It is valued for the services that contributed to the Cranbrook community. History The first Cranbrook Hotel was built in 1889 for George Dunn his wife Selina who was one of TM Gillam's daughters of the Porongurups, were the first owner licensees of the modest, corrugated iron clad building. The Cranbrook Hotel was conveniently located opposite the railway station. The hotel was a centre point for local meetings as well as a place to accommodate weary travellers and teamsters. Early in the 1900s, the Salt River area (east) was pioneered and settled. The

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				settlers and sandalwood carters came to Cranbrook with their teams and wagons as this was the nearest rail head to the Port of Albany. The hotel has connections with some well-known local people. The Williamson family owned the freehold after 1924. When the hotel was rebuilt the bricks for the building were made on their farm. Phil Walters, a World War One veteran, helped with work on the new hotel. His dog Softy's paw prints are still visible on the veranda concrete. In 1907, AC Gardiner acquired the Cranbrook Hotel from Dunn and replaced the original hotel with a brick construction. In 1910 he sold Cranbrook Hotel to Frederick Moyle. In 1928 local bricks were used in two storey additions that were made by were made in 1928 by the owner J L Williamson. The wide first-floor veranda wrapped the corner. Various extensions have been added to the rear of the building. Jack and Elise (nee Newton) were the hotel publicans between 1953 and 1962. The hotel is still part of the life of the local people, and it continues to provide accommodation for tourists and itinerant workers.
36	607	St Anne's Roman Catholic Church	22 Gordon Street (East corner of King Street intersection)	Significance St Anne's Roman Catholic Church is historically, socially and spiritually significant in representing the resilience of community effort and the pastoral services in the Cranbrook community. History Funds were raised in Cranbrook, Tenterden, Frankland River and Pootenup. It was paid and owned by the people. The construction of this building was due to local fund raising by parishioners whose dedication made it possible. They included the Toovey Family, Mrs Jean Kleemann, Mrs Rene Johnston, Mr and Mrs Togno, Mr and Mrs Phillips and the Devine family who travelled in from Frankland for every service. Father Gilroy was the first Minister. Gnowangerup supported the Borden Church, so Cranbrook joined the Mt Barker Diocese. Every 5th Sunday (3 times a year), services were held in the Tenterden Hall. The priest from Albany was accommodated in Round Swamp Inn. The construction of this building was due to local fund raising by parishioners whose dedication made it possible. They included the Toovey Family, Mrs Jean Kleemann, Mrs Rene Johnston, Mr and Mrs Togno, Mr and Mrs Phillips and the Devine family who travelled in from Frankland for every service. Fund raising began in 1929, and town Lots 77-78 were purchased from Mr A P O'Donnell for the sum of £50. Mr G Duckett. of Mount Barker was contracted to build the timber framed weatherboard church for £525. The building was completed and opened in May 1939 by His Grace. Archbishop Prendiville of Perth. It was dedicated to St Anne, Mother of the Virgin Mary. The first priest was Rev Fr M Holohan. Mass was celebrated once a month in the new

				church. Previously Mass was celebrated once a month at Tenterden in the local hall. In the early 1990s a plan to relocate the church to Albany was opposed by local parishioners on the grounds that it had been financed and built by Cranbrook people, and so should remain there. The bishop upheld the objections, and so the church continues to be used to celebrate Mass once a month. The vestry appears to be an addition. The windows and entrance doors are gothic style. The facades in each section are adorned with timber gables, and at the apex of each (5) is a hand carved cross, and handcrafted wooden furnishings, all carved by Phil Walters.
40	6495	Old Railway Dam Pump Dam	Hardy Street	Significance The Railway Dam is of considerable historical significance for the integral role in running the steam trains. History The railway dam was constructed in the 1890s to catch water from the Sukey Hill run off to service the old steam engines. Water was fed into a tank near the railway line. It was originally built by Bob Henderson with a horse team and dam scoop. It is said that the dam had a capacity of 2.01 million gallons. The Cranbrook townsite was established where it is because of the water catchment from Sukey Hill. Extensions to the railway dam plus the overflow drain were dug with shovels and picks after the floods of 1922. A water tank, raised on timber pylons, was fed from the dam and from there water was pumped for the steam trains. The dam was further enlarged in 1950 by Jim Taylor from Narrikup and then again in 1971. The Water Authority continues to use the dam, and it becomes vital in years of drought as a surplus water supply. This occurred in 1968 when water restrictions were enforced and water had to be carted from the railway dam as a temporary measure
41	new	Federation Square: Cranbrook Sporting Club (King Street frontage) The Precinct (east corner Glover Street)	King Street	Significance Federation Square is of historical and social significance for the integral role of bringing the community together through the various sporting recreational, social and commemorative facilities that contribute to the well-being and inclusion of the Cranbrook community. History The first school was at this site in 1893 with J Clarke the teacher. The official school opened in 1896. After World War One it moved to the recreation ground. The first public tennis courts were located on the east corner after afew years at Tom Edge's place with crushed ant nest courts. In the late 1950s the courts were relocted and upgraded with 4 courts at the corner of King and Grenfell, with an afternoon-tea shed. There were many competitons and tournaments. In 1974 new courts were included in the Greater

				Sports Ground project. With the demise of the memorial sportsground the tennis club relocated with the bowling club in Federation Square. In 1903 Cedric Dunn estabslished the Cranbrook Cricket Club with a cricket pitch in Federation Square, named after School teaher Margaret Frederick (1900-1992 in Cranbrook) The war memorial was originally located in Federation Square. It was built by mothers of the fallen soldiers and an avenue of trees honoured the fallen. In 1922 sugar gums that were planted to form a guard of Honour in Federation Square. Each tree was dedicated to on of the fallen in Workld War One. The trees all died after insecticude treatment.
42	new	Cranbrook Primary School	King Street	Significance Cranbrook Primary School has historical significance for its association with the education of children, the teachers and local families, and the resilience of the community to ensure education for the children. History The Plantagenent Road Board requested half time schools for Cranbrook and Tenterden in 1893. In Cranbrook settlers built a room that served as a school/church/hall that opened on 1 October 1893. In 1896 a new school was constructed in response their requests. In 1895 floods ruined their school room. In 1947 the school bus service was run by ST Rogers, effectively ending the small isolated school where locals had been contributing to teachers wages. The Cranbrook and Tenterden Schools remained and all others closed. In 1949, new clasrooms were constructed in Cranbrook. The school reserve was upgraded in 1952 and there were so many students that the old school buildings were utilised. Teachers quarters in built in 1952 and in 1953 more classrooms. The schools that closed before and after World War Two were: Woolonga, Aurora (1928-1942), Gordon River (1922-1942), Mortigallop and Haynesdale (1919-1930), Tingerup (1914-1924- Balmoral 1926-1928)
44	6487	Cranbrook Cemetery SITE Nurse Kinsella's Grave	Newton Road	Significance Cranbrook Cemetery represents a significant record of pioneers and generations of residents of the Cranbrook town and district with particular reference to Nurse Kinsella. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions. History The grave of Nurse Kinsella has no headstone or reference. Nurse Kinsella was the first person buried in the cemetery when it was gazetted in 1933.

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				Susan Gabriel Kinsella was the first known resident nurse in the district and was responsible for acting as a midwife to many births. Her duties covered all aspects of sickness including the extraction of teeth with no pain killers at all. She also dealt with serious outbreaks of diseases such as 'Spanish' influenza and diphtheria which reached epidemic levels in 1919. She was a reassurance to many people confined to the area with no means of transport. In the early 1950s the boundary fence was constructed by relief road workers.
48	new	Gateway to the Stirlings	Salt River Road	Significance The Gateway to the Stirlings is a landmark in Cranbrook that is aesthetically pleasing and represents the community efforts to further develop the tourism potential of the region for to the community and visitors to the area. History The West Australian government introduced bus tours to the Stirlings during the wildflower season. The Bushmans Bazzar Committee, later the Cranbrook Toursit Promotion Committee, provided morning and afternoon teas amid wildflower displays for the bus tours. In 1975, the National Park Board formed the Stirling Range National Park and in 1979 the gateway was erected by the Cranbrook Apex Club who also built the lookout at Sukeys Hill. In 1966 a repeater mast was constructed to improve reception and the conversion of electricity from direct to alternating through the Kleemann company.
		FRANKLAND RIVER		
60	new	Frankland River Cemetery	Frankland-Rocky Gully Road	Significance Frankland River Cemetery represents a significant record of pioneers and generations of residents of the Frankland River town and district. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions. History
69	new	Frankland Hall		Significance Frankland Hall is of considerable historic significance and social value as the first hall in the Shire of Cranbrook. It was the centre of the social and community life of the Frankland River regio and has many associations with early pioneers, representing ways of life no longer practiced. History The first government sponsored hall in the district was at Frankland in 1905. There was a debate between Haynesdale and Frankland, but with the 3 trustees from Frankland, the locals built the hall in Frankland. The hall has a number of additions over time but still fulfills

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				a social function for the town and district. It was the first, and the last remaining original hall in the Shire of Cranbrook.
		GORDON RIVER		
77	609	Gordon River Hall/school	Shamrock Road	Significance The Gordon River School/hall has considerable historical and social significance for its associations with the local families and education of their children, the community events and initiatives and commitment to their history and community. History The Gordon River Hall was built as a result of community pressure from the residents of the district. In 1921, settlers Baker, Cuss, Pope, Palmer and Weller applied for a school at Gordon River. Until that time school had taken place at Pope's house. The school was held in the hall after it opened in 1922. Funds were collected for materials, and the hall was built by PH Walter, assisted by local settlers. In 1924, the wedding of Jean Pope and Fred Palmer took place in the newly constructed hall. The hall was a school until 1942 and the centre for many social gatherings such as weddings, dances and New Year's Day parties. By the 1970s the Gordon River Hall had fallen into disrepair. The community recognised the need for major restoration work that they undertook, and the hall was re-opened in 1988. The Gordon River Hall is situated in a clearing surrounded by natural bush. The hall is constructed from timber weatherboard with a gabled corrugated iron roof.
		GORDON RIVER BRIDGE		
85	new	Wonnenup Homestead and Outbuildings	Cranbrook Boyanup Brook Road	Significance Wonnenup Homestead and outbuildings has significant historical value for the associations with Andrew Walton, in one of the earliest homesteads in the district, a Ticket-of-leave man who built his 1862 house. History Built by Andrew Walton in 1862, Wonnenup is one of the earliest homesteads in the district. It is very significant in that it was convict built. It can also be linked to over 100 years of occupation by the Walton family who were very early graziers in the district. Andrew Walton himself was a ticket-of-leave man who worked as a shepherd for John Hassell in the 1850's. He later took up his own lease of 10,000 acres at Wonnenup (originally part of Hassell's leasehold) where he built the house and outbuildings. It is unclear when Walton left the

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				property, but it reverted to the Government, and the roof was replaced in 1906. Later the house was deserted until Albert Weller purchased the house and forty acres. In 1908 he took up 1000 acres alongside the house. There were 12 acres cleared round the house, surrounded by a slab fence. The sheep were locked up every night to keep them away from dingoes. Situated beside the Gordon River, this very early homestead was built by convicts in 1862. The house and sheds were located on forty acres of free hold land. The house was built of bricks made on the property, and timber felled with a broadaxe and sawn over saw pits in the nearby forest. The roof was made of white gum shingles. This was later covered with corrugated iron in 1906. Nearby outbuildings comprise stables (horse/milking cows), a 6-stand timber and corrugated iron shearing shed, and remnants of the hay shed.
		STIRLING RANGE NATIONAL PARK		**Register of the National Estate**
94	16733	Sukey Hill Lookout		The West Australian government introduced bus tours to the Stirlings during the wildflower season. The Bushmans Bazzar Committee, later the Cranbrook Toursit Promotion Committee, provided morning and afternoon teas amid wildflower displays for the bus tours. In 1975, the National Park Board formed the Stirling Range National Park and in 1979 the gateway was erected by the Cranbrook Apex Club who also built the lookout at Sukeys Hill. In 1966 a repeater mast was constructed to improve reception and the conversion of electricity from direct to alternating through the Kleemann company.
		TENTERDEN (Round Swamp)		
96	610	Travellers' Rest Inn (former) Yenmor Farm SITE-Cobb & Co		Significance The former Travellers' Rest Inn is of significant historical and social significance in representing the early development of Round Swamp when Toovey took up a land grant in 1850, and the subsequent development of the inn on Albany Road, that was the stopover, social hospitality and events eventually delicenced in 1926. History A simple roughly hewn stone building was a hostelry opened in Balgarup (Round Swamp) by Lomas Toovey when he received a land grant in c.1850. In 1885, his daughter Florence and son-in-law John Gillam took over, and Gillam was granted a license in 1886 and named the Travellers Rest Inn. It was a popular stopping place for those travelling on the Albany-Perth Road. At the Inn they could get food, reactivation took place in the inn in 1904.
100	**3242**	**Tenterden Agricultural Hall**	Gillam & Trimmer Steets	**REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES 1999**

				The Tenterden Community Hall has an important part in the history of rural Australia. Community halls were a valued social focus in rural communities, and the Tenterden Hall was used for a variety of purposes by a wide range of community groups. Religious services, dances, concerts, parties, games nights, badminton, table tennis, Christmas Tree functions, and Guy Fawkes nights are some of the activities which took place there. Music for dances was provided by the piano purchased by the Ladies Committee and the Repertory Club was established c.1946. The hall was also used for meetings of the Progress Association and as a drill room by the Defence Department prior to World War One. It was used for fundraising for the war effort and for a 'Welcome Home" event after World War Two. Tenterden Hall was destroyed by fire on 28 December 2003. It was entered on the Register of Heritage Places and still is. A new community hall serves the community.
101	new	Tenterden Cemetery	Lunt Road	Significance Tenterden Cemetery, originally Cranbrook Region Cemetery, represents a significant record of pioneers and generations of residents of the Tenterden and Cranbrook town and district. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions. History In 1912, five acres were cleared and fenced by a working bee for the Tenterden Cemetery.
102	15701	Tenterden War Memorial	Lunt Road	Significance The War Memorial is of considerable historical and social significance to the community in commemoration of those who served in world wars and other conflicts. The memorial also has aesthetic significance, set in the garden setting that is cared for by the community. The memorial is a revered site where significant remembrance events take place. It is highly valued by the local community, many of whom are related to those who are commemorated.
104	613	St Mildred's Anglican Church	Trimmer Street	Significance St Mildred's Anglican Church is historically, socially and spiritually significant in representing the resilience of community effort and the pastoral services in the Tenterden community. History St Mildred's Anglican Church was consecrated in May 1927. Prior to that time monthly services were held at Tenterden; first in the school and then in the Tenterden Agricultural Institute. After 1910, when Rev H G Barnacle was appointed to conduct the monthly service, efforts were made to start a building fund.

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				Anglican church services took place in Cranbrook, Tenterden, Frankland River and Kybellup. The First World War intervened, so all funding went to support the Red Cross and the war effort. In the 1920s, after a succession of clergymen, a building committee was appointed, consisting of the Rector Edward Wornum, L S Perkins and W Tufnell. A suitable block of land was obtained, and a quarry was opened. Stone was quarried and carted to the site by voluntary labour. In 1926 plans were drawn up by Mr F Coote and the tender was awarded to Mr AE Rodgers. The foundation stone was laid by H J Townsend in December 1926. The inscription reads; TO THE GLORY OF GOD and in memory of those men who fell in the Great War 1914-18 This stone was placed here by H J Townsend J P Dec 22nd 1926 St Mildred's Church was named after St Mildred's Church in Kent, England. A piece of stone from the mother church was sent out and built into the wall of the new church and a Bible was presented by Dr Rory McLaren, a Church Warden of the Kent church. Years later, in 1959, Dr McLaren visited Tenterden and St Mildred's, renewing the connection between the two churches. The clergymen in charge of St Mildred's (and St Oswald's in Cranbrook) lived at Mt Barker until 1955. In that year a rectory was built at Cranbrook.
		UNICUP		
113	new	Unicup Hall, WCs, tennis and basketball courts.	Unicup Road	Significance Unicup Hall is of considerable social and historical significance as the centre of the local community in the west section of the vast Newland area of the Shire. It is an expansive all timber building relocated to this site making it a landmark in the environment. History An expansive timber hall and masonary ablution addition. Relocated to this site. It was the centre of socilaising for the Unicup community.
		YERIMINUP		
117	6503	Yeriminup Homestead	Yeriminup Road	Significance

				Yeriminup Homestead is of considerable historic significance for the association with the Egerton-Warburton family's early settlement and ongoing development and contribution to the community since the 1840s. History GE Egerton Warburton took up land in Yeriminup in the 1840s, with a grant in 1857. His son Horrace, took up land Yeriminup was one of the first properties in the area to be settled in the 1840s. It is linked to a well-known settler family of the district, G E Egerton Warburton. Constructed around 1857 when they got a grant. Yeriminup was built of clay bricks. The ceilings were cut with a broad axe and the roof was shingle. Of the original building, three rooms remain. The roof was shingle, and was later covered with corrugated iron
118	6502	Yeriminup Sheep Wash	Yeriminup Road (north of) (east side of the south section of the lake) Hay Location 31	Significance Yeriminup sheep wash is of historic significance for the association with the Egerton-Warburton family and their farming enterprise. History When sheep were shepherded in the bush, wool became dusty with charcoal owing to the bush being burnt off to give new growth for grazing. To remove the charcoal and dirt before shearing, the sheep were driven through sheep washes created in rivers or pools. This is the sheep wash for Yeriminup, the homestead of the pioneering Egerton Warburton family. It was also used by neighbouring landowners. There are other examples of these in the district such as Washpool on the Frankland Road near the Boyup Road turnoff. The sheep wash was created by driving wooden posts into the river pool to form a raceway. The sheep to be washed were then driven through the raceway.
119	6501	Yeriminup Reserve & Cemetery	Yeriminup Road on the east corner of Haynesdale Road	Significance Yeriminup Reserve & Cemetery represents a significant record of pioneers of Yeriminup. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions. History Yeriminup Reserve & Cemetery was part of an Aboriginal Reserve that was an important stopping place for the Bibbulmun tribe. It is now an A Class Reserve, vested in the Shire of Cranbrook for the purposes of a Public Cemetery. The area where the Cemetery was once significant as a bush Cemetery for the Gordon River area, and in recent times it has been re-opened as a public cemetery by the Shire.

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				The Yeriminup Cemetery is situated on open land surrounded by a number of mature trees. Graves of different kinds. Some have headstones and surrounding rocks.
120	new	Dwangup- Aboriginal burial ground	Yeriminup Road on the east corner of Haynesdale Road	Significance Dwangup Aboriginal Burial Ground is of considerable Aboriginal cultural significance (Registered site) as a traditional burial and meeting place for several groups in the Noongar nation and has historical heritage significance as the site of a military post. It also represents a significant record of the Bibbulmun tribe. History Known to the Noongar community as Dwangup, this significant cultural site is where tribal boundaries meet for three different groups of the Noongar nation; the *Menang* (Albany area), *Goreng* (Stirling Ranges area) and *Kaneang* (west of Cranbrook and Kojonup area). It was an important meeting place with a permanent water source. From 1836 to 1839 a military outpost was established adjacent to the reserve due to perceived tribal fighting. The local Elders explained that it is an important law ground, to those who had broken the Noongar laws. The Aboriginal Reserve that was an important stopping place for the Bibbulmun tribe The reserve has been traditionally used as a burial ground as evidenced by 41 burial mounds, scar trees and remnants of typical grave elements such as spears, boomerangs, woomeras and stone implements. Dwangup Burial Ground is integral to the Shire of Cranbrook's Nature Reserve and included on the Cranbrook Conservation Trail. The area of the Aboriginal burial ground is a sacred site of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage significance. It is across the gully from the public Cemetery.

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7.0 CATEGORY 3 & 4 PLACES

7.1 Category 3

A place (including a site with no built remains) of some /moderate cultural heritage significance to Shire of Cranbrook.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

IMPLICATIONS:

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Cranbrook for approval, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

There are **no statutory requirements** pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. It is funded loosely on a $ for $ basis, although 'in-kind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

No.	inHerit	Place Name	Street Name
		CRANBROOK	
3	new	Cranbrook Memorial Sportsground 1974	Bridge Street
6	new	Cranbrook General Store (former bakery)	Climie Street (Great Southern Highway) north corner of Grantham Street
7	new	Lattice Tea & Dining Rooms (former)	107 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)
11	17439	Cranbrook Police Station	130 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)
12	new	SITE of original Cranbrook RSL Bowling Club GILLAMII Centre	140 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)
13	6494	SITE Alf Gillam's boarding house & store (1939) SITE: Cranbrook Powerhouse - east side	Dunn Street (frontage) On south side between Climie and Gathorne streets

		Cranbrook Motors -west side Cranbrook Regional Community Hub	
14	new	Cranbrook Masonic Lodge	97 Edward Street
18	new	CWA rooms (former)	7 Gathorne Street
20	new	Cranbrook Post Office and phone exchange	15 Gathorne Street (northwest corner of Dunn Street)
21	new	Water Supply Memorial	15 Gathorne Street
24	new	Cranbrook Shire Administration Office and Council Chamber	19 Gathorne Street
25	6492	Store	21 Gathorne Street frontage, and rear elevation that fronts Climie Street.
26	new	Bank of New South Wales and residence (former)	23 Gathorne Street
27	new	SITE Original Post Office Bendigo Bank	25 Gathorne Street
28	new	Gillam's Cranbrook Drapery Store (former)	27 Gathorne Street
32	new	House	3 Gordon Street
33	new	Hunter's General Store (former) SITE of Sunder Singh Store	4-6 Gordon Street
34	new	Kerry Hunter's House (former)	8 Gordon Street
35	new	Police House and Lock-up (2nd site) (former)	Gordon Street (southeast corner of Glover Street)
37	new	Cranbrook Baptist Church	50 Grantham Street
38	new	Atlas Service Station (former) Cranbrook Men's Shed SITE of Blacksmith (farrier)	Grantham and Climie streets
46	new	Gliding Club- airport- hanger	Newton Road
47	new	Cranbrook Golf Club	60 Ronald Shaw Road

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49	6484	CBH Wheat bins & Blue Gum Tree	Salt River Road opposite Hardy Street - co-operative bulk handling area
50	new	Lenham Farm	Salt River Road
		FRANKLAND RIVER	
52	new	Frankland River Primary School	1 Evans Street
55	new	Haynesdale Farm SITE baby grave	Haynesdale Road
62	15700	Frankland War Memorial	(Marlock Street corner of Muir Street)
63	new	Frankland Golf Club	Racecourse Road
65	new	12 Mile - water trough	Shamrock Road
66	new	27 Mile Dam	Shamrock Road (end of)
67	new	Timber mill Manager's House (former) and shed	Wingebellup Road
68	new	Post Office (former)	Wingebellup Road
70	new	Community Resource Centre	55 Wingebellup Road
71	new	Frankland District Country Club	Wingebellup Road
73	new	Catholic Church	Wingebellup Road
74	new	Frankland Baptist Church	Wingebellup Road
		GORDON RIVER	
79	new	Winchcombe	Lot 4231Shamrock Road
		GORDON RIVER BRIDGE	
82	new	SITE Police barracks ruins	West side south of the river
		NUNIJUP	
88	6493	Old Strainer Post	Nunijup-Martagallup Road (300 metres south)

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89	new	Lake Nunijup Hall	Martagallup Road
		TENTERDEN (Round Swamp)	
99	new	Tenterden General Store and Post Office	Albany Highway
107	new	Tenterden tennis courts	Toovey Street
		TUNNEY (SLAB HUT GULLY)	
113	new	Tunney Fire Shed	Homestead Road

7.2 Category 4

A place (including a site with no built remains) of little cultural heritage significance to Shire of Cranbrook.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

IMPLICATIONS:

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Cranbrook for approval, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

There are **no statutory requirements** pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. It is funded loosely on a $ for $ basis, although 'in kind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

No.	inHerit	Place Name	Street Name
		BOYACUP	
1	new	SITE Cockman Campbell land	Boyacup Road
		CRANBROOK	

2	new	SITE Cranbrook townsite	
3	new	SITE Abattoir (Slaughter yard and store)	Bridge Street (opposite showground)
8	new	SITE Stafford Higgin's tea rooms and Billiard Hall	109 Climie Street (Great Southern Highway)
9	new	SITE Susannah Peacock's house	Climie Street
10	new	SITE Childs Greengrocer and Butcher shops and house between (recessed back from the street)	Climie Street
15	new	SITE Headmaster's House	1 Gathorne Street
16	new	SITE Cranbrook School (1896-1949)	3 Gathorne Street
17	new	SITE Infant Health Centre	5 Gathorne Street
39	new	SITE Curly Naylor's store	Grantham and King streets
43	new	SITE Timber mill (typical)	King & Mason streets
45	6486	SITE George Guessnor's Grave	Near Newton Road Northam-Cranbrook Road
51	new	SITE Mine shaft	Salt River Road
		FRANKLAND RIVER	
53	new	SITE Kenny's tank	Frankland- Cranbrook Road
54	new	SITE Haynesdale School	Haynesdale Road
56	new	Poorrarecup Lake	Lake Poorrarecup Road
57	new	Roadhouse (former)	Frankland-Rocky Gully Road
58	new	Weather Station	
59	new	Westfield (Frankland River Grazing Company)	530 Frankland–Rocky Gully Road
61	new	Grave sites	Frankland-Rocky Gully Road

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		Black Wattle	
64	new	SITE Frankland River Race Club	Racecourse Road
72	new	Frankland River Playground & pump track	Wingebellup Road
75	new	SITE Bokerup Homestead	Wingebellup Road
76	new	Alkoomi Estate/Wines	1141 Wingebellup Road
		GORDON RIVER	
78	new	SITE Gordon River Picnic	Shamrock Road
		GORDON RIVER BRIDGE	
80	new	SITE Gordon River Swimming Hole	Albany Highway
81	new	SITE Coach Inn	West side north of the river
83	new	SITE Stone house ruins	
84	new	SITE Holding paddocks	south side of river
		KYBELLUP	
86	new	SITES Returned servicemen's farms	
87	new	SITE Kybellup School	
		NUNIJUP	
90	6491 6489	SITE Nunijup (Jack Williams) Homestead SITE Jack Williams' gravesite	Martagallup Road Hay Locations 2 & 141
		POOTENUP	
91	new	SITE Trimmer settlement	Great Southern Highway
92	new	SITE Pootenup Railway Siding	Great Southern Highway
		ROCKWELL	

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93	6483	Rockwell Farm SITE Baby May Knowles grave	Rockwell Road
		TENTERDEN (Round Swamp)	
95	new	SITE Tenterden Townsite	Ronald Shaw & Lunt roads
97	new	SITE Round Swamp – original settlement site 3 graves	Albany Highway
98	new	SITE Ballochmyle	Albany Highway
103	new	SITE Tenterden Railway Siding	Lomas and Trimmer streets
105	new	SITE Tenterden School	Gillam Street opposite the Hall
		TUNNEY (SLAB HUT GULLY)	
107	new	SITE Gracefield mudbrick chimney & peppercorn trees	
108	new	SITE Tunney Hall	Albany Highway Full-over area
109	new	CAMP SITE-1st tennis club & cricket ground	
110	new	SITE Tunney School	Albany Highway
111	6490	SITE Brooklyn Farm- Newy Davis Homestead	Brooklyn Road
		UNICUP	
114	new	SITE Unicup Ski Club- picnic area	Lake Unicup Road (west side of the lake)
115	new	SITE Newland farms 1960s	
		WANSBOROUGH	
116	new	SITE Wansborough Siding Racecourse Fettler's camp Tingerup race club, school and hall	On border of Tambellup/Broomehill shire- Pootenup on north/east side.

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		The racecourse is on the lake formerly called Lake Tingerup, now Racecourse Lake, part of the Cranbrook Pink Lakes.	
		YERIMINUP	
121	6485	SITE Drovers Dam	Yeriminup Road
122	new	STOCK TRAILS	
		Albany Highway	
		Muir Highway (part)	
		St Werburghs (Egerton's) to Bridgetown	
		Mt Barker to Bridgetown	
		Muir Highway	
		Bokerup Kojonup to homestead	
		Sandalwood tracks	

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8.0 CONCLUSION

The 2026 draft Local Heritage Survey reiterates the considerable significance of the rich heritage and history of Cranbrook's towns and districts and will provide strategic guidance to conserve those places of assessed as having a high level of cultural significance.

9.0 REFERENCES

Egerton-Warburton, Arley. *Yeriminup- The first 100 years 1840-1940.* 2024

Kleemann, Dot. *Gateway to a Town* 2023.

Laurie, Maxine. *Frankland to the Stirlings; A history of the Cranbrook Shire.* 1994.

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