

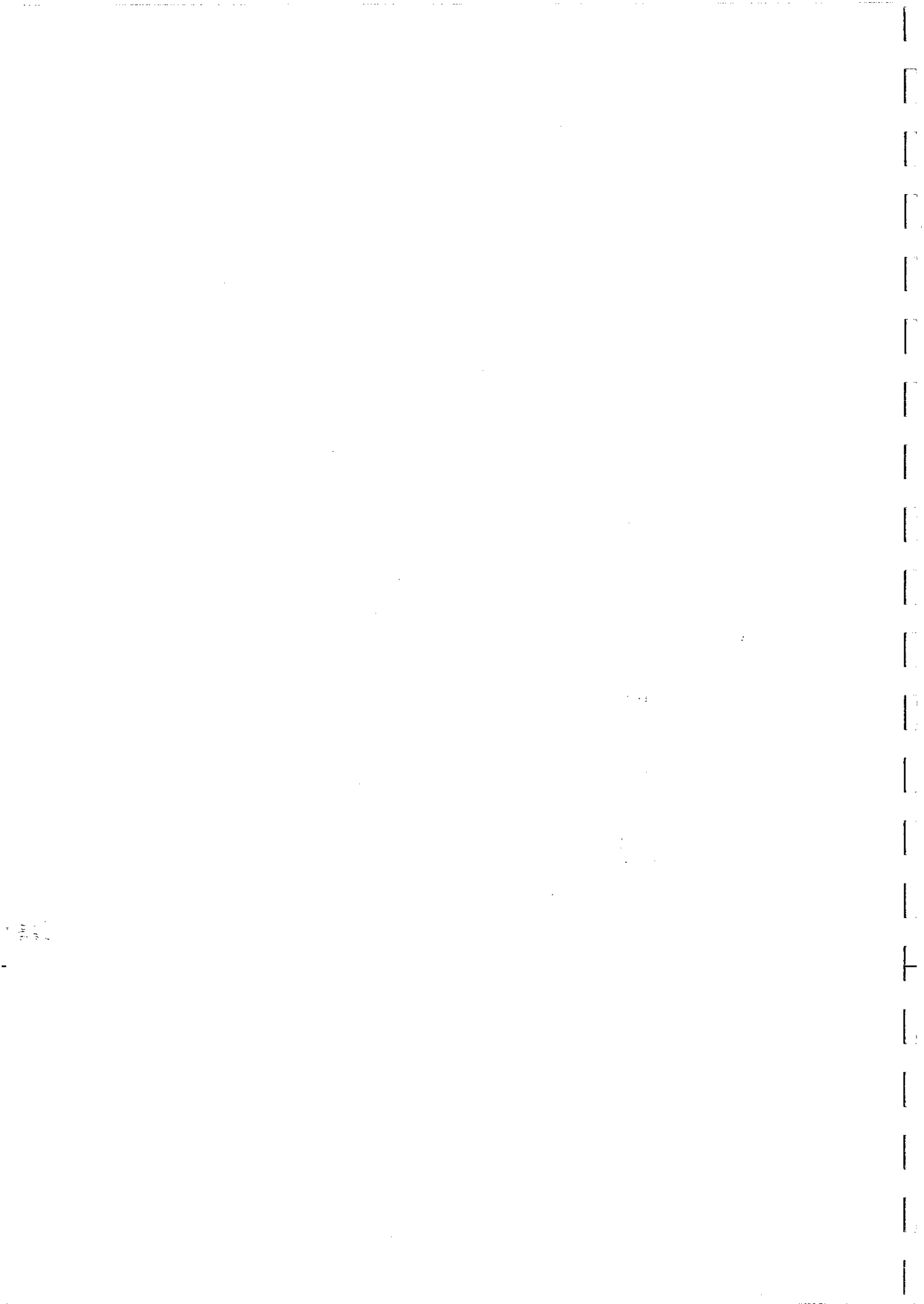
# MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Prepared for the  
SHIRE OF DUNDAS



• Hocking Planning and Architecture •  
• 417 Rokeby Road Subiaco WA • Ph 388 2810 Fax 388 2817 •

1995



# CONTENTS

---

	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
DUNDAS HERITAGE FRAMEWORK	5
REFERENCES	21
DUNDAS THEMATIC MATRIX	23
NOMINATED HERITAGE PLACES	25
DATA SHEETS	27
Town of Norseman	
Places outside Norseman	
List of Historic Sites ( no architectural features )	
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX A	The Burra Charter
APPENDIX B	Example Nomination Form
APPENDIX C	Exsmple Data Sheet



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

---

The authors would like to acknowledge the cooperation of the following individuals and organisations who assisted in the compilation of this report:

**Heritage Council of Western Australia**

**National Trust of Australia**

**Dundas Shire Clerk**

Eddie Gilbert

**The Municipal Inventory Advisory Committee comprising of representatives from:**

Dundas Shire Council

Dundas Municipal Inventory Steering Committee

and all members of the Dundas community involved in the production of this report.

**Consultants:**

This report has been prepared by:

**Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd**

Ian Hocking

Eden Shepherd

*Conservation Consultants*

**Production and Layout**

Cathy Tero

Tonia Paech

**Supported by sub-consultant:**

*Historian*

Sandra Goulder



This Municipal Heritage Inventory has been prepared on behalf of the Shire of Dundas by Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd. The purpose of this report has been to satisfy the requirements of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* as well as provide the Dundas Shire Council and community with a comprehensive list of places within the town boundaries which are of cultural heritage significance.

Cultural heritage significance is the aesthetic, historic, scientific and social value a place may have for present and future generations. It is represented by places which have played an important role in the history of the area, a building which has a particular architectural style or association with a person or a natural feature which should be conserved as a place for people to use.

Thus, the Inventory can be seen as a heritage asset register which can be used in conjunction with the Dundas Shire Planning Scheme to provide for individual places as well as precincts.

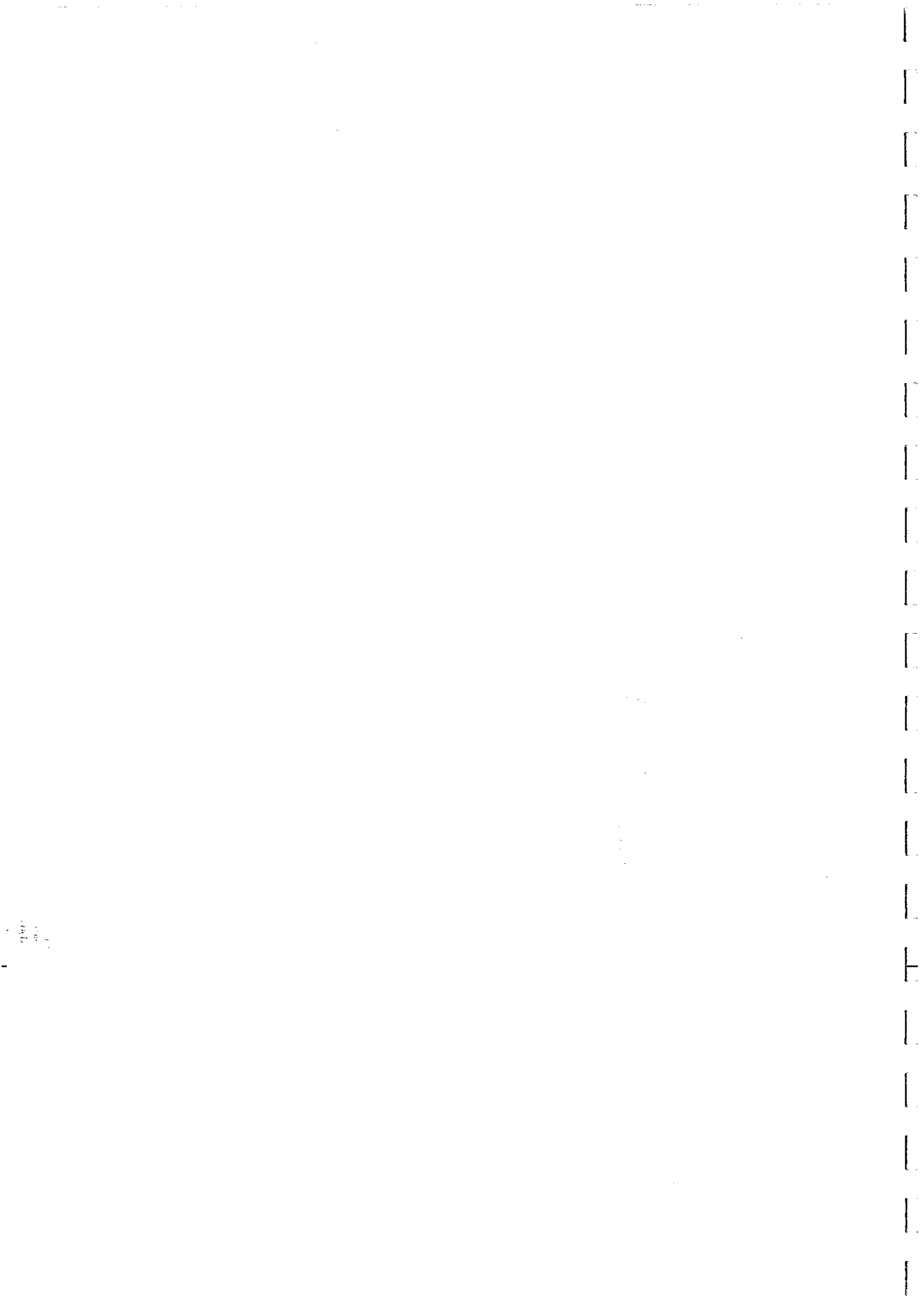
### 1. LEGISLATIVE BASIS

The Municipal Inventory is a local heritage list which has been brought about by a provision in the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Inherent in the Act requirements is the need for public consultation and the decision of the local municipal council to enter places of cultural heritage significance.

### 2. ROLE IN CONSERVATION

Although the Act requires a local council to provide the Heritage Council with a copy of its inventory, the places listed can not be considered for entry into the State Register without further assessment. The Municipal Inventory has an important role in the conservation of local areas especially when related to design guidelines, tourism studies and the community's sense of place.

The Municipal Inventory includes a number of places which the consultants consider are of national and/or state significance. Places of national significance can be nominated for entry into the Register of the National Estate under the Australian Heritage





Commission Act. Entry into the National Estate Register is recognition of the importance of a place but only affords statutory protection if the owner of the place is a Commonwealth Government Department. Entry into the state register affords statutory protection for a place under the Act and the Shire of Dundas can nominate places on the Municipal Inventory for inclusion on the state register. Places nominated for the national and state registers should also be included in the Shire of Dundas Municipal Inventory to guarantee their protection under the Heritage Act and the Town Planning and Development Act 1928.

### **3. COMPILATION PROCESS**

The philosophical basis for the process of developing the Inventory is the International Council on Monuments and Sites ( ICOMOS ) charter for the conservation of Places of Cultural Significance ( the Burra Charter ) which provides guidance on matters of definitions, assessment of significance, and the preparation of conservation policy.

The process of compiling the Municipal Inventory list of places took several months and involved both public organisations and private members of the community. The Dundas Municipal Inventory Steering Committee conducted a series of meetings which identified community interests, knowledge and expertise. These meetings served as a forum where nominations and the format of the report could be discussed .

A community meeting was held to explain the nomination process. Invitations were then extended to the public to make comment on the expectations and possible outcomes of the Municipal Inventory. Inherent in this was the ability for the public to make more informed choices about the nomination of places of heritage interest and the implications of that nomination.

### **4. THEMATIC FRAMEWORK AND MATRIX**

The Thematic Framework is based on historic themes around which the heritage places of the area can be categorised. Its purpose is to enable relationships to be seen between events, people and places. It has then been further refined into a Matrix which draws out general themes and subthemes from the framework relating them to periods in time. The purpose is to ensure that the Inventory nomination list is representative of the themes that exist in the Matrix.

100  
100

## **5. EXISTING DOCUMENTATION**

All previous heritage places have been reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated into the inventory. This included listings from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Geographic List, classifications by the National Trust of Australia (Western Australia) and places in the Town Planning Scheme.

### *Geographic List - Heritage Council of Western Australia*

The geographic list of heritage places maintained by the Heritage Council was inherited from the former Western Australia Heritage Committee. However, only a minority of these places have had assessment and in many cases the reason for the entry and their location is not known. The places on this list have been included in the inventory and some further information has been recorded.

### *National Trust Classifications*

All National Trust of Australia (Western Australia) classifications and listings of existing places have been included in the inventory and treated in a similar manner to those recognised by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

## **6. PLACE RECORD SHEETS**

Nominations for additional places on the inventory list were received from the steering committee and community. This list was supplemented by places identified by the consultant where notable places were omitted or not represented. All individual community nominations were reviewed by the consultants and the Steering Committee and further information for each place was assembled in order to demonstrate reasons for inclusion. Management recommendations have been assigned to each place to assist the Council in policy decisions relating to the town planning scheme.

## **7. HERITAGE PROVISIONS IN THE TOWN PLANNING SCHEME**

The purpose of the inventory is to contribute to the management of the community's heritage assets and resources. This can be achieved through appropriate integration with community planning and development control.

Heritage precincts are appropriate for those areas where it is desirable to conserve the general environment and setting of heritage places. Precincts which have been identified in the Inventory can be included as conservation areas. This will ensure conservation of the building stock and control of building redevelopment and renovation. It will also allow for landowners be advised of the implications /recommendations affecting their properties.

## 8. FURTHER RESEARCH

This document represents the beginning of a register of heritage places that will be continually expanded. In accordance with the Act, it will be required to be reviewed annually and updated every four years. Any additional properties and amendments will need to be adopted by Council.

It has not been the purpose of this report to carry out detailed research of individual properties, where any works which may affect a heritage place are proposed, adequate assessment should be prepared in accordance with Heritage Council of Western Australia requirements.

# SHIRE OF DUNDAS MUNICIPAL INVENTORY HERITAGE FRAMEWORK

---

The Shire of Dundas Historic Framework is a time-lined thematic overview of development within this area from the period of first European settlement to the present. The overview not only identifies themes as they emerge through time but also describes major stories and events within themes.

The framework is intended to be the basis of a Municipal Inventory of Historically Significant Places within the Shire of Dundas. It is a guide for the establishment of a comprehensive list of significant buildings, features and places which reflect the history of the Shire area and which its citizens may wish to protect or mark for the pleasure and education of current and future residents and visitors.

## THEMES IN TIME

### European Arrival -1889: Early exploration and settlement

The Dundas Shire district had its beginnings with European exploration of the Southern Coast. At this time the district was occupied by the Murunitja tribe but was also later visited by the Ngalea tribe.<sup>1</sup> The Eucla site was named in 1841 by Edward John Eyre who was seeking an overland stock route from South Australia to Western Australia. The Eucla name is a corruption of two Aboriginal words, 'yer' (bright) and 'coloya' (fire), a description of the planet Venus rising over the dunes.<sup>2</sup>

In 1848 Surveyor Roe, while searching for pastoral land north of Esperance, named the surrounding hills the Dundas Hills after the then Colonial Secretary. Later the South Australian Surveyor, E.A. Delisser, explored the area between Fowlers Bay and Eucla, seeking grazing land. His reports aroused the interest of pastoralists. Discoveries of the potential pastoral land were confirmed by John Forrest in 1867 and again in 1870. Forrest also discovered an excellent harbour about 250 miles west of Fowlers Bay. He named the harbour Port Eucla, an important location as it was the only place for hundreds of miles along the shores of the Bight, at which a vessel could anchor in safe

---

<sup>1</sup> Tindale, Norman *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia* University of California Press 1974 Pg 215

<sup>2</sup> Lee, Martyn *The History of the Eucla District*, 1962 .p.2

harbour and reach the shore. Settlement at Eucla began in the 1870s, with pastoralists and also with the posting of linesmen at the new Telegraph Station.

The first pastoralists in this area were the Moir Brothers who established Moopina Station in 1872. In the same year the Kennedy and McGill families also took up pastoral leases in the Eucla district, in the wake of Forrests' exploration. A series of sheep stations were opened up, such as Mundrabilla, Fraser Range and Balladonia. While the country inland from the Eucla was splendidly grassed, there was no permanent water supply and pastoral settlers had to draw water from great depths. The district was thus proving relatively unsatisfactory for stocking.<sup>3</sup>

The overland telegraph line commenced operations in December 1877, when the line section between Port Augusta and Eucla was completed. Eucla was a small township about seven miles west of the State boundary, the town being the connecting point of the electric telegraph system of Western Australia and South Australia. In 1882 a jarrah telegraph station office was built and in 1885 the Eucla townsite was proclaimed with a peak population between 50-70, including two masters in charge, two linesmen, two storekeepers, a harbourmaster and their families. Being so isolated, Eucla had no services of its own until a police station opened at Esperance in March 1879, its patrol area including the Eucla district. In 1898 the nearest medical officer was 750 miles away in Albany. This distance was later reduced to 500 miles when a medical officer arrived in Esperance.<sup>4</sup>

### **1890 - 1905: The discovery of gold**

Gold was first discovered in the Dundas district in 1890 by William Moir, while searching for new grazing lands. Moir found specks of alluvial gold in a creek draining into Lake Dundas, however it was two years later before he led a small prospecting party back into the area. Although this party had little success an exploration in 1891 by the South Australian Elder Exploration Expedition, led by David Lindsay, found evidence of Moir's original claim. The news encouraged others to visit the area with increasing fortune.

It did not take long for the news of discovery to spread and gold seekers quickly heeded reports of alluvial and possibly reef gold, travelling from the Murchison Goldfields,

---

<sup>3</sup> *ibid.* p.29

<sup>4</sup> *ibid.* p.29

Albany, Esperance and Perth. The Esperance port in particular was flooded by hopeful gold seekers. In 1892 Patrick Mawson and R.Kirkpatrick discovered a payable auriferous reef on the western side of Dundas: the 'Great Dundas' field had been discovered. Almost immediately the Great Dundas and Scottia mines were announced, and the Dundas goldfield was officially declared on the 31st August 1893. On the 7th April 1894 the government declared the Coolgardie and Dundas fields as separate goldfields and Warden Hicks was appointed as the Dundas Warden. With the discovery of the surrounding rich quartz reefs, the mining centre of Norseman became established, and the southern limit of the eastern goldfields set.

The original Dundas township, 23 kilometres south east of Norseman, was located three kilometres along a track running off the now Coolgardie-Esperance Highway. Down this track, groups of mine workings were established, including the May Bell Mine. The townsite was laid out by Surveyor William Angove, near Noganyer Soak..<sup>5</sup> With the establishment of Dundas, the Buldania Townsite, which had been the centre of the new field, lost its earlier importance, although its General Store remained open for a few years.

A.R.Browne was sent to manage the Mawson's Claim, and his wife was the first European woman at Dundas. While her husband established a library and became the first resident physician, Mrs Browne ran a basic hospital service as the sole nurse.<sup>6</sup> Amongst the earliest arrivals were the Dunn brothers who capitalised on the transient trade of gold seekers by opening the first store at Dundas. The first Norseman hotel was opened under the proprietorship of Chub Krakouer and in 1897 the Commercial Hotel owned by Mr and Mrs Benstead was opened.<sup>7</sup> The Norseman Progress League, formed in October 1894 with Mr Flannigan as President and was successful in initiating a monthly pack horse mail service from Esperance.<sup>8</sup> During 1896 the Post Office was opened and police quarters and stables were established. Although Norseman was to become the centre of the district, the Dundas community continued, with the erection of the Royal and Commercial Halls in 1896. Norseman also boasted a recreation area which included a bicycle track, cricket pitch and tennis courts.<sup>9</sup> The first big sports meeting was held near the Mt Barker mine in 1895.<sup>10</sup> Cycling, boxing, cricket, football,

---

<sup>5</sup> McDonald, G. 'The History of Norseman', 1958. (HS)PR 1234.

<sup>6</sup> *The Coolgardie Miner*, 15.1.1897

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> McDonald, G. *op.cit.* p.33

<sup>10</sup> Compton *ibid.*

tennis and hunting were popular recreational activities in the area with cycling being the main sporting event many organised races had monetary prizes.

The Dundas goldfields were soon considered relatively poor compared to other eastern goldfields, and as a consequence only twenty men were working at Dundas in early 1894.<sup>11</sup> The field was almost abandoned when Laurie Sinclair announced a gold discovery in July 1894. While prospecting with his brothers in the eastern goldfields area, Sinclair had camped over night and his horse, named Norseman (after his Norseman clan heritage), pawed up a gold nugget. Sinclair named this new field site Norseman, from which the associated townsite later took its name.

On 13th August 1894 the Sinclair brothers, Laurie and George, and Jack Alsop filed an application for the Norseman located 22.5 kilometres north of Dundas. Almost the same time a gold find was claimed 4.8 kilometres east of Norseman, at Mt Barker. Together these two claims triggered the gold rush to North Dundas (Norseman), and the original field was virtually abandoned. Norseman, on the south east of Lake Cowan, became recognised as the centre of the Dundas goldfields. And in July 1896, Warden Hicks moved to Norseman, and the Wardens office becoming the first public building constructed in the town.

Lack of water was a problem for this district. As noted in a telegram from Warden Hicks to the Secretary of Mines in August 1894, (a year after a 30,000 gallon capacity dam was built at the Dundas Hill goldfields<sup>12</sup>) there was no drinking water within ten miles of Dundas. Plenty of procurable salt water was within easy distance of Sinclair's lease and Hicks endeavoured to induce private enterprise to provide suitable water condensers. By the following month there was only one condenser in the district, at Blake's in the middle of Lake Cowan.<sup>13</sup> The salt lakes of Lakes Cowan and Dundas had no flowing water, but they were good catchment areas, and from various associated rock gullies, water could be secured and carted to Norseman and mine sites at tuppence a drink, or 1/- per gallon, or 16/- per 100 gallons.<sup>14</sup>

The first land sale in Norseman was in July 1895, and so began the work of building a township. The original township on the Lady Caroline lease is the present site of the

---

<sup>11</sup> Webb, Martyn and Audrey *Golden Destiny: The Centenary History of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia*, City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, 1993. p.136

<sup>12</sup> Webb *op.cit.* p.111

<sup>13</sup> *Norseman Today*, 1994

<sup>14</sup> Compton G.S. 'The History of Norseman', in the Royal W.A. Historical Society Journal, *Early Days*, Vol IV, Part IV, 1952. p.74



buildings of the Norseman gold mines. The now dilapidated Dew Drop Inn (an old hessian shanty once the hub of civilisation in the district) was used as the Town Hall, many buildings on the main street were constructed in timber brought from Esperance by camel train.<sup>15</sup> Such building materials provided a constant risk of fire, and following the first fire in the business sector in December 1897 a water tower was erected and hydrants installed at safe intervals.<sup>16</sup> In 1898 the Volunteer Fire Brigade was started.

Health services were established at Norseman in 1895 when a resident Medical officer was appointed by the newly formed Progress League. Issues addressed by the Progress League included dealing with the insanitary conditions of limited drainage and no organised rubbish tip. Elsewhere on the goldfields typhoid fever had broken out. The first Doctors on the Dundas field were Harvey and Elphick, and a primitive tent hospital was opened, run by Nurse Nugent.<sup>17</sup> After a fire in February 1896 the tent hospital was replaced with a building at the site of the present Norseman hospital.

On 17th January 1896 Norseman was proclaimed a municipality, the first election was held in April and Mayor Austin was duly elected. The first edition of the *Norseman Miner* was published later that year. Meanwhile, the Norseman District Post Office had opened in a local store in April 1895, with the owner fulfilling the Postmaster duties until the telegraph line was connected in 1896. A small iron building was used until the Post Office was constructed in 1897.<sup>18</sup> Another early public building erected during this period was the Mechanics Institute, following a letter from the Chairman of the Municipality to the Premier John Forrest, dated 23rd May 1896, in which the Chairman stressed the 'increasing requirements of the town.'<sup>19</sup>

The first official district school was also opened in 1897. In late 1899 agitation for a government school at the Princess Royal mine began. A 10'x20' hessian building, belonging to the employees of the mine, was used for the private school and as a meeting place for religious services. There was no objection to letting the Education department use the building free of rent, however there was great difficulty in finding a teacher. No suitable local resident was available and it was not easy to persuade a teacher to go to this mining area. When secured, the first teacher and his family were forced to live in a small room petitioned off from the main school room. The lack of

---

<sup>15</sup> *Holiday Stopover*, August 1984 p.17

<sup>16</sup> Peterson, E & Gibbons, T. *Our First Ten Years 1894 - 1904*, Norseman, 1994. p.8

<sup>17</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> *Norseman Today* 5/5/1994

<sup>19</sup> WAA, AN 7, ACC 1027, File 1027 1936.

space and privacy was most obvious when the school was used for social gatherings. After much consideration a site for a new school was chosen and the Princess Royal school opened in July 1902, the surrounding area being used as a sports field. In the immediate following years, the school became crowded beyond its capacity.<sup>20</sup>

The Turf Club was formed in 1909. Piano recitals and poetry readings were also leisure activities. Social activities were also organised by various churches. The Anglican Church was built in 1896, and the Norseman Methodist Wesley Church formally began in 1896, its parish including Esperance until 1970.

By 1897 Norseman had become a gold producing field and the town had outgrown its dependence upon Dundas. The gold discovered at Norseman was hard reef, which required heavy mining machinery, and it did not attract great numbers of prospectors as did the Kalgoorlie goldfields. The mining companies were attracted not only by the discovery of gold, but by other minerals including lead, iron manganese, copper, nickel, salt, pyrites, gypsum and gem stones. A future significant difference between mining production at Norseman and that of Kalgoorlie and Wiluna, was that Dundas field ores were generally free milling, as opposed to ores which require roasting to remove sulphides.<sup>21</sup>

The Princess Royal Mine began production in 1895 and in 1901 a new find was discovered, further encouraging settlement of a town at this site. At this time Princess Royal had a population of over 500,<sup>22</sup> a significant proportion of the total Dundas district population of 1,030 males and 420 females.<sup>23</sup> By 1904 the district's population supported as many as eight licensed hotels five operating in Norseman (the Criterion, Norseman, Commercial, Freemason's and Royal) and three operating at Princess Royal Mine (Princess Royal, The Club and The Exchange).

Many prospectors had moved to the Kalgoorlie goldfields by the turn of the century, but the Dundas field continued to grow with increasing mining production. In 1901 698 people were employed in the gold industry at Dundas, 496 in reef and lode, and 202 in alluvial workings. By 1901 there were 88 gold mining leases, 46 held by companies and 42 held by individuals.<sup>24</sup>

---

<sup>20</sup> PR 10819, 'The History of the Salmon Gums School Building', pp.1 & 11

<sup>21</sup> O'Brien, Tom *A Westralian Gold Rush: Memories of Norseman 1936-1951* p.34

<sup>22</sup> McDonald *op.cit.* p.29

<sup>23</sup> Webb *op.cit.* p.383

<sup>24</sup> de Havelland, D.W. *Gold and Ghosts*, Volume 1, W.A. Hesperian Press, 1985. p.179

The turn of the century was a time of great speculation as to the future development of the goldfields region. Gold fever predominated throughout the eastern districts, it being 'generally accepted that Esperance would become the port and chief supply centre for the goldfields, with consequent heavy traffic on the connecting road. As traffic increased a number of Wayside Inns were built. The Gilmore family established the Lake View Wayside Hotel and Mail Exchange, 34 miles from Norseman and 92 miles from Esperance, and having secured a hotel license, they then bought a water condensing plant.<sup>25</sup>

Transport during this period relied upon the horse and bullock drays. For early pioneers it was an arduous journey from Southern Cross to Dundas, and a number of recordings were made of determined gold seekers and settlers, including women setting out from Coolgardie for Norseman by foot.

The road between Esperance and Norseman was 126 miles, and was described as 'a winding bush track with five hotels to cater for the heavy traffic flow'.<sup>26</sup> For travellers using the Cobb and Co. passenger and mail coach service leaving Norseman, the first stop was Dundas (14 miles), then Lake View for the lunch stop (another 20 miles), then travelling in the afternoon sun for a further 28 miles to Salmon Gums which was the overnight stop and almost exactly half way. The following morning began with a jaunt of 18 miles to the Grass Patch Hotel, and then began the weary stretch of thirty miles to the Gibson Soak Hotel.

It was a further 16 miles to Esperance.<sup>27</sup> Cobb & Co.'s depot and headquarters were at Grass Patch, today known as Freeman's Farm. At one time there were 70 transport teams operating between Esperance and Norseman.<sup>28</sup> There was also another road from Ravensthorpe which joined the highway at Lake View and carried a lot of light traffic in the early years. The standard of these roads were expectably poor, but as the Roads Board could afford plant equipment, the roads or tracks formed through the bush by prospectors, miners, wood cutters and horse teams, were built up. Most such road work was not done, however, until the 1930s.

The expectation of the development of Esperance as a port also encouraged the growth of agricultural development in associated areas, but from the government's point of

---

<sup>25</sup> ibid.

<sup>26</sup> ibid. p.2

<sup>27</sup> ibid.

<sup>28</sup> PR 8679/ESP/18 Esperance p.3, '335

view, whilst the best and shortest approach to the Dundas field was via Esperance, it did not want to develop the port as its progress would compromise plans to develop the Fremantle port. A railway link between Esperance and Norseman which shortened the distance between the goldfields and the eastern states would be beneficial to eastern colonies encouraging Esperance to become the capital of a goldfields secessionist state.

Land surveys of the district were completed by Alfred Canning between 1893 and 1901. Canning had been instructed by the W.A. Lands Department to survey the route for the rabbit proof fence, which was intended to stop the invasion of the pest from South Australia. Rabbits were sighted in 1897, and the rabbit proof fence was started in 1902 and completed six years later.

From the turn of the century, agricultural farming began to develop throughout the Dundas area, producing mainly wheat and horse feed with some dairy activity.<sup>29</sup> During 1901 some 8,500 sheep and 200 cattle travelled the road from Eucla to Balladonia. This became the proposed stock route in 1902 with travellers relying on wells and tanks, along the route from Eucla, and Balladonia to Coolgardie. The Eucla Stock wells were completed in 1909.<sup>30</sup>

Between 1896-8 the Eucla Postal and Telegraph Station building was opened, along with the telegraph officer's quarters. In all, five coastal stone telegraph station buildings were constructed along the telegraph route, replacing the earlier timber buildings.<sup>31</sup> In 1897 a small jetty was built at Eucla, about 700 metres from the Telegraph Station, largely as a facility for the export of live sheep and sandalwood.<sup>32</sup> In 1898 the Eucla town population stood at 47,<sup>33</sup> and the Eucla had its own thriving newspaper and port. In 1904 electro-mechanical repeaters were installed at the Eucla Telegraph Station, reducing the staff to five operators. Until this time there had been a station master and staff from both Western Australian and South Australia. In 1909 Eucla became an automatic repeating station.

---

<sup>29</sup> *Final report of the Norseman Town Study* Department of Regional Development and the North West, February 1985 p.6

<sup>30</sup> *ibid.* p.35

<sup>31</sup> Le Page, J.S.H. *Building a State*, W.A. Water Authority. 1986. p.164

<sup>32</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> Jeffrey, Christiana 'Eucla', in the Royal W.A. Historical Society Journal *Early Days*, Vol 3 Part III, 1979. p.87

## 1906 - 1926: The Passing of Prosperity

By 1906 road traffic to the Dundas district was minimal. While there was always a steady stream of holiday travellers down from the goldfields to Esperance for Christmas, the hey days of travelling gold seekers was over. This subsequently saw the gradual closure of Wayside Inns and water condensers, and by the mid 1920s the Lake View Hotel ceased to operate Motor transport which took over the mail runs, and when a dam was constructed by the Public Works Department at Stennet Rocks, near the Lake View Hotel, district condensers became redundant and only one condenser remained in use south of Coolgardie. This condenser was known as the 'Major Slave' or the 'Thirty Miler', as it was 30 miles from Esperance.<sup>34</sup> The construction of a dam did not solve the problem of the provision of water for the area, and in 1924, with no rain, the dam dried up. In a letter to the Engineer in Chief of the Water Supply Department, the Secretary of the Norseman Road Board lodged a strong protest 'against the excessive cost of water in this district', while other centres had received a reduction in water costs. The Secretary of Water and the Secretary of Railways proposed to reduce the cost of riling water from the concrete water tank at Pioneer (40 miles away) by half to 3/4d. per ton per mile.<sup>35</sup> The water situation became so desperate that the OK mine closed for want of fresh water. Although the mine had ordered 10,000 gallons, only 3,900 had been railed and the mine could no longer continue operations.<sup>36</sup> Probably one of the most significant events for the community was the opening of the Coolgardie to Norseman pipeline in February 1936, linking Norseman to the Mundaring Water Scheme and ensuring that the town no longer had to rely on dam water. This project was financed by the Central Norseman Gold Corp. Ltd.<sup>37</sup> The town, however, continued to experience water shortages, for example, in 1934 water again needed to be carted from the tank at Pioneer.<sup>38</sup>

The first travelling motor car appeared in the Dundas area pre World War One, however the mechanical maintenance necessitated by the rugged roads meant most travelling was still by horse and rail. When Cobb & Co. stopped running, J.R.Scholey of Norseman obtained the mail contract.<sup>39</sup> A passing phase in transport was the era of camel teams, a loss much regretted by bicycle traffic which was able to enjoy the benefit of camel team

---

<sup>34</sup> Gilmore *op.cit.* p.4

<sup>35</sup> WAA, AN 7/WAT/1, ACC1609, No.663, 1924. Folio 15

<sup>36</sup> *ibid.* folio 21

<sup>37</sup> Webb *op.cit.* p.729

<sup>38</sup> *West Australian* 18/2/1934

<sup>39</sup> Gilmore *op.cit.* p.2

'pads' created alongside the road, who were provided smooth travelling. Aside from personal transport, cyclists were also used to run messages around mine sites and for the mail service between Coolgardie and Norseman, although owing to the state of the tracks most travelling was by saddle and pack horse.

The railway link between Coolgardie and Norseman was opened on 8th August 1909, and was duly celebrated with a grand concert at the Royal Hall. In 1917 the transcontinental Railway across the Nullarbor was completed, although it was a further eight years before the railway went through from Norseman to Scaddan, and in August 1927 the line was opened to Salmon Gums. The arrival of the rail line sparked fresh interest in Esperance and its hinterland, with the potential of the Mallee area (Circle Valley District) for farming being realised. Farmers looking for homes and building materials, relocated<sup>40</sup> many Norseman town houses to new farms in the agricultural areas.

In 1908 the Norseman population peaked at 3,000, and a further 1,000 people lived in outlying towns.<sup>41</sup> The Norseman Hall was also opened. Mary O'Keefe (nee Reynolds), moved with her family from Coolgardie into Norseman in 1910, and ran a hall and shop.<sup>42</sup> In 1910 the Criterion Theatre was built at Norseman, with seating for 600 people and catering for picture shows and travelling showman. In 1914 the Norseman golf link was created and the new Race Course was built on Lake Cowan.<sup>43</sup>

Leading up to the 1920s there was a distinct decline in the district's population, notably after the major gold company, Norseman Gold Mines (NGM.), closed in 1908. By this time many of the once rich reefs had been worked out and potential for Princess Royal mines was seen as over estimated. The reefs where NGM had been, were then worked by smaller companies, syndicates and individuals and by 1920 there were only approximately 300 people in outlying areas.<sup>44</sup> As a result earlier gold centres gradually became deserted. Today all that remains of such mining sites are old mine workings and stone dam walls.

Mining activity declined during World War One with labour shortages, increased costs of production and the halting of international shipping. This eventually led to the

---

<sup>40</sup> Webb *op.cit.* p.966

<sup>41</sup> PR 8679/NOR/9 "Norseman", *Town Guide.*, Norseman Tourist Burea

<sup>42</sup> Oral History 214

<sup>43</sup> McDonald, *op.cit.* pp.32 & 33

<sup>44</sup> PR 8679/NOR/9 *op.cit.*

folding of the Princess Royal Mining Company in 1916, with only a few leases at the Princess Royal site being worked. By 1918 the Mararoa and Viking mines were the only mines employing labour,<sup>45</sup> and during the 1920s many people moved away from the Princess Royal to Norseman. In 1916 the Princess Royal School quarters were taken over by the Norseman Hospital Committee and relocated to Norseman for the District Medical Officer.<sup>46</sup>

Many local townspeople became seriously concerned at the obvious decline in gold production and during the post World War One period, money was raised by the community to pay prospectors to search for the continuation of reefs, in an attempt to revive the industry and the town. Prospectors did discover a continuation of the Mararoa reef and subsequently a new mine was opened, which in 1926 was purchased by the Butterfly Company, and later taken over by Norseman Gold Mines N.L. The original Mararoa lease had been worked by a New Zealand company until it was abandoned in 1895. A group of local miners took up the lease until it was sold in 1925 to Nicholson and O'Brien, who in 1932 sold to the Phoenix Company.<sup>47</sup> In the early 1920s the old Maroroa Mine, on which the town of Norseman chiefly depended, was fading out. It was not until 1934 that the Norseman Gold Corporation commenced operations on the Maroroa Reef, then known as Phoenix, that this mine was re-opened.

### **1927-1949: Boom Days Return**

In 1933 the Aboriginal Pastor Douglas Nicolls began seeking the formation of the Church of Christ Native Mission <sup>48</sup> which sought to provide accommodation for Aboriginal children from the central desert area. In 1942 Albany Bell, Perth entrepreneur and philanthropist, visited the mission where two women had already commenced work, and sought a government land grant. A grant of 100 acres was made and the Mission was declared a Native Institution. Almost fifty years later, in 1987, a new lease was formed and the land was passed from the Federal Aboriginal Mission Board to the Iragul Aboriginal Council.<sup>49</sup>

---

<sup>45</sup> *Norseman Times*, 31/3/1898

<sup>46</sup> PR 10819 In 1926 the school building was shifted to Salmon Gums where it stayed until 1974. It was then moved on to Esperance where it became 'The Sheep Shop'. Webb *op.cit.* p.182

<sup>47</sup> *Final Report of the Norseman Town Study*, *op.cit.* p.7

<sup>48</sup> Wilson, Helen *The Golden Years*. 1976. p.104

<sup>49</sup> *Federal Aboriginal Mission Board News*, July 1987

It appears that most other community development was largely aided by local mining companies, either directly or because of economic booms. The Princess Royal town was fully abandoned when the last person left the old mining and town site in 1934.<sup>50</sup> This closure, however, was not indicative of mining activity in others areas of the district. The year before Gold Mines of Australia had re-entered Norseman mining by negotiating with the Chairman of Phoenix Mines N.L. for an option of the Phoenix lease. In 1934 Norseman properties were taken over by Western Mining Corporation and in 1935 a subsidiary of the Central Norseman Gold Group was formed, which continues to mine in Norseman today as the major investing company. The Phoenix shaft was rehabilitated in 1936, and in 1939 the Ajax shaft was opened but was abandoned with a rising water level four years later. The closure of all such work, however led to the starting of the Regent, Princess Royal and Crown shafts.<sup>51</sup>

The arrival of the Western Mining Corporation in 1935 marked a new era for the district with the company building houses in Norseman and mining prosperity returning to the town. Additionally, with the backing of this big company, the Dundas Road Board became invigorated and began a program of public works including the macadamisation of roads and footpaths. As the town boomed, six boarding houses were opened, catering mainly for single men, including the 'Prinsep Bedrooms'. This building was actually the second Telegraph building erected at Israelite Bay in 1897 and was transported to Norseman in 1937 by Alick Mitchell, who opened the boarding house. Today the building is known as 'Lodge 101', and provides backpackers accommodation.<sup>52</sup> During the 1930s a garden rotunda was built in Norseman and in 1936 a new hospital ward was opened. The new Norseman Hotel was built in 1934 by Smith and Walker, and five years later the Railway Hotel was built for Krause and Thryman.<sup>53</sup>

A branch of the Kalgoorlie School of Mines was also opened at Norseman in the 1930s. Resourced by the mining companies this branch was originally located in sheds and halls on mine premises until c.1940 when a building was erected by the government.<sup>54</sup>

In 1927 the town of Eucla was effectively abandoned when the old coastal telegraph route was replaced by new lines along the East-West railway. Pastoralism in the Eucla district also markedly declined with the closure of the town. Before 1942 the overland track between Norseman and Penong (South Australia) was little more than a stock

---

<sup>50</sup> McDonald *op.cit.* p.29

<sup>51</sup> Webb *op.cit.* p.730

<sup>52</sup> *Norseman Times* 10/3/1994

<sup>53</sup> O'Brien *op.cit.* p.65

<sup>54</sup> *ibid.* p.23



route. Original tracks were formed by camel teams between 1885 and 1901, as the only means for carrying material for the overland telegraph line. With the threat of a Japanese invasion during 1942, hurried preparations were made for the construction of a road, in order to transport troops and equipment. This road later became known as the Eyre Highway.

### 1950-1969: Riding the Mining Roller coaster

Between the two world wars the flat land at the foot of the mine dumps at Norseman became crowded with housing. Residents have since preferred to build houses away from the mines, south of the town centre and west of the main road, beyond existing old colonial-style homes.<sup>55</sup> As a region, the Dundas district was being consolidated, with the incorporation of the *Norseman-Esperance News* with a Kalgoorlie paper in 1957, and the Norseman town itself progressed to the role of acting as a service centre for the district. This role was greatly assisted by the Norseman Junior High School being built in 1953, the bituminisation of the road to Coolgardie in 1956, and a further ward was added to the Norseman hospital in 1961.

While gold production generally declined in the 1950s, high grade ore at the North Royal mines, revealed in 1953, peaked in its production in 1962.<sup>56</sup> Iron pyrite, was discovered during World War Two. By the end of the 1950s there were only two mining companies left operating in the Dundas area, and in the late 1960s market prices forced the closure of the Iron King Pyrite Mine and the Norseman Gold Mines. In 1966 Anaconda Australia commenced exploration work on the Redross Nickel Venture, and subsequent mining operations began, aided by the considerable increase in the price of gold in 1967.

By 1951 at the other end of the Dundas district, there were only two sheep stations remaining in the Eucla district, with the remnants of the abandoned Moopina Station, near the Eucla Gorge.<sup>57</sup> The former townsite of Eucla was almost fully submerged by advancing sand dunes. During the 1970s Moopina became the site of the Mundrabilla Motel, with stone from one of the original buildings of the Eucla station taken to build the modern motel on Eyre Highway at the top of the Eucla pass.

---

<sup>55</sup> *ibid.*, p.873

<sup>56</sup> *ibid.* p.730

<sup>57</sup> Lee, *op.cit.* p.35 and 'Eucla Telegraph Station', PR 3517

## 1970 - Today:

World market fluctuations again threatened the closure of the only working mine in Norseman in 1970, but by 1973 the Anaconda company had gained the right to operate the first open cut mine in the district, commencing south of the North Royal shaft in late 1973.<sup>58</sup> A corresponding growth in population was largely accommodated by housing provided by mining companies. In 1978 a world nickel slump, saw the closure of the Anaconda Redross shaft, and in 1976 the Norseman population stood at 2,029.<sup>59</sup> Five years later the Norseman population had slightly decreased to 1,895.<sup>60</sup>

Having survived a century of economic cycles associated with mining, Norseman continued to gain community services. In 1970 the new East-West microwave link was installed, catering for telephone and television program relays. In 1975 the Norseman primary school moved to a new building at the High School, although students wishing to attend school beyond year ten either studied by correspondence or attended school at Kalgoorlie or Esperance. In 1979 the Norseman swimming pool complex was opened, resourced by the Western Mining Gold Mine Co. (WMC). In 1981 the Norseman Turf Club reformed and in 1986 an additional ward was added to the Norseman Hospital.

In recognition of both the opening up of the district by improved transport and the need to diversify the local economy to maintain the town during mining downturn, the Norseman Tourist Development Committee was formed at the public meeting in May 1966 and established in an old school of mines building. The promotion of the area for tourism was affected by a lack of finances, town planning and water. In 1977 the Tourist Bureau moved to the old Commonwealth Bank premises on the corner of Roberts and Talbot Streets and in March 1980 a new centre was opened near the Norseman Agricultural check point, as a Holiday W.A. centre.<sup>61</sup> During the 1980s the Dundas Shire began to realise the potential of diversification into tourism, with the promotion of the town as the last stopping point before the state border, or conversely the first major town after crossing the border. The centre was the meeting of the Eyre, Coolgardie and Esperance Highways and the gateway to the West.

In the mid 1980s relatively under-developed resources and poor quality access roads deterred travellers, but with the hosting of the America's cup by Western Australia in

---

<sup>58</sup> *Final report of the Norseman Town Study* op.cit.

<sup>59</sup> ibid., p.12

<sup>60</sup> ibid. p.13

<sup>61</sup> *Norseman Today*, 1990.

1987, a campaign to encourage tourism was taken up. The population of the Shire of Dundas stood at 2,298, covered an area of 107,507 square kilometres. The district having remained unaffected by the 'One Kalgoorlie Movement', organised in 1986 which was an unsuccessful campaign to include the shires of Coolgardie, Menzies and Norseman in the Boulder Shire.

Gypsum deposits on Lake Cowan were mined on a large scale by Southern Asiatic Enterprises during the 1980s, reviving the local mining industry. In 1992 the WMC had seven mines in gold and nickel production, although in coping with operating costs the Regent Shaft was closed. The Norseman mine field remains the second richest gold fields in Western Australia, with mining activities fluctuating according to world gold and metal markets.

Essentially, the Norseman fields are hemmed in by the narrow restriction of gold-bearing greenstone geology, due to granites on its east and west, with the large gold mine of Central Norseman Gold Corporation being right in the town itself.<sup>62</sup> A significant landmark of the Norseman town is the mill and dump on the outskirts of the town which in 1989 contained 4.2 million tonnes of treatment residues, accumulated between 1935 and 1977.<sup>63</sup> In March 1993 rehabilitation of the tail dumping site begun. The character of this landmark became a community issue as various groups became concerned with aspects such as dust settlement throughout the town and the alteration of town identity.

Today the Dundas countryside is scattered with gold mine workings. Norseman is one of the few Western Goldfields towns to have remained substantially as it was during the gold mining boom time. It is a rare, living monument to Western Australia's mining age. While residential areas have been progressively constructed since 1935, as many new residents arrived, the main commercial area tends to reflect an architectural style characteristic of the 1930s goldfields. As Webb comments, Norseman has appeared to have combined mining 'and the best aspects of an old-style Western Australian country town'.<sup>64</sup>

---

<sup>62</sup> Webb *op.cit.* p.859

<sup>63</sup> *ibid.* p.647

<sup>64</sup> *ibid.* p.922

## CONCLUSION

The Heritage Framework is designed to help list places of local cultural significance. So often the many different facets of the past can be forgotten, or relatively modern experiences not recognised as being culturally significant. By taking general time frames and applying story lines throughout the particular time period, it is hoped that a wide and diverse range of places and structures can be nominated and documented for Municipal Inventories and ensure that future generations will be able to comprehend and appreciate more easily local history. A further advantage of this work will be its relevance to the new emphasis on what is called 'Cultural Planning'. This new dimension is sure to have a profound cultural, social and economic influence well into the twenty first century as it balances present and future economic strengths with local values and assets.

## REFERENCES

- Compton, G.S. "The History of Norseman", in the Royal W.A. Historical Society, *Early Days*, Vol IV Part IV, 1952, p:72-5
- de Havelland, D.W. *Gold and Ghosts*, Vol.1., W.A., Hesperian Press, 1985
- Jeffery, Christina "Eucla", in the Royal W.A. Historical Society *Early Days*, Vol VIII Part III, 1979 p:72-92
- Lee, Maralyn *The History of the Eucla District*, 1962
- Le Page, J.S.H. *Building a State*, 1986, WA Water Authority.
- O'Brien, Tom *A Westralian Gold Rush: Memories of Norseman 1936 - 1951*
- Oldhams, R & J *George Temple Poole, Architect of the Golden Years 1885 + 1897*, UWA Press, 1980
- Olivey, G.S. *Reports of Stations visited by Travelling Inspector of Aborigines 1901-2*, Perth Government Printer, 1903. p.31
- Prosser, Pamela, G. *A History of Norseman and Carnarvon Native Missions*, 1957
- Peterson, E and Gibbons, R&T *Our First Ten Years - Norseman 1894-1904*, , 1994.
- Tindale, Norman *Aboriginal Tribes of Western Australia*, University of California Press, 1974.
- Webb, Martyn and Audrey *Golden Destiny: The Centenary History of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia*, City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, 1993
- Wilson, Helen *The Golden years*, 1976
- Coolgardie Miner*, Friday January 15th, 1897 : 3
- Federal Aboriginal Mission Board News*, July 1987
- Final Report of the Norseman Town Study*, Department of Regional Development and the North West, February 1985.
- Holiday Stopover* August 1984

*Norseman Today* March 29th, 1990; February 21st 1991; August 13th 1994 special edition.

### **Printed References in Battye Library**

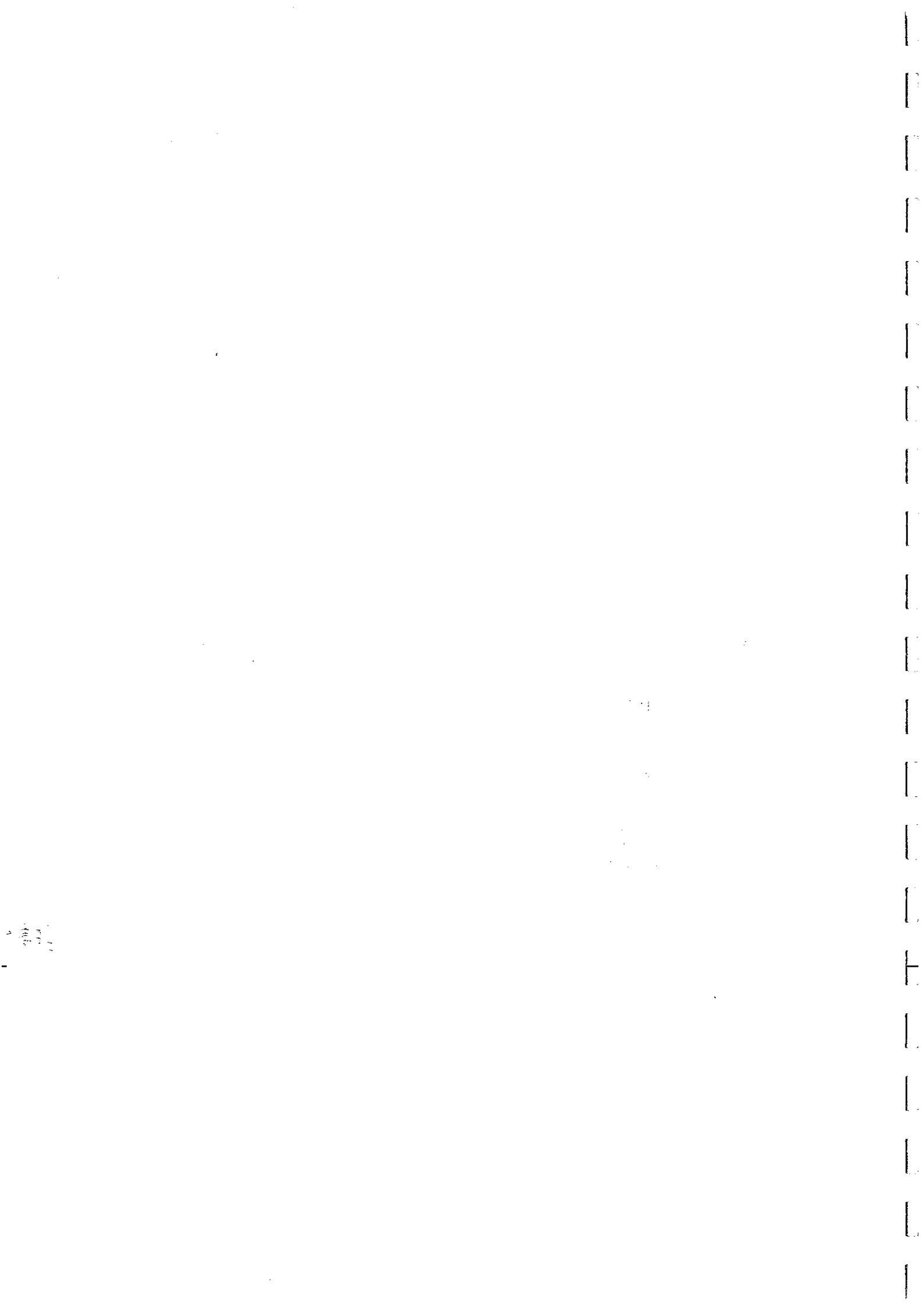
- \* (HS) 1234 G.McDonald, "The History of Norseman", 1958
- \* PR 3517 Eucla Telegraph Station
- \* PR 86795/ESP/18 Esperance
- \* 86795/NOR/9 Norseman
- \* PR 9219 "Looking Back", by Gordon Gilmore
- \* PR 9673/3 "Spanning the Nullarbor"
- \* PR 9673/5 "The first East-West link"
- \* PR 10819 The History of the Salmon Gums School Building
- \* PR 11916/33

### **Oral Histories in Battye library**

OH214 Mary O'Keefe

# THEMATIC MATRIX

---



111  
111  
111



## SHIRE OF DUNDAS MUNICIPAL INVENTORY NOMINATED HERITAGE PLACES

---

DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS
Holy Trinity Church	Angove St
Lion's Den	Battery Rd
Norseman Historical Museum	Battery Rd
CWA Rest Room	Neville Prde
Dwelling	23 Prinsep St
Dwelling	57 Prinsep St
Dwelling	58 Prinsep St
Dwelling	61 Prinsep St
Snt John's Ambulance office	77 Prinsep St
Norseman Post Office	82 Prinsep St
Mac's Towing and Tyres	99 Prinsep St
Guest House	101 Prinsep St
Dwelling	113 Prinsep St
Dwelling	117 Prinsep St
Scouts and Guides Hall	Prinsep St cnr. Alsopp St
Fmr. Shop and Dwelling	SE cnr. Prinsep and Morgan Sts
Dept. Community Development	NE cnr. Prinsep and Ramsey Sts
Convent School	Prinsep St cnr. Richardson St
Bandstand	Prinsep St
Fmr Convent	Prinsep St
Fmr. Youth Drop-in Centre	Prinsep St
Snt Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)	Prinsep St
Fmr. Hospital Building	Racecourse
Dodd House	Ramsey St cnr. Prinsep St
Fire Station	Ramsey St
Water Trough	Ramsey St
Norseman Hotel	Roberts St cnr. Alsopp St
Railway Hotel	Roberts St cnr. Austin St
May's Bakery and Cassidy's	Roberts St
Rainbow Drive Cafe	Roberts St cnr. Talbot St.
First Warden's House and Mining Registrar	Talbot St
Hospital Admin. Building	Talbot St cnr. Douglas St
Hospital and Outpatients Building	Talbot St cnr. Douglas St
Masonic Lodge	Talbot St cnr. Mildura St
Norseman Cemetery	Outside Norseman

36

SHIRE OF DUNDAS MUNICIPAL INVENTORY  
NOMINATED HERITAGE PLACES ( cont. )

---

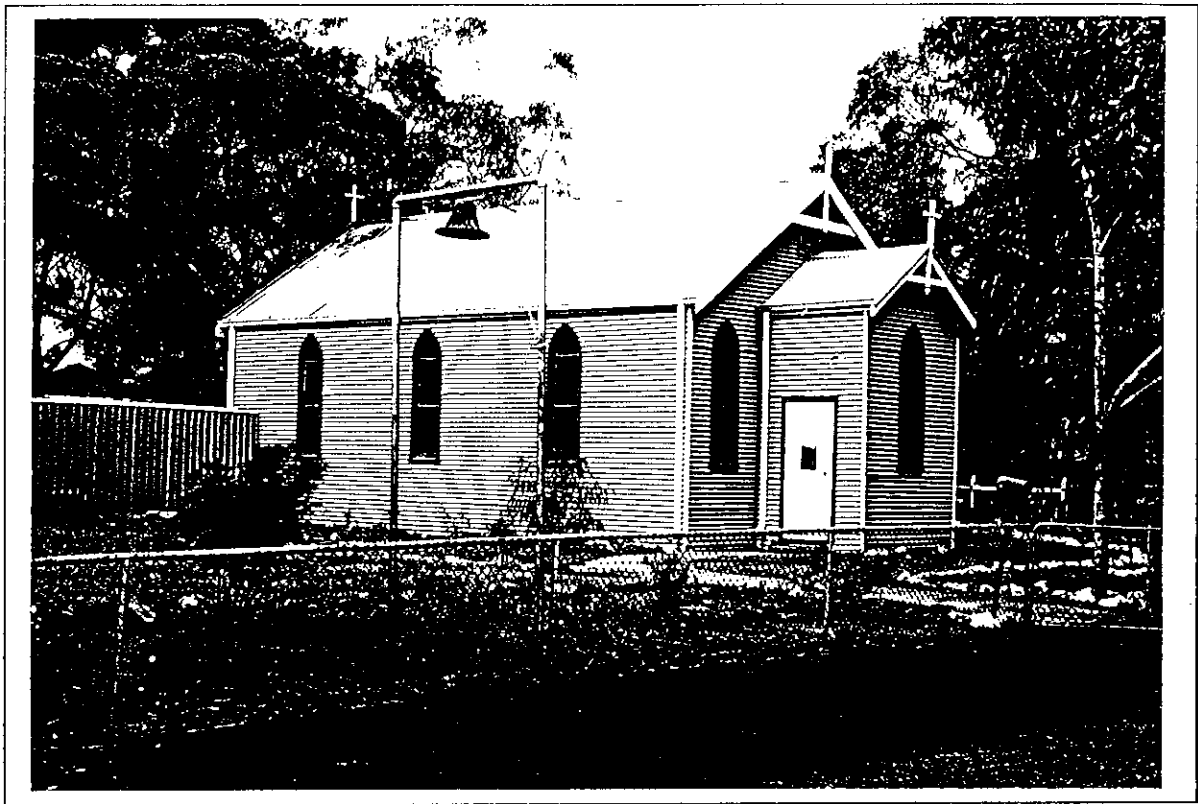
PLACES OUTSIDE NORSEMAN

McDonald's Rock Dam	55 kms SSW of Norseman
Bromus Dam/ Mcpherson's Rocks	40 kms south of Norseman
Buldannia Rocks	Eyre Hwy (40 kms east of Norseman)
Coolgardie - Norseman Track	Leading from Coolgardie to Norseman
Dundas Rocks and surrounds	22 kms south of Norseman
Eyre Telegraph Station	Approx 45 kms SE from Cocklebidy Motel
No. 1 Dam	9 kms ESE of Norseman
Pioneer Dam	Coolgardie Rd (48 kms north of Norseman)
Tin Dam	Mildura St, Norseman

9

# NORSEMAN PLACE DATA SHEETS

---



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: Holy Trinity Anglican Church  
 Address/Location: Angove St., Norseman.

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: Anglican Church  
 Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied: Yes  
 Public Access: Restricted

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Church  
 Construction Date: 1898  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Church  
 Later and Current Use(s): Church  
 HCWA Listed Y NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Timber and cgi.
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A timer framed cgi clad church with tall pointed arch windows and a gabled roof.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The church is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. It is designed in the Gothic style which was adopted at this time by ecclesiastical societies.
Historic Value:	Constructed in the mist of the Gold boom, the church is closely identified with the growth of the mining population in Norseman.
Social Value:	For many years the Church was an important focus for Religious, social and musical culture in the eastern Goldfields.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Social and civil activities
Subtheme:	Religion

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Norseman Lions Den  
 Address/Location: Battery Road, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: Norseman Lions Club  
 Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied: Yes  
 Public Access: Restricted

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Hall  
 Construction Date: 1906  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Office/Library  
 Later and Current Use(s): Norseman Lions Den  
 HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Timber and corrugated iron
Modifications:	Nil
Extent of original fabric :	100%
General Condition:	Good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

The club is a single storey small building with timber framing, corrugated iron clad walls and roofing and a covered porch area.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The club is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.
Historic Value:	Built in Norseman by the roads board, the building later moved to Salmon Gums and used as an office until the roads in that area were complete, it was then transported back to Norseman and put on its original site until 1987 when the Lions Club took it over and brought it to its present site.
Social Value:	The Lions Club uses the site for their meetings.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Social and civil activities
Subtheme:	Cultural activities

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Norseman Historical collection (Museum)  
 Address/Location: Battery Road, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: Shire Council  
 Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied: Yes  
 Public Access: Open

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Historic Museum  
 Construction Date: 1934  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Norseman School of Mines  
 Later and Current Use(s): Historical Museum  
 HCWA Listed Y NT Classified N RNE Listed N



---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Timber, asbestos, corrugated iron
Modifications:	None
Extent of original fabric :	100%
General Condition:	Good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

The Museum is situated on East side of the railway line. It is a single storey timber framed building with asbestos walls and a corrugated iron gabled roof. Situated to the back of the building is mining machinery from the early mining days in Norseman. The Museum inside contains early household equipment and furniture from the early mining years.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The museum is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.
Historic Value:	Contains historic memorabilia from the early mining years. Associated with the development of mining in Norseman.
Social Value:	Now operates as a museum open to the public preserving and displaying elements of Norseman's history.

---

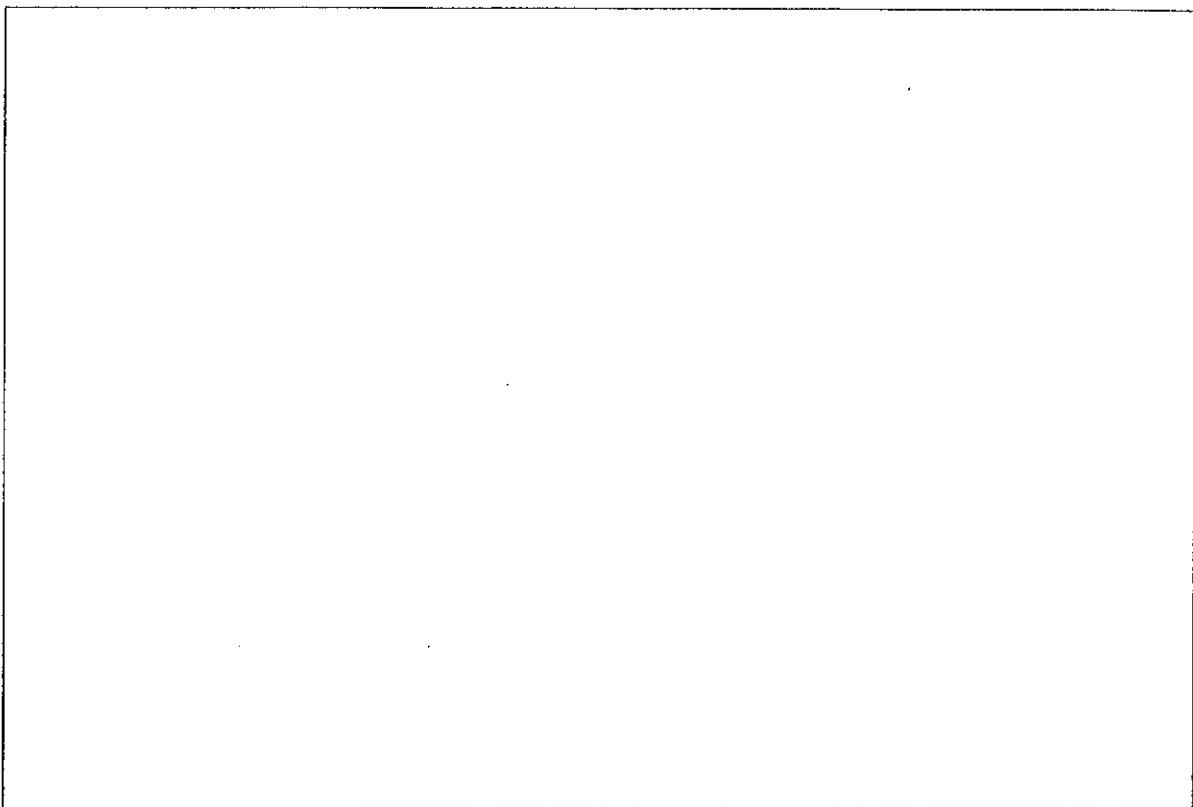
## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Social and civil activities
Subtheme:	Education

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: CWA Rest Room  
Address/Location: Neville Parade

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: CWA Norseman  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: Yes  
Public Access: Restricted

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Restroom  
Construction Date: 1936  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use: CWA meetings, weddings, social events  
Later and Current Use(s): CWA, TAFE  
HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Asbestos, iron  
Modifications: Few  
Extent of original fabric : Most  
General Condition: Good  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact apart from minor internal modifications

### Description:

Pale blue building built from asbestos cement and iron. Contains several rooms including cloak room and kitchen.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The restroom is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.  
Historic Value: Once used for Wedding functions and social events  
Social Value: Built as a restroom for travellers. Currently holds CWA meetings and TAFE classes

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Demographic settlement and mobility  
Subtheme: Immigration, emigration and refugees

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Dwelling

Address/Location: 23 Prinsep Street, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:

Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:

Map Reference/Area of Site:

Occupied:            Yes

Public Access:        Nil

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type:                            Dwelling

Construction Date:        Circa 1930

Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use:                    Dwelling

Later and Current Use(s):    Dwelling

HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Cgi and timber  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : Most  
General Condition: Fair  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with cgi and a timber framed verandah with a small gable feature and a cgi gabled roof. A lean to with a skillion roof is located to the rear.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dwelling is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.

---

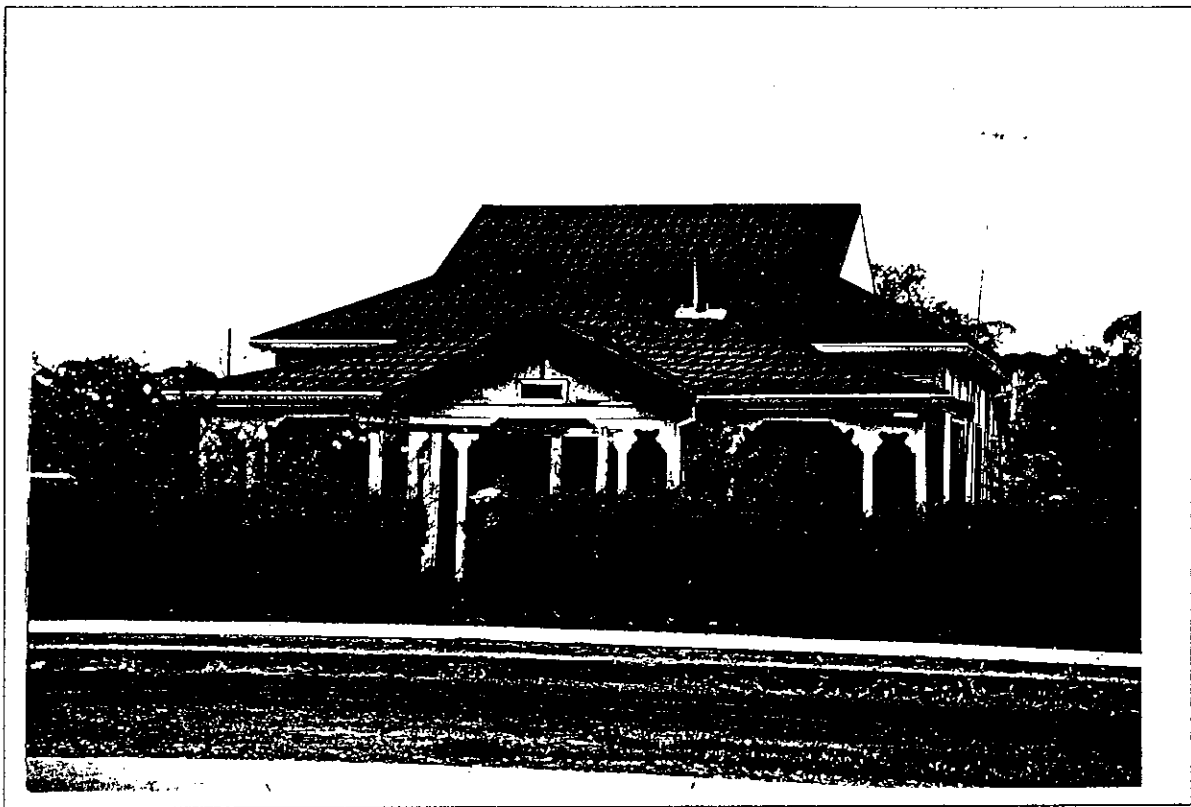
## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Occupations  
Subtheme: Domestic work

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Dwelling

Address/Location: 57 Prinsep Street, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:

Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:

Map Reference/Area of Site:

Occupied:            Yes

Public Access:            Nil

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type:            Dwelling

Construction Date:            Circa 1930

Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use:            Dwelling

Later and Current Use(s):            Dwelling

HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Asbestos, tile and timber  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : Some  
General Condition: Poor-Fair  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with asbestos cement sheeting. Having a timber framed verandah with an ornamental valance and a concrete tile half gabled roof with a projecting gable over the entrance.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dwelling is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.

---

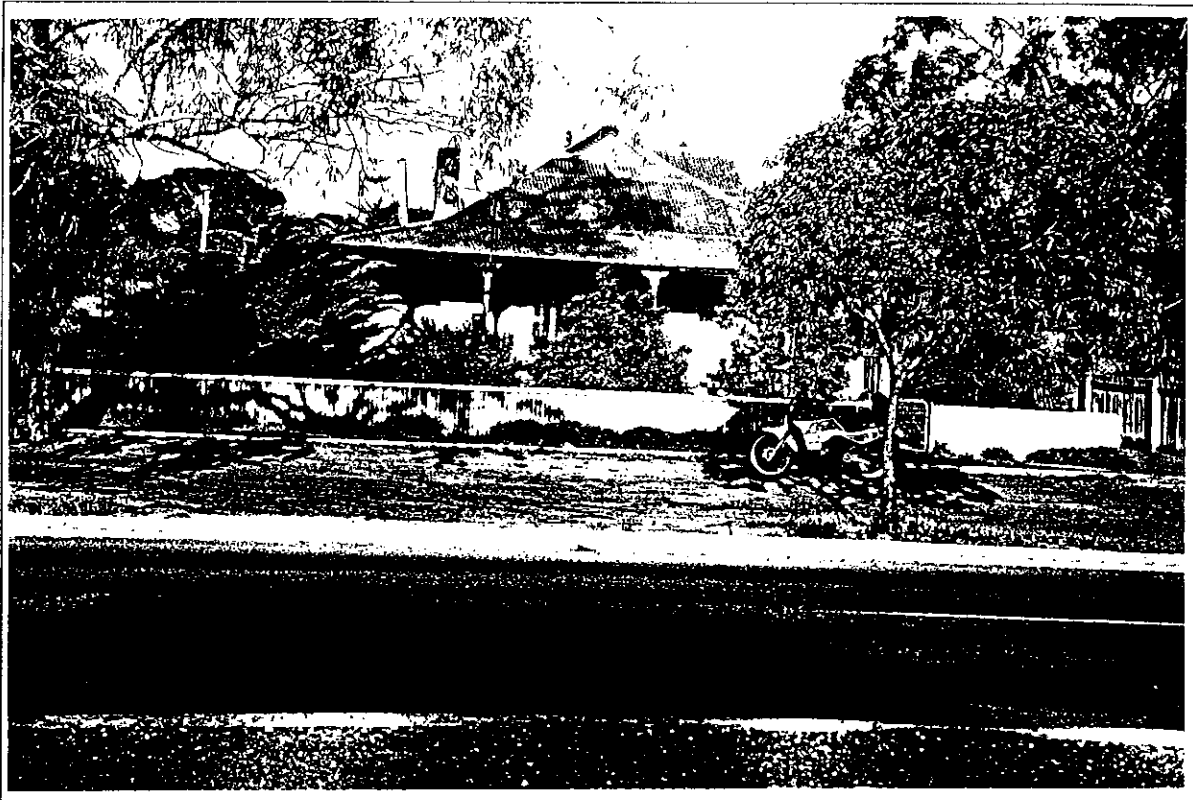
## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Occupations  
Subtheme: Domestic work

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: Dwelling  
 Address/Location: 58 Prinsep Street, Norseman

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name:  
 Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied:            Yes  
 Public Access:            Nil

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Dwelling  
 Construction Date: Circa 1920  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Dwelling  
 Later and Current Use(s): Dwelling  
 HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N



---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Brick, cgi and timber  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : Most  
General Condition: Fair

Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey brick building with a timber framed verandah and a cgi half gabled roof.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dwelling is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Occupations  
Subtheme: Domestic work

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Dwelling

Address/Location: 61 Prinsep Street, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:

Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:

Map Reference/Area of Site:

Occupied:            Yes

Public Access:        Nil

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type:                            Dwelling

Construction Date:        Circa 1930

Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use:                    Dwelling

Later and Current Use(s):    Dwelling

HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Asbestos, cgi and timber  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : Some  
General Condition: Fair  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with asbestos cement sheeting with a timber framed ballustraded verandah and having a cgi half gabled roof.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dwelling is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Occupations  
Subtheme: Domestic work

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: St John Ambulance Building  
 Address/Location: 77 Prinsep St, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: St Johns  
 Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied:  
 Public Access:

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Building  
 Construction Date: 1930  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Child Care Centre  
 Later and Current Use(s): Snt John Ambulance sub centre.  
 HCWA Listed Y NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Timber, asbestos and cgi
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Fair-Good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form. Front verandah enclosed later.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed and asbestos clad building with a cgi gabled roof and an enclosed front verandah with louvred windows.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant to the streetscape.
Social Value:	It currently offers medical services to the community.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Social and civil activities
Subtheme:	Community service

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



## PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Norseman Post Office  
Address/Location: 82 Prinsep Street, Norseman

## OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: Australia Post  
Lot/Location: 48      Diagram/Plan:      Vol/Folio: 1675/295      C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: Yes  
Public Access: Restricted

## BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Office  
Construction Date: 1897  
Architect/Designer/Builder: G T Poole (Architect)

## USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Post Office  
Later and Current Use(s): Post Office  
HCWA Listed Y      NT Classified Y      RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Cgi, stone  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : Most  
General Condition: Fair

Authenticity: One of the earliest and most substantial public buildings built in Norseman

### Description:

Singe story building constructed of coursed rubble stone work, rendered quoins and architraves. Original verandah posts have been replaced with simple wooden posts and all chimneys have been removed.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The post office is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape being located on a corner.  
Historic Value: Built five years after the discovery of gold in Norseman, used to inform authorities of gold shipments to Perth.  
Social Value: Used as a meeting place gauged by the arrival and departure of mail.

---

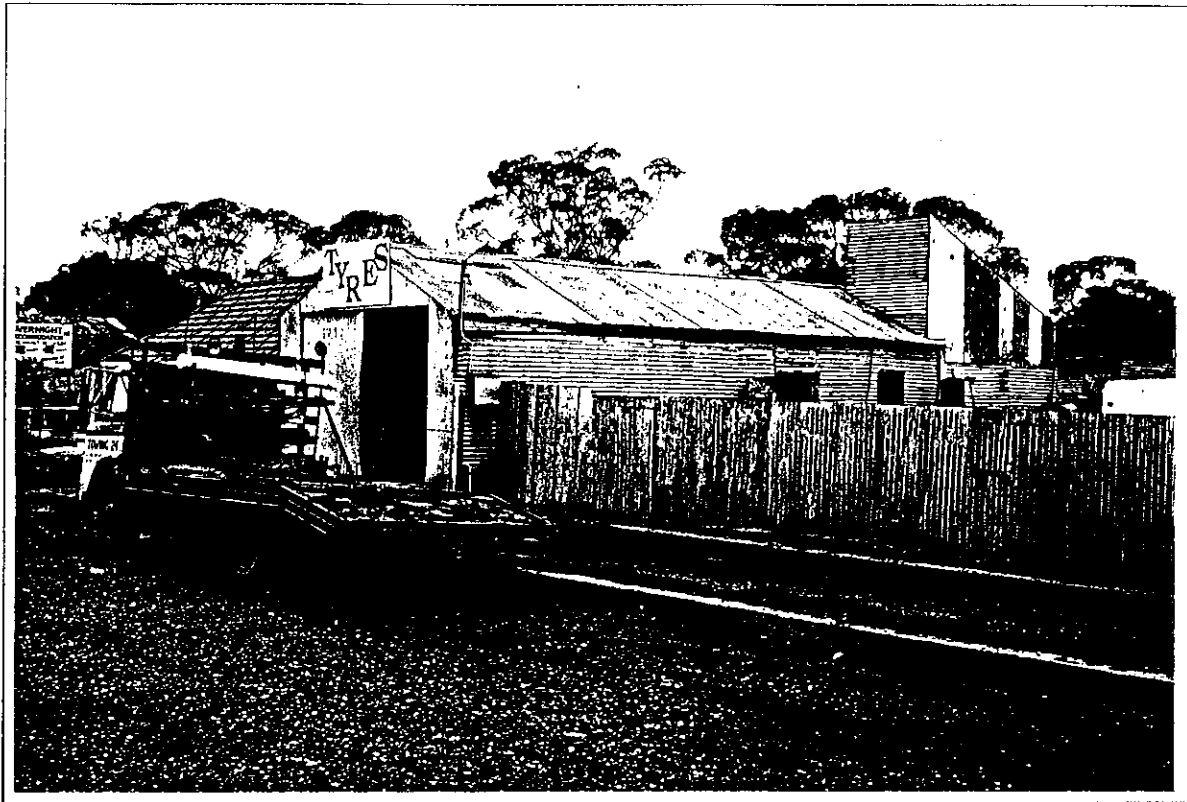
## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Transport and communication  
Subtheme: Postal service

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Highest level of protection appropriate; recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places; provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.



## PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Mac's Towing and Tyres  
 Address/Location: 99 Prinsep Street, Norseman

## OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: Laurie Hoycard  
 Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied: Yes  
 Public Access: Restricted

## BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Workshop/shed  
 Construction Date: Circa 1890's  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

## USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Shop  
 Later and Current Use(s): Workshop/shed  
 HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N



---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Timber and cgi.
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Poor-Fair
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with cgi and having a cgi gabled roof with a raised skillion roof to the rear.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The workshop is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.
Historic Value:	Originally opened as a brewery and producer of aerated water owned by Patterson & Dixon. In 1924 it became the Premier Cordial Factory.

---

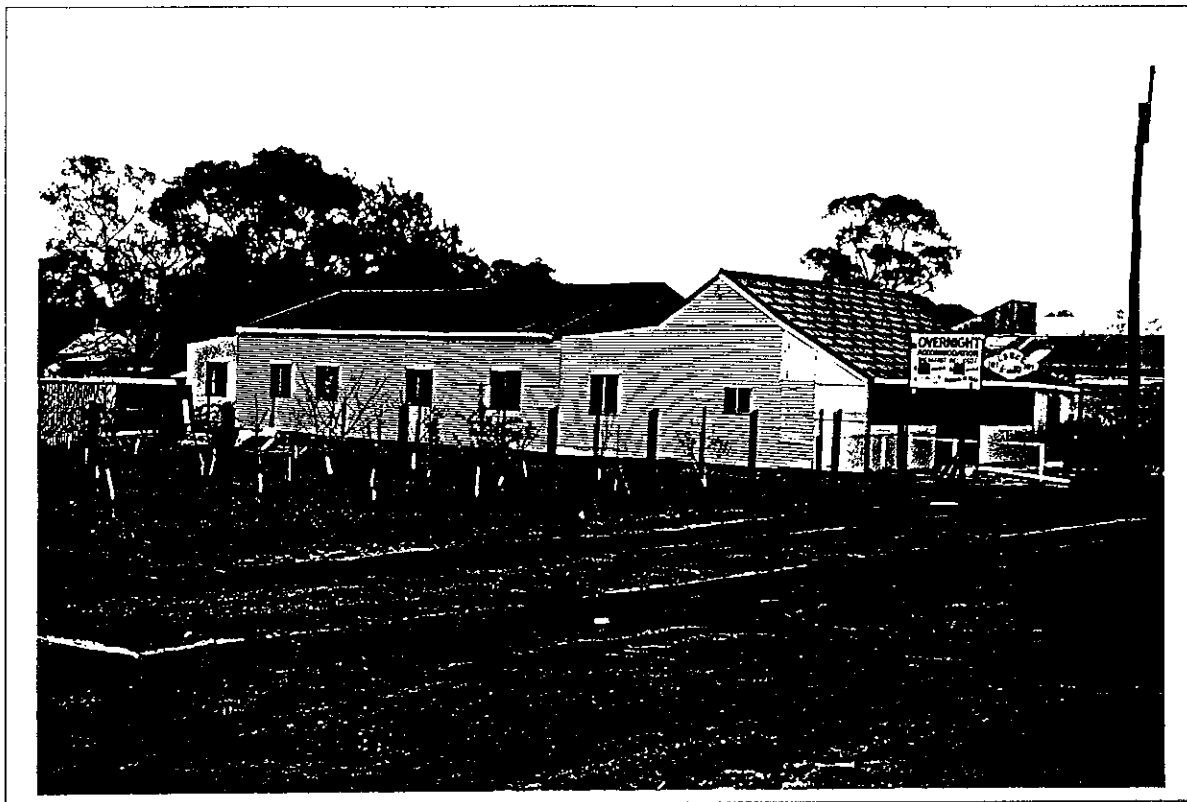
## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Occupations
Subtheme:	Commercial

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



## PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Guest House

Address/Location: 101 Prinsep Street, Norseman

## OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:

Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:

Map Reference/Area of Site:

Occupied:            Yes

Public Access:            Restricted

## BUILDING DETAILS

Type:            Guest House

Construction Date:            Circa 1910

Architect/Designer/Builder:

## USE OF PLACE

Original Use:            Dwelling

Later and Current Use(s):            Guest House

HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N



## PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Dwelling

Address/Location: 113 Prinsep Street, Norseman

## OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:

Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:

Map Reference/Area of Site:

Occupied:            Yes

Public Access:        Nil

## BUILDING DETAILS

Type:                            Dwelling

Construction Date:        Circa 1900

Architect/Designer/Builder: William McKenzie

## USE OF PLACE

Original Use:                    Dwelling

Later and Current Use(s):    Dwelling

HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: CGI, timber, tile, asbestos  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : Most  
General Condition: Fair  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with cgi and asbestos cement sheeting and having a cgi gabled roof. There is a enclosed verandah area to the front and a 'lean to' and a further gabled addition situated to the rear.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant to the streetscape.  
Social Value: It currently offers accommodation services for tourists and the community.  
Historic Value: Originally the Isralite Telegraph Station.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Occupations  
Subtheme: Commercial

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: Dwelling  
 Address/Location: 117 Prinsep Street, Norseman

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name:  
 Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied:            Yes  
 Public Access:            Nil

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Dwelling  
 Construction Date: Circa 1930  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Dwelling  
 Later and Current Use(s): Dwelling  
 HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Asbestos, cgi and timber
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Fair
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with cgi with a timber framed verandah with an asbestos sheeting balustrade and having a cgi gabled roof.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dwelling is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.
Historic Value:	Originally the Kaliooter Homestead.

---

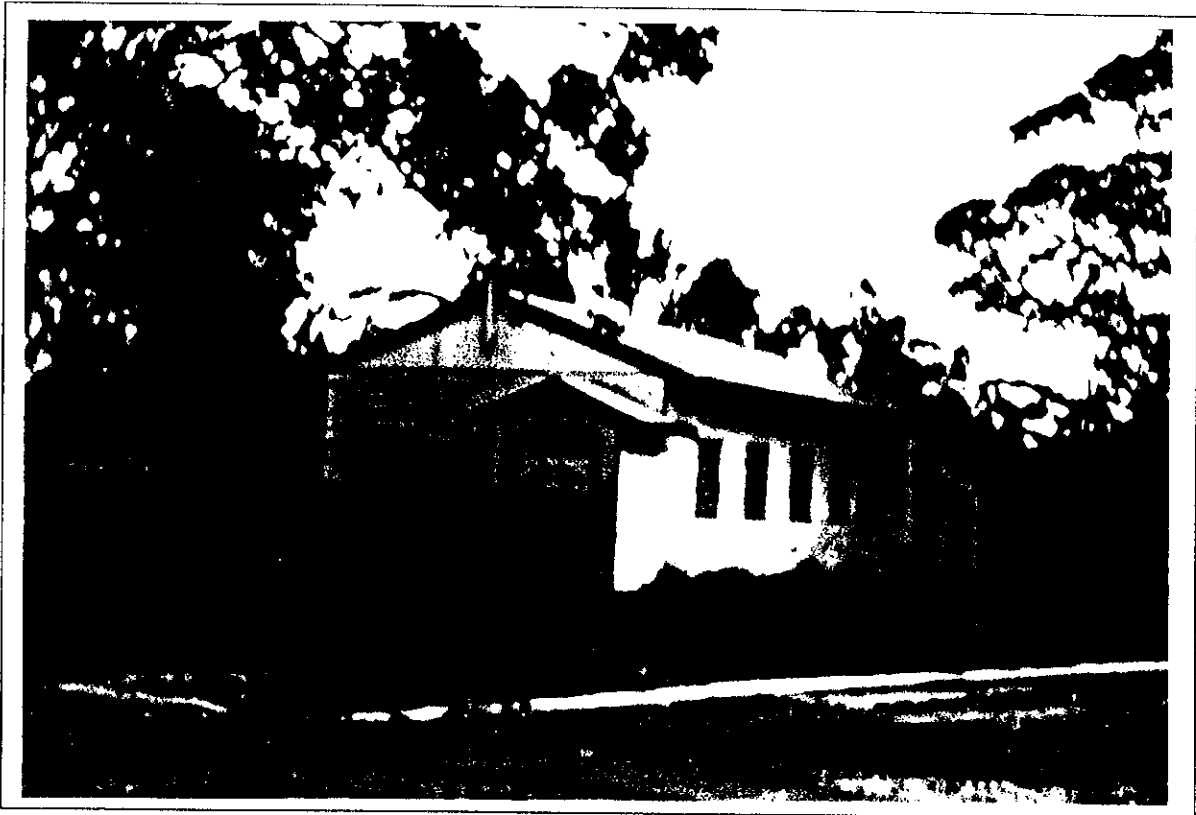
## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Occupations
Subtheme:	Domestic work

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Scouts and Guides Hall  
 Address/Location: Prinsep Street cnr. Alsop Street, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:  
 Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied:            Yes  
 Public Access:            Restricted

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type:                            Hall  
 Construction Date:            1940  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use:  
 Later and Current Use(s):    Hall  
 HCWA Listed Y            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Asbestos, cgi and timber  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : Some  
General Condition: Fair  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with asbestos cement sheeting. Having a timber framed verandah supported on short Doric columns and a cgi gabled roof with a projecting gables over the entrance and one either side.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dwelling is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Occupations  
Subtheme: Domestic work

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.





### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: fmr. Shop and dwelling

Address/Location: Prinsep Street, SE cnr. Morgan Street, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:

Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:

Map Reference/Area of Site:

Occupied:            No

Public Access:            Nil

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type:            Dwelling

Construction Date:            Circa 1900

Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use:            Dwelling

Later and Current Use(s):            Abandoned

HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: CGI, asbestos, timber  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric :  
General Condition: Fair  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed and cgi clad building with a gabled roof and covered porch area.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The hall is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant to the streetscape.

Social Value: It is associated with the Girl Guide and Scout movements.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Social and civil activities

Subtheme: Cultural activities

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Asbestos, cgi and timber
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Some
General Condition:	Fair
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form. Display windows on street have been boarded up.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with asbestos cement sheeting with a timber framed verandah and having a cgi gabled roof.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dwelling is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:       The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

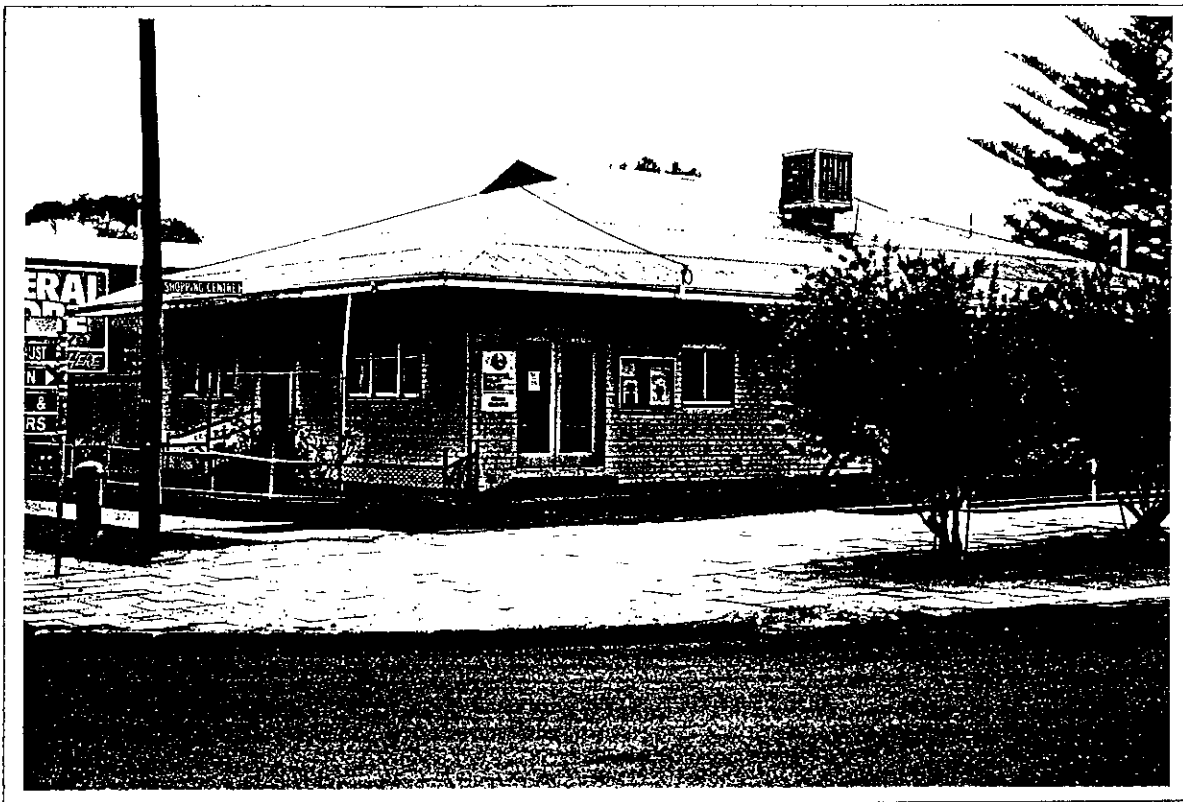
Theme:                   Occupations

Subtheme:               Domestic work

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Dept. Community Development (fmr. Shire Office)

Address/Location: NE corner Prinsep and Ramsey Streets, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:

Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:

Map Reference/Area of Site:

Occupied:            Yes

Public Access:            Restricted

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type:            Office

Construction Date:

Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use:            Shire Office

Later and Current Use(s):    Dept. Community Development

HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Brick, corrugated iron  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : Most  
General Condition: Good  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey building constructed of brick and having a cgi half gabled roof which has timber brackets at the eaves.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant to the streetscape.

Social Value: It currently offers developmental services to the community.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

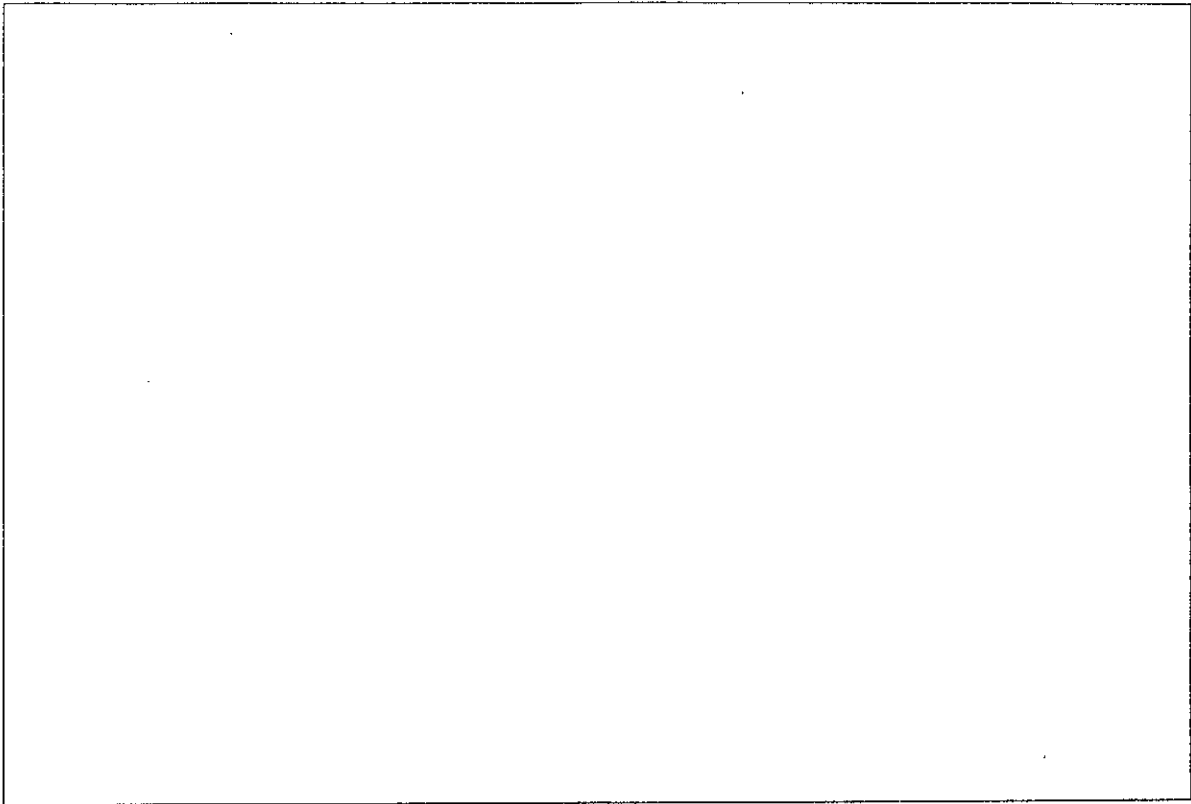
Theme: Social and civil activities

Subtheme: Government and politics

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Convent School  
Address/Location: Prinsep Street cnr. Richardson Street, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: St Josephs Parish  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: Yes  
Public Access: Restricted

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type: School building  
Construction Date: 1909  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Convent School  
Later and Current Use(s): Convent School  
HCWA Listed Y NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Timber and corrugated iron  
Modifications: Nil  
Extent of original fabric : 100%  
General Condition: Fair  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with corrugated iron.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.  
Historic Value: First Catholic School in the area. Associated with the development of educational facilities in the Goldfields. It closed in 1972.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Social and civil activities  
Subtheme: Religion

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: Bandstand  
 Address/Location: Prinsep St., Norseman

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name:  
 Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied:            N/A  
 Public Access:            Open

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type:            Bandstand  
 Construction Date:            Circa 1930  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use:            Bandstand  
 Later and Current Use(s):            Bandstand  
 HCWA Listed Y            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N



---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Timber and cgi.
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

An octagonal timber framed structure with timber ballustrading and a cgi roof.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The bandstand is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: It is the focal point of the park on Prinsep St. It makes a significant contribution to the townscape.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Social and civil activities

Subtheme: Cultural activities

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: Fmr. Convent  
 Address/Location: Prinsep St., Norseman.

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: Roman Catholic Church  
 Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied: Yes  
 Public Access: Nil

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Dwelling  
 Construction Date: 1940  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Convent  
 Later and Current Use(s): Residence  
 HCWA Listed Y NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Timber, a/c and iron.
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Fair
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed and asbestos cement and cgi clad with a gabled roof and verandah.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.
Historic Value:	Constructed in the mist of the Gold boom, the building is closely associated with the development of the Roman Catholic Church in the Eastern Goldfields.
Social Value:	For many years the it was an important focus for Religious culture in the eastern Goldfields.

---

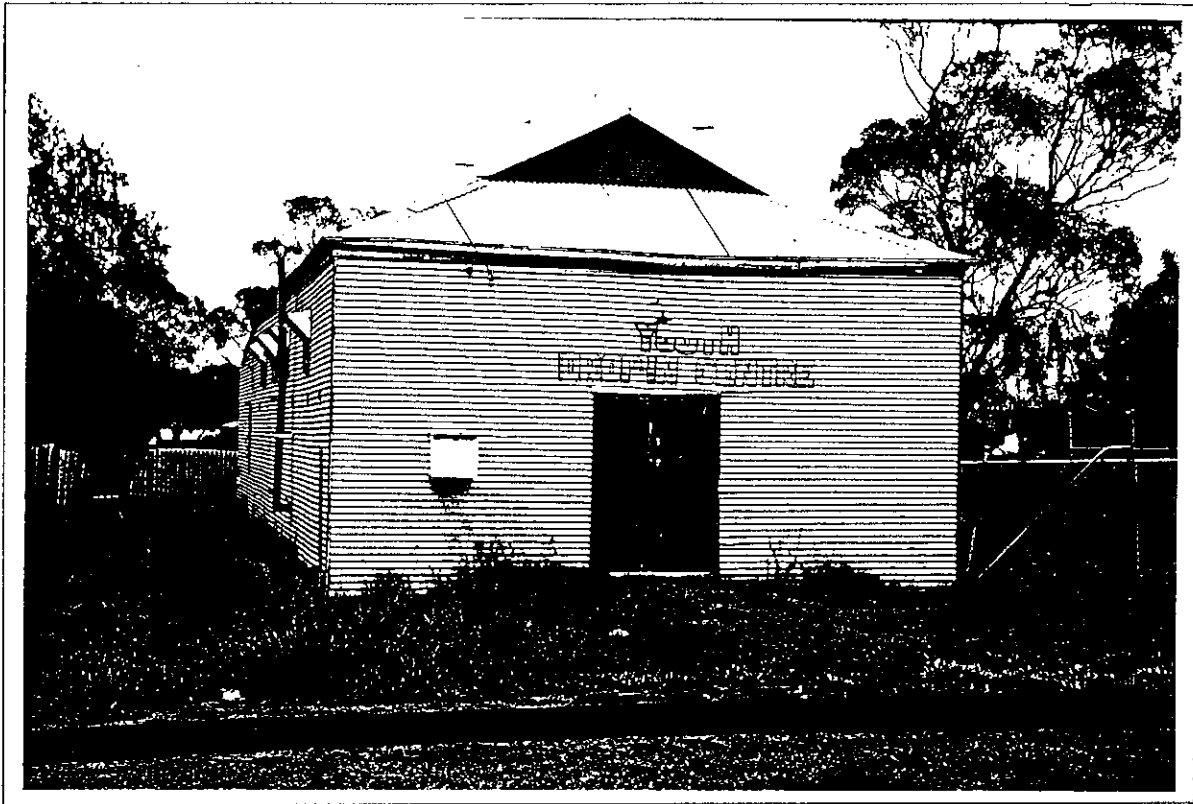
## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Social and civil activities
Subtheme:	Religion

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: fmr. Youth Drop-in Centre  
 Address/Location: Prinsep Street, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:  
 Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied:            Yes  
 Public Access:            Restricted

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type:                            Hall  
 Construction Date:            Circa 1920  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use:                    ROAB Hall  
 Later and Current Use(s):    Football Club  
 HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Cgi, timber
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Poor-fair
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed hall clad with cgi and having a cgi half gabled roof.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:      The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant to the streetscape.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:                      Social and civil activities  
Subtheme:                  Community service

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



## PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Snt Joseph's Roman Catholic Church  
Address/Location: Prinsep St., Norseman.

## OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: Roman Catholic Church  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: CT:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: Yes  
Public Access: Restricted

## BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Church  
Construction Date: Circa 1940  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

## USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Church  
Later and Current Use(s): Church  
HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Brick, asbestos cement, timber and cgi.
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A timer framed asbestos cement and brick clad church with tall windows and a gabled roof. Two enclosed porches protrude from one side and the brick nave has a cross at the apex of the gable and a shafted jamb over the entrance.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The church is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. It is designed in the Deco style which was popular at this time.
Historic Value:	The church is closely associated with the growth of the mining population in Norseman.
Social Value:	For many years the Church was an important focus for Religious, social and musical culture in the eastern Goldfields.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Social and civil activities
Subtheme:	Religion

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: Fmr Hospital Building at Racecourse  
 Address/Location: Norseman Racecourse

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name:  
 Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied:            Yes  
 Public Access:            Restricted

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type:            Office  
 Construction Date:            Circa 1910  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use:            Hospital building  
 Later and Current Use(s):            Office  
 HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N



---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Asbestos, cgi and timber  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : Most  
General Condition: Good  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with asbestos cement sheeting and having a cgi half gabled roof.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The office remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.  
Historic Value: It is demonstrative of the development of hospital facilities in rural areas early this century.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Social and civil activities  
Subtheme: Community service

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Dodd House  
Address/Location: Ramsey Street cnr. Prinsep Street, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: Dundas Shire Council  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: Yes  
Public Access: Restricted

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Hall  
Construction Date:  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use: (part of) Dundas Shire Building  
Later and Current Use(s): WA Pensioners League Inc.  
HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Asbestos, timber and iron  
Modifications: Nil  
Extent of original fabric : 100%  
General Condition: Good  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with asbestos cement sheeting and having a cgi hipped roof which has timber brackets at the eaves.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.  
Historic Value: Dodd House is part of what used to be the Dundas Shire buildings.  
Social Value: A meeting place for the WA Pensioners League Inc.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Social and civil activities  
Subtheme: Government and politics

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: Fire Station  
 Address/Location: Ramsey street, Norseman

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name:  
 Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied: Yes  
 Public Access: Restricted

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Fire Station  
 Construction Date: 1956  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Fire Station  
 Later and Current Use(s): Fire Station  
 HCWA Listed Y NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	CGI, rendered brick
Modifications:	Few
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Very good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey brick building with a cgi gabled roof and two large half glazed doors facing the street.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fire Station is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant to the streetscape.
Social Value:	It currently offers fire management services to the community.

---

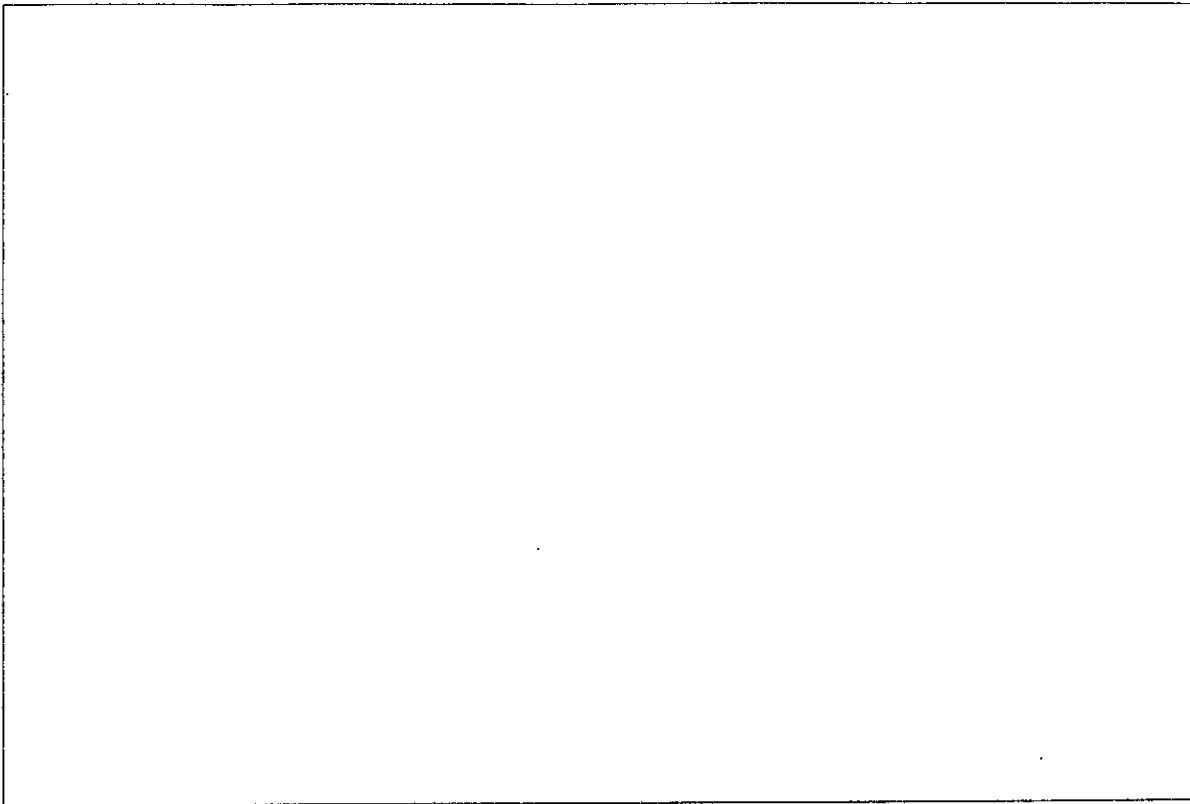
## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Social and civil activities
Subtheme:	Community utilities

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: Water Trough  
Address/Location: Ramsey Street, Norseman

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: Shire of Dundas  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: No  
Public Access: Open

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Water trough  
Construction Date: 1906  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Water trough  
Later and Current Use(s): Water trough  
HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Wood and steel

Modifications: Most

Extent of original fabric : 50%

General Condition: Poor

Authenticity:

Description:

A wooden and steel drinking trough set in Ramsey Street

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The trough is significant on the following grounds:

Historic Value: The trough was the only place in Norseman where the teams that brought the supplies into the town could get water to drink. The cost was two shillings and six pence for a two gallon bucket of water.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Transport and communication

Subtheme: Walking, horse and cart

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic site without built features; recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: Norseman Hotel  
 Address/Location: Roberts Street, cnr. Allsopp Street, Norseman

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name:  
 Lot/Location:           Diagram/Plan:           Vol/Folio:           C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied:           Yes  
 Public Access:           Restricted

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type:                           Hotel  
 Construction Date:           1934  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use:                   Hotel  
 Later and Current Use(s):   Hotel  
 HCWA Listed Y               NT Classified N               RNE Listed N



---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Brick, timber and cgi.
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A two storey stone building located on a corner with a partly enclosed timber framed verandah and a low pitched hipped roof.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The hotel is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape being located on a corner. It is demonstrative of the style adopted by hotels during the 1930's.
Social Value:	It still operates as a hotel and as a meeting place for the local residents.

---

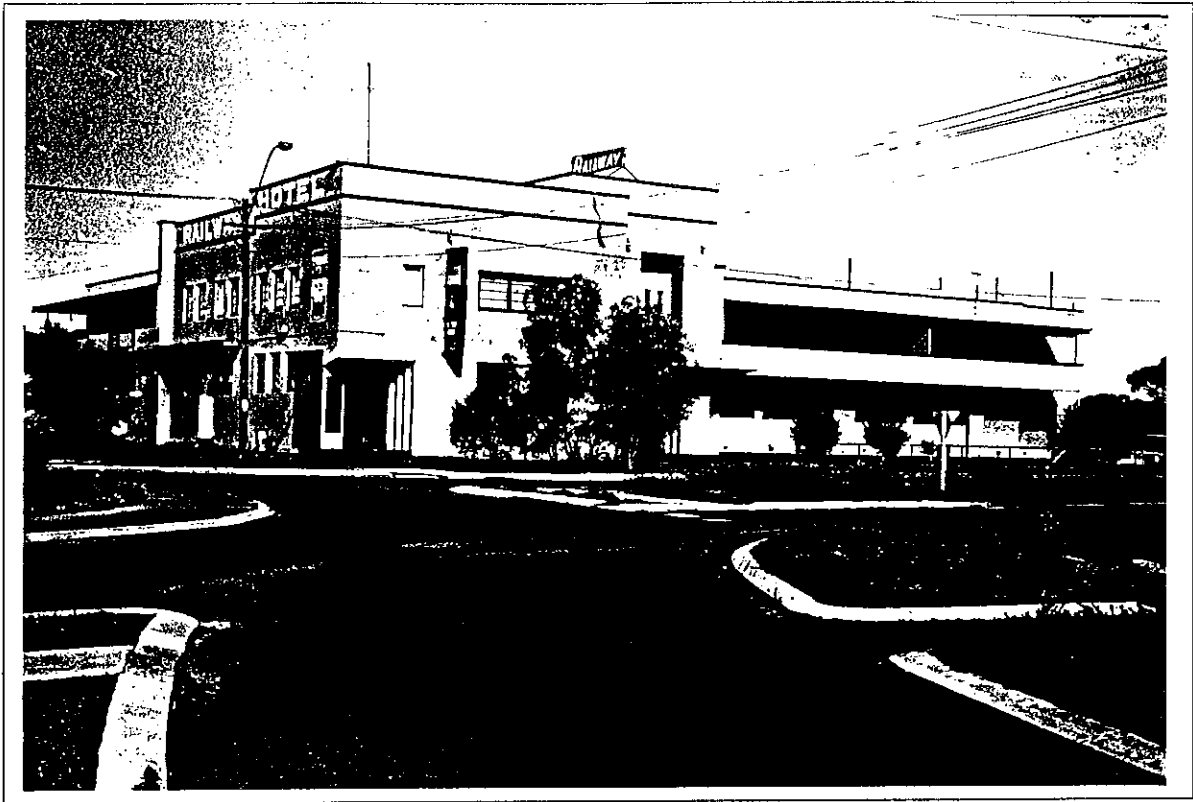
## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Social and civil activities
Subtheme:	Recreation and entertainment

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



## PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Railway Hotel  
 Address/Location: Roberts Street, cnr. Austin Street, Norseman

## OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:  
 Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied:  
 Public Access:            Restricted

## BUILDING DETAILS

Type:                            Hotel  
 Construction Date:            1939  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

## USE OF PLACE

Original Use:                    Hotel  
 Later and Current Use(s):    Hotel  
 HCWA Listed Y                NT Classified N                RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Rendered brick and cgi.
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A two storey rendered brick building located on a corner with an upper storey covered balcony and a low pitched cgi roof concealed by a plain parapet.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The hotel is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape being located on a corner. It is demonstrative of the deco style adopted during the 1930's.
Social Value:	It still operates as a hotel and as a meeting place for the local residents.

---

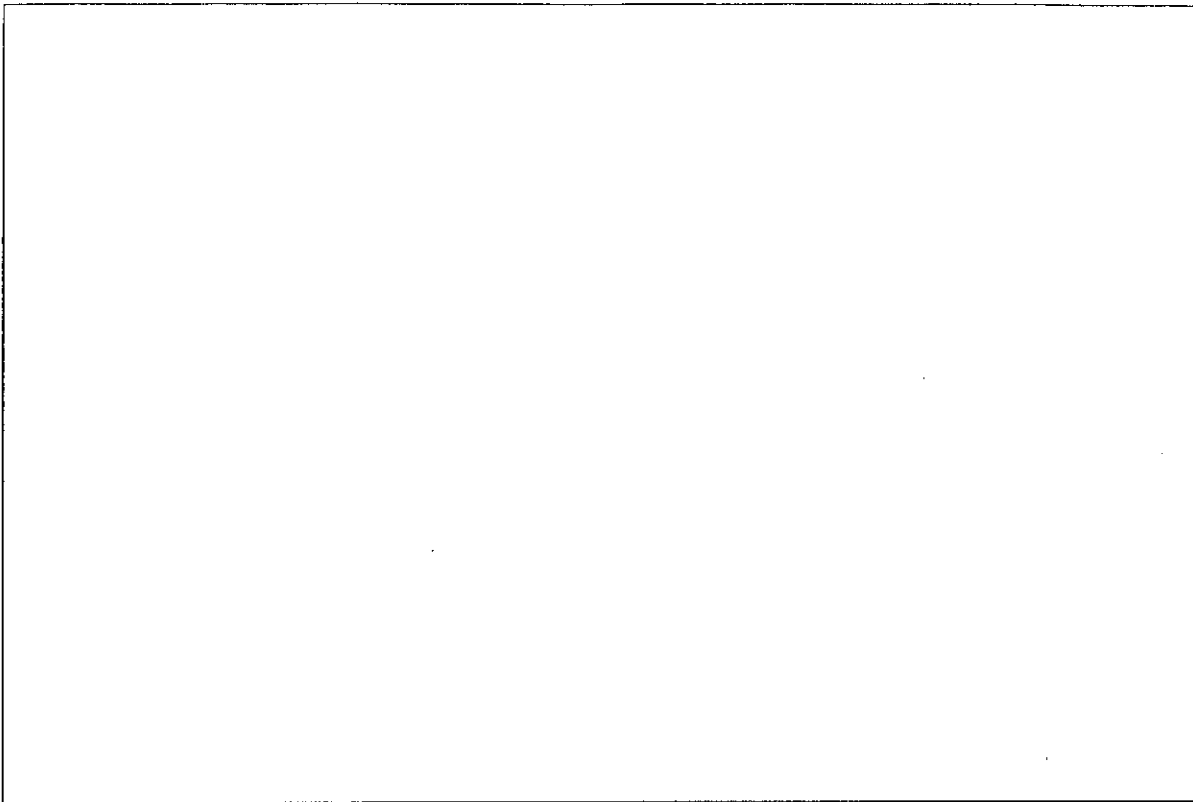
## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Social and civil activities
Subtheme:	Recreation and entertainment

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: May's Bakery and Cassidy's  
Address/Location: Roberts Street, Norseman

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: May's, M Cassidy's  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: Yes  
Public Access: Restricted

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Shops  
Construction Date: 1868  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Butcher shop, Bakery, Restaurant, Office  
Later and Current Use(s): Shops  
HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Tin, wood  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : Most  
General Condition: Fair  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact.  
Description:

Small group of four shops. Only minor changes made to the exterior of the buildings

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The shops are significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape being located on a corner.  
Historic Value: They have played a significant role in the development of Roberts St as the commercial centre of Norseman.  
Social Value: They continue to function as commercial premises offering services to the community.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Occupations  
Subtheme: Commercial

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



## PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Rainbow Drive Cafe, Heritage Restaurant  
 Address/Location: Roberts Street cnr. Talbot Street, Norseman

## OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: Pat Hogan  
 Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied: Yes  
 Public Access: Restricted

## BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Shop  
 Construction Date: 1894  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

## USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Hotel  
 Later and Current Use(s): Cafe, Restaurant  
 HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Asbestos, tin  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric :  
General Condition: Good  
Authenticity: Originally a hotel divided into several shops.  
Description:

Large single story asbestos building with tin roofing, verandahs situated on two sides of the building. Originally a Hotel which has since been renovated and divided into several shops

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.  
Historic Value: They have played a significant role in the development of Roberts St as the commercial centre of Norseman.  
Social Value: They continue to function as commercial premises offering services to the community.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Occupations  
Subtheme: Commercial

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.

---



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: First Warden's house, Mining Registrar

Address/Location: Talbot St., Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:

Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:

Map Reference/Area of Site:

Occupied:            Yes

Public Access:

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type:                            Dwelling

Construction Date:            Circa 1910

Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use:

Later and Current Use(s):

HCWA Listed N            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N



---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	CGI, timber, asbestos
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

A single storey timber framed building clad with asbestos cement sheeting with a timber framed verandah and having a cgi hipped roof. There is a central projecting gable that extends to the edge of the verandah.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dwelling is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.
Historic Value:	It is associated with the growth of Norseman as a mining town.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Social and civil activities
Subtheme:	Law and order.

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



## PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Hospital Administration Building  
 Address/Location: Talbot Street cnr. Douglas Street, Norseman

## OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:  
 Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied:            Yes  
 Public Access:            Restricted

## BUILDING DETAILS

Type:            Building  
 Construction Date:            1936  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

## USE OF PLACE

Original Use:  
 Later and Current Use(s):    Hospital Administration  
 HCWA Listed Y            NT Classified N            RNE Listed N

---

**DESCRIPTION OF PLACE**

Construction materials: Asbestos cement sheeting, timber and cgi.  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : Most  
General Condition: Good  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

**Description:**

A single storey timber framed building clad with asbestos cement sheeting and having a cgi hipped roof with a projecting gable feature over the entrance.

---

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The building is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant to the streetscape.  
Social Value: It currently offers health services to the community.

---

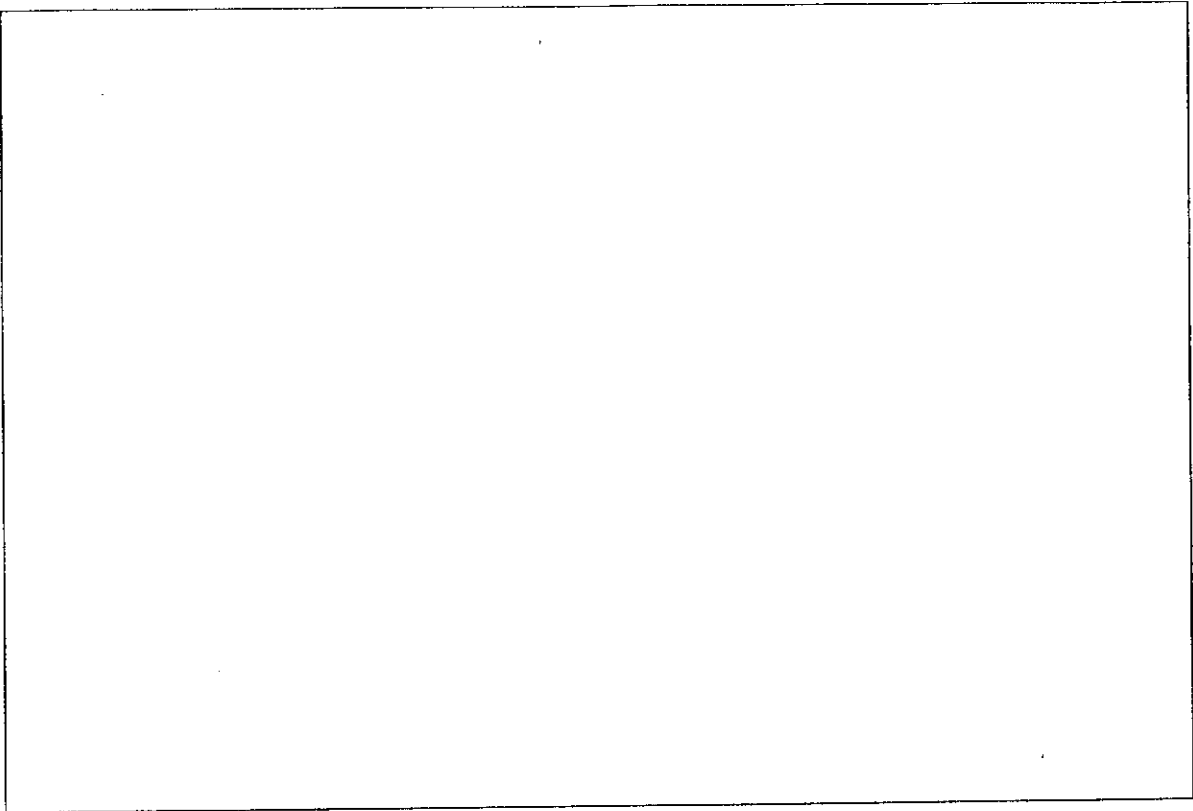
**HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME**

Theme: Social and civil activities  
Subtheme: Community service

---

**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Hospital and Outpatients Building  
Address/Location: Talbot Street cnr. Douglas Street, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:  
Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied:            Yes  
Public Access:            Restricted

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type:                            Hospital  
Construction Date:            1936  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use:                    Hospital  
Later and Current Use(s):    Hospital  
HCWA Listed Y            NT Classified N                    RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Asbestos, cgi and timber
Modifications:	Some
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

Single storey timber framed buildings clad with asbestos cement sheeting and having cgi hipped roofs.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The buildings are significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: They remain mostly in their original condition and make a significant to the streetscape.

Social Value: They currently offer health services to the community.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Social and civil activities

Subtheme: Community service

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



## PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Masonic Lodge  
 Address/Location: Talbot Street cnr. Mildura Street, Norseman

## OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: Grand Lodge of Freemasonry  
 Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied: Yes  
 Public Access: Restricted

## BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Hall  
 Construction Date: Circa 1897  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

## USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Lodge meetings  
 Later and Current Use(s): Hall - Social events  
 HCWA Listed Y NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Timber, corrugated iron, asbestos, plaster boards  
Modifications: Nil  
Extent of original fabric : 100%  
General Condition: Fair  
Authenticity: Most of the original fabric remains intact and in its original form.

### Description:

Single storey twin gabled building with Oregon timber framing and clad in corrugated iron, plasterboard and asbestos cement..

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The hall is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: The building remains mostly in its original condition and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.

Historic Value: Timber and iron was brought up from Esperance by camel costing £38 per load. It is associated with the development of the Freemason movement in the Eastern Goldfields.

Social Value: It continues to function as a community hall offering its space as a venue for community activities.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

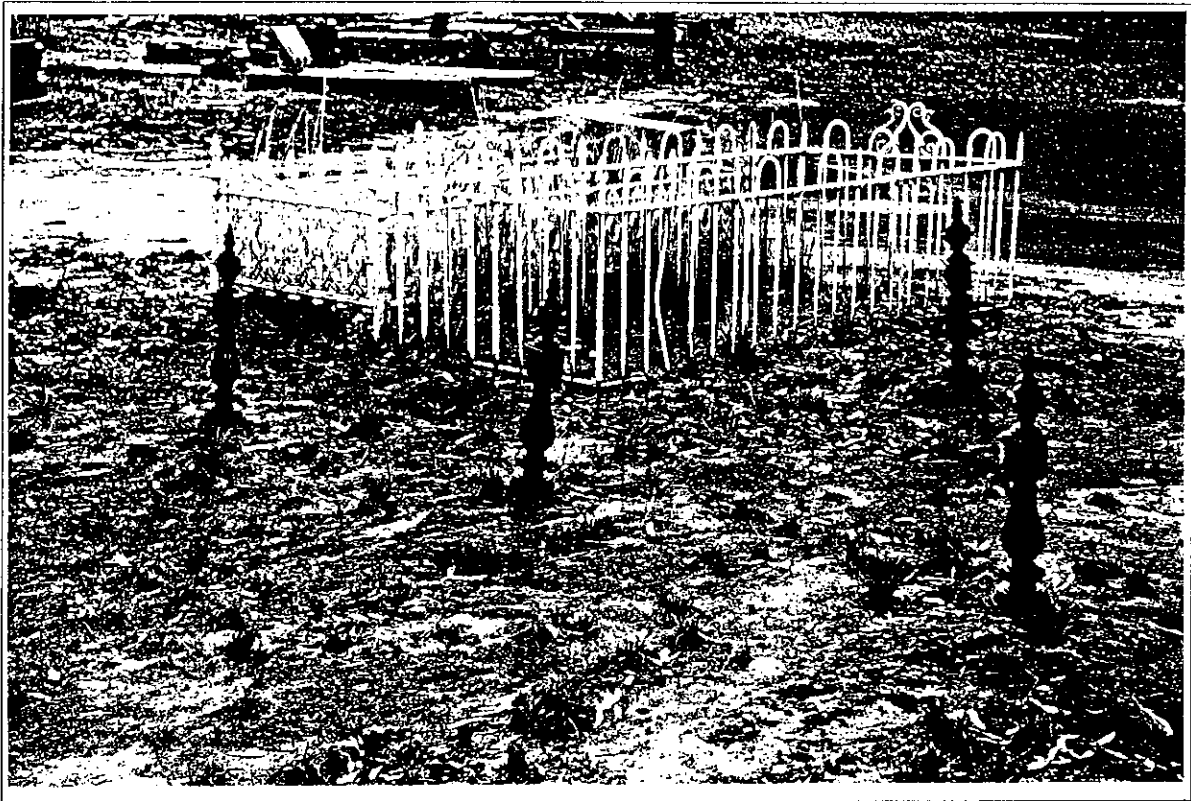
Theme: Social and civil activities

Subtheme: Cultural activities

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: Norseman Cemetery  
 Address/Location: Norseman

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: Dundas Shire  
 Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied: Yes  
 Public Access: Open

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Cemetery  
 Construction Date: 1895 (first burial)  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Cemetery  
 Later and Current Use(s): Cemetery  
 HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N



---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:

Modifications:

Extent of original fabric :

General Condition: Poor - fair

Authenticity: Most of the original fabric is present although in various stages of disrepair.

Description:

It is situated 2kms out of Norseman and contains various gravestones and markers. The cemetery has been divided into sections, eg. early pioneer, native , catholic, etc.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The cemetery is significant on the following grounds:

Historic Value: First burial was in 1895. The cemetery contains grave sites of Norseman's early pioneers.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Social and civil activities

Subtheme: Religion

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

High level of protection appropriate; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: McDonald's Dam  
Address/Location: 55kms SSW Norseman

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: WA Government  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: No  
Public Access: Open

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Dam /site  
Construction Date:  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Water supply to Daniel's Rail Siding.  
Later and Current Use(s): Recreation.  
HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

# PLACE S OUTSIDE NORSEMAN DATA SHEETS

---

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Cement and stone  
Modifications: Nil  
Extent of original fabric : 100%  
General Condition: Good

Authenticity:

Description:

Large granite tank area with stone pitched drainage wall following drainage contour to cultivate drain tank.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dam is significant on the following grounds:

Historic Value: Supplied water for the railways when steam was used to power locomotives. Associated with the development of the Eastern Goldfields railway.

Social Value: Used as a recreational area.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

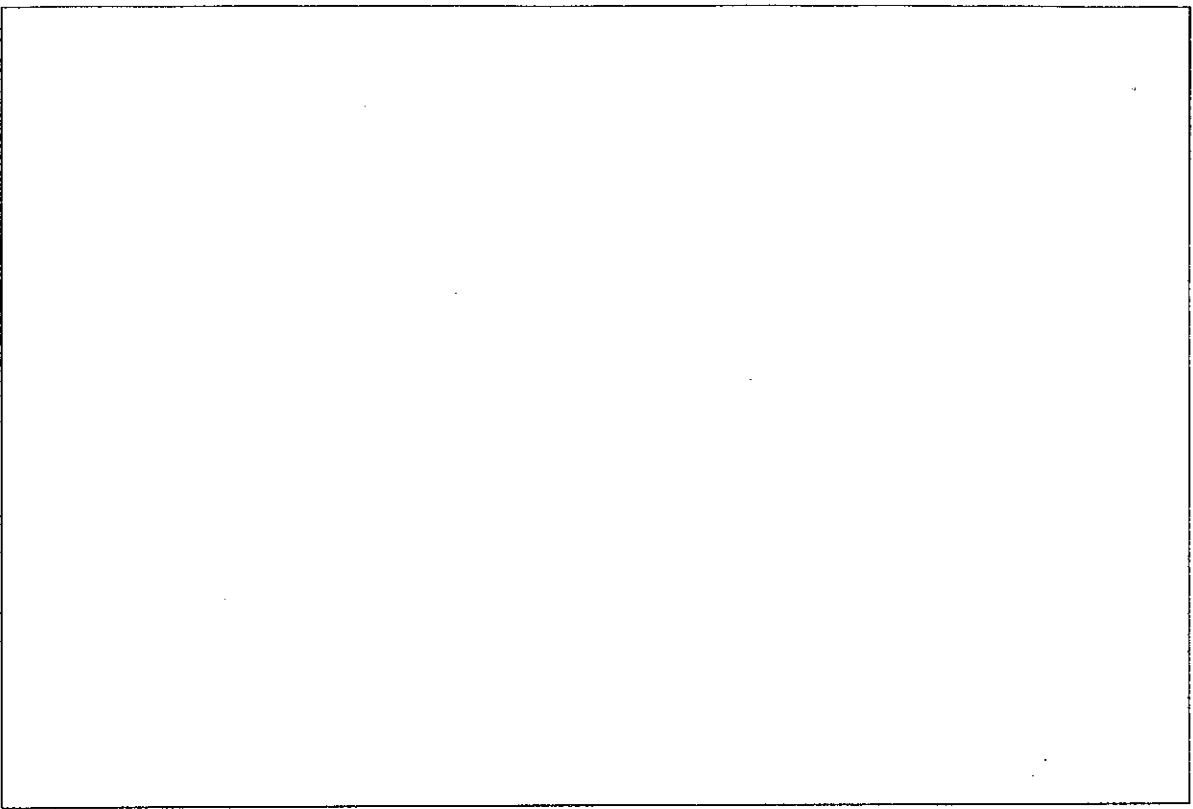
Theme: Transport and communication

Subtheme: Rail

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic site without built features; recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: Bromus Dam / McPherson's Rocks  
Address/Location: 40 kms South of Norseman

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name:  
Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied:                No  
Public Access:            Open

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type:                                Dam  
Construction Date:                1925  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use:                        Dam  
Later and Current Use(s):        Natural site  
HCWA Listed    N                    NT Classified    N                    RNE Listed    N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Banks of dam, paved with granite and clay.

Modifications:

Extent of original fabric :

General Condition: Fair

Authenticity:

Description:

Situated 20 miles south of Norseman and 100 meters off the main highway. McPherson's Rock is situated approximately 400 meters from dam.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dam is significant on the following grounds:

Historic Value: The dam was built by the Government in 1925 to enable steam engines operating between Norseman and Salmon Gums to obtain water supplies. McPhersons Rock was the camping ground the teamsters carting between Norseman and Esperance in the 1900's.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

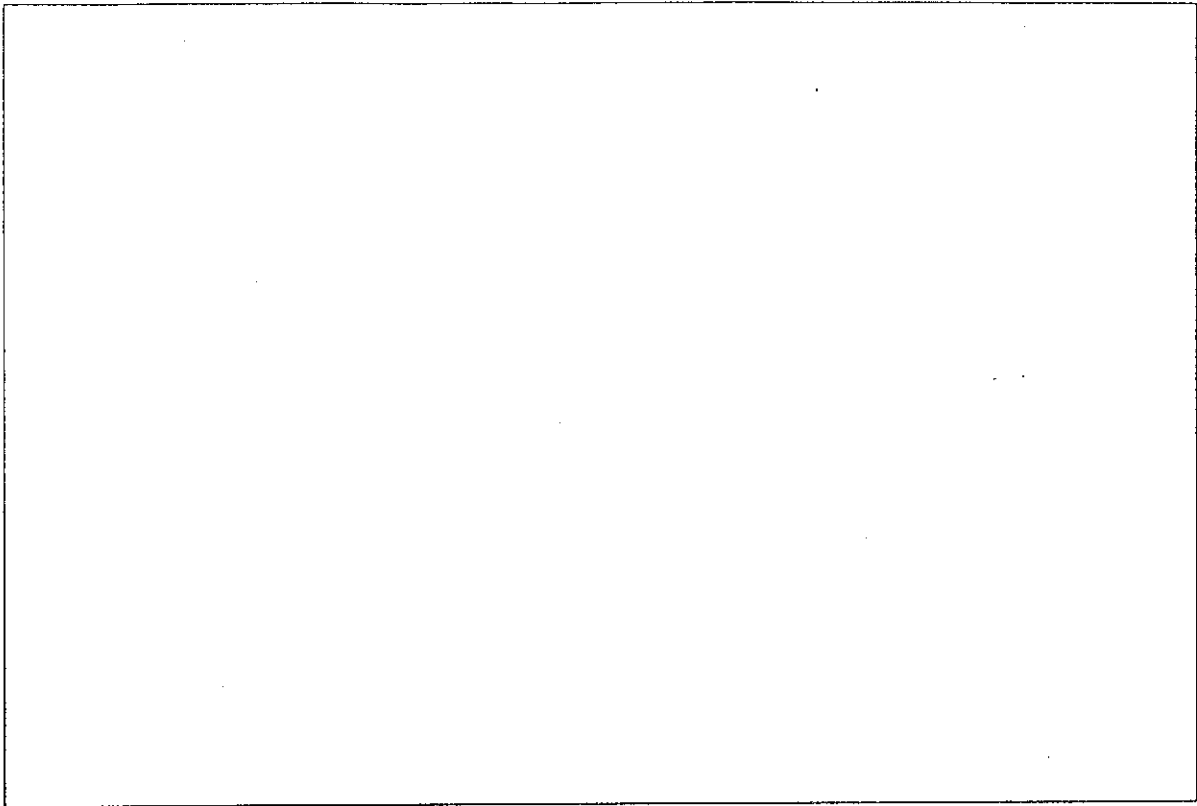
Theme: Transport and communication

Subtheme: Rail

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic site without built features; recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Buldannia Rocks  
Address/Location: 40kms East of Norseman on Eyre Highway

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: WA Government  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: No  
Public Access: Open

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Site  
Construction Date:  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Natural water holes.  
Later and Current Use(s): Watering point for animals and pioneers.  
HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N



---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Granite.  
Modifications:  
Extent of original fabric : Nil  
General Condition: Very Poor

Authenticity:

Description:

Natural water holes (Gnamma) set in natural granite area, 45kms East of Norseman.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site is significant on the following grounds:

Historic Value: An important watering area during the late 1800's for movement of prospectors and station workers. The water holes were covered at one stage to provide a fairly permanent supply of water. Small amounts of gold found in the area in the late 1800's. The granite surrounding area was to be a townsite.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

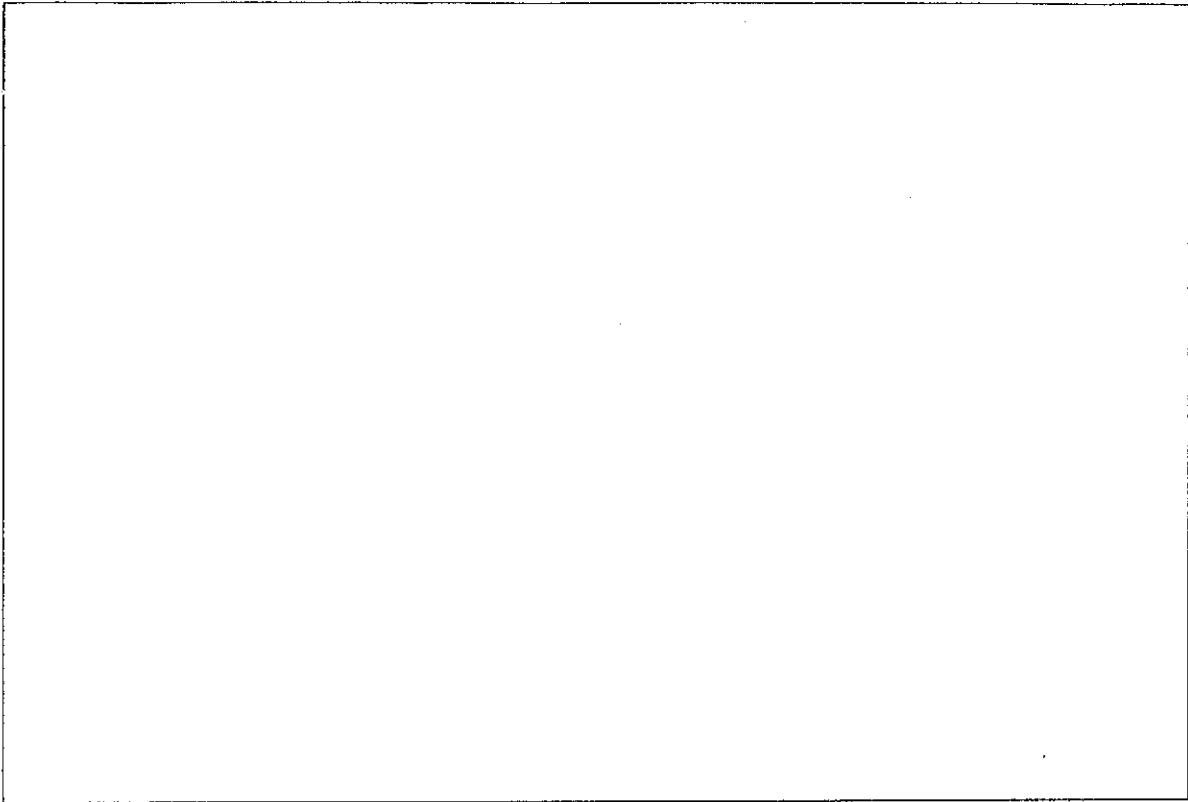
Theme: Occupations

Subtheme: Gold

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic site without built features; recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Coolgardie - Norseman Track  
Address/Location: Track leading from Coolgardie to Norseman.

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: Shire of Dundas / Coolgardie Shire  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: No  
Public Access: Open

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type:  
Construction Date:  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Main route  
Later and Current Use(s): Natural area  
HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:

Modifications:

Extent of original fabric :

General Condition:                      Poor

Authenticity:

Description:

Bush track running parallel to Coolgardie - Norseman Highway. Now abandoned.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The track is significant on the following grounds:

Historic Value:                      This was the only track from Coolgardie to Norseman before the arrival of the railway in the early 1900's. Everything was transported along this route including Mail, food and mining supplies. Several people perished along this track during the summer months, when water in the soaks was scarce.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:                                  Transport and communication

Subtheme:                              Tracks and roads

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic site without built features; recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.

---



## PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Dundas rocks, dams and surroundings  
 Address/Location: 22kms South of Norseman

## OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: WA Government  
 Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
 Map Reference/Area of Site:  
 Occupied: No  
 Public Access: Open

## BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Site and dam  
 Construction Date: Circa 1903  
 Architect/Designer/Builder:

## USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Water catchment for gold mining and animal transport.  
 Later and Current Use(s): Recreation.  
 HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: granite stone, cement  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : 85%  
General Condition: Fair

Authenticity:

Description:

Natural granite outcrops in natural bush settings with stone built dam. Hand laid and cement jointed catchments walls.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site is significant on the following grounds:

Historic Value: Important watering area during early goldmining years when the town was active.

Social Value: Currently a popular picnic and recreation area.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

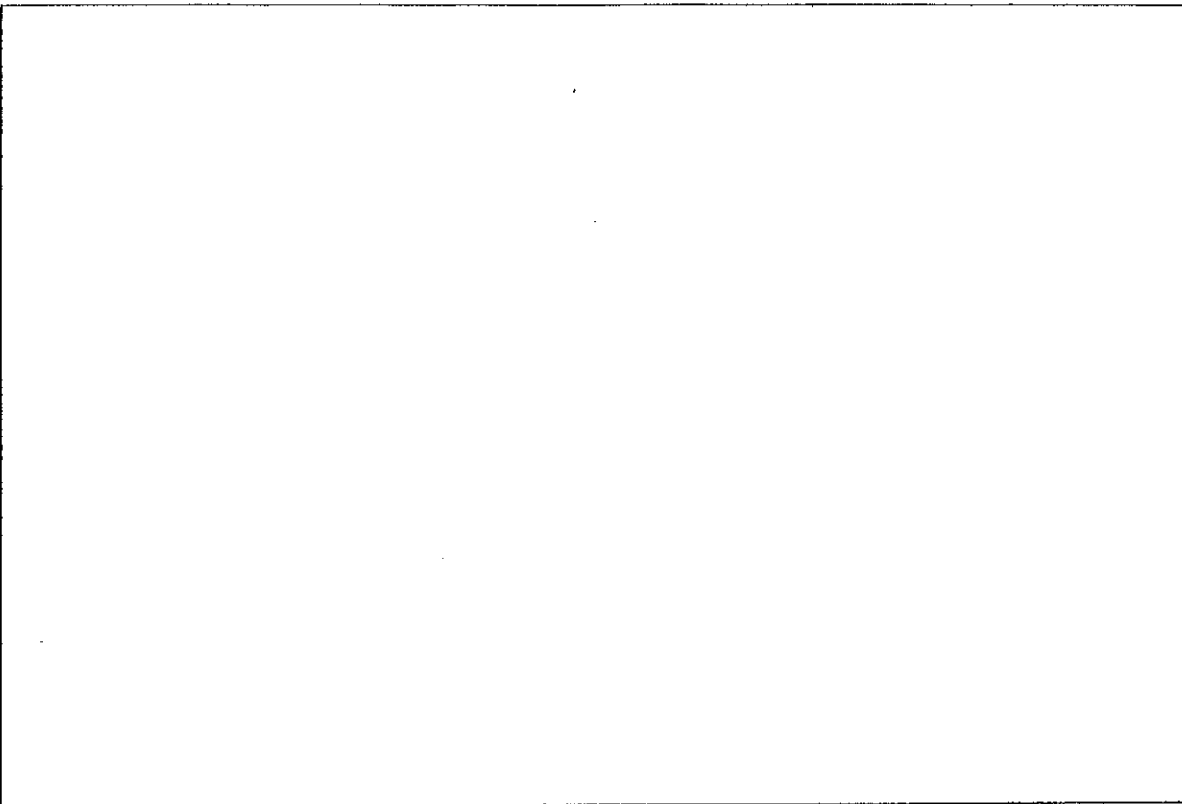
Theme: Occupations

Subtheme: Gold

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic site without built features; recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Eyre Telegraph Station.  
Address/Location: Approx 45 kms SE from Cocklebidy Motel.

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:  
Lot/Location:            Diagram/Plan:            Vol/Folio:            C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied:            Yes  
Public Access:            Open

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type:            Telegraph office/residence and associated remnants.  
Construction Date:            1897/1877  
Architect/Designer/Builder:            Builder; Walter Harrison

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use:            Residence and telegraph station.  
Later and Current Use(s):            Eyre Bird Observatory  
HCWA Listed N            NT Classified Y            RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Limestone, timber and cgi.
Modifications:	None
Extent of original fabric :	Most
General Condition:	Good
Authenticity:	Most of the original fabric remains intact. Deterioration due to vandalism and weathering is apparent.

### Description:

A limestone block single storey building with a timber framed verandah and cgi roof painted red. Two chimneys possible remnants of previous buildings situated 200m to east.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value:	The building is representative of the styles of the period and makes a significant contribution to the landscape.
Historic Value:	It is associated with the construction of the telegraph line to connect Western Australia with the national network. Explorer Eyre and party rested in the area for about three weeks before resuming their journey.
Social Value:	The area has been suggested as having value as a tourist destination.

---

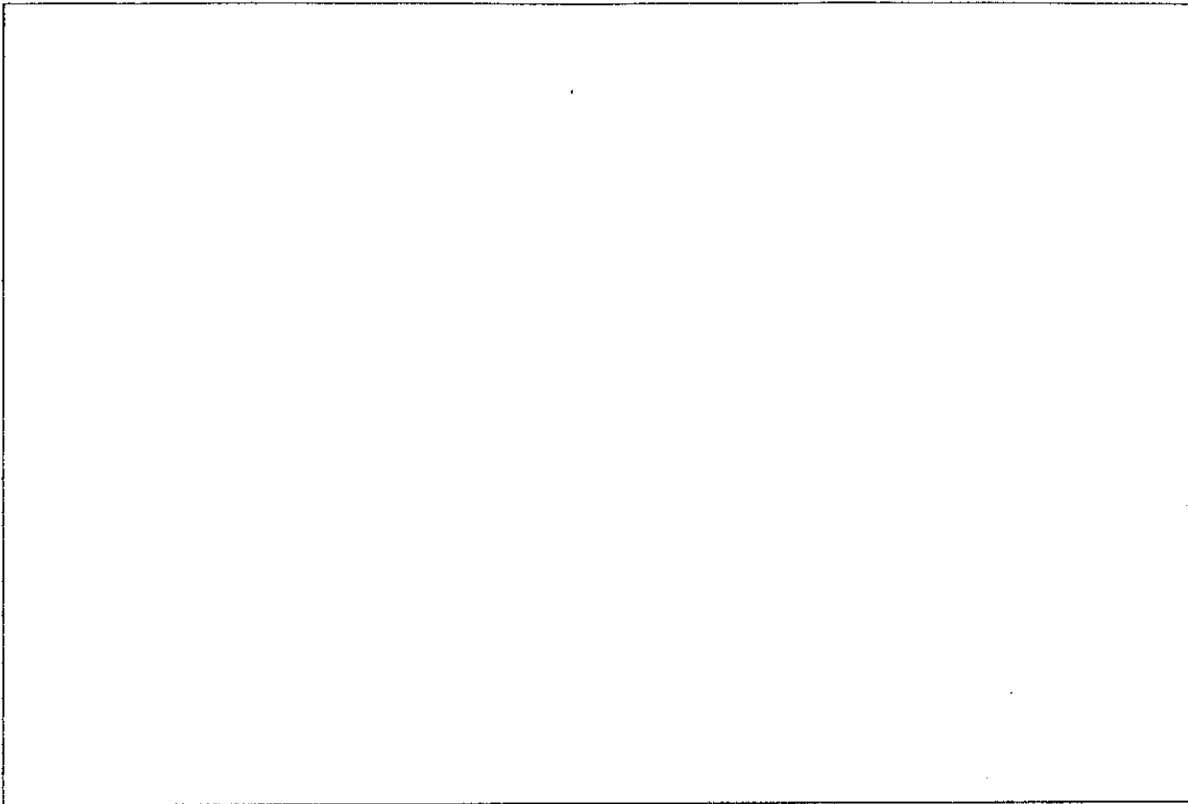
## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:	Transport and communication
Subtheme:	Telegraph service

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Highest level of protection appropriate; recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places; provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.



**PLACE DETAILS**

Name of Place: No.1 Dam  
Address/Location: 9kms ESE Norseman

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: WA Government  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: No  
Public Access: Open

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Site/dam  
Construction Date: 1906  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Important water supply to Norseman.  
Later and Current Use(s): Abandoned  
HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N



---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Concrete lined  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : 95%  
General Condition: Poor

Authenticity:

Description:

Dam set around bushland completely covered by corrugated iron on timber frame.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site is significant on the following grounds:

Historic Value: Became the principal water supply and holdings dam for the Norseman town and miners until 1960 when No.2 dam was constructed.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

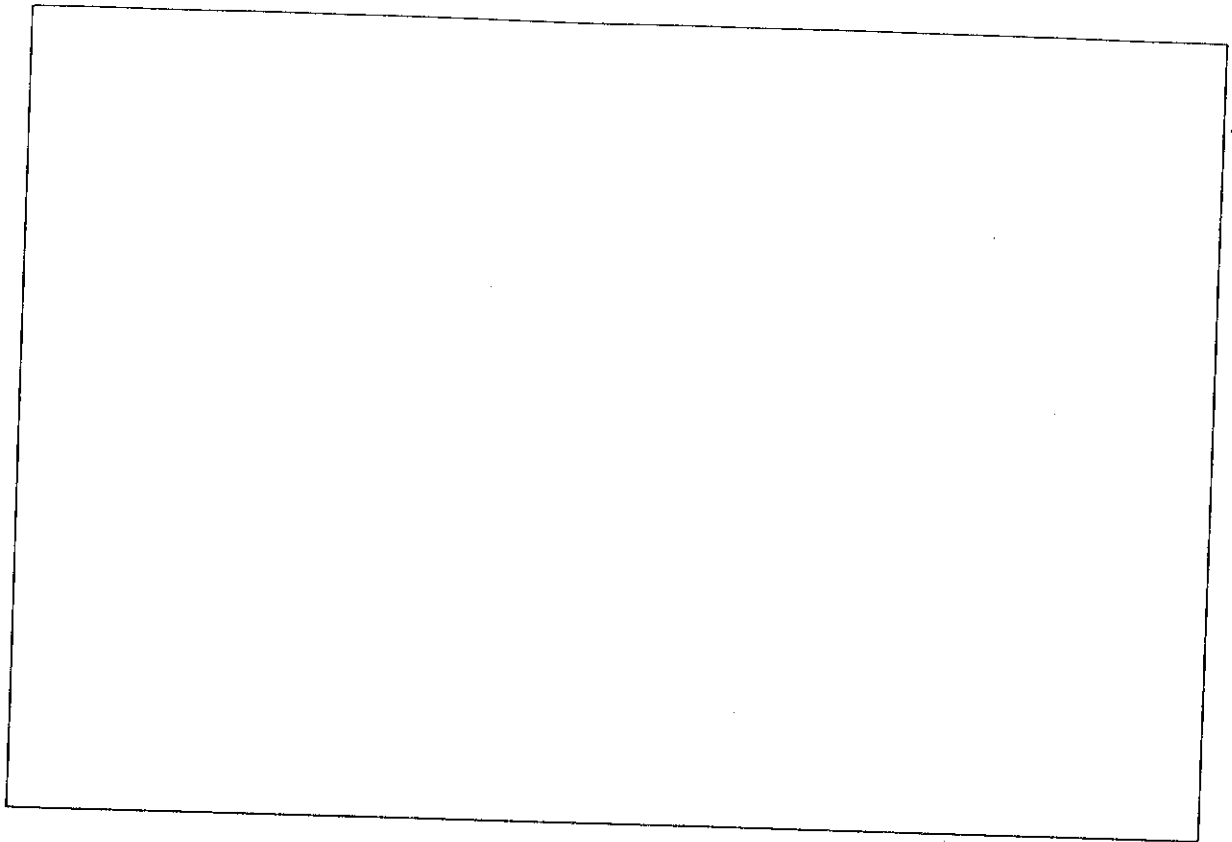
Theme: Social and civil activities

Subtheme: Community service and utilities

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic site without built features; recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Pioneer Dam  
Address/Location: Coolgardie Road (48kms North of Norseman)

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: WA Government  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: CT:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: No  
Public Access: Open

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Dam  
Construction Date: 1910  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Supply water for stock and steam trains at Pioneer siding.  
Later and Current Use(s): Recreation.

HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:            Rendered stone and cement  
Modifications:                        Some  
Extent of original fabric :            95%  
General Condition:                    Good

Authenticity:

Description:

Large granite drainage area surrounding natural bush setting, close to the Coolgardie - Kalgoorlie Highway

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site is significant on the following grounds:

Historic Value:                        Built by the Government to enable steam engines operating between Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie to obtain water supplies.

Social Value:                         Now used as a recreational area.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

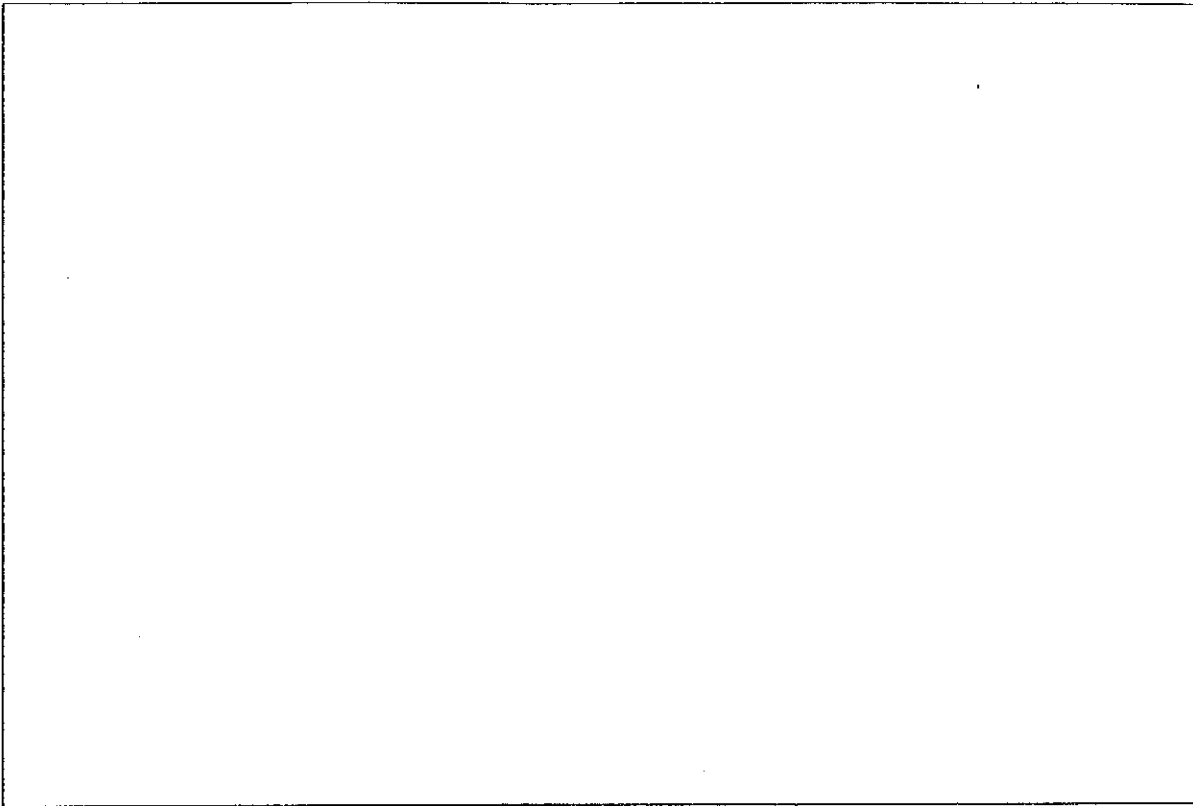
Theme:                                 Transport and communication

Subtheme:                             Rail

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic site without built features; recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.



### PLACE DETAILS

Name of Place: Tin Dam  
Address/Location: Mildura Street, Norseman

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name: Shire of Dundas  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: No  
Public Access: Open

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type: Dam  
Construction Date: 1913  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use: Water supply for town and mines  
Later and Current Use(s): Water supply for recreational areas.

HCWA Listed N NT Classified N RNE Listed N

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Wood, iron  
Modifications: Some  
Extent of original fabric : 95%  
General Condition: Fair

Authenticity:

Description:

Wood structured with tin covering earth dam on the edge of the lake situated on west side of the town. Used to water the recreational grounds.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dam is significant on the following grounds:

Historic Value: Was used as the main storage supply dam to the town in the 1900's and is still used as a water supply to near by sporting grounds. Associated with the development of Norseman as a mining centre.

Social Value: Now used as a recreational area.

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme: Social and civil activities

Subtheme: Community service and utilities

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic site without built features; recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.



## HISTORIC SITES

---

The following sites included in this Municipal Inventory without Data Sheets because they lack architectural features and so cannot be assessed within the framework of this document.

DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS
Dundas Townsite	
Memorial Park	
Norseman Horse	
Central Norseman Battery Dump	Phoenix Drive
Slime Dumps	
Bullen Decline	
Fmr. Train Station and Shunting Line	
Lady Mary Townsite	
Lady Mary Mine	
Break of Day Cricket Pitch	
Break of Day Mine	
Telegraph Line (Relocated)	
Nooganya Soak	
Mary Ellen Miine	





The Burra Charter

# THE BURRA CHARTER

*The Australian ICOMOS  
GUIDELINES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE  
Known as  
THE BURRA CHARTER*

## Preamble

Having regard to the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1966), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of ICOMOS (Moscow 1978), the following Charter has been adopted by Australia ICOMOS.

## Definitions

ARTICLE 1. For the purposes of this Charter:

1.1 *Place* means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with pertinent contents and surroundings.

1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place*.

1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*. It includes maintenance and may, according to circumstance include *preservation, restoration, reconstruction* and *adaptation* and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric*, contents and setting of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction* and it should be treated accordingly.

1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

1.7 *Restoration* means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the *fabric*. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of this Charter.

1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit proposed compatible uses.

1.10 *Compatible use* means a use which involves no changes to the cultural significance fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

## Conservation Principles

### ARTICLE 2

The aim of *conservation* is to retain or recover the *cultural significance* of a *place* and must include provision for its security, its *maintenance* and its future.

### ARTICLE 3

*Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric* and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the *fabric*.

### ARTICLE 4

*Conservation* should make use of all the disciplines which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of a *place*. Techniques employed should be traditional but in some circumstances they may be modern ones for which a firm scientific basis exists and which have been supported by a body of experience.

### ARTICLE 5

*Conservation* of a *place* should take into consideration all aspects of its cultural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one at the expense of others.

### ARTICLE 6

The conservation policy appropriate to a *place* must first be determined by an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

### ARTICLE 7

The conservation policy will determine which uses are compatible.

### ARTICLE 8

*Conservation* requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual setting, eg, form, scale, colour, texture and materials. No new construction, demolition or modification which would adversely affect the settings should be allowed. Environmental intrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the place should be excluded.

### ARTICLE 9

A building or work should remain in its historic location. The moving of all or part of a building or work is unacceptable unless this is the sole means of ensuring its survival.

### ARTICLE 10

The removal of contents which form part of the *cultural significance* of the *place* is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*. Such contents must be returned should changed circumstances make this practicable.

## Conservation Processes

### *Preservation*

#### ARTICLE 11

*Preservation* is appropriate where the existing state of the *fabric* itself constitutes evidence of specific *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

#### ARTICLE 12

*Preservation* is limited to the protection, *maintenance* and where necessary, the stabilisation of the existing *fabric* but without the destruction of its *cultural significance*.

### *Restoration*

#### ARTICLE 13

*Restoration* is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric* and only if returning the fabric to that state recovers the cultural significance of the *place*.

#### ARTICLE 14

*Restoration* should reveal anew, culturally significant aspects of the *place*. It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins.

#### ARTICLE 15

*Restoration* is limited to the reassembling of displaced components or removal of accretions in accordance with Article 16.

#### ARTICLE 16

The contributions of all periods to the *place* must be respected. If a *place* includes the *fabric* of different periods, revealing the *fabric* of one period at the expense of another can only be justified when what is removed is of slight *cultural significance* and the *fabric* which is to be revealed is of much greater *cultural significance*.

### *Reconstruction*

#### ARTICLE 17

*Reconstruction* is appropriate where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or where it recovers the *cultural significance* of the *place* as a whole.

#### ARTICLE 18

*Reconstruction* is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the majoring of the *fabric* of a *place*.

#### ARTICLE 19

*Reconstruction* is limited to the reproduction of *fabric*, the form of which is known from physical and/or documentary evidence. It should be identifiable on close inspection as being new work.

### *Adaptation*

#### ARTICLE 20

*Adaptation* is acceptable where the *conservation* of the *place* cannot otherwise be achieved, and where the *adaptation* does not substantially detract from its *cultural significance*.

#### ARTICLE 21

*Adaptation* must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the *place* determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.

#### ARTICLE 22

*Fabric* of *cultural significance* unavoidably removed in the process of *adaptation* must be kept safely to enable its future reinstatement.

### **Conservation Practice**

#### ARTICLE 23

Work on a *place* must be preceded by professionally prepared studies of the physical, documentary and other evidence, and the existing *fabric* recorded before any disturbance of the *place*.

#### ARTICLE 24

Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the *fabric* or by archaeological excavation should be undertaken where necessary to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the *place* and/or to secure evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible through necessary *conservation* or other unavoidable action. Investigation of a *place* or for any other reason which required physical disturbance and which adds substantially to a scientific body of knowledge may be permitted, provided that it is consistent with the conservation policy for the *place*.

#### ARTICLE 25

A written statement of conservation policy must be professionally prepared setting out the *cultural significance*, physical condition and proposed *conservation* process together with justification and supporting evidence, including photographs, drawings and all appropriate samples.

#### ARTICLE 26

The organisation and individuals responsible for policy decisions must be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

#### ARTICLE 27

Appropriate professional direction and supervision must be maintained at all stages of the work and a log kept of new evidence and additional decisions recorded as in Article 25 above.

#### ARTICLE 28

The records required by Articles 23, 25, 26 and 27 should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available.

#### ARTICLE 29

The items referred to in Article 10 and Article 22 should be professionally catalogued and protected.

### Explanatory Notes

Article 1 Place includes structures, ruins, archaeological sites and areas.

Article 1.5 The distinctions referred to in Article 1.5, for example in relation to roof gutters, are:

Maintenance - regular inspection and cleaning of eaves spoutings.

Repair involving restoration - returning of dislodged gutters to their place.

Repair involving reconstruction - replacing decayed gutters.

Article 2 Conservation should not be undertaken unless adequate resources are available to ensure that the fabric is not left in a vulnerable state and that the cultural significance of the place is not impaired. However, it must be emphasised that the best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

Article 3 The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments on the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses.

Conservation action should tend to assist rather than to impede their interpretation.

Article 6 An understanding of the cultural significance of a place is essential to its proper conservation. This should be achieved by means of a thorough investigation resulting in a report embodying a statement of cultural significance. The formal adoption of a statement of cultural significance is an essential prerequisite to the preparation of a conservation policy.

Article 7 Continuity of the use of a place in a particular way may be significant and therefore desirable.

Article 8 New construction work, including infill and additions, may be acceptable, provided: it does not reduce or obscure the cultural significance of the place, and it is in keeping with Article 8.

Article 9 Some structures were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of previous moves, eg. prefabricated dwellings and poppet-heads. Provided such a structure does not have a strong association with its present site, its removal may be considered. If any structure is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate setting and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

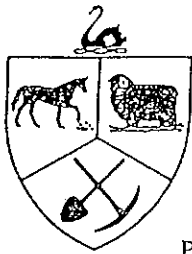
Article 11 Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction use. The process should always be applied:  
where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it must not be altered. This is an unusual case and likely to be appropriate for archaeological remains of national importance;  
where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit conservation policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 23 and 25.  
New construction may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 8.

Article 12 Stabilisation is a process which helps keep fabric intact and in a fixed position. When carried out as a part of preservation work it does not introduce new materials into the fabric. However, when necessary for the survival of the fabric, stabilisation may be effected as part of a reconstruction process and new materials introduced. For example, grouting or the insertion of a reinforcing rod in a masonry wall.

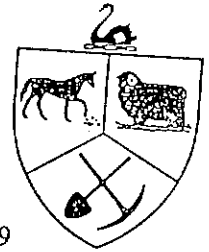
Article 13 See explanatory note for Article 2.

Article 25 The procedure will include the conservation processes referred to in Article 1.4 and other matters described in Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy.

Example Nomination Form



# MUNICIPAL INVENTORY



SHIRE OF DUNDAS  
Prinsep Street (PO Box 163) NORSEMAN WA 6443 Ph (090) 39 1205 Fax (090) 39 1359

## NOMINATION FORM

Please attach any additional information to the back of this form. Complete as much of this form as possible. Leave blank where unsure.

### GENERAL DETAILS

Name of Place \_\_\_\_\_

Former or Other Names \_\_\_\_\_

Address / Location \_\_\_\_\_

*(If necessary, include a description of the site and how to find it. Provide a map reference if possible. Attach a plan or sketch of the boundaries if the place does not have a defined location. Indicate north and the distance between two points)*

Map Reference/Area of Site \_\_\_\_\_

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Phone/Fax \_\_\_\_\_

C/T:Vol/Folio \_\_\_\_\_ Lot/Location \_\_\_\_\_ Diagram/Plan \_\_\_\_\_

Any Reserve Details: No. \_\_\_\_\_ Vesting \_\_\_\_\_ Purpose \_\_\_\_\_

Occupied YES/NO \_\_\_\_\_ Occupier Name \_\_\_\_\_

Public Accessibility (circle) OPEN RESTRICTED NIL

Details of any leases (eg mining) \_\_\_\_\_

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type (eg residence, shop, office, factory) \_\_\_\_\_

Construction Date \_\_\_\_\_ ESTIMATED/KNOWN

Indicate sources (eg dated plans, foundation stone) \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Designer/Builder \_\_\_\_\_

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use \_\_\_\_\_

Later and Current use(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Place (type other than building) \_\_\_\_\_  
*(State whether Aboriginal site, natural area, tree, statute, site of event)*



## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials \_\_\_\_\_

Any modifications \_\_\_\_\_

Extent of original fabric remaining intact (%) \_\_\_\_\_

General Condition: VERY POOR    POOR    FAIR    GOOD    VERY GOOD

Describe the place and its setting as accurately as possible. Refer to notable features. Attach a sketch of the place showing significant parts, if necessary.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Express what is significant about the place in terms of its historic, scientific, aesthetic and social heritage value. Use additional pages if necessary.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## HISTORIC THEME

*(Identify how the place relates to the historic thematic framework for the area)*

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Photographs *(list)* \_\_\_\_\_

Bibliography \_\_\_\_\_

*(Provide full particulars of author, publisher, title and date)*

## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

N.TRUST            AHC            HCWA            OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

<b>NOMINATION DETAILS</b>		Date _____
Nominated by: Name _____		
Contact address _____		
Ph _____	Owner/Occupier consulted	YES/NO



Example Data Sheet

Recent Photograph of Listed Place

*This is an example data sheet which indicates information completed, where available, for each community nomination.*

### PLACE DETAILS

No.: Number related to combined list  
Name of Place: Common name of place  
Address/Location: Postal address

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owners Name:  
Lot/Location: Diagram/Plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map Reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: YES or NO  
Public Access: OPEN or RESTRICTED or NIL

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type: RESIDENCE  
COMMERCIAL  
RETAIL  
INDUSTRIAL  
COMMUNITY  
RELIGIOUS  
PUBLIC RESERVE  
etc.

Construction Date:  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use:  
Later and Current use(s):

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:            Brick  
  Iron  
  Timber, etc.

Modifications:

Extent of original fabric :            %

General Condition:                    VERY GOOD  
  GOOD  
  FAIR  
  POOR  
  VERY POOR

### Description:

General description of the place and its setting referring to notable features.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC  
HISTORIC  
SCIENTIFIC  
SOCIAL

RARITY  
REPRESENTATIVENESS

CONDITION  
INTEGRITY  
AUTHENTICITY

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Place identified according to relationship with thematic framework and matrix.

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

**1. Highest level of protection appropriate.**

Recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Maximum encouragement to owner to conserve the significance of the place.

**2. High level of protection appropriate.**

Recommended for entry under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Maximum encouragement to owner to conserve the significance of the place.

**3. Retain and conserve if possible.**

Endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the town planning scheme. Photographically record the place prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

**4. Historic site without built features.**

Recognise the community interest in place. Implement appropriate action such as plaque, place name or reflection in urban or architectural design.

**5. Significant.**

Important but not essential to the understanding of the history of the district. Photographically record prior to any further redevelopment or demolition.

**6. Assess in more detail when considering a development application.**

